3 1761 08823791 2

HANDBOUND
AT THE
UNIVERSITY OF
TORONTO PRESS

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2011 with funding from
University of Toronto

http://www.archive.org/details/literarydigest28newy

15112
8814
I
1944
32

THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOLUME XXVIII

JANUARY, 1904—JUNE, 1904

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS
44 TO 60 EAST 23D STREET, NEW YORK

AP
2
L58
v.28

THE LITERARY DIGEST.

VOLUME XXVIII.

LIBRARY
APR 30 1968
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

(FOR SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.)

INDEX OF SUBJECTS

A

Academy, National, of Design, Exhibition of, 144
Accidents and dense railroad traffic, 614
Adulteration, Bill prohibiting, 164
Africa, German army prestige at stake in, 858
German Southwest, Insurrection in, 632
Rebellion against Germany in, 228
Age, old, How to postpone, 656
Aglipay schism in the Philippines, 743
Air, Fresh, as a preventive of disease, 47
Fresh, in Japanese physical training, 625
Alcohol and evolution, 220
Algerian league for the prevention of malaria, 331
Alive, Are crystals? 771
Aluminum for sharpening fine-cutting instruments, 82
America, Poetry of, Churton Collins on, 439
Religious thought in, and England, 334
American art interests, Growth of, 770
Bible league, 816
Bible Society, the, Crisis in the affairs of, 151, 298
books that are read in Japan, 363
commercial duumvirate, The, 151
diplomacy and Europe, 434
drama as viewed by Howells and Winter, 291
education versus English, 585
fiction, The changing fashions in, 441
influence upon Japanese naval development, 563
interference in Santo Domingo, 249
Kidnapping of, by Moorish brigands, 799, 840
literary influence abroad, 514
literature bourgeois, Why is? 767
music, The "most pathetic story" of, 551
music, Toward, 805
religion in French eyes, 520
sculpture, Emancipation of, 74
sculpture, Hopes and ideals for, 550
temperament, "Faith-healing" and the, 483
type, A new, 652
woman as writer and player, 588
America's first poet, 111
Amusements, Methodists and, 149, 852
Anarchist exclusion law upheld, 765
Andersen, Hans, Charm of the fairy tales of, 174
Andes, Cableway over the, 812
Anglo-American, French disputes, Settlement of, 547
good-feeling, Causes of, 730
Japanese Alliance, The United States and the, 230
Saxon peril, Russian warnings of an, 666
Animal books, Controversy over, 737
Animals, Can they count? 328
How do they avoid poison? 846
Individuality in, 176
salt-water, Why they dislike fresh water, 369
Ant that destroys the boll weevil, 915
worth millions of dollars, An, 915
Antarctic continent, What it is like, 406
Antipolygamy edict, The Mormon, 545
Antisemitic drama, A new, 442
Trust laws, Foraker's move to amend the, 211
"Apologia," Newman's Historic place of, 595
Arc, Joan of, her canonization, 179
Armor, Modern protective, 218
Army, German, Torture in, 123
press on the rapid promotion of officers, 165
Arnold, Sir Edwin, Death of, 515
Arnold's, Matthew, message to the modern world, 549
Arsenic in Food, 221
Art, classical, The charm and authority of, 808
critic, What are the qualifications of an? 586
Humorous, in Japan, 768
interests, American, Growth of, 770
Japanese, Max Nordau on, 735
Modern, Changed conditions of, 844
of George Frederick Watts, 290
Tax on, 172
tendencies as illustrated at the French Salon, 736
tendencies at the Royal Academy, 876
Asiatic theory of Japan's real policy, An, 668
Astronomy, Use of the stereoscope in, 592
Atlantic ports, Fight of the, 798
Austria-Hungary, Battleships and guns for, 855
Authority, Is the Bible a fixed? 259
Automatic gate-keeper, 702
Automobile on a railroad track, An, 848
Progress of the, 175
Automobiles, Motors on the wheels of, 406
Automobiling, Effect of, on the nerves, 147

B

Babies, "Spiritual Death" of, 182
Babylonian origin, Alleged, of the New Testament, 179
Bacteria on money, 519
Baikal, Lake, Horrors of, 451
Balfour, Prime Minister, refuses to resign, 528
Balkan war cloud, The, 284
"Baltic," largest ship afloat, The, 49
Baltimore fire, The, 212
rebuilding, 248
Balzac novels, Sources of, 46
Bamboo, Rapid growth of, 772
Barr, Robert, upholds his reputation, 717
Barrie, J. M., New play by, 76
Barton, Clara, resigns from the Red Cross, 764
Bashkirtseff, Marie, A new word about, 913
Battle, Psychology of, 477
Battle-ship, bent shaft of a, Straightening the, 882
Captain Mahan on the prospects of the, 729
Bed, Reading in, 112
Bede, J. Adam, on married life, 717
Beethoven, Loneliness of, 292
Bernhardt, Sarah, new play for, 142
First rôle of, 827
Bible league, American, formation of, 705, 816
Roman Catholic view of the pedigree of the, 224
The, Is it a fixed authority? 259
The Jews and the, 921
What does modern theology make of the? 741
Bibles, Distribution of, among the Japanese and Russian soldiers, 559
Bird, Flight of a, 148
Birds and insects, Relation of plants to, 659
Blackberries, Wild white, 702
Blake's art, William, Paradoxes of, 911
Blindness, Attempt to cure, with radium, 702
Prescott's battle with, 621
Boats, Glass-bottomed, 256
Bobrikoff, General, in Finland, 926; assassination of, 926
Boll weevil, An ant that destroys the, 915
Bond deals, Mr. Cleveland on, 690
Bonds, repudiated state, Resurrection of, 616
Book deluge in Germany, 172
Qualities that make it sell, 251
What makes a book sell, Publisher's view of, 401
Books, American, that are read in Japan, 363
Books of the Day, Notable, Reviews of:
Adventurer in Spain, The (Crockett), 380
Adventures of Elizabeth in Rügen, 712
American Prisoner, The (Phillpotts), 305
Andrew, John A., Life of (Parsons), 822
Armstrong, Samuel Chapman (Talbot), 380
Asia and Europe (Townsend), 417
Autobiography, An (Spencer), 821
Autobiography of Seventy Years (Hoar), 417
Bachelor in Arcady, A (Sutcliffe), 749
Beginnings of Christianity, The (Shahan), 188
Biographic Clinics (Gould), 456
By the Fireside (Wagner), 893
Cambridge Modern History, The (Acton), 379
Cherry (Tarkington), 25
Close of Day, The (Spearman), 305

Books of the Day, Notable, Reviews of:
Code of Hammurabi, The (Harper), 670
Country Interlude, A (Hawthorne), 566
Dayspring, The (Barry), 490
Deliverance, The (Glasgow), 187
Denis Dent (Hornung), 712
Diaries of a Soldier and Sportsman, Leaves from the (Guard), 566
Dollars and Democracy (Burne-Jones), 670
Dynasts, The (Hardy), 456
English Literature and Society in the Nineteenth Century (Stephen), 489
Evans of Suffolk, An (Farquhar), 602
Faith of Men, The (London), 859
Farrar, Frederic William, Life of (Farrar), 669
French and English Furniture (Singleton), 232
Frontiersman, The (Craddock), 669
Fugitive, The (Brudno), 455
George Washington Jones (Stuart), 187
Gordon Elopement, The (Wells and Taber), 565
Grafters, The (Lynde), 784
Great Poets of Italy, The (Kuhns), 306
He that Eateth Bread with Me (Keays), 749
Henderson (Young), 635
High Noon (Brown), 821
History of Classical Scholarship, A (Sandys), 635
History of Modern England, A (Paul), 306
History of the United States (Elson), 783
Home, The (Gilman), 91
Horse Leech's Daughters, The (Jackson), 565
House in the Woods, The (Henry), 859
How Tyson Came Home (Rideing), 670
I, 784
Issues of Life, The (Van Vorst), 784
Japan, Letters from (Fraser), 711
Japanese Physical Training (Hancock), 267
Joan of the Alley (Bartlett), 490
Kinship of Nature, The (Carman), 92
Korea (Hamilton), 602
Kwaidan (Hearn), 669
Land of Little Rain, The (Austin), 893
Letters from England (Bancroft), 636
Lincoln, Abraham, and His Presidency (Barrett), 566
Literary New York (Hemstreet), 26
Little Brother to the Bear, A (Long), 60
Little Chevalier, The (Davis), 92
Little Garrison, A (Bilse), 417
Little Tragedy of Tien-Tsin, A (Matthews), 894
Louisiana Purchase, The (Hitchcock), 306
Lux Crucis (Gardenhire), 379
Mankind in the Making (Wells), 783
Man's Place in the Universe (Wallace), 25
Memoirs of a baby, The (Daskam), 783
M'Lerie, Mrs. (Bell), 455
My Friend Prospero (Harland), 231
Napoleon the First (Fournier), 268
Neighbor, The (Shaler), 711
New American Navy, The (Long), 188
Oligarchy of Venice, The (McClellan), 489
Opening of the Mississippi, The (Ogg), 601
Optimism (Keller), 188
Pedagogical Bible School, The (Hazlett), 418
Petronilla Heroven (Silberrad), 59
Philippine Islands, The, 1493-1898 (Blair and Robertson), 26
Points at Issue (Beers), 231
Preacher's Story of His Work, A (Rainsford), 601
Private Lives of William II. and His Consort (Fischer), 60
Prolegomena to the Study of Greek Religion (Harrison), 490

Books of the Day, Notable, Reviews of:
Rainbow Chasers, The (Whitson), 712
Recollections: Personal and Literary (Stoddard), 26
Red Leaguers, The (Bullock), 602
Reign of Queen Isyl, The (Burgess and Irwin), 59
Relations between Freedom and Responsibility, The (Hadley), 305
Religion of an Educated Man, The (Peabody), 91
Religions of Authority (Sabatier), 267
Reminiscences of the Civil War (Gordon), 231
Roosevelt, Theodore, The Citizen (Riis), 711
Rulers of Kings (Atherton), 750
Russian Advance, The (Beveridge), 232
Said the Fisherman (Pickthall), 489
Sanctuary (Wharton), 25
Singoalla (Rydberg), 268
Sir Mortimer (Johnston), 565
Sport and Travel in the Northland of Canada (Hanbury), 860
Stolen Emperor, The (Fraser), 750
Story of a Labor Agitator, The (Buchanan), 91
Story of New Zealand, The (Parsons), 635
Story of Susan, The (Dudeney), 455
South, Problems of the Present (Murphy), 893
Tillie (Martin), 750
Touch of Sun, A (Foote), 59
Tramp in Spain, A (Kennedy), 822
Transgression of Andrew Vane, The (Carryl), 860
Turkish Life in Town and Country (Garnett), 379
Two Argonauts in Spain (Hart), 92
Two Little Savages (Seton), 187
Veil of the Temple, The (Mallock), 859
Vineyard, The (Hobbes), 749
Violett (von Hutten), 418
Web, The (Hill), 267
Western Travels, Early (Thwaites), 894
Woman Wins, The (Barr), 821
Woodhouse Correspondence, The (Russell and Sichel), 490
Yoke, The (Miller), 636
Borrely's comet, mystery of, 115
Bowne heresy case, Secular comment on, 593
Brain, Effect of high speed on the, 294
Is fish good for the? 369
Bricks as ventilators, 518
Bridge, Longest in the world, 148
Moving a, with the aid of sand, 81
Brigands, Moorish, kidnap an American, 799, 840
Briggs, Dr., Critical method of, 777
New "heresies" of, 150
British Bible Society, Centennial of, 409
Expedition in Tibet, 780, 597; American views of, 542
Stage, What can be done to help it? 473
Browning, Robert, as a dramatist, 843
Bryan, W. J., and the money question, 639
his defiance of the "reorganizers," 133
Reply of, to Cleveland's call, 287
Bryan "bolt," A, 646
Buchanan, President, Sad love story of, 345
Burney, Fanny, New biography of, 173
Burton, Senator, Conviction of, 506
Indictment of, 140
Bushido, the Japanese ethical code, 448
Byron as a moral teacher, 144

C

Cableway over the Andes, 812
Caisson disease, Cause of, 812
Calvé's repulse at a café chantant, 29
Campaign manager, Republican, Cortelyou for, 763
Camphor, How it grows, 295
Canada's Monroe Doctrine, 58
New grievance against the United States, 710

Canal Commission, Panama, 321
Effect of the, on the Mississippi Valley, 164
Proposed Florida ship, 102
treaty, Ratification of, 282
Zone, Government of the 728
Canals, Martian, New theory of the, 555
Canonization of Joan of Arc, 179
Cannon, Joseph G as Speaker, 193
Car, How a Pullman is cleaned, 50
wheels made of paper, 116
Carbon, melting and maintaining it, The possibility of, 702
Career, literary, Exactions of, 171
Carlyle and Emerson, Temperaments of, 143
Carving-knife, The biggest, 625
Catholicism, Protestant hostility to, 813
Census Bureau, Latest estimates of, 583
Centennial of the British Bible Society, 409
Chaffee, General, his solicitude for the comfort of his men, 569
Chamberlain, Joseph, Triumphs of, 57
Chemical element, What is a? 443
elements, Two new, 625
Chemist's conception of ether, 478
Chess:
Allgaier, A fine, 202
American Problematists, A series of articles on, 132
Australian brilliant, An, 242
Brilliants, a Napier and Fox, 353; An old, 354
Cambridge Springs International Tournament, 391, 683
Cambridge Springs Tourney, Men who play in the, 573
Cambridge Springs Tourney, Selections from, 683, 722, 756, 793, 831, 867, 901, 931
Cambridge Springs Tourney, final score of, 833
Chess-Digest, fourth volume of, 833
Curio, A Palkoska, 574
"Danish" does not work, 391
Defense, A fine, 280
Dutch defense, A, 685
Ending, A fine, 503; An actual, 574
End-game study, 539
"Evans," An interesting, 314
Falkbier, counter-gambit, 202
"First Water Gem," A, 430
Games: Barry, H. W., vs. Kennard, W. I., 608; Barry beats Mieses, 279; Janowski-Taubenhaus match, 66, 132, 160; Lasker vs. Loman, 203; Lasker-Reichhelm End-Game, 28; Marshall vs. J. McKee and F. G. Harris, 242; Mieses vs. Elliott, 391; Moroczy vs. Marco, 429; Pillsbury vs. L'Hommedé, 280; Student's Game, A, 241; Tschigorin vs. Boyarkoff, Goucharoff and Pavloff, 278; Yurevitch vs. Lebedieff, 314; Gambit, Boden-Kieseritsky, 575
Intercollegiate tournament, Twelfth annual, 66
Lasker ending, A, 500, 609; A new gem by, 684
Marshall, A lesson by, 831
Marshall, Frank James, wins first honors in the Cambridge Springs Tourney, 793, 900
Marshall, How he plays the Ruy Lopez, 242
Monte Carlo Tourney, Selections from, 429, 502; full score of, 354
Napier's great chess, 500
Opposition, A study in, by Reichhelm, 430, 575
Pillsbury, A lesson by, 931
Prize, A, brilliancy, 204
Problems by: Bampton, S. W., 755; Barry, H. W., 200; Bernstein, O. S., 390; Blake, F. P., 159; Blumenthal, O., 313; Brown, John, 572; Burke, R. St. G., 159; Campling, E. S., 720; Charroppin, Rev. Prof. C. M., 538; Dalton, W. R. Inge, 277; Dobbs, Rev. G., 63, 352; Discart, F., 390; Eelde, A. von, 97; Erlin, Konrad, 682; Ferber, E., 641; Gamage, F., 239, 607; Heathcote, G., 313; Hoffmann, Emil, 428; Jespersen, Rev.

J., 98; Karstedt, M., 721; Keeble, J., 572; Kockel-Horn, 130; Kohtz, 130; Kvicala, A., 463; Leonhardt, P. S., 201; Lindquist, C. E., 899; Looyen, J. W., 754; Mackenzie, A. F., 351; Marble, M., 63, 277; Meiners, W. B. H., 607; Miller, W., 462; Moller, J., 866; Okkinga, A., 641; Pradignat, E., 499; Prideaux, H. Maxwell, 682; Reichhelm, G., 792; Slater, George J., 427; Stal, J., 499; Teichmann, R., 792; Thompson, B. G., 32; Verveen, A., 240; Wainwright, J. C. J., 33; Williams, Philip H., 535; Wynne, F. W., 64, 866
Reichhelm, G., Analysis of the San Francisco end-game by, 99, 161
Rice Gambit Tourney, 392
Ruy Lopez, How Marshall plays the, 242
San Francisco end-game, The, analysis by G. Reichhelm, 99, 161, 464
Schiffer's sacrifice, 34
St. Louis Problem Tourney, 430; problems of, 829, 929
Trap, An old, 574
Chicago, Hearse and carriage drivers' strike in, 6
police, Inefficiency of, 471
subway, The, 286
vote for public ownership, 544
Chicago theater disaster, The, 35
papers on the responsibility for, The, 67
Religious views of, 117
China expected to fight, 414
Secretary Hay's plan to save, 247
China's choice between Russia and Japan, 121
Chinese and slavery, 186
and the Telephone, The, 478
"Christ and Antichrist," a trilogy by Merejkowski, 842
Christian doctrine in the scientific atmosphere, 86
doctrine, reinterpretation of, A scientist on the, 663
Endeavor movement, Is it a "spent force?" 522
Science, A doctor's examination of, 596
Science psychopathically considered, 920
Will Japan become? 885
Christianity and the problems of to-day, 449
Progress of, in Japan, 332
Socialism and, Antagonism between, 853
Church and Stage, When they were one, 410
and State in France, Separation of, a Catholic view, 333
census, Result of the, in New York, 85
membership, Are liquor dealers disqualified for? 536
membership, "Danger line" in, 335
music, The Pope on, 850
on trial, The, 19
Problems confronting the, of to-day, 19
Suggestions for the greater efficiency of, 53
trust, A plea for a, 628
union, advance of the denominations toward, 483
union, Negroes as a hindrance to, 370
union, Russo-Anglican, 180
war on divorce, 559
What do workingmen expect of the? 704
Why men do not go to, 815
Churches, American, Statistics of, 262
consolidation of, A plea for the, 628
Church-goers, Young men as, 627
Circle, Attempts to square the, 774
Circular, Russian press, A, 58
Civilizing agents, Foreign missions as, 776
Classical art, The charm and authority of, 808
Clerical campaign against divorce, 888
sympathy for Russia, Anticlerical protests against, 668
Cleveland, ex-President, a call to the Democrats by, 287
on the Debs strike and the bond deal, 690
Climate, our, Is it changing? 916
Clock to run thirty thousand years, 812
Voice of a, 331
Cloth that always keeps warm, 113
Coal, chunk of, Energy in a, 446
from peat by electricity, 295
power and water-power, 592
trust contracts, Light on the, 546
Cockran-Dalzell duel, The, 649
Code, Bushido, Japan's ethical, 448
College education, Is the trend of, away from Christ? 480
Colleges, Music in the, 655
Colombia, Paying damages to, 36
Prospects of war with, 103
Colorado, Demoralization in, 648
Exile of labor leaders from, 508
Labor, capitalist, and Colorado papers on the Cripple Creek crisis, 905
Labor war in, 581
press on Governor Peabody, 800
strike, Labor press on, 688
What the country thinks of, 869
Columbia University, "Transit of Idealism" at, 253
Combes, Premier, faces a new crisis, 527
Comedy, classic, Revival of, 171
French woman in, 76
Commission, Panama Canal, The, 321
Concrete, Are we using too much? 848
Floor beams made of, 589
Congress, Work of, 650
Congressional confession of innocence in the postal scandal, 582
Congressmen in the postal scandal, 393
Constitution, sun's, Recent views of, 552
Consumption in street dust, 847
Contracts, coal trust, Light on the, 546
Cooking, electric, New devices for, 49
Correspondents, "wireless," Death for, 615
Corruption in Milwaukee, 209
Cortelyou for Republican campaign manager, 763
Cost of living, High, 470
Cotton crisis, English dread of a, 122
Slump in, 211
Speculation in, here and abroad, 167
Count, Can animals? 328
Couples, married, Age of, 368
Creation, A study of, 116
Creatures, living, Effect of darkness on, 699
salt-water, Why they dislike fresh water, 369
Crimes in 1903, 69
Criminality, Negro, Education as a cause of, 137
Criticism, modern, Saint-Beuve and, 879
Shakespearian, German methods of, a protest against, 807
Critics, Roosevelt and Carnegie as, a French view, 697
Crystallization and vital processes, 221
Crystals, Are they alive? 771
Cuban favors and British Demands, 4
reciprocity, how it is working, 765
Curtis, George William, Intellectual leadership of, 44
Cylindrical dam, A, 658
Czar, Confusion in the counsels of the, 124
banishes Paderewski, 460

D

Dam, cylindrical, A, 658
Dams, Arch-shaped, 623
D'Annunzio and the "degradation" of modern Italy, 292
New drama by, 324
D'Annunzio's defect as a dramatist, 913
Darkness, Effect of, on living creatures, 699
Darwinism, Are the days of, numbered? 119
"Daughter of Ioria," The, D'Annunzio's new drama, 324
Dead Sea, What makes it salt? 592
Deaf-mute, The voice of a, 916
Death, Are we dosing ourselves to? 590
"Decadence," a new French Antisemitic drama, 442
Deficit, The treasury, 872
Delusion of our time, The greatest, 886
Democratic presidential candidates, Outlook for, 836
"dark horse," Outlook for a, 836
"possibilities," Democratic objections to, 397
Presidential situation, 611
search for a candidate, 40
Democrats and Panama, The, 1
Denominationalism in universities, 259
Desert, What is a? 622
Deshon, Father, Death of, 152
Designs, Artistic electrical, 590
Device, A unique protective, for Firemen, 14
Dick, Gen. Charles, elected Senator from Ohio, 320
Dietrich, Senator, Acquittal of, in the postal cases, 72
Diplomatic changes in Latin America, 398
Disaster, Chicago theater, The, 35, 67, 117
Harwick mine, Lessons of, 163
Disasters and crimes of 1903, 69
Discoveries, New, in radiation, 404
Discovery, A neglected discovery, 79
Disease, caisson, Cause of, 812
Fresh air as a preventive of, 47
Sun as a cause of, 702
Divorce, The church war on, 559
Clerical campaign against, 888
Dominican Fathers, Work of the, in Africa, 85
Dostoyevsky, the dominating force in Russian literature, 402
Dvorák, Antonin, Death of, 735
Drama, American, viewed by Howells and Winter, 291
Antisemitic, A new, 442
French of to-day, Russian criticism of the, 877
German, Problem of ethical individuality in, 214
of Russian "progress," 619
Dramas, German, Newest and best of, 476
New, in Paris, 807
Two modern German, 912
Dramatist, Browning as a, 843
D'Annunzio's defect as a, 913
Dreyfus case, Keeping the, out of French politics, 124
Driggs, Congressman, Conviction of, in the postal cases, 72
Drink-cure, Lady Somerset and the, 331
Drugs, Are we taking too many? 590
Dual Alliance, Russo-Japanese crisis and the, 87
Dust, street, Tuberculosis in, 847
Duumvirate, The American commercial, 511
Dyes, Poisonous hair, 918
Dynamite in great fires, The use of, 918

E

Earth-currents: what and whence are they? 14
Earthquakes, Do they throw the magnetic poles out of place? 701
Earth's Diameter, Measuring the, 591
interior, A new theory of the, 591
Eat too much, Do we, or do we not? 738
Edison, Thomas A., Career of, 330
Education, a cause of negro criminality, 137
Education act, Doom of England's, 123
American, English versus, 585
college, Is the trend of, away from Christ? 480
Negro, Southern press on, 168
religious, A woman's view of, 119
Educational deadlock in England, 556
movement, Southern, criticism of, 838
Eighty miles an hour on a steam-engine, 773
Electric cooking, New devices for, 49
fans and their uses, 296
lamp, incandescent, Success of, 517
light, the leading illuminant, 222
Electrical apparatus, Life of, 849
designs, Artistic, 590
theory of matter, 113
Electricity, harmlessness of, 80
in Japan, 445
nature of, 480

Element, chemical, What is a? 443
Elements, chemical, Two new, 625
Elixir, vital, Sea-water as a, 660
Embalming, Weird method of, 296
Emerson and Carlyle, Temperaments of, 143
Emperor William on the British at Waterloo, 89
Reichstag, the, and, The next contest between, 23
William's health, Anxiety over, 633
England and America, Religious thought in, 334
Education act of, Doom of, 123
Educational deadlock in, 556
France and, Treaty between and Germany's world-politics, 632
English versus American education, 585
illiteracy, A poet's protest against, 217
language, Is it becoming corrupt? 43
non-conformist controversy, An, 594
poetry, The renascence of wonder in, 698
schoolboy, Religion of the, 851
view of the deterioration of fiction, 513
Ether, A chemist's conception of, 478
Europe, Concert of, Why the Sultan may defy the, 22
Forebodings of a crash in, 340
New operas in, 251
President Roosevelt jars, again, 892
European criticism of the United States navy, 710
distrust of our Asiatic policy, 227
nightmares and Secretary Hay, 434
Evangelical movement in Russia, Vagaries of the, 664
Evangelism, The new, 775
Events, Leading, of the year, 41
Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, 144
Whistler memorial, 476
Experimentation, new departure in, A, 47
Exposition finances, Secretary Shaw and, 874

F

Fairbanks, Sen. Charles W., for Vice-President, 468
Fairy tales, Hans Andersen's, Charm of, 174
"Faith-healing," and the American temperament, 483
Fans, Electric, and their uses, 296
Far East, Action of the elder statesmen in, 184
America's influence for peace in, 139
opening of the campaign in, 263
Waiting for the thaw in the, 560
Fatherhood of God, Conditional, 886
Feminine literature, Disappearance of, 473
Fiction, American, The changing fashions in, 441
French, and the French woman, 768
Is it deteriorating? an English view, 513
overproduction of. Publishers' views of the alleged, 620
Financial journals on the merger decision, 465
Finland, General Bobrikoff in, 926
Fire, The Baltimore, 213
protection for New York, More, 624
protection, "Water-curtain" as a, 331
Steel skyscrapers in a, 329
Fire-engines, Horse-drawn, an anachronism, 592
sand, 519
Fireproof passenger-cars, 328
Fireproofing, Art of, 115
Fish, Are they good for the brain? 369
Fishes, Change of color in, 407
that have voices, 915
Fitz Gerald, Edward, A little-known personality, 733
Floor beams made of concrete, 589
Florida ship canal, Proposed, 102
Fly, Can we, at last? 367
Flying-machines, Experiments with, 367
Folk boom in Missouri, The, 581
Republican boom for, in Missouri, 874
wins in Missouri, 766
Food, Arsenic in, 221
Should we salt our? 812
Football, Psychology of, 48
Forget, Why we, 219
Fossil ocean currents, 589
Foster, Stephen Collins, The story of, 551
France and the Vatican, 600, 782, 856, 890
placed between Morocco and the United States, 924
President Roosevelt's fear of, 89
Scientific conservatism in, 330
Frederick, statue of, The waiting, 208
French alarm over the war outlook, 376
anticlericalism and Premier Combes, 527
drama of to-day, Russian criticism of the, 877
literature, The politician in, 845
salon, Art tendencies as illustrated at the, 736
view of American religion, 520
woman, French fiction's injustice to the, 768
woman, The, in present-day comedy, 76
writing, Anglo-Saxon tendencies in, 697
Friars' lands, Roman Catholic comment on the sale of, 51
Fukushima, General, of Japan, 752
Future life, If we lose faith in? 741

G

Galveston, Great sea-wall of, 811
Gambling, Western Union Telegraph Company and, 693, 760
German army prestige at stake in Africa, 858
army, Torture in the, 123
dramas, Newest and best of, 476
literature, A movement for "new ideals" in, 516
Germany, Another great navy scheme in, 454
Book deluge in, 172
isolation of, Emperor William's dismay at, 820
Rebellion against, in Africa, 228
Religious orders and, 853
Germany's world-politics and the Anglo-French treaty, 632
Gérôme, Jean Léon, death of, 108
Girls, Best poetry for, 324
God, fatherhood of, Conditional, 886
Is our consciousness of, a reminiscence? 334
The search for, 521
Gold mine, The world's greatest, 116
movements, Heavy, 692
Good-feeling, Anglo-American, Causes of, 730
Gordon, General, on the hustings, 236
Gospel, Need of a positive, 152
Gosse, Edmund, on Jeremy Taylor, 260
"Graft" as a national taint, 510
Grant, How he acquired the cigar habit, 273
Graphology, A plea for, 810
Great Britain and France, Treaty between, 547, 599
Lakes, Ice-crushers on the, 219
Salt Lake, bridge across, 148
Greer, Rev. Dr. D. H., appointed Bishop-coadjutor, 182
Groff, Diller B., and Samuel A., Conviction of, 322
Gums, what they are and how they grow, 446
Gun, sub-target, 405
Guns, High-power wire-wound, 882

H

Hague Court, The, decision on Venezuelan matters, 318
Hair dyes, Poisonous, 918
Hale, Rev. Dr. Edward Everett, made chaplain of the United States Senate, 20; Anecdote of, 272
"Hamlet," Forbes Robertson as, 402
Hanna, Senator, Death of, 250
Hanna, Senator, Anecdotes of, 272, 310
on labor-unions and socialism, 136
Successor to, 320
Hand, left, The neglected, 554
Hanzoku, Lieut.-Col., the Japanese traitor, 676
Harnessing of lightning, The, 739
Harte, Bret, An English view of, 77
Hawthorne, Julian, How he started writing, 273; and "Hiawatha," 387
Hay, Secretary, and Europe, 434
Hay's, Secretary, plan to save China, 247
Health, religious, A definition of, 225
Hearst, William R., Is he a presidential possibility? 134
Heat, sun's, Is it growing weaker? 773
Heinze, F. Augustus, Fight of, in Montana, 210
Henson, Canon, and the authority of the Scriptures, 626
Herder, Johann Gottfried, Centenary of, 8
Heredity, Is it a form of memory? 445
Herero horrors, 632
Heresy case, Bowne, Secular comment on, 593
"Higher criticism," league against, The, 705, 816
Hobson, Children cried for, 638
Horse, Substitute for, a, 49
Hospital for wheat, A, 479
Howells, William D., on American drama, 291
The philosophy of, 558
Hub-motor for automobiles, 406
Human mind, Magisterial attitude of, toward questions of morality and of religion, 886
Hungarian novelist, The great, 879
Huret's, M., business acumen, 30
Hymnology as "the church's irenicon," 332

I

Ice-crushers on the Great Lakes, 219
Ideals in German literature, A movement for new, 516
Illiteracy, English, A poet's protest against, 217
Illusion, scientific, A curious suggestion of, 444
Immigration, Steamship companies and, 360
Steamship rate "war" and, 910
Immortality, Some witnesses to, 661
Impeachment case, The Swayne, 468
India, Conflict between Christianity and Mohammedanism in, 18
cross or crescent in, 18
Religious ferment in, 300
Indian land scandals, Report on the, 396
Indiana, Magnetic waters of, 16
Indictment of the negro race, A bishop's, 410
Insects, How will x-rays affect? 519
Inventions, secret, The romance of, 917
Ireland, Roman Catholic secret society in, 229
Irish crusade against the Jews, An, 666
Irony of Jesus Christ, The, 118
Irrigation versus power development, 772
Isthmian Canal, Europe and the United States after the cutting of the, 22
Italy, modern, D'Annunzio and the "degradation" of, 292

J

James, Henry, Expatriation of, 401
Japan, American books read in, 363
Bushido, The ethical code of, 448
Electricity in, 445
Herbert Spencer's advice to, 564
Humorous art in, 768
Journalism in, 914
Progress of Christianity in, 332
Will it become Christian? 885
Japanese art, Max Nordau on, 735
literature, Some phases of recent, 695
naval development, American influence upon, 563
physical training, Fresh air in, 625
Physique of the, 479
Poetry of the, 289

Japanese, religion, The future of, 520
The, not Asiatics, 925
Japan's real policy, An Asiatic theory of, 668
Jesuits, Do they teach that the end justifies the means? 408
Jesus, Intellectual limitations of, 450
Is the trend of college education away from? 480
life of, Dr. Briggs on the, 777
New sayings of, 919
Jesus Christ, The irony of, 118
Jews, An Irish crusade against the, 666
The Bible and the, 921
Jókai, Maurice, the Great Magyar romancist, 878
Journalism, Yellow, in London, 186
Jungle, Telephone through a, 849
Jury trial withheld in the Philippines, 840

K

Kant's contribution to religious thought, 298
Kidnapping of an American by Moorish brigands, 799, 840
Kinetograph, The, as an aid in scientific observation, 331
King Edward in the sand, 675
King-killers, Are they always insane? 219
Knox appointment and the trusts, 873
to be Senator from Pennsylvania, 873
Korea, Christian population of, 182
Mineral wealth of, 555
and the Missionaries, 411
Kuropatkin, General, 423

L

Labor leaders, Exile of, from Colorado, 508
press on the Colorado strike, 688
unions and socialism, Senator Hanna on, 136
white, Southern demand for, 360
Lamp, incandescent electric, Success of, 517
Land scandals, Indian, Report on, 396
Language of the mind, The, 518
World—is it feasible? 439
Latin America, Diplomatic changes in, 398
Learn, How do we? 622
Leischman, John G. A., aids his memory, 675
Lent, Meaning of, a secular view, 408
Leroy-Beaulieu, Visit of, 653
Liberal-Unionist Party, Threatened disruption of, 186
Liberty, religious, in America, French view of, 704
Libraries, public, Motives that lead people to, 367
Life, future, If we lose faith in? 741
literary, Ultimate value of, 474
Origin of, 82
Rich man's, worth more than a poor man's, 258
Lifeboat, A globular, 847
Life-saving, Japanese inventions for, 849
Lightning, Harnessing of the, 739
Lincoln as a cross-examiner, 195
More recollections of, 236
Photographs of, and what they teach, 296
Lincoln's sensible hint, 496
Liquor dealers, Are they disqualified for church-membership? 556
Literary career, Exactions of, 171
criticism, Concerning, 735
influence abroad, American, 514
life, Ultimate value of, 474
optimism, our, Is it spurious? 216
style, What constitutes true? 74
Literature, American, Why is it bourgeois? 767
and the "quiet life," 289
feminine, Disappearance of, 473
French, the politician in, 845
in 1903, 141
Southern, the "vital deficiency in," 548
"Little Mary" (J. M. Barrie), Comments on, 76
Living, Cost of, and wages, 909
High cost of, 470
pictures, Real, 477
Locomotive, A reversed, 884
whistling, Menace of, 148
Loisy, Abbé, The case of, 120
London as a music-center, 878
Loneliness of Beethoven, 292
Longstreet, General, at Gettysburg and after, 71
"Looping-the-Loop" in space, 48
Lorenz, George E., conviction of, 322
Loubet, President, outside the Vatican, 562
Love affairs of Richard Wagner, 326
Luther, A Roman Catholic attack on, 626
Lynching, The Ohio, 394

M

MacDowell, Edward, Resignation of, 253
Macedonia, Turkey's omission to make trouble in, 925
Machen, August W., Conviction of, 322
Machinery, Some odd things about, 846
Magnet, Effect of a, on phosphorescence, 405
Magnetic observations and trolley cars, 809
poles, Do earthquakes throw the, out of place? 701
Magnifying time, A machine for, 884
Mahan, Captain, on the prospects of the battleship, 729
Makaroff, Admiral, 460
Malaria, League for the prevention of, 331
Manager, campaign, Republican quest for a, 727
Mansfield, Richard, his impersonation of "Ivan the Terrible," 364
Manual work in schools, 624
Markham, Edwin, on the poetry of Poe, 912
Married couples, Age of, 368
Martian canals, New theory of the, 555
Maryland, Disfranchisement in, 106
"Master," The, new drama by Herman Barr, 912
Matter, Electrical theory of, 113
McClellan's, Mayor, department heads, 5
Meat trust, Attacking the, 509
Mediation, Russia's veto of, 747
Medicinal plants, Passing of our, 519
Medicines, How they "go to the right spot," 13
patent, Postal war on, 803
Memory, Different forms of, 517
Is heredity a form of, 445
Men, Why they do not go to church, 815
Mental labor, The best temperature to conduct, 702
Merejkowski's "Christ and Anti-Christ," Criticism of, 842
"Merely Mary Ann" (Israel Zangwill), Comments on, 76
Merger case, Financial views of the, 6
decision, How it is regarded, 431
decision, the, Financial journals on, 465
Quarrel between the chief heads of, 541
Message, the President's, How it was received abroad, 21
wireless, How a, travels, 554
Methodist Episcopal conference, 814
time limit, The, 629
Methodists and "worldly amusements," 149
Popular amusements and the, 852
Microbe-killer, An efficient, 809
Milk, Solid articles made of, 178
Mills, Benjamin F., New religious crusade by, 86
Col. A. L., Promotion of, 165
Milwaukee, Corruption in, 209
Mind, Language of, 518
Mine disaster, Harwick, Lessons of, 163
submarine, Naval experts on the, 818
Mineral wealth of Korea, The, 555
Mines, Sowing the high seas with, 797
Minister's, A, indictment of his profession, 523
wives, Influence of, 20
Ministry, An indictment of the, 523
French, Premier Combes facing a new crisis in the, 527
Success of women in the, 297
Mission, Russia's "divinely appointed," 297
Missionaries, Duty of, in war time, 593
Korea and the, 411
Missions, Foreign, as civilizing agents, 776
Mississippi Valley, Effect of the Panama Canal on the, 164
Missouri, Folk boom in, 581
Folk victory in, 766
Republican boom for Folk in, 874
"Missouri," Tragedy on the, 578
Modern art, Changed conditions of, 844
criticism, Saint-Beuve and, 879
Money, Bacteria on, 519
Monkey, Mind of a, 881
Monroe Doctrine, Canada's, 58
Peril to the, in Santo Domingo, 24
Monstrosities, Some plant, 657
Montana, The, mine decision, 210
Mormon antipolygamy edict, The, 545
Mormonism and polygamy, 359
in politics, 647
Religious views of, 449
What to do with, 469
Morocco, An American kidnapped in, 799, 840
and the Powers, 857
Mosely, Alfred, on American education, 585
Mosquito, Outlook for, 80
Public respect for the movement against, 80
Motor-car with motors on its wheels, 406
Mule and its offspring, A, 881
Muscle, Roar of a contracted, 15
Museum of security, 222
Music, American, the "most pathetic story" of, 551
center, London as a, 878
church, The Pope's letter on, 371, 850
How to feel, 407
in the colleges, 655
Present condition of, 44
system of, A free national, 516
Toward American, 805
Mystery, a cometary, 115
Mystic, Was Swedenborg a? 372
Mysticism of W. B. Yeats, 654
Reaction toward, 887

N

National system of music, A free, 516
Natural science, Popular, 737
Naval actions, the wounded in, Care of, 659
Navy, United States, European criticism of, 710
Negro criminality, Education as a cause of, 137
education, Southern press on, 168
influence on Southern character, 732
race, A bishop's indictment of the, 410
Religion of the, 742
Rescue of a, by Governor Vardaman, 357
The, as a hindrance to church union, 370
The Supreme Court, the technicality and the, 320
Negroes, Bleaching of, by x-rays, 82
Nerve, Grafting of a, 519
impulses, speed of 16
Nerve-oscillations, 884
Nerves, Effect of automobiling on, 147
Newman's "Apologia," Historic place of, 575
New Testament oratorio, A, 261
New York, fire protection for, More, 624
Result of the church census in, 85
What the Tenement-House Law has done for, 38
Nineteenth century, George Frederick Watts as an exponent of, 733
Nobel prizes, Award of the, 82
Non-conformist controversy, An English, 594
Northern Securities merger, Quarrel for the return of shares in, 541
North Pole, the last great geographical prize, 220
Norway, A Roman Catholic revival in, 558
Novels, Greatest, of the world, 112
popular, Passing of, 770
"N-Rays"—a neglected discovery, 79
More about, 443
New discoveries regarding, 555

O

Ocean liners, Turbine engines for, 624
currents, Fossil, 589
Odor travel, How fast does an? 258
Offspring, a mule and its, 881
Ohio lynching, The, 394
Old age, How to postpone, 656
Old Testament, the aristocratic character of, 481
Teaching the, to children, 54
Operas, New, in Europe, 251
Optimism, our literary, Is it spurious? 216
Quality of our literary, 327
Oratorio, New Testament, A, 261
Overproduction of fiction, Publishers' views of the alleged, 620

P

Panama and the Democrats, 1
Panama Canal Commission, The, 321
Effect of the, upon railroad traffic, 106
treaty, Ratification of, 282
Papacy, Latin Powers and the, 124
Paper, Chinese invention of, 369
Paradoxes of William Blake's art, 911
Parker, Alton B., Presidential prospects of, 505
Sketch of, 495
Parliaments, Our spiritual, 814
Parodist, the, An argument for the suppression of, 365
"Parsifal" and the critics, 214
New York production of, 10
Religious significance of, 51
Passenger-cars, Fireproof, 328
Patent, What is a? 917
Pavement, A steel-clad, 294
Peabody, Governor, Colorado press on, 800
Peat, Coal from, by electricity, 295
Pennsylvania, Slav invasion of, 726
Pension, A, for every veteran, 169
Service, without act of Congress, 437
Peril, polygamy, the, 398
Personality in Religious teaching, 744
Philippine tariff and shipping, 361
trade, Restricting, 168
Philippines, Aglipay schism in the, 743
Jury trial withheld in the, 840
Protestantism or Atheism in the? 661
to be treated like Cuba, 208
Phosphorescence, Effect of a magnet on, 405
Photographers, A boon to, 255
Photographs of lightning, What they teach, 296
Physical training, Balance in, 659
Japanese, Fresh air in, 625
Physique of the Japanese, The, 479
Pictures, Moving, that talk, 114
Real living, 477
Plagiarism, The art of, 652
Plant breeding, modern, Some results of, 552
grows three feet in a night, A, that, 772
monstrosities, Some, 657
wounds, How they heal, 737
Plants, Relation of, to birds and insects, 659
that give out salt, 918
wounded, Reblossoming of, 176
Play "unplayable," A defense of the, 441
Plays, French, Successful new, 109
Poe, poetry of, Edwin Markham on the, 912
Poet, America's first, 111
Poetic temperament, Vitality and, 805
Poetry, American, Churton Collins on, 439
Best, for girls, 324
English, The renascence of wonder in, 698
good, Is taste for, declining? 401
Japanese, 289
nineteenth century, Rosetti's isolation in, 587
Poetry:
Africa (Cossins), 343
Another Year (Sothern), 271
Bride, A (Cooke), 823
Cry of the Agnostic, The (Edgerton), 191
Cup, The (Sharp), 603
Derelict, The (Sill), 345
Poetry:
Evensong (Bashford), 193
Experience (Howells), 751
Feeshin'-Pole, Paul Lenthier's (Palmer), 862
First Love (Pickering), 530
From "An Ode to Music" (Van Dyke), 271
Hat, new Tall, Ode to a (Selim), 459
Haute Politique, La (Watson), 421
Heimweh (Churchill), 716
Helplessness (Tabb), 191
Her Coming (Pottle), 308
Hymn of the West (Stedman), 715
In the Open (Stringer), 28
It's "Got" to Be (Riley), 192
Japan (Hopkins), 674
Japanese Warrior, The (Reeves), 459
Jeanne D'Arc (Austin), 715
John Churton Collins, To (Watson), 672
Leap Year Proposals, 234
Louisiana Purchase Exposition Ode, from (Eckert-Lawrence), 786
Meeting on the Yalu, A (J. A.), 672
Miniature, A (Browning), 673
Mirage (Atkinson), 493
Misanthrope, The (Scollard), 493
Morituri Te Salutamus (Battershall), 95
Muse of Song, The (Holmes), 127
"My Dreams are at Thy Door" (Thomas), 343
"Old Superb," The (Newbolt), 420
On Saturday, Next Saturday (R. C. L.), 603
On the Way to the Bourne (Finley), 270
Panama (Roche), 568
Parting, The (Garrison), 567
Poe's Purgatory (Tabb), 458
Portrait of a Beautiful, On the (Leopardi), 494
Premonition (Seibert), 716
Processional and Recessional (Pottle), 421
Progress (Stringer), 421
Reason, The (Teller), 530
Renewal (Coates), 126
Sea-Ghosts (Byron), 674
Sir Francis Drake (Smith), 234
Sisters of the Little Sorrows (Tompkins), 638
Song of the Saw-Mill, The (Williamson), 235
Song of the Sea (Lincoln), 344
Sorrow, My Sorrow (Howells), 29
Soul's Hour, The (Paine), 786
Spartan, A (McGaffey), 637
Spring, I know Not How to find the (Coates), 495
Storm, The (Kelley), 751
"Surely He Hath Borne Our Griefs" (MacNachten), 343
Temple of Eros, The (Dalmon), 270
Thanks (Cheney), 422
Timeo Danaos (Chadwick), 271
To Him (Kelley), 309
Torpedo, The (Tyler), 422
Tortured Millions, The (Wilkinson), 895
Unselfish, On One Who Was (Kirk), 568
World Runs On, The (Cooke), 94
Poison, How do animals avoid? 846
Poland's opportunity, The war as, 709
Police, Chicago, Inefficiency of, 471
Politician, The, in French literature, 845
Politics, Mormon power in, 647
Polygamy, Mormonism and, 359
peril, The, 398
Pool-rooms, Western Union Telegraph Company and the, 693, 760
Pope Pius on church music, 371, 664, 850
Modesty of the, 605
New portrait of, 385
reversing Pope Leo's policy, 890
Popular novels, Passing of, 770
Port Arthur's newspaper on local affairs, 562
Porto Ricans, Political status of, 70
Ports, Atlantic, Fight of the, 798
Postal convictions, 322
"graft" cases, Two, 72
Postal scandal, Congressional confession of innocence in the, 582
scandal, Congressmen in the, 393
scandal, Uproar in the House over, 434
war on cure-alls, 803
Powder, smokeless, dangers of, 446
Power development, Irrigation versus, 772
Presbyterian Church, General assembly of, 814
Prescott's battle with blindness, 621
Presidential, Democratic candidates for, Outlook for the, 836
possibility, Is Mr. Hearst a? 134
situation, Democratic, 611
Press circular, Russian, A, 58
Problems of to-day, Christianity and, 449
Promotion of army officers, Army press on, 165
Protestant hostility to Catholicism, 813
Protestantism or Atheism in the Philippines, 661
Has it rejected its formal principles? 222
Public ownership, Chicago's vote for, 544
Publisher's, A, view of what makes a book sell, 401
Purification of water, New method of, 221

Q

Quakerism, the beginnings of, 919
Quality of our literary optimism, 327
Quay, Senator, Death of, 802
Career of, in the Civil War, 862
Quay's half cigar, 569
"Quiet life," Literature and the, 289
Quigley's, Archbishop, attack on the public schools, 83

R

Races, savage, Acuteness of sense in, 79
Radiation, human, New facts about, 178
New discoveries in, 404
Radium, Attempt to cure blindness with, 702
Hunting for, 257
in pitchblende, Taking photographs by, 82
Manufacture of, 116
Railroad casualties in America and England, 167, 338, 614
casualties, Increase in, 689
forces, Wholesale reduction of, 839
men, An English good word for our, 774
track, An automobile on a, 848
tracks, Our inadequate, 50
traffic, Dense, and accidents, 614
traffic, Effect of the Panama Canal on, 106
wrecks, Recent, 37
Rainsford and muscular Christianity, 676
Rayner, Isidor, elected Senator from Maryland, 210
Read, How we, 367
Reading in bed, 112
Reciprocity, Cuban, How it is working, 765
Reconstruction, Modern, of the Sacraments, 813
Red Cross, Clara Barton and the, 764
Reinterpretation of Christian doctrine, Sir Oliver Lodge on the, 663
Religion, American, A French view of, 520
essential unity of, The, 557
in 1903, 83
Japanese, Future of, 520
Necessity of mystery revealed in, 260
of the English schoolboy, 857
of the negro, 742
positive, Ian Maclaren on, 662
Revelation as a basis for, 778
The layman's indifference to, 223
Religions, Statistics of the different, 559
Religious Education Association, 447
education, College presidents' views of, 20
education, A woman's view of, 119
ferment in India, 300
liberty in America, French view of, 704
orders, Germany and the, 853
sympathies in the Russo-Japanese war, 370

Religious teacher, Russia as Japan's, 744
teaching, Personality in, 744
thought in America and England, 334
thought, Kant's contribution to, 298
tolerance in Roman Catholic Church, 742
Reminiscence, Is our consciousness of God a? 334
Reporters, shorthand, in antiquity, 257
Republican dissensions, 762
quest for a Vice-President, 727
split in Wisconsin, 762
Revelation as a basis for religion, 778
Rifle practice without powder or bullet, 405
Right-handed, Why we are, 656
Rip Van Winkle, A modern, 699
Robertson, Forbes, in "Hamlet," 402
Roman Catholic attack on Luther, 626
Church, Religious tolerance in, 742
comment on the sale of the friars' lands, 51
revival in Norway, 558
secret society in Ireland, 229
view, A, of the separation of Church and State in France, 333
view of the pedigree of the Bible, 224
Roman Catholicism and Socialism, Impending conflict between, 482
Romance of secret inventions, The, 917
Roosevelt, President, jars Europe again, 892
A rebuke by, 423
in Yellowstone Park, 716
Roosevelt's fear of France, 89
usurpation of power, 579
Rosetti, Christina, The genius of, 804
Rosetti's isolation in nineteenth century poetry, 587
Royal Academy, Art tendencies at the, 876
Russia, American investments in, 166
evangelical movement in, Vagaries of the, 664
Great Britain and, Rumored tension between, 339
Japan and, China's choice between, 121
Japan's religious teacher, as, 744
Lack of elementary education in, 142
Our debt to, 322, 543
Possibility of a cataclysm in, 90
Russian literature, Dostoyevsky's influence in, 402
press on Japan's achievements, 377
progress, A drama of, 619
Russia's "divinely appointed" mission, 297
friendship, New testimony on, 543
Russo-Anglican church union, 180
Russo-Japanese Crisis:
America's influence for peace in the, 139
diplomacy, Secret, of the, 153
Dual Alliance and the, 87
Hidden factors in the, 21
Russo-Japanese War:
Alexeieff, Admiral, Discouragements of, 183
Alexeieff, Admiral, How he could reinforce his fleet, 266
American sympathies in a, 102
American trusts held responsible for the, 378
Armies, The opposing, 301
Asiatic theory of Japan's real policy, An, 668
Attitude of the Powers in a, 55
Battle, great, Why one may be near, 745
Bibles, Distribution of, among the soldiers, 559
British anxieties over the, 781
Bureaucracy, Russian, Suppressed horrors of, 890
censorship, Japan's, Revolt against, 325
China expected to fight, 414
China, Secretary Hay's plan to save, 246
Clerical sympathy for Russia, anti-clerical protests against, 668
Confusion in the counsels of the Czar, 124
Contraband of war and the right to coal, 265
Dardanelles difficulty, Revival of the, 156
Disaster, Another Russian, 577
Russo-Japanese War:
Duration of the, 377
Effect of the, on the Balkan problem, 230
Elder statesmen, Action of, in the Far East, 184
Europe, Great Powers of, and the, 264
European distrust of our Asiatic policy, 227
European press on our attitude toward the belligerents, 487
French alarm over the outlook of the, 376
Front, A crisis at the, 745
How the war stands, 665
Intervention, Germany suspected of provoking, 634
Japanese naval development, American influence upon, 563
Japanese naval victories, 243
Japanese not Asiatics, 925
Japanese press on the, 413
Japanese press, Predictions of, 746
Japan's achievements, Russian press on, 377
Japan's caution on the Yalu, Meaning of, 452
Japan's forces, Crucial position of, 817
Japan's naval perils, 759
Japan's ultimate failure, German belief in, 923
Kodama, General, and his plan of campaign, 630
Kuropatkin and his task, 338
Kuropatkin, General, at the front, 526
Kuropatkin, Port Arthur, and the Japanese, 923
Kuropatkin's turn coming, 707
Kuropatkin's 400,000 men, 598
Lake Baikal, Horrors of, 451
Land campaign, next three weeks of the, 665
Makaroff, Admiral, at Port Arthur, 451
Makaroff, Death of, 577
Manchurian Chunchuses, Rising of the, 667
Mediation, Russia's veto of, 747
Mikado's army, The, on the defensive, 412
Mine, Naval experts on the, 818
Mines, Sowing the high seas with, 797
Misunderstanding of war, Modern, 779
Modernized Japan pronounced a world-wide delusion, 337
Napoleonic principle, Japan's generals abandon a, 779
Offensive and defensive, Kuropatkin's choice between, 889
Opening of the campaign, 263
Outcome of the, Probable, 524
Peking mandarins, Suspected plot of the, 560
Poland's opportunity, The war as, 709
Port Arthur, Battle of, 243
Port Arthur, Isolation of, 687
Port Arthur, Problem of, 336
Port Arthur, Starvation or capture by assault for, 707
Port Arthur, The eleventh hour at, 748
Port Arthur's newspaper on local affairs, 562
Public opinion, Russian, and the, 486
Religious sympathies in the, 370
Retreat, The Russian, 725
Reverses, Russian and Japanese, 907
Russia and Japan, Severance of diplomatic relations between, 207
Russian bitterness toward the United States, 355
Russian blunders, Disastrous, 281
Russian soldiers, Serious accusations against, 484
Russia's great railway, How Japan proposed to wreck, 484
Russia's plan to exhaust her foe, 374
Ships, Japanese, Loss of, 759
Skrydloff, Admiral, What he will attempt, 746
St. Petersburg, Demoralization in, 415
St. Petersburg policy, Scandinavian alarm at, 378
Russo-Japanese War:
St. Petersburg's War party, Alleged desperation of, 485
Strategical success, Kuropatkin's plan viewed as a, 854
Torpedo-boats, Experiences of Japan and America with, 317
Troops, Japanese, Quality of the, 837
Vladivostok and Port Arthur, Russian indifference to, 631
Waiting for the thaw in the Far East, 560
Wall, great, of China, Strategic importance of, 266
War bill, for six months, of Russia and Japan, 561
War party in St. Petersburg, Tactics of, 226
What Russia risks, 301
Wireless telegraphy in the, 739
Wireless telegraph correspondents, Death for, 615
Yalu crossed by the Japanese, 645
Yalu, The, a decisive battle of the world, 817
"Yellow Peril," the, Reality and unreality of, 303

S

Sacraments, Modern reconstruction of the, 813
Sage, Russell, Thrift of, 675
Sahara, the, World-politics in, 155
Saint-Beuve and modern criticism, 879
Salt our food, Shall we? 812
Plants that give out, 918
Sand fire engines, 519
Sangster, Mrs. Margaret E., on the Christian woman and fashions, 181
Santo Domingo, American interference in 249
Do we want? 319
Peril to the Monroe Doctrine in, 24
The "firm hand" in, 68
Scandinavian alarm at St. Petersburg policy, 378
Scholars, western, Coming generation of, 43
Schoolboy, English, Religion of, 851
"School for Scandal," revival of, 171
Schools, Manual work in, 624
Science, Popular natural, 737
Scientific conservatism in France, 330
illusion, A curious suggestion of, 444
observation, The kinetograph as an aid in, 331
work under difficulties, 258
Scriptures, Are they a revelation or an evolution? 447
authority of the, Canon Henson and the, 626
Modern reconstruction of the, 813
Sculpture, American, Emancipation of, 74
American, Hopes and ideals for, 550
Sea power, Islands and, 58
To find what is hidden under the, 146
wall, Galveston's great, 811
water as a vital elixir, 660
Secular view of the meaning of Lent, A, 408
Sense, Acuteness of, in, 79
Stimulation of one, by another, 15
Serial story, Is it "on its last legs?" 110
Sexes, Sense of time in the two, 773
Shadow, A mountain's, on the sky, 445
Shafroth, Representative John R., Resignation of, 285
Shaft, bent, of a battle-ship, Straightening the, 882
Shakespeare's "disinherited child," 255
part in the writing of "The Two Noble Kinsmen," 254
protest against German methods of criticizing, 807
Shaw, Secretary, and the Exposition finances, 874
Shaw's, Bernard, point of view, 252
Shelley love affairs, Another chapter in the, 548
Ship, largest afloat, The, 49
to travel on land and water, 660
Shipping, Philippines tariff and, 361
Shorthand reporters in antiquity, 257
Silkworm, To dye silk in the, 740

Sky, A mountain's shadow on the, 445
Skyscrapers, Steel, in a fire, 329
Slav invasion of Pennsylvania, 726
Slavery and the Chinese, 186
"Slocum" tragedy in New York, The, 903
Smiles, Dr. Samuel, Death of, 655
Smith, Joseph F., Anecdote of, 531
Smithsonian Institution, Death of the founder of, 177
Smoke-stack, Lengthening a, while in use, 80
Smoot, Senator Reed, defense of, 104
Religious press on the campaign against, 181
Snow crystals, How formed, 114
Socialism and labor unions, Senator Hanna on, 136
and Roman Catholicism, conflict between, The impending, 482
Christianity and, Antagonism between, 853
Soft coal strike averted, 472
"Solitary Way," The, new drama by Arthur Schnitzler, 912
"Sorceress," the, Comments on, 142
South Africa's Chinese labor excitement, 453
South, Coolie or Italian labor for the, 908
Southern character, Negro influence on, 732
demand for white labor, 360
educational movement, Criticism of, 838
lack of feeling for Mr. Sully, 467
literature, The "vital deficiency" in, 548
Spain, Anticlerical outburst in, 185
Specialism, Must we beware of? 294
Speed, high, Effect of, on the brain, 294
Spelling, English and American, 695
Spencer, Herbert, as an art critic, 769
Religious comment on, 17
Scientific estimates of, 13
Story of his life, 700
Spencer's advice to Japan, 564
attitude toward religious faith, 703
beginnings in America, 194
Spiritual parliaments, Our, 814
Split infinitive, a defense of, 653
Spooner, Senator, Story by, 532
Stage, British, What can be done to help it? 473
Church and, When they were one, 410
manager, Art of the, 514
Stanley, Henry M., Death of, 731
Starvation, Symptoms of, 519
State bonds, repudiated, Resurrection of, 616
Statistics of American churches, 262
of the different religions, 559
Statue of Frederick, The waiting, 208
Steam engine that goes eighty miles an hour, 773
turbine, Admiral Melville on the, 849
Steamship companies and immigration, 360
Steel clad pavement, 294
Trust, The, and the public, 72
Stephen, Sir Leslie, death of, 325
Stereoscope in astronomy, Use of, 592
Sterling, Antoinette, Death of, 145
Stimulation of one sense by another, 15
Stomach, On removing the, 16
St. Paul, Whence and what was the theology of? 149
St. Petersburg, Demoralization in, 415
Strauss, Richard, Coming of, 363
Strike, Soft coal, averted, 472
Stylist of his generation, The first American, 401
Subway, Chicago, The, 286
Sully, Daniel J., failure of, 438
Southern lack of feeling for, 467
Sulu, Science in, 177
Sun as a cause of disease, The, 702
Is it growing weaker? 773
Sunday-school, A real, 117
efficiency of, Suggestions for increasing the, 373
Sun's constitution, Recent views of, 552
Suppression of the parodist, An argument for the, 365
Supreme Court and the negro, 320
Swayne impeachment case, The, 468
Swedenborg, Was he a mystic? 372

T

Taint, "Graft" as a national, 510
Tammany's department heads, 5
Tax on art, 172
Taylor, Jeremy, A literary man's estimate of, 260
Teaching, religious, Personality in, 744
Technicality, The Supreme Court, the negro, and the, 320
Telegraph, Sixtieth birthday of, 774
Telephone, Hearing lessons over the, 625
The, and the Chinese, 478
through a jungle, 849
"Telephonic-newspaper," of Indiana, The, 16
Tenement-House Law, What it has done for New York, 38
Testament, New, Alleged Babylonian origin of, 179
Thackeray, greatness of, The true, 696
Theologian, disappearing, Is the? 885
Theological error, Growing toleration of, 224
Theology, modern, What does it make of the Bible? 741
Theory of the earth's interior, A new, 591
Thermometer-tubes, How made, 739
Thunder, Cause of, 50
Tibet, American views of the British expedition in, 542
British expedition in, 597, 780
Time limit, The Methodist, 629
magnifying, A machine for, 884
Sense of, in the two sexes, 773
Tobacco, Poisonous element in, 147
Togo, Vice-Admiral, the Nelson of Japan, 386
Tolstoy's power, Secret of, 475
Torpedo-boats, Experiences of Japan and America with, 317
Trade, Foreign, records broken, 138
Tragedy, "Slocum," in New York, 903
Training, physical, Balance in, 659
Transcendentalism, American, Sunny side of, 143
Treasury deficit, The, 872
Treaty between England and France, 547; Europe's view of, 599
Tree, Will wounds cause a, to blossom? 15
Trees, Diseases of, 660
Triggs's, Professor, retirement, Significance of, 365
Trolley cars, Magnetic observations and, 809
track, single, length of, in the United States, 16
Troops, Concealment of, 50
Truck, An automobile, 49
Trust bill, Senator Foraker's, 211
Trusts, American, held responsible for the war, 378
A reef that may wreck the, 613
Knox appointment and the, 873
Neglect of "the personal element" by the, 613
Tuberculosis in street dust, 847
Tunnel, world's greatest, The, 256
Turbine engines for ocean liners, 624
steam, Admiral Melville on the, 849
Turkey and Bulgaria, Predicted war between, 339
Turkey's omission to make trouble in Macedonia, 925
Turner, Anarchist, excluded, 765
Turtle, Mental abilities of, 740
Twain, Mark, as a printer's boy, 863
Type, a new American, 652

U

Unfashionable, Is it a Christian woman's duty to be? 181
United States and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, The, 230
Canada's new grievance against the, 710
Morocco and the, France placed between 924
Russian bitterness toward, 355
Unity of religion, The essential, 557
Universities, Denominationalism in, 259
Uruguay, Revolution in, 155

V

Value of literary life, Ultimate, 474
Vardaman, Governor J. K., on negro education, 137
rescues a negro, 357
Vatican, France and the, 600, 890
President Loubet outside the, 562
policy, Real makers of, 88
rupture with France, Paris press on the, 856
rupture with, France provoked into a, 782
Venezuelan debts, The Hague Court's decision on, 318
Ventilators, Bricks as, 518
Verestchagin, Vassili, Death of, 618
Story of, 752
Veteran, Pension for every, 169
Vice-President, Republican quest for a, 727
Vital processes, crystallization and, 221
Vitality and poetic temperament, 805
Voice of a deaf-mute, 916
of a clock, 331
Voices, Fish that have, 915
How we hear our own, 660

W

Wages and the cost of living, 909
Are they increasing? 694
Wagner, Richard, Love affairs of, 326
Wall Street and Whitaker Wright, 163
War, missionaries in time of, Duty of, 593
Modern misunderstanding of, 779
Water charged with gas, Use of, 848
curtain as a fire protection, 331
hat: protective device for firemen, 14
power and coal-power, 592
soft, money value of, 555
Waterloo, Emperor William's view of the British at, 89
Waters, Magnetic, of Indiana, 16
Watson, William, on English indifference to literature, 217
Watts, George Frederick, Art of, 290
as an exponent of the nineteenth century, 733
Weather, How not to mind the, 293
Western Union Telegraph Company and the pool rooms, 693, 760
Wheat, hospital for, A, 479
Whisky, What is? 293
Whistler as the "supreme master" of line and color, 9
Memorial Exhibition, 476
One day with, 346
White House, "Cæsarism" in the, 579
Whitman, Walt, on words, 588
Williams, John Sharp, Why he gave up thought of the Presidency, 604
Wine and alcoholism, 257
cup, stingless, A, 257
in the second century, 810
Winter, A record-breaking, 362
holidays, Some dangers of, 16
Winter, William, on American drama, 291
Wireless message, How it travels, 554
telegraph correspondents, Death for, 615
telegraphs, Where are the? 404
telegraphy in war, 739
Wire-wound guns, High-power, 882
Wisconsin, Republican split in, 762
Wolf, Tasmanian, Position of, while resting, 740
"Woman and the Spirit of Power"—new German drama, 585
Woman, American, as writer and player, 588
Christian, and fashion, 181
French, French fiction's injustice to the, 768
Success of, in the ministry, 297
Wood, Leonard, made a major-general, 437
changed the mood, 30
courage of, 273
Outlook for the promotion of, 3
Words, Walt Whitman on, 588
Wordsworth, Why is he not more popular? 808
Work, Relation of fatigue and pleasure to, 553

Workingmen, What do they expect of the church? 704
World language, Is it feasible? 439
modern, Matthew Arnold's message to the, 549
politics, Impending revolution in, 708
World's fair, Automatic gate-keeper at the, 702
finances, Secretary Shaw and, 874
Wounded in naval actions, Care of the, 659
Wounds, plant, How they heal, 737
Will they cause a tree to blossom? 15
Wright, Whitaker, Conviction and death of, 163
Writing, French, Anglo-Saxon tendencies in, 697

X

X-rays, How will they affect insects? 519

Y

Year, Leading features of the, 41
Yeats, W. B., Mysticism of, 654
Is he a decadent? 8
Yellowstone Park, A trip to, 383
Young men as church-goers, 627
Younghusband, Colonel, and the Lamas of Tibet, 597

Z

Zangwill, Israel, New play by, 76
Zone, canal, Government of the, 728

INDEX OF AUTHORS

A

Alden, Henry Mills, 44, 171, 735
Andrews, Dr. E. Benjamin, 43
Apert, E., 15, 176
Arène, Emmanuel, 110
Ashmore, Rev. William, 182
Atherton, Gertrude, 216, 292, 767
Austin, Alfred, 400

B

Ballard, Rev. Dr. A. E., 149
Barker, Wharton, 543
Barnard, Prof. E. E., 115
Barry, Dr. William, 594
Battandier, Dr. Albert, 218
Baumann, A., 555
Beck, Carl, 82
Benson, Arthur C., 587
Bently, Wilson J., 114
Beveridge, Sen. Albert J., 297
Binyon, Lawrence, 911
Blackshear, President E. L., 732
Bok, Edward, 627
Bordeaux, Henri, 845
Borowski, Prof. Felix, 44
Bostwick, Prof. A. E., 366
Boulger, D. C., 304
Bowen, Dr. Edwin W., 695
Boynton, H. W., 842
Bradford, Rev. Dr. Amory H., 335
Brandes, George, 879
Brandiscourt, Virgile, 657
Brazza, F. di, 771
Breton, André Le, 46
Brett, George P., 400
Bridges, Robert, 289, 441
Briggs, Rev. Dr. Charles A., 777
Britton, Elizabeth G., 659
Broca, André, 367
Brown, Rev. Dr. Arthur Judson, 593
Brown, Bishop, of Arkansas, 410
Brown, Henry, 852
Brown, Horatio F., 474
Brunetière, Ferdinand, 857
Buell, Augustus C., 919
Burge, Dr. Anselm, 260
Burnham, Prof. W. H., 219
Burroughs, John, 176

C

Cairns, D. S., 449
Cannon, Ex-Senator Frank J., 181
Carpenter, Edward, 334
Carroll, Dr. H. K., 262
Cartaz, Dr. A., 848
Cassini, Count, Russian Ambassador at Washington, 355
Challaye, Felicien, 337
Chantavoine, Jean, 292
Chanute, O., 367
Chekhoff, Anton, 619
Chesterton, G. K., 77, 733
Churchman, Dr. John W., 595
Cleveland, Ex-President Grover, 287, 690
Clews, Henry, 322
Coar, John Firman, 214
Collins, Churton, 439
Combes, Paul, 295
Corbin, John, 252
Coupin, Henri, 446, 915
Craig, James C., 870
Cremieu, Victor, 47
Cressey, Rev. Frank Graves, 627
Croly, Herbert, 401
Crosby, Ernest Howard, 475
Crozier, John Beattie, 294

D

Davis, Mrs. Rebecca Harding, 119
Dawson, William Harbutt, 549
Debs, Eugene V., 688
Denifle, P. Heinrich, 626
Denison, Rev. John Henry, 886
Dicey, Dr. Edward, 57
Dickinson, G. Lowes, 778
Dillon, Dr. E. J., 339
Dobson, Austin, 173
Doremus, Prof. R. Ogden, 115
Dornis, Jean, 913
Dowden, Edward, 843
Drancourt, M. W., 48
Drew, Arthur, 591
Drexel, Lucy W., 919
Duffield, Rev. Howard, 214
Dunning, Rev. A. E., 373

E

Eckman, Rev. Dr. George P., 450
Eddy, Arthur Jerome, 9
Elgar, Edward, 260
Eliot, Pres. Charles W., 20
Elson, Louis C., 551
Ernest-Charles, J., 697
Esenwein, J. Berg, 768

F

Faguet, Emile, 142
Farwell, Arthur, 805
Féré, Dr. Charles, 553
Ferris, William H., 742
Findlater, Jane H., 513
Flint, Dr. Austin, 656
Flower, B. O., 51
Follett, Henry R., 323
Ford, A. H., 166
Forest, R. W. de, 38
Forsyth, Principal P. T., 15
Franklin, Eleanor, 214

G

Ganong, W. F., 737
Gautier, Armand, 918
Geiger, Ludwig, 365
Gilman, Daniel Coit, 409
Gompers, Samuel, 704, 870
Gosse, Edmund, 260
Goudallier, Léon, 257
Grafton, Rt. Rev. Charles C., 180
Grandprey, Col. C. de, 561
Granges, Charles de, 76
Grenfell, Bernard P., 919
Guarini, Emile, 14
Guenther, Richard, 116
Guerlac, O., 704

H

Hadley, Pres. Arthur T., 20
Hancock, W. Irving, 625
Hanna, Senator Marcus A., 136
Hardy, Thomas, 441
Hare, John, 473
Harper, Pres. W. R., 259
Hartmann, Edward von, 119
Hartmann, Sadakichi, 289
Harvey, Charles M., 164
Harvey, Col. George, 730
Hayes, Ellen, 738
Henson, Canon Hensley, 626
Henderson, Prof. Archibald, 548
Henderson, W. J., 214
Hering, Prof. Ewald, 445
Hering, Maurice G., 808
Heuser, Father H. J., 224
Higdon, John C., 592
Higginson, Thomas Wentworth, 143
Hill, James J., 840
Hillis, Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight, 628
Hoeber, Arthur, 144
Holder, C. F., 256
Holland, Thomas Erskine, 797
Horsey, Admiral de, 797
Howells, William Dean, 74, 112, 291, 558
Hudson, Thompson Jay, 920
Hueffer, Ford Madox, 804
Hughes, Rupert, 326
Humphreys, Prof. Milton W., 702
Huneker, James, 52, 364
Hunt, Arthur S., 919
Huntington, Bishop F. D., 20
Hurty, Dr. J. N., 16

J

Jacobs, G. M., 175
Jaurès, Jean, 482
Jerome, Jerome K., 473
Johnson, Prof. Emory R., 106
Johnson, J. G., 135
Jones, Henry Arthur, 473
Jordan, Pres. David S., 20, 481

K

Karageorgewitch, Prince B., 913
Kellerman, Karl F., 809
Kellogg, Dr. J. H., 47, 293
King, Pres. Henry Churchill, 481
Knapton, Shirley, 174
Knopf, Dr. S. A., 847
Knowlson, T. Sharper, 475
Kohler, Rabbi Kaufmann, 222
Kuyper, Prof. H. H., 447
Krans, Horatio Sheafe, 654

L

Labbé, Marcel, 13
Lebonnefon, C. de, 740
Lalande, M. H., 113
Laloy, Dr. L., 660
Lapparent, A. de, 701
Laufer, René, 812
Laurencin, Paul, 255
Lavellée, René, 333
Laymar, Rev. Dr. A. J., 370
Leavitt, President J. A., 480
Leroy-Beaulieu, M., 524, 853
Le Roy, James A., 743
Lewis, Austin, 253
Libertacrio, Dr. C., 146
Lobstein, Prof. in University of Strassburg, 741
Lodge, Sir Oliver, 223, 663
Loir, Dr. A., 257
Lounsbury, Prof. Thomas R., 43, 653
Lourié, Ossip, 402

Lucas, Clarence, 878
Lummer, O., 444

M

MacDonell, Sir John, 791
MacDougall, Robert, 773
MacDowell, Edward, 253
Maclaren, Ian, 662
Macmillan, Dr. Hugh, 291
Mahan, Capt. Alfred T., 729
Mallock, M. M., 696
Mancini, Ernesto, 328
Mantyius, Dr. Karl, 410
Marble, Mrs. Annie Russell, 111
Mareschal, G., 477
Marin, E., 85
Markham, Edwin, 912
Marre, Francis, 221
Marsy, A. de, 404
Martens, Dr. F. de, 378
Mason, Daniel Gregory, 655
Mason, William H., 295
Mathews, Prof. Albert, 82
Matthews, Prof. Brander, 514
M'Connell, Rev. Samuel D., 521
McCracken, Elizabeth, 588
McMeen, Samuel G., 917
Melville, Rear-Admiral George W., 849
Menard, Dr. L., 622
Menshikoff, M., 304
Meunier, Dr. Leon, 517
Meunier, Stanislas, 116, 589
Michel, Emil, 586
Monroe, Miss Harriett, 251
Moody, John, 511
Moore, Prof. Edward Caldwell, 259
Moore, George T., 809
Mosely, Alfred, 585
Moxom, Dr. Philip S., 151, 298
Muirhead, Prof. J. H., 223
Muller, Arnold, 853
Munger, Dr. Theodore T., 19
Mury, Francis, 667

N

Négrier, General de, 477
Newell, Frederick Haynes, 772
Newton, Rev. Dr. R. Heber, 557
Nitobe, Prof. Inazo, 448
Noguchi, Yone, 363, 695, 914
Nordau, Max, 735
Nordling, W. de, 330
Norman, Henry M. P., 781

O

Ogden, Rollo, 621
Ogg, Frederic Austin, 18
Olivier, M. L., 258
Orr, Prof. James, 335, 483
Ostwald, Prof. William, 439

P

Partridge, William Ordway, 550
Patrick, Prof. G. T. W., 48
Pattee, Prof. Fred Lewis, 111
Pearson, Prof. Karl, 368
Pellat, Solange, 810
Penck, Prof. Albrecht, 406
Pender, H., 47
Perkins, Frank C., 590
Perks, Robert W., 594
Péroche, J., 916
Pierce, Martin, 552
Piper, Capt. Alexander R., 471
Pirenne, P., 771
Porter, T. C., 444
Pouvourville, Albert de, 266
Priestly, Neville, 774

R

Rauschenbusch, Prof. Walter, 775
Rawlinson, G. C., 120
Rebec, Prof. G., 144
Reed, Charles A. L., 514
Rees, R. Wilkens, 733
Reeve, Arthur B., 520
Reich, Dr. Emil, 768
Repplier, Agnes, 473
Rhees, Pres. Rush, 481
Rice, Prof. William North, 86
Ritchie, Eliza, 224
Robbins, Rev. Dr. W. L., 523
Rochter, Dr. Julius, 300
Rod, Edouard, 216
Rost, E. C., 177
Rousseau, P., 881
Russell, Sir Edward, 223
Russell, G. W. E., 549

S

Saint-Paul, G., 518
Saint-Saëns, Camille, 850
Salter, Rev. William, 661
Sangster, Mrs. Margaret E., 181,
Saussure, Dr. P. G. de, 176
Savage, Rev. Dr. Minot J., 816
Schiller, German missionary, 332
Schinz, Albert, 520
Schmoller, M. G., 694
Schurman, Pres. Jacob Gould, 20, 254
Scott, Dr. Walter E., 15
Searle, Father, 260
Sedgwick, H. D., 652
Seibel, George, 770
Seward, Frederick W., 323
Shipman, Carolyn, 620
Shute, Rev. A. Lincoln, 886
Singer, Dr. Isador, 815
Smith, Prof. Goldwin, 741
Smith, Joseph F., President Mormon Church, 359
Soissons, Count S. C. de, 516
Spencer, Edwina, 770
Spencer, Herbert, 564, 700, 703
Spitzka, Dr. Edward C., 219
Stead, Alfred, 448
Steens, A., 658
Steffens, Lincoln, 510
Steiner, Prof. Edward A., 475
Stuntz, Rev. Homer C., 661
Sturgis, Russell, 844

T

Taft, Lorado, 74
Taylor, J. Madison, 656
Teague, Merrill A., 104
Thomas, Fannie Edgar, 516
Thompson, Edward P., 519
Thompson, Slason, 614
Tiromiatnikoff, C., 303
Tissié, Dr. Philip, 659
Todd, Canon J. C., 481
Torrey, Rev. R. A., 335
Touchet, E., 296
Traubel, Horace, 588
Tree, H. Beerbohm, 473
Treves, Angelo, 88
Trowbridge, Prof. John, 50

U

Ulrich, Dr. Alfred, 15

V

Vandervelde, Emile, 482
Van Dyke, Henry, 324
Vardaman, James K., 137
Veiller, Lawrence, 38
Viré, Armand, 699
Vaschide, N., 881

W

Walmsley, Dr. R. M., 624
Ward, Robert, 360
Warne, Frank Julian, 726
Waters, C. E., 737
Watson, Rev. Dr. John, 334
Watson, William, 217
Watts-Dunton, Theodore, 698, 806
Weisse, H. V., 851
Werren, Jacob E., 372
Whibley, Charles, 696
Winslow, Forbes, 294
Winter, William, 171, 291, 364
Wishart, Alfred W., 744
Wright, Edward, 652

Y

Young, Prof. C. A., 552

Z

Zeleny, John, 258

PORTRAITS

A

Acton, Lord, 379
Ainsworth, Brig.-Gen. F. C., 764
Alexander, John W., 145
Alexeieff, Admiral, and his staff, 56
Amador, Manuel, President of Panama, 283, 692
Andersen, Hans, 174
Arango, J. A., 283
Arden, Edwin, 77
Arias, Tomas, 283
Arnold, Sir Edwin, 515
Artamanoff, Russian General, 485
Atherton, Gertrude, 750, 767
Austin, Alfred, 400
Austin, Mary, 893

B

Barr, Robert, 821
Barrett, John, 398
Barritt, Leon, 287
Barsoff, Russian General, 524
Bartholomew, C. L., 362
Bartlet, Rep. C. L., 435
Bartlett, Frederick Orin, 490
Barton, Clara, 764
Bashford, Bishop James W., 815
Beaupré, Arthur M., 398
Bell, Edward, 906
Bell, General Sherman M., 801, 905
Bell, J. J., 455
Belmont, August, 612
Bernhardt, Sarah, 143
Berry, Bishop Joseph F., 815
Berryman, Clifford K., 584
Beveridge, Senator Albert J., 232
Bezobrazoff, Russian Vice-Admiral, 890
Bilse, Lieutenant, 417
Bispham, David, 878
Blake, William, 911
Bobrikoff, Russian General, 926
Boris, Grand Duke, 890
Boyd, Frederico, 283
Bozlevski, Russian General, 303
Bradford, W. R., 584
Brewer, Justice David Joseph, 431
Brisson, President of the French Chamber of Deputies, 857
Brown, Alice, 821
Brown, Rev. Arthur Judson, 593
Brown, Bishop, of Arkansas, 411
Brown, William P., 167
Brudno, Ezra S., 455
Buchanan, Joseph R., 91
Buchanan, W. I., 2, 283
Bullock, Shan, 602
Burgess, Gelett, 59
Burgstaller, Alois, 10
Burney, Fanny, 173
Burr, Prof. William H., 321
Burt, Bishop William, 814
Burton, Senator Joseph R., 507
Burton, Rep. T. E., of Ohio, 435
Bush, C. G., 362
Bushnell, E. A., 362
Busley, Jessie, 76
Butler, Nicholas Murray, 254

C

Campbell, Rev. R. J., 595
Cannon, Joseph G., Speaker of the House, 651
Carlyle, Thomas, Whistler's portrait of, 9
Carman, Bliss, 92
Carryl, Guy Wetmore, 860
Cassini, Count, 355
Cheshire, Fleming D., 247
Chesterton, G. K., 78
Clowry, Robert C., 761
Cockran, Bourke, 649
Collins, Churton, 440
Combes, Premier of France, 891
Conried, Heinrich, 10
Coppée, François, 856
Cortelyou, George Bruce, 763
Cowles, William S., 579
Coyle, Rev. Dr. Robert F., 522
Craddock, Charles Egbert, 669
Crain, Thomas C. T., 5
Crockett, S. R., 380
Crown Prince of Germany, 633
Curtis, George William, 44
Cyril, Grand Duke, 578

D

Dalzell, John, 649
D'Annunzio, Gabriel, 913
Daskam, Josephine D., 783
Davenport, Homer Calvin, 287
Davis, Gen. George W., 321
Denison, Rev. John Henry, 887
Depew, Sen. Chauncey M., 761
Dick, General Charles, 320
Dietrich, Senator Charles H., 73
Dixey, Henry, 76
Doane, Bishop William C., 888
Donahey, J. H., 617
Donnay, Maurice, 110
Dostoyevsky, Feodor, 403
Doumergue, M., 892
Dudeney, Mrs. Henry, 455
Dunning, Rev. Albert E., 373
Dragomiroff, Russian General, 303
Dvorák, Anton, 45, 735

E

Edmonds, Richard H., 838
Elger, Edward, 261
Elson, Henry William, 783
Espriella, Francisco V. de la, 283

F

Fairbanks, Sen. Charles Warren, 469
Farquhar, Anna, 602
Farrar, Reginald A., 669
Fischer, Henry W., 60
Fitzgerald, Edward, 733
Folk, Joseph W., 581, 766
Foote, Mary Hallock, 59
Foraker, Senator, of Ohio, 211
Forest, R. W. de, 39
Foss, Bishop Cyrus D., 447
Foster, Stephen Collins, 551
Fox, George, 920
Fox, Rev. John, 299
French, Daniel C., 75
Freneau, Philip, 111
Fulda, Ludwig, 476

G

Gardenhire, Samuel M., 379
Gaudens, Augustus St., 75
General Staff of the Japanese Army, 357
Gérôme, Jean Léon, 108
Gibbons, Cardinal, 333
Gilman, Charlotte Perkins, 91
Gilman, Daniel Coit, 409
Giolitti, Signor, 562
Glasgow, Ellen, 187
Goddard, Capt. Norton, 761
Gompers, Samuel, 705
Gordon, Gen. John B., 231
Gould, George J., 761
Grafton, Rt. Rev. Charles C., 180
Greenough, Horatio, 75
Greer, David H., Bishop-Coadjutor of New York, 559
Grieg, Edward, 45
Grodekoff, Russian General, 524
Grunsky, C. Ewald, 437

H

Hall, Charles Cuthbert, 447
Hamlin, Clarence C., 906
Hanna, Sen. Marcus A., 250
Hardy, Thomas, 441
Harland, Henry, 231
Harrod, Maj. B. M., 437
Hartmann, Sadakichi, 289
Haven, Rev. W. I., 299
Hawthorne, Charles W., 145
Hay, Secretary John, 434
Hayashi, Japanese Baron, 87
Hayes, Nicholas J., 5
Haywood, W. D., 906
Hearn, Lafcadio, 669
Hearst, William Randolph, 135
Hecker, Col. Frank J., 437
Heinze, F. Augustus, 210
Hemstreet, Charles, 26
Henson, Cannon Hensley, 626
Herder, Johann Gottfried von, 8
Herrick, Gov. Myron T., of Ohio, 395
Hertz, Alfred, 10
Higginson, Thomas Wentworth, 143
Hill, David B., 612
Hill, Frederick Trevor, 267
Hillis, Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight, 629
Hitt, Rep. R. R., 435, 727
Hoar, Sen. George F., 417
Hobbes, John Oliver, 749
Hornung, E. W., 712
Horton, Rev. Robert F., 556
Howells, William D., 291
Hudson, Thomas Jay, 921

I

Ihmsen, Max F., 612
Ingersoll, Rev. E. P., 299
Inouye, Japanese Admiral, 525
Irwin, Will, 59

J

Jackson, Margaret Doyle, 565
Jakorleff, Russian Captain, 578
James, Henry, 401
Japanese Army, The General Staff of, 357
Jauràs, Jean, 482
Jesup, Morris K., 761
Johnson, Prof. Emory R., 107
Johnston, Mary, 565
Jókai, Maurice, 879
Jordan, Pres. David Starr, 481

K

Kanin, Prince Kotohito, 454
Kant, Immanuel, 298
Kashtalinsky, Russian General, 837
Keays, H. A. Mitchell, 749
Keller, Helen, 188
Knox, Philander C., 873
Kodama, Japanese General, 154
Kokovsoff, M., 485
Komura, Jutaro, Japan's Foreign Minister, 121
Korea, Emperor of, 154, 230
Kurino, L., Japan's Minister to Russia, 154
Kuroki, General Baron T., 454, 645, 836
Kuropatkin, General, 281, 415, 484, 798

L

La Follette, Robert M., Governor of Wisconsin, 762
Lamsdorf, Count, 415
Leavitt, President J. A., 480
Leipziger, Fred. I., 208
Leroy-Beaulieu, Anatole, 653
Linevitch, Russian General, 925
Lodge, Sir Oliver, 663
Logan, Mrs. John A., 764
London, Jack, 859
Long, John D., ex-Secretary of the Navy, 188
Long, William J., 60
Longstreet, Gen. James, 71
Loubet, President of France, 563
Lyman, Francis M., 545
Lorenzelli, Mgr., 563

M

Macdowell, Edward, 45, 253
Machkatine, Russian General, 415
Macmonnies, Frederick, 75
Makaroff, Vice-Admiral Stepan O., 303, 451, 577
Mallock, William Hurrell, 859
Markham, Edwin, 912
Marshall, Frank James, 793
Martin, Helen K., 750
Maruejouls, Minister of Public Works, 857
Massenet, Jules, 45
Matongievitch, Russian Captain, 925
Matthews, Prof. Brander, 514
Matthews, Frances Aymar, 894
May, Thomas, 209
Maybell, Claudius, 362
McAdoo, William, 5
McCall, Rep. S. W., 435
McClellan, George B., 489
McConnell, Rev. Samuel D., 521
McCutcheon, John T., 472
McDermott, Rep. A. L., 435
McDowell, Bishop William F., 815
McWhorter, Tyler, 617
Merejkowski, Dmitri, 842
Metcalf, Rep. V. H., 435
Mills, Col. Albert L., 165
Moore, Edward Caldwell, 259
Morgan, Edwin V., 247
Morgan, Rev. G. Campbell, 335
Moxom, Rev. Philip S., 299
Moyer, Charles H., 906
Mun, Comte de, 856
Munger, Theodore T., 19
Mun-Yun-Huan, Commander of the Korean army, 357
Murata, Japanese Major General, 798
Muravieff, N. V., 318

N

Neely, Bishop Thomas B., 814
Nelan, Charles, 472
Newman, Cardinal, 595
Nicholas II., Czar of Russia, 413
Nodzu, Gen. Count M., 454
Noguchi, Yone, 695

O

Ogden, Robert Curtis, 838
Ogg, Frederick Austin, 601
Oku, Japanese General, 836
Opper, F., 584
Oshima, Lieut.-Gen. Baron, 454
Overstreet, Jesse, 435

P

Paden, William H., 545
Parker, Judge Alton Brooks, 505
Panama Congress, The new, 692
Parsons, William Barclay, 321
Partridge, William Ordway, 550
Pavloff, Paul, Russian Minister to Korea, 121
Payne, John Howard, 548
Peabody, Prof. Francis G., 447
Peabody, James H., 648
Pelletan, French Minister of Marine, 857
Perdicaris, Ion, 840
Perks, R. W., M. P., 594
Pflug, Russian Major-General, 415
Pickthall, Marmaduke, 489
Pino, Cavaliere, 146
Pope Pius X., 371, 850
Powers, Hiram, 75
Prescott, William H., 621
Proctor, Sen. Redfield, of Vermont, 764
Pughe, J. S., 584

Q

Quigley, Archbishop, of Chicago, 84

R

Rainsford, W. S., 601
Rauschenbusch, Prof. Walter, 775
Rayner, Isidor, 210
Rehan, Miss Ada, as Lady Teazle, 171
Reidere, M. E., 435
Reitzenstein, Russian Captain, 562

Rennenkampf, Russian General, 837
Reyes, General Rafael, 41
Rice, William North, 86
Richard, Cardinal, 856
Richardson, Rep. William, 435
Rideing, William H., 670
Riis, Jacob A., 711
Roberts, Rev. Dr. William H., 888
Robertson, Forbes, 402
Robson, Eleanor, 77
Rogers, John, 75
Rogers, W. A., 287
Rossetti, Christiana, 804
Rossetti, Dante Gabriel, 587
Rouvier, French Minister of Finance, 857
Rozhdestvensky, Russian Admiral, 890
Russell, W. W., 398

S

Saint-Beuve, 880
Saint-Saens, Camille, 45
Sakaroff, Russian General, 415
Sangster, Margaret E., 181
Sardou, Victorien, 143
Satterfield, Robert W., 472
Schmitz, Dr. Moritz, 633
Seton, Ernest Thompson, 187
Shafroth, John R., 285
Shahan, Rev. Thomas F., 189
Shaler, N. S., 711
Shaw, George Bernard, 252
Shelley, Mary Wollstonecraft, 549
Shibayama, Japanese Vice-Admiral, 525
Silberrad, Una L., 59
Singer, Isador, 922
Skinner, Otis, as Charles Surface, 171
Skrydloff, Russian Admiral, 303, 577
Smiles, Dr. Samuel, 655
Smith, John Henry, 105
Smith, Joseph F., President Mormon Church, 105, 359, 469
Smith, Rep. William Alden, of Michigan, 764
Smithson, James, 177
Smoot, Reed, 105
Smyrnoff, Russian Lieut.-General, 890
Spellmeyer, Bishop Henry, 815
Spencer, Herbert, 703, 822
Spooner, Sen. John C., 762
Stakelberg, Russian General, 836
Stanley, Sir Henry M., 731
Steffens, Lincoln, 510
Stephen, Sir Leslie, 325, 489
Stevens, Judge Theron, 801
Stewart, Donald F., 617
Stoessel, Russian General, 375
Stoddard, Richard Henry, 26
Strauss, Richard, 363
Strauss-de Alma, Mrs. Pauline, 364
Stuntz, Rev. Homer C., 661
Sully, Daniel J., 167
Sutcliffe, Halliwell, 749
Swedenborg, Emanuel, 372
Symonds, John Addington, 474

T

Taber, Harry Persons, 565
Tachimi, Lieut.-General Baron, 454
Takahito, Japanese Prince, 525
Tarkington, Booth, 25
Tayler, Robert W., 399
Taylor, Albert J., 617
Taylor, Jeremy, 260
Tchichkatscheff, Ex-Russian Minister of Marine, 524
Teraoutchi, General, Japan's Minister of War, 154
Terauchi, Japanese Lieut.-General, 798
Ternina, Milka, 10
Thompson, Slason, 614
Tirtoff, Admiral, Russian Minister of Marine, 524
Togo, Vice-Admiral H., 317, 885
Tolstoy, Leo, 475
Torrey, Rev. R. A., 335
Triggs, Flloyd, 472
Triggs, Prof. Oscar Lovell, 365
Trouillat, French Minister of Commerce, 857

U

Uriu, Japanese Rear-Admiral, 243, 885

V

Vandervelde, Emile, 482
Van Dyke, Henry, 324
Van Vorst, Mrs. John, 784
Vardaman, James K., Governor of Mississippi, 137
Varley, Cromwell, 840
Verestchagin, Vasili, 578, 618
Von Bülow, Chancellor, 820
Von Hutten, Baroness, 418
Von Tirpitz, Admiral, 820
Vonnoh, R. W., 145

W

Wagner, Charles, 893
Wagner, Richard and Cosima, 326
Walcott, H. M., 145
Walker, Rear-Admiral, 321
Walker, Ryan, 287
Wallace, Alfred R., 25
Warne, Frank Julian, 726
Wasmundt, Russian General, 524
Watts, George Frederick, 290
Watts-Dunton, Theodore, 807
Watson, Williams, 217
Wells, Captain Bulkeley, 801
Wells, Carolyn, 565
Wells, H. G., 783
Wharton, Edith, 25
Whistler, James A. M., 9
Whitson, John H., 712
Williams, John Sharp, 650
Williams, Orville P., 212
Wilson, Bishop Luther B., 814
Winder, John R., 105
Winter, William, 291
Woodberry, George Edward, 253

Y

Yamaguchi, Baron Moto Ami, Commander of Japanese forces in China, 88
Yamamoto, Japanese Vice-Admiral, 525
Yessen, Russian Rear-Admiral, 925
Yoshito, Japanese Prince, 525
Young, Rose E., 635
Younghusband, Col. George John, 543, 781

Z

Zassulitch, Russian General, 837
Zatsarennyi, Russian Captain, 578
Zilinsky, Russian Lieut.-Gen., 890

CARTOONS, DIAGRAMS, AND OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS

Aeroplane, Wright, The, in action, 368
Africa, Assimilating, 708
Asiatic intrusions in cartoon, 166
Automobile on a railroad track, 848
Boat, glass-bottomed, A, 256
Bridge-moving, with the aid of sand, 81
British progress, Two kinds of, 212
Bryan, W. J., Cartoon raps at, 169
    Efforts of, in caricature, 646
Carlisle Indian school, Graduating class of, 285
Census methods, Cartoon raps at, 583
Chamberlain, Caricatures of, 24
Civilizers, great, Little jars to, 542
Colorado and Uncle Sam, 905
Concordatory cartoons, 891
Contest, The (Walcott), 145
Crystals in various forms, 771
Current cartoons, 170
Dam, A cylindrical, 658
Democracy, Cartoon raps at the, 872
Democratic amity illustrated, 208
    aspirants, in their hours of doubt, 506-7
    harmony caricatured, 104
    leaders, Republican cartoons of, 284
    nominee, Pictures of the, 69
    statesmen, Views of, at critical moments, 728-9
Disheartening quests, 582
Electrical designs, Artistic, 590
Far East, Source of delay in the, 153
Firemen, Device for protecting, in burning buildings, 14
"Fiscalitis," 229
Gérôme, Jean Leon, Two of his masterpieces, 108, 109
Girl in green (Hawthorne), 145
Gorman, Mr., as a leader, 41
Great Salt Lake, Bridge across, 148
Gun, machine, the sub-target, 405
Hanna:
    Some cartoons on, 136
Hearst:
    Cartoon glimpses of, 135
Hitt, Rep. R. R., caricatured, 762
Hour, A quiet (Alexander), 145
Ice-crushers on the Great Lakes, 218, 219
India, Relative strength of Hinduism, Mohammedanism and Christianity in, 18
Isthmus, Sketches of Uncle Sam on the, 103
Kings, Large and small, in cartoon, 102
Labor and capital in Caricature, 7
Lifeboat, A globular, 847
"Literary Hoosiers," Impressions of, 215
"Looping-the-Loop" in space, 48
Men, Great, in action, 693
Merger decision, Northwestern cartoons on, 466
    quarrel and the public, 580
Mine, The contact, 819
Mormon Church, Leaders of the, 105
Moscow, The retreat from (Verestchagin), 619
Naval predictions, 395
New York, Poverty map of, 39
    Tuberculosis map of, 39
    Typical backyard in, 38
Ocean bed, photograph of the, 146
    currents, Fossil, 589
Panama encounters in cartoon, 2
    Some men who helped to launch, 283
    Uncle Sam, Sketches of, on the isthmus, 103
Parker, Judge, Cartoons on, 544
    perils, 690
    stillness of, 763
"Parsifal," Scenes from, 11
Passenger-cars, Fireproof, 329
Plevna, The route to (Verestchagin), 618
Politics and business, 799
Presidential booms, Glimpses of two, 648
    Men behind the, 612
Presidential candidates in caricature, 612
Problems, Great, in cartoon, 73
Protestant Episcopal Church, Bishops of, 53
Railroad depot, Independence, Colorado, 906
    groups, Great steam, 466
Republican leaders in cartoon, 209
    party, Perils of the, 730
    serenity caricatured, 800
Rockefeller-Morgan "family-ties," 511
Rulers, great, Forbearance of, 358
    Trust defiance of, 509
Rugs that always keep warm, 113
Russo-Japanese War:
    Anti-Russian cartoons from German sources, 817
    Art of awaiting war, 184
    As seen by outsiders, 288
    Asia, Russian advance in, 597
    Aspects of the, 871
    campaign, Diagrams of the, 854
    Checks to Russian expansion, 185
    conflict, The, caricatures of, 416
    Cossack commander and his staff, 453
    Dalny, Map of, 745
    Diagram-map of the belligerent tactics, 412

Russo-Japanese War:
Disabled Russian ships, 244-5, 281, 578
"Entangling alliances," 282
European socialist cartoons on the, 508
Far East, Spring openings in the, 508
Fleets of the neutral powers at the scene of, 374
Grim-visaged war, 923
Harbor and defenses of Port Arthur, 336
Hot and cold prospects, 320
How the Japanese crumpled up the Russians, 808
Humorous side of the crisis, 87
Ice-breaker at Lake Baikal, 451
Illustrated ideas of the Hay note, 319
Innocent third parties in a crisis, 226
Japan, French cartoon attack on, 377
Japan's strength at sea, 264
Korea's attitude, 286
Lake Baikal, Russia's railway at, 707
Russo-Japanese War:
Looking for trouble, 213
Map of the scene of war, 246, 436
Mines for naval warfare, 631
Misfortunes of war and finance, 359
"Open door" problems, New, 760
Our Part in the, 68
Out for bear, 339
Port Arthur, 245; Strategic plan of, 337
Regrets, 284
Respecting the rights of neutrals, 302
Russian optimism in cartoon, 471
Russian reverses, German jollity over, 889
Russian strategy and superiority, Glimpses of, 688, 726
Russia and Japan in cartoon, 37
Russia's lessons in Japanese, 247
Russia's perils by land, air, and sea, 615
Russia's strength at sea, 265
Unexpected perils of the, 395
Russo-Japanese War:
Vladivostok, Bird's-eye view of the city and harbor, 486
War caricature, 667
War's seamy side, 907
Sea-wall, Galveston's, 811
Servia: Time to retire, 155
Shadow, a mountain's, on the sky, 444-5
Shaft, bent, Straightening a, 882
Smoke-stack, Extending a, while in full blast, 80
Snowflakes, Various shapes of, 115
Statesmen, Glimpses of, in a presidential year, 396-7
Tammany tactics in caricature, 836
Tariff gate, Scenes at our, 4
Thermometer-tubes, Blowing, 739
"Third Party" cartoons, 839
Tibetans, some, 780
"Transfiguration" (Raphael), 769
Truck, automobile, used with a mail-wagon, 49
Uncle Sam in two aspects, 89
Wheat hospital, a, 479

CARTOONISTS REPRESENTED

Aleshire, Chicago *Inter Ocean.*
Barclay, M., Baltimore *News.*
Bartholomew, C. L., Minneapolis *Journal.*
Berryman, Clifford K., Washington *Post.*
Biggers, J. W., Nashville *Banner.*
Bowers, F., Indianapolis *News.*
Bradford, W. R., Chicago *Journal* and Baltimore *Herald.*
Bradley, Luther D., Chicago *News.*
Brinkerhoff, Toledo *Blade.*
Bush, C. G., New York *World.*
Bushnell, E. A., Cincinnati *Post.*
Carter, P. J., Minneapolis *Times.*
De Mar, John L., Philadelphia *Record.*
Donahey, J. H., Cleveland *Plain Dealer.*
Driscoll, St. Louis *Globe-Democrat.*
Evans, W. L., Cleveland *Leader.*
Fryer, W., Chicago *Socialist.*
Gruelle, J., Indianapolis *Sentinel.*
Handy, R. D., Duluth *News-Tribune.*
Haywood, Indianapolis *Freeman.*
Hedden, Manila *Sunday Sun.*
Johnson, Denver *Times.*
Leipziger, Fred, Detroit *News.*
Lovey, Salt Lake *Herald.*
Mahoney, Fred S., Washington *Star.*
May, Thomas, Detroit *Journal.*
Maybell, Claudius, Brooklyn *Eagle.*
McCutcheon, John T., Chicago *Tribune.*
McWhorter, Tyler, St. Paul *Dispatch.*
Naughton, Minneapolis *Tribune.*
Nelan, Charles, New York *Globe.*
North, Tacoma *News.*
Opper, Fred., New York *American.*
Plaschke, Louisville *Post.*
Pughe, J. S., *Puck* (New York)
Reid, S., Kansas City *Journal.*
Rehse, George, St. Paul *Pioneer Press.*
Renfro, Seattle *Socialist.*
Richards, F. T., New York *Mail.*
Rogers, W. A., New York *Herald.*
Satterfield, Robert W., Omaha *News.*
Shafer, Milwaukee *Journal.*
Shiras, Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph.*
Smith, Jack, Indianapolis *Journal.*
Smith, Sidney, Pittsburg *Post.*
Spencer, Denver *Republican.*
Stewart, Donald F., Brooklyn *Standard Union.*
Sullivant, T. S., New York Evening *Journal.*
Taylor, Albert J., Denver *News.*
Thorndike, New York *American.*
Triggs, Flloyd, New York *Press.*
Washburn, W. S., Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph.*
Westerman, Harry J., *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus).
Wilder, Ralph, Chicago *Record-Herald.*
Williams, Orville P., Boston *Herald.*

LIST OF PERIODICALS REPRESENTED

AMERICAN PERIODICALS.

Advance, Chicago.
Advance, San Francisco.
Advertiser, Boston.
Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala.
Age, New York.
Age-Herald, Birmingham, Ala.
Amalgamated Journal, Pittsburg.
American, Baltimore.
American, Manila.
American, New York.
American Friend, Philadelphia.
American Hebrew, New York.
American Industries, New York.
American Inventor, New York.
American Journal of Science, New York.
American Journal of Theology, Chicago.
American Wool and Cotton Reporter, Boston.
American Machinist, New York.
American Medicine, Philadelphia.
American Siren and Shipping, New York.
Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kans.
Arena, New York.
Argonaut, San Francisco.
Army and Navy Journal, New York.
Army and Navy Register, Washington.
Atlantic Monthly, Boston.
Ave Maria, Notre Dame, Ind.
Automobile Magazine, New York.
Beet Sugar Gazette, Chicago.
Biblical World, Chicago.
Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, O.
Blade, Toledo.
Booklover, New York.
Booklovers' Magazine, Philadelphia.
Bookman, New York.
Bradstreet's, New York.
Call, San Francisco.
Capital, Topeka.
Cassier's Magazine, New York.
Catholic Citizen, Milwaukee.
Catholic Mirror, Baltimore.
Catholic News, New York.
Catholic Standard and Times, Philadelphia.
Catholic World, New York.
Charities, New York.
Chautauquan, Chautauqua, N. Y.
Christian Advocate, New York.
Christian Advocate, St. Louis.
Christian Endeavor World, Boston.
Christian Herald, New York.
Christian Intelligencer, New York.
Christian Observer, Louisville.
Christian Register, Boston.
Christian World and Evangelist, New York.
Chronicle, Augusta, Ga.
Chronicle, Chicago.
Chronicle, San Francisco.
Chronicle-Telegraph, Pittsburg.
Church Economist, New York.
Church Standard, Philadelphia.
Churchman, New York.
Citizen, Brooklyn.
Citizen, Columbus, O.
Clarion, San Francisco.
Collier's Weekly, New York.
Commercial Appeal, Memphis.
Commercial and Financial Chronicle, New York.
Commoner, Lincoln, Neb.
Congregationalist, Boston.
Constitution, Atlanta.
Cosmopolitan Magazine, New York.
Consular Reports, Washington.
Courant, Hartford.
Courier-Journal, Louisville,
Craftsman, Syracuse, N. Y.
Critic, New York.
Current Literature, New York.
Democrat, Durango, Colo.
Democrat, Jefferson City.
Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester.
Deseret Evening News, Salt Lake City.
Dial, Chicago.
Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette, New York.
Dispatch, Columbus.
Dispatch, Pittsburg.
Dispatch, St. Paul.
Dramatic Mirror, New York.
Dun's Review, New York.
Eagle, Brooklyn.
Electrical Review, New York.
Electrical World and Engineer, New York.
Electricity, New York.
Engineering and Mining Journal, New York.
Engineering Magazine, New York.
Engineering News, New York.
Era, Philadelphia.
Evangelical Messenger, Cleveland.
Evening Mail, New York.
Evening Post, Chicago.
Evening Post, New York.
Evening Telegraph, Philadelphia.
Evening Telegram, New York.
Everybody's Magazine, New York.
Express, Buffalo.
Financier, New York.
Forum, New York.
Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, New York.

Free Press, Detroit.
Freeman's Journal, New York.
Frontier, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Gazette, Cleveland.
Gazette, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Gazette, Pittsburg.
Globe, Boston.
Globe, New York.
Globe-Democrat, St. Louis.
Good Health, Battle Creek.
Harper's Bazar, New York.
Harper's Magazine, New York.
Harper's Weekly, New York.
Harvard Lampoon, Cambridge.
Hebrew Standard, New York.
Herald, Baltimore.
Herald, Boston.
Herald, New York.
Herald, Salt Lake City.
Herald and Presbyter, Cincinnati.
Homiletic Monthly and Catechist, New York.
Homiletic Review, New York.
Horseless Age, New York.
Independent, New York.
Inquirer, Philadelphia.
Interior, Chicago.
Inter Ocean, Chicago.
International Quarterly, Burlington, Vt.
Irish World, New York.
Iron Age, New York.
Jewish American, Detroit.
Jewish Comment, Baltimore.
Jewish Exponent, Philadelphia.
Journal, Detroit.
Journal, Indianapolis.
Journal, Kansas City
Journal, Minneapolis.
Journal, Providence.
Journal of Commerce, New York.
Labor News, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia.
Leader, Cleveland.
Leaves of Healing, Chicago.
Ledger, Philadelphia.
Ledger, Tacoma.
Leslie's Weekly, New York.
Lippincott's Magazine, Philadelphia.
Life, New York.
Literary World, Boston.
Living Church, Milwaukee.
Lutheran, Philadelphia.
Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore.
Marine Engineering, New York.
Marine Review, Cleveland.
McClure's Magazine, New York.
Medical Examiner, New York.
Medical News, New York.
Medical Record, New York.
Medical Times, New York.
Messenger, New York.
Methodist Recorder, Pittsburg.
Metropolitan Magazine, New York.
Monitor, San Francisco.
Munsey's Magazine, New York.
Nation, New York.
National Druggist, St. Louis.
National Geographic Magazine, Washington.
National Labor Tribune, Pittsburg.
New Century, Washington.
New Voice, Chicago.
New World, Chicago.
News, Atlanta.
News, Baltimore.
News, Buffalo.
News, Chicago.
News, Denver.
News, Detroit.
News, Omaha.
News and Courier, Charleston, S. C.
News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C.
News-Tribune, Detroit.
North American, Philadelphia.
North American Review, New York.
Northwestern Christian Advocate, Chicago.
Observer, Charlotte, N. C.
Observer, New York.
Ohio State Journal, Columbus.
Open Court, Chicago.
Outlook, New York.
Pearson's Magazine, New York.
Picayune, New Orleans.
Pilgrim, Battle Creek.
Pilot, Boston.
Pioneer Press, St. Paul.
Plain Dealer, Cleveland.
Popular Astronomy, Northfield, Minn.
Popular Mechanics, Chicago.
Popular Science Monthly, New York.
Post, Charleston.
Post, Hartford.
Post, Houston, Tex.
Post, Louisville.
Post, Pittsburg.
Post, Washington.
Post-Dispatch, St. Louis.
Post Express, Rochester.
Post-Intelligencer, Seattle.
Presbyterian, Philadelphia.
Presbyterian Banner, Pittsburg.
Press, New York.
Press, Philadelphia.
Princeton Theological Review, Philadelphia.
Public, Chicago.
Publishers' Weekly, New York.
Puck, New York.
Railway and Engineering Review, Chicago.
Railway and Locomotive Engineering, Chicago.
Railway World, Philadelphia.
Ram's Horn, Chicago.
Reader, Indianapolis.
Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, New York.
Record, Philadelphia.
Record-Herald, Chicago.
Reform Advocate, Chicago.
Register and Leader, Des Moines.
Republic, St. Louis.
Republican, Denver.
Republican, Springfield.
Review of Reviews, New York.
Rose Technic, Terre Haute.
St. Nicholas, New York.
Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia.
Science, New York.
Scientific American, New York.
Scientific American Supplement, New York.
Scribner's Magazine, New York.
Sentinel, Indianapolis.
Sentinel, Milwaukee.
Smart Set, New York.
Social-Democratic Herald, Milwaukee.
Socialist, Seattle.
Standard, Chicago.
Standard Union, Brooklyn.
Star, Kansas City.
Star, Washington.
State, Columbia, S. C.
Street Railway Journal, New York.
Success, New York.
Sugar Planters' Journal, New Orleans.
Sun, Baltimore.
Sun, New York.
Sunday-School Times, Philadelphia.
Telegraph, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Theatre, New York.
Times, Brooklyn.
Times, Denver.
Times, Hartford, Conn.
Times, Kansas City.
Times, Manila.
Times, Minneapolis.
Times, New York.
Times, Pittsburg.
Times, Washington.
Times-Democrat, New Orleans.
Times-Dispatch, Richmond.
Times Saturday Review, New York.
Times-Union and Citizen, Jacksonville.
Transcript, Boston.
Tribune, Chicago.
Tribune, Detroit.
Tribune, New York.
Tribune, Salt Lake City.
United Mine Workers' Journal, Indianapolis.
United States Investor, Boston.
Unity, Chicago.
Universalist Leader, Boston.
Virginian-Pilot, Norfolk.
Wall Street Journal, New York.
Watchman, Boston.
Western Electrician, Chicago.
Western Recorder, Louisville.
Woman's Home Companion, Springfield, O.
World, New York.
World's Work, New York.
Worker, New York.
Youth's Companion, Boston.
Zion's Herald, Boston.

ENGLISH PERIODICALS

In the United Kingdom and Ireland.

Academy, London.
Athenæum, London.
Bookman, London.
Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh.
British Medical Journal, London.
British Weekly, London.
Broad Arrow, London.
Catholic Times, London.
Christian Commonwealth, London.
Christian World, London.
Chronicle, London.
Church Quarterly Review, London.
Church Times, London.
Contemporary Review, London.
Cornhill Magazine, London.
Daily Independent, Sheffield.
Daily Post, Birmingham.
Dublin Review, Dublin.
Economist, London.
Edinburgh Review, Edinburgh.
Engineer, London.
Electrical Age, London.
Engineering, London.
Expositor, London.
Finland Bulletin, London.
Fortnightly Review, London.
Free Russia, London.
Freeman's Journal, Dublin.
Globe, London.
Guardian, London.
Guardian, Manchester.
Health, London.
Hibbert Journal, London.
Hospital, London.
Independent, Dublin.
Jewish Chronicle, London.
Judy, London.
Knowledge, London.
Lancet, London.
Mail, London.
Mechanical Engineer, London.
Methodist Recorder, London.
Monthly Review, London.
Morning Advertiser, London.
Monthly Review, London.
Morning Post, London.
National Magazine, London.
National Review, London.
Nature, London.
New Liberal Review, London.
News, London.
Nineteenth Century and After, London.
Outlook, London.
Pall Mall Magazine, London.
Pilot, London.
Post, Liverpool.
Punch, London.
Public Opinion, London.
Quarterly Review, London.
Rock, London.
Review of Reviews, London.
Saturday Review, London.
Scotsman, Edinburgh.
South American Journal, London.
Speaker, London.
Spectator, London.
Sphere, London.
Standard, London.
Statist, London.
St. James Gazette, London.
Strand Magazine, London.
Tablet, London.
Telegraph, Dublin.
Telegraph, London.
Temple Bar, London.
Times, London.
Times Literary Supplement, London.
Tit-Bits, London.
T. P.'s Weekly, London.
Truth, London.
United Irishmen, Dublin.
Westminster Gazette, London.

English Periodicals in the British Colonies.

Age, Melbourne.
Argus, Melbourne.
Advertiser, London, Ont.
Bulletin, Sydney.
Canadian Druggist, Toronto.
Canadian Magazine, Toronto.
Courier, Brisbane.
Daily Witness, Montreal.
Evening Telegram, Toronto.
Friend of India, Calcutta.
Gazette, Montreal.
Globe, Toronto.
Mail and Empire, Toronto.
Morning Herald, Sydney.
News, Toronto.
Review of Reviews for Australasia, Melbourne.
Telegram, Toronto.
Telegram, Winnipeg.
Telegraph, Sydney.
Venezuelan Herald, Caracas.
Weekly Sun, Toronto.
West Australian, Perth.
World, Toronto.

English Periodicals in Various Countries.

Celestial Empire, Hongkong.
Celestial Empire, Shanghai.
Chronicle, Kobe.
East of Asia, Shanghai.
Herald, Kobe.
Japan Weekly Advertiser, Yokohama.
Mercury, Shanghai.
Overland China Mail, Hongkong.
Weekly Mail, Yokohama.

FRENCH PERIODICALS

In the French Republic.

Action, Paris.
Armée et Marine, Paris.
Aurore, Paris.
Ciel et Terre, Paris.
Correspondant, Paris.
Cosmos, Paris.
Dépêche Coloniale, Paris.
Eclair, Paris.
Economiste Française, Paris.
Européen, Paris.
Figaro, Paris.
Gaulois, Paris.
Génie Civil, Paris.
Grande Revue, Paris.
Illustration, Paris.
Intransigéant, Paris.
Journal, Paris.
Journal des Débats, Paris.
Journal des Economistes, Paris.
Journal d'Outre Mer, Paris.
Journal des Sciences Militaires, Paris.
Lanterne, Paris.
Libre Parole, Paris.
Mercure de France, Paris.
Nature, Paris.
Nouvelle Revue, Paris.
Patrie, Paris.
Petite République, Paris.
Petit Journal, Paris.
Petit Temps, Paris.
Radical, Paris.
République Française, Paris
Revue, Paris.
Revue Bleu, Paris.
Revue Coloniale, Paris.
Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris.
Revue Générale des Sciences, Paris.
Revue Hebdomadaire, Paris.
Revue Industrielle, Paris.
Revue de Paris, Paris.
Revue Internationale, Paris.
Revue Scientifique, Paris.
Rire, Paris.
Science Illustrée, Paris.
Semaine Médicale, Paris.
Siècle, Paris.
Temps, Paris.

French Periodicals in Various Countries.

Indépendance Belge, Brussels.

GERMAN PERIODICALS.

In the German Empire.

Allgemeine Zeitung, Munich.
Berliner Neueste Nachrichten, Berlin.
Berliner Tageblatt, Berlin.
Beweis des Glaubens, Gütersloh.
Christliche Welt, Leipsic.
Chronik, Leipsic.
Daheim, Leipsic
Deutsche Agrar-Correspondenz, Berlin.
Deutsche Monatsschrift, Berlin.
Deutsche Revue, Berlin.
Frankfurter Zeitung, Frankfort.
Gartenlaube, Berlin.
Germania, Berlin.
Glaube und Wissen, Stuttgart.
Grenzboten, Leipsic.
Hamburger Nachrichten, Hamburg.
Hannoverische Courier, Hanover.
Illustrirte Zeitung, Berlin.
Jugend, Munich.
Kirchenzeitung, Leipsic.
Kladderadatsch, Berlin.
Kölnische Volkszeitung, Cologne.
Kölnische Zeitung, Cologne.
Kreuz-Zeitung, Berlin.
Litterarische Echo, Berlin.
Lokal-Anzeiger, Berlin.
Lutherische Kirchenzeitung, Leipsic.
Militär Wochenblatt, Berlin.
Nation, Berlin.
National Zeitung, Berlin.
Neue Zeit, Stuttgart.
Neueste Nachrichten, Munich.
Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Berlin.
Politische Correspondenz, Berlin.
Post, Berlin.
Preussische Jahrbücher, Berlin.
Sächsische Arbeiter-Zeitung, Dresden.
Schlesische Zeitung, Berlin.
Simplicissimus, Munich.
Strasburger Post, Strasburg.
Tag, Berlin.
Tägliche Rundschau, Berlin.
Ulk, Berlin.
Umschau, Gratz.
Volkszeitung, Leipsic.
Vorwärts, Berlin.
Vossische Zeitung, Berlin.
Wahre Jacob, Stuttgart.
Weser Zeitung, Bremen.
Woche, Berlin.

German Periodicals in Austria.

Allgemeine Correspondenz, Vienna.
Floh, Vienna.
Fremdenblatt, Vienna.
Neue Freie Presse, Vienna.
Neues Wiener Tageblatt, Vienna.
Pester-Lloyd, Budapest.
Politische Correspondenz, Vienna.
Reichswehr, Vienna.
Zeit, Vienna.

ITALIAN PERIODICALS.

Civilta Cattolica, Rome.
Fanfulla, Turin.
Fischietto, Turin.
Giornale d'Italia, Rome.
Nuova Antologia, Rome.
Osservatore Romano, Rome.
Patria, Rome.
Rassegna Internazionale, Florence.
Tribuna, Rome.

RUSSIAN PERIODICALS.

Boudoustvort, St. Petersburg.
Grashdanin, St. Petersburg.
Journal Dlia Veisch, St. Petersburg.
Listok, Odessa.
Novosti, St. Petersburg.
Novoye Vremya, St. Petersburg.
Novy Krai, Port Arthur.
Rousskaya Bogatstvo, St. Petersburg
Serpske Novine, Belgrade.
Slovo, Moscow.
Svet, St. Petersburg.
Viedomosti, St. Petersburg.
Voskhod, St. Petersburg.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE PERIODICALS.

Correo, Madrid.
Correspondencia Militar, Madrid.
Dia, Madrid.
Diario Universal, Madrid.
Epoca, Madrid.
Evangelista, Madrid.
Globo, Madrid.
Heraldo, Madrid.
Imparcial, Madrid.
Lectura, Madrid.
Liberal, Madrid.
Nuestro Tiempo, Madrid.
Opinion, La Paz.
Pais, Madrid.

OTHER PERIODICALS.

Chinese.

Sin Pao, Peking.
Sin Wan Pao, Shanghai.
Tung Wan Hu Pao, Shanghai.

Dutch.

Amsterdammer, Amsterdam.

Hungarian and Polish.

Zastava Neutss, Hungary.
Sviet, Odessa.
Szemle, Budapest.

Japanese.

Asahi Shimbun, Tokyo.
Chuwo, Tokyo.
Jiji Shimpo, Tokyo.
Jimmin, Tokyo.
Kokumin Shimbun, Tokyo.
Mainichi, Tokyo.
Nihon, Tokyo.
Shakai Zasshi, Tokyo.
Yomiuri, Tokyo.

Swedish.

Aftonbladet, Stockholm.

The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVIII., No. 1 New York, January 2, 1904 Whole Number, 715

Published Weekly by
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

PUBLISHERS' NOTE.

The Index of Vol. XXVII, of THE LITERARY DIGEST will be ready about January 15, and will be mailed free to subscribers who have previously made application. Other subscribers who wish to be supplied regularly with future indexes will please send request accordingly.

Publishers of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

PANAMA AND THE DEMOCRATS.

IT is related of a Spanish commander in the Netherlands that after he had supposedly worked his troops up to a tremendous pitch of enthusiasm to annihilate the heretics, he discovered that most of his men were heretics themselves and refused to do the annihilating. Senator Gorman, commander of the Democratic forces in the Senate, will, so some expect, find himself in a similarly embarrassing position, if Southern sentiment in favor of the Panama Canal treaty continues to grow. Just as the Senator has sounded a trumpet call to his party to oppose the treaty, it begins to appear that a large section of them favor exactly the opposite course. Such influential Democratic papers as the Brooklyn *Eagle*, the Hartford *Times*, the Detroit *Free Press*, the Atlanta *Constitution*, and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* want the treaty ratified, while the New York *American* and *World* and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* are at least not opposing ratification. The Louisiana legislature, which is solidly Democratic, has by a unanimous vote instructed the Senators from that State to vote for the treaty; the governor of Georgia, in a public speech, has urged all the Southern Senators to take similar action; and the presidents of half a dozen boards of trade in leading Southern cities report an overwhelming sentiment in their localities favorable to the treaty. A Southern Senator in Washington predicts, in a newspaper interview, that the action of the Louisiana legislature will be taken up by other States. He says:

"Mississippi's legislature meets next month [January], and South Carolina's, Kentucky's, and Virginia's also in January. What would become of the Gorman plan of campaign if these state legislatures should all instruct their Senators to vote for the treaty? The Maryland legislature will meet in ten days, and if I am not a false prophet, something will be heard from the Maryland legislature on the subject. That will spike Senator Gorman's guns entirely and settle the question."

The defeat of the treaty by Democratic votes "is scarcely probable," thinks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.); and the Charlotte *Chronicle* (Dem.) declares that if the Gorman plan to kill the treaty succeeds, "he could deal the Democratic party no more fatal a blow." Says the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.): "In his position of party prominence he must particularly understand that the Democratic voters of the United States do not propose to be dragged into making an issue of the Panama affair as between their own Government and the close corporation of grafters who call themselves the Government of Colombia." The Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.) reports Southern sentiment as favoring the President's action, and says that unless some future revelation discloses a scandal in connection with the affair, "any attempt to obstruct the ratification of the treaty would not only be bad politics, but bad patriotism as well." The Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), edited by Clark Howell, a member of the Democratic national committee, says:

Copyright by Clinedinst & Co., Washington, D. C.

GEN. RAFAEL REYES,

President-elect of Colombia, who is in Washington, "trying to save something from the wreck."

"The simplest observer of popular tempers in this country can not mistake how the American people feel about this matter. They approve what has been done to date, they want and mean to have that canal, and they will visit their wrath upon whatever man or party may defeat their wishes. The defeat of the treaty would simply delay the canal and enrage the people. That defeat would be fatuous and fatal to the popularity of the party producing it. It would give no prestige to the Democracy, but would give to the Republicans the largest and best issue against the Democracy that current political conditions could afford them."

The New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.), like a number of other Democratic papers, criticizes the President's course, but says that "the treaty should be ratified." The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) intimates that Mr. Gorman has eliminated himself from the field of presidential possibilities. It observes:

"It has been a boast of the Republicans, and a boast which unfortunately has some foundation in fact, that no matter whether their party has a winner issue on which to go before the country or not, the Democrats can be depended upon to make some mistake which will assure Republican success. This boast will assuredly be made good in the coming campaign if the party should follow the lead of Senator Gorman in the matter of his opposition to the Panama Canal. He declares that he is in favor of the canal, but opposes its construction, just as another statesman declared that he was in favor of a certain law, 'but agin its enforcement.'

"Should the Democratic party go before the people on any such platform as that proposed by Senator Gorman it will meet with merited defeat, and the most disastrous defeat that has ever come upon it. There is fortunately no danger that such a program will be successful in the Senate, for there are enough of Democratic

Senators with gray matter in their heads to defeat any such arrangement. The only effect Senator Gorman's speech can have is to eliminate him as a candidate for the Democratic nomination, for it is not conceivable that the delegates from the South, at least, would vote for a man who went out of his way to attack the material and sentimental interests of this section so wantonly."

The Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) objects to presenting the Republicans with this campaign issue; and the Brooklyn *Eagle* warns Senator Gorman that the country will have little patience with any obstructionists. To quote:

W. I. BUCHANAN,
New American Minister to Panama.

"The Panama Canal project is not a political matter. It is an enterprise of a character strictly commercial. Its history has, until recently, been anything but fortunate, but the thick fog has risen—it now has comparatively clear track. The obstructionists at Bogota have lost much and learned not a little. With obstructionists at Washington the country will have little patience. The Senator from Maryland has something to lose, if not to learn. It is not difficult to part with a reputation for sagacity. It will be more than difficult to keep it should he conclude to complicate Panama matters for the Administration. Forbearance has its limits."

Turning to the other side of the controversy, however, one finds that there is not lacking a goodly number of influential Democratic papers that would like to see the President's treaty sent back to him with the stamp of senatorial disapproval. The story of our dealings with Panama and Colombia "is a story of shame and crime scarcely equaled in the modern history of international affairs," declares the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.), and it asks if it can be "that a Democratic Senator will now vote for the ratification of the Hay-Varilla treaty." "It will never do the Democratic party any harm to be honest and just," believes the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.), and it urges the party to oppose the Roosevelt program as follows:

"Is there any plea of honor or of policy that will justify the Democracy in following Mr. Roosevelt in this devious course? It is humiliating enough to have to follow him where he is right, but to follow him when he is wrong is monstrous.

"And what has the Democracy to gain by tagging after Roosevelt? If his program should win out and be crowned with success he would get all the credit for it. If his plans went to smash and wreck, the Democracy could not reproach him for it, because it would be in the same boat.

"There is a right and a wrong side to this Panama business. Mr. Roosevelt has taken the wrong side. The Democracy should not miss the opportunity of taking the right side."

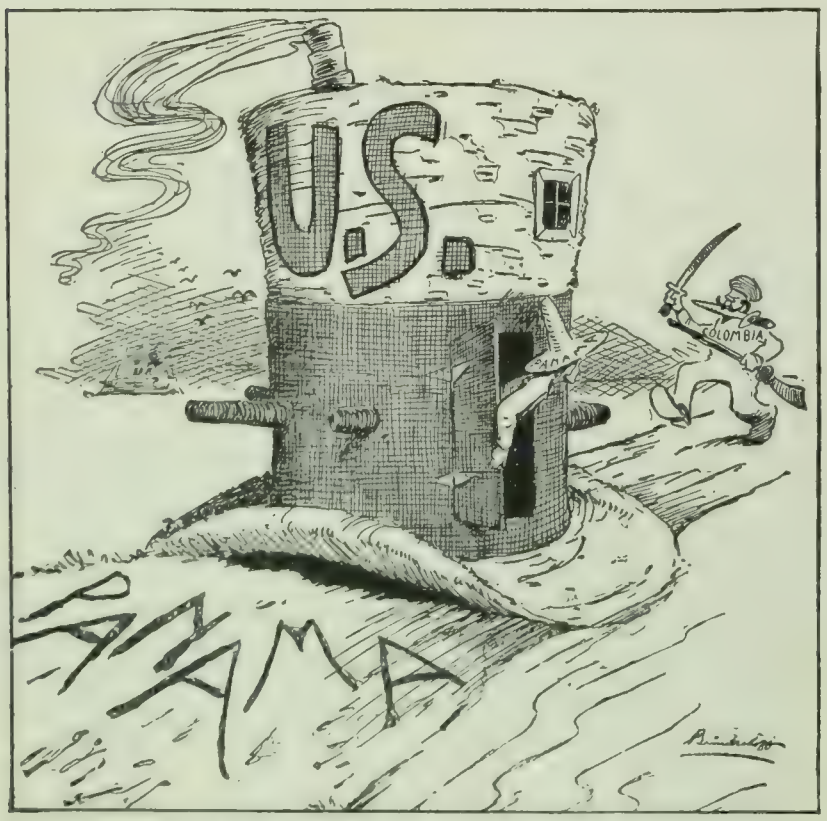
The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) says similarly:

"While most of the Democrats in the Senate, as Mr. Gorman said, much prefer the Panama route, the unwise, precipitate, and iniquitious conduct of the President is what they find themselves unable to ratify. They can not be expected to lend themselves to a policy evidently having its inspiration in the desire of Mr. Roosevelt to secure his election in accordance with the old experience that an Administration conducting a war is sure of a victory at the ballot-box. Least of all can they give their support to a policy and an Administration threatening to drive the country into an iniquitous war with Colombia in support of the secession of one of the states of that republic."

"The history of this republic does not show as disgraceful a chapter of buccaneering as the conspiracy to inaugurate secession in Panama," declares the Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.), and it warns the Democrats to profit by their experience in the Philippine imbroglio. It says:

"The history of ratifying the Philippine treaty ought to teach a lesson. Some of the first Democrats in America, from the highest motives, advocated ratifying the treaty in the hope that afterward they could secure legislation giving liberty to the Filipinos. What has been the result? The ratification of that treaty opened a Pandora's box of ills. Those who opposed the ratification of the treaty were wisest. The time to fight is before ratification."

It seems to the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) that what is wrong



STYLE OF HAT LATELY ADOPTED IN PANAMA.
—Brinkerhoff in the Toledo *Blade*.

THE ANNUAL SCOLDING.
—Aleshire in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*.

PANAMA ENCOUNTERS IN CARTOON.

morally can not be right politically, and it advises the rejection of the treaty. To quote:

"It is not good for a party or a candidate to get upon the wrong side of a moral issue when an appeal is to be made to the voters of this nation. The Panama policy of the President is a moral issue. He has violated century-old traditions of national fair dealing. He has usurped powers never conferred upon him. He has stamped under his feet rights of a weak nation which in the case of a strong nation he would never have ventured to invade. The country does, indeed, want the canal, but it does not want a canal built in wrong and dishonor. The short way, the right way, to check the President in his headlong and dangerous course is to reject the treaty. If its rejection will suit the Republicans as a campaign issue let them make the most of it. They expect to make Mr. Roosevelt their candidate. If his isthmian policy is presented to the people in its true light, if their moral sense is awakened by the expositions and appeals of the campaign, their votes will sweep Mr. Roosevelt from the great office whose powers he has abused. It is not an issue of which Democrats need be afraid."

OUTLOOK FOR THE WOOD PROMOTION.

THAT the nomination of Brig.-Gen. Leonard Wood to be a major-general will be confirmed by the Senate is now considered a certainty by papers that would prefer just the opposite result. The New York *Evening Post*, one of the general's strongest critics, regards his promotion as "more than ever a certainty" since Secretary Root's testimony; and the New York *Times*, another critic, believes that "the indications all point to confirmation of the nomination." The Baltimore *American*, too, which thinks that "the Senate would serve the nation best by rejecting General Wood's appoinment," expects, however, that it "will probably be confirmed."

These admissions by the general's opponents follow the testimony of Secretary Root before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and a letter written by him to Senator Proctor, the acting chairman of the committee. The Secretary testified that General Wood, instead of granting a gambling concession to the Jai Alai, stopped the municipality of Havana from granting it, and only allowed the grant to proceed after he had referred the matter to Washington and found that he had no jurisdiction. In regard to the Rathbone prosecution, the Secretary testified, according to a New York *Tribune* despatch, "that, with one exception, every law of which Rathbone and his friends complained as having borne with undue severity upon him had emanated from the legal division of the War Department, and had been promulgated by General Wood at Secretary Root's direction, and that the severity of Rathbone's prosecution had been directed by President McKinley, who had told Mr. Root that no political influence must be allowed to interfere with the prosecution of an official charged with such a serious breach of trust." And further, Mr. Root said that "all the laws of which Rathbone and his attorney complained had been put into effect before Rathbone's defalcations had come to the knowledge of General Wood, with one exception, and that the exception had been used to Rathbone's advantage rather than to his detriment."

In the letter to Senator Proctor, Secretary Root calls attention to the fact that the Senate has approved promotions of General Wood five times already, "twice as a brigadier-general of volunteers, twice as a major-general of volunteers, and once as brigadier-general of the regular army." He quotes commendations of the general from Generals Miles, Lawton, Graham, Forsyth, Young, Wheeler, Sumner, and Shafter, and after a sketch of his career the Secretary says: "Upon a review of General Wood's entire military record, I think it fair to say that no officer of the American army below the grade of major-general has held more important commands, rendered more distinguished service, or demonstrated to a higher degree the possession of the qualities which fit a man to render valuable services to the country as major-general." This brings Mr. Root to the much-mooted question of promotion by merit or seniority, upon which point he says:

"An army all of whose general officers are selected for the purpose of conferring rewards, and thus having at its head a constantly shifting body of general officers, none of whom has more than a very few years to serve, and all or nearly all of whom are just closing their careers and resting upon their laurels, can not possibly reach the highest standard of efficiency. To have a live army, which keeps abreast of the times, in a constant state of preparation and ready to meet emergencies with the greatest activity and force, we must have a reasonable proportion of its general officers selected from the men in the prime of life, with careers to make, with ambition, energy, initiative, and whose service will be long enough to maintain continuity of policy and sustained effort in working out ideas which require time for their accomplishment.

"In the selection of this class of officers the all-important thing is the demonstration of exceptional capacity for the work which the country will rely upon the man to do. Previous rank is of little consequence provided the service shall have been long enough to furnish the requisite experience and make the demonstration of capacity certain. . . . . .

"These facts in General Wood's record and these views of public policy were the reasons which led President McKinley to select General Wood for brigadier-general of the regular army in preference to many officers of higher regular rank and to appoint him to that office upon the nomination which you confirmed three years ago next February. The present nomination is in the regular order of seniority according to the rank then established by the action of the President and Senate and indicates that the President sees no reason for reversing or departing from the conclusion then reached."

OPPOSITION—"This must be one of those petrified logs."
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

The last paragraph points out the fact that the "jumping" of General Wood over the heads of many other officers really took place nearly three years ago, and that the present promotion will advance him only one point. Says the Brooklyn *Eagle*:

"Most people think that the President advanced General Wood over the heads of a large number of older officers longer in the service than he. Several newspapers, which know that is not so, have made capital against General Wood out of the indignation of those who do not know that it is not so. Public journals which make capital against a public man out of an impression which is prevalent, but untrue, are conducted on pretty low grounds. The discovery of the truth becomes the education of the ignorant and the condemnation of those who have traded on the wrong impression, and not corrected it. To this is due the change in general

opinion from opposition to support of the President's nomination of General Wood.

"The general is the ranking brigadier of the regular army. His confirmation could be defeated only at the expense of the advance of the hundred and more men below him who are named for promotion with him, and whose promotion depends on his. A setback to him would be a setback to them, for President Roosevelt has strictly followed the line of seniority, as to them and as to him, instead of departing from it. The ado made over General Wood's nomination has given to uninformed or unreflecting folk the idea that his was the only one sent in. It is one, as already said, out of more than a hundred. All the nominations followed the rule of seniority, and the whole list under that principle will stand or fall according to the action of the Senate for confirmation or rejection. This will be news to many men who let newspapers with special grudges to fatten or antipathies to whet do their own investigating and their own thinking—instead of studying out the facts themselves."

The Chicago *Chronicle* intimates, in the following editorial, that it would like to see Secretary Root impeached:

"It is entirely characteristic of the Root administration of the War Department, an administration notable chiefly for its reckless indifference to law, precedent, and public opinion, that the Secretary should assume to put an end to the Leonard Wood scandal by loftily taking upon himself responsibility for everything that General Wood did in Cuba.

"This is a manifestation of the ancient theory of royalty, that the king can do no wrong.

"When the War Department favorite had been pretty thoroughly smirched by witnesses of good character, when his amazing promotion over the heads of five hundred experienced soldiers had been fully set forth, and when the questionable methods pursued by him and his friends had been clearly exposed, the Secretary of War appeared on the scene and with a condescending wave of the hand informed the Senate committee: 'All these things may be true, but I am responsible.'

"As Mr. Root is about to retire to private life, the impudence of this declaration should not be overlooked. As a matter of fact, he is responsible for nothing. His approval of General Wood's shady transactions in Havana was to have been assumed, for he has been active from the first in promoting all the measures which have brought this army doctor almost to the head of the military establishment, but a cabinet officer who is about to retire to private life and whose departure from Washington can be expedited if necessary is more than ordinarily cheeky when he undertakes to close a case like this by saying: 'I alone am responsible for all this. What are you going to do about it?'

"If Mr. Root really were responsible for the things which appear to have been proved against General Wood, he would merit impeachment; but it was held many years ago in the case of another Secretary of War that impeachment proceedings would not lie against a man who had resigned and whose resignation had been accepted."

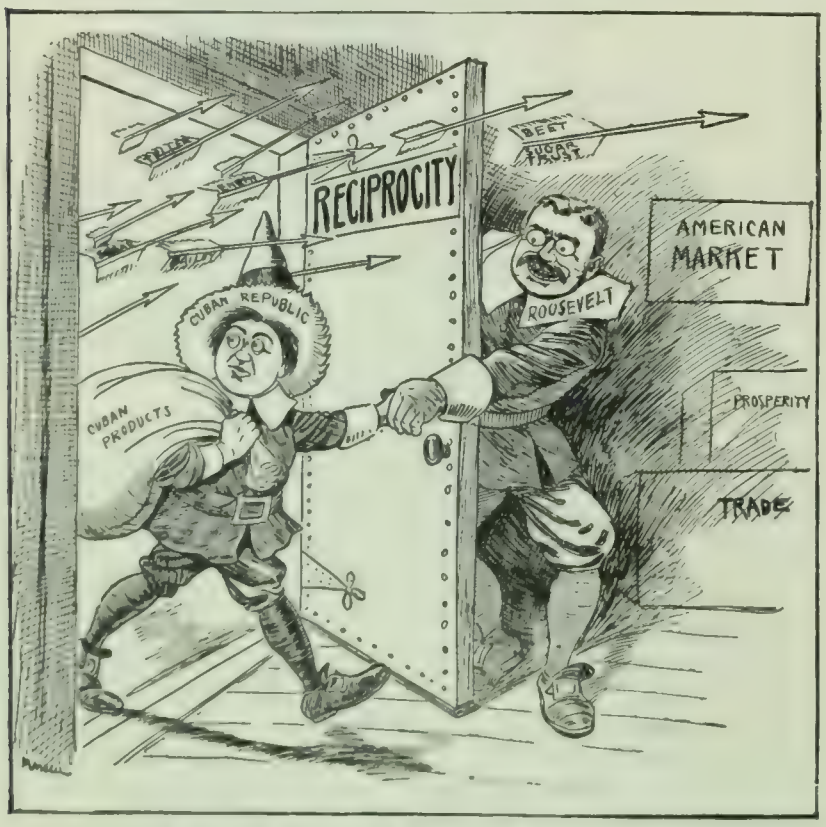
CUBAN FAVORS AND BRITISH DEMANDS.

THE "blunder" of granting reciprocity to Cuba is severely criticized by the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) in view of the demand presented by Great Britain that sugar raised in the British West Indies be admitted to the United States on equal terms with Cuban sugar. This demand is based on the "most-favored-nation" clause of our treaty with Great Britain, a clause that appears in many treaties, providing that the contracting nations will grant to each other all trade privileges that they grant to the most favored nation. Says *The Globe-Democrat:*

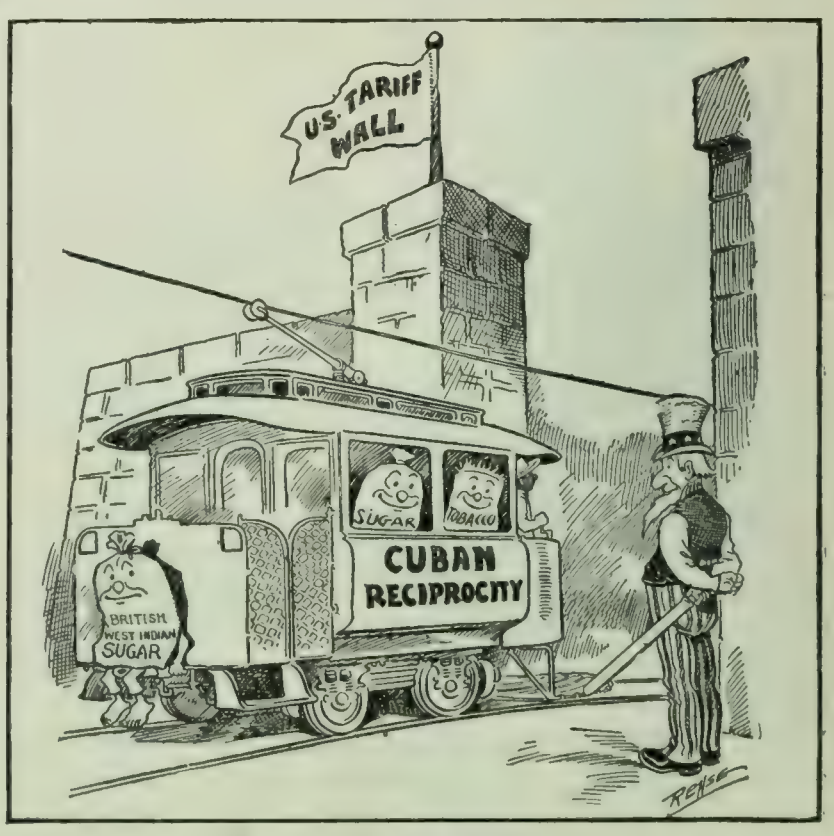
"A tariff war may result from the grievous Cuban misstep. The Cuban tariff treaty encourages every element hostile to the tariff that protects American wages and industries. It is a time for sober thought with the Republican majority in Congress. It has yielded more to the fancied 'debt-of-honor' proposition than was judicious. The friends of protection call upon Congress to stand firm against any more encroachments. It would be far better to sweep away the Cuban treaty as an admitted blunder than to go into the trenches to roll back a free-trade assault that has found admittance through a gate foolishly unbolted to the enemy."

One suggested reply to the British demand is, as the Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.) puts it, that "whenever the British Government is ready to give us the same power over the foreign relations, domestic police, and municipal sanitation of her West Indies that we have in Cuba, with a naval or coaling-station in every island, we may consider favorably the demand for similar reciprocal trade arrangements." Another reply is that a reciprocity treaty, not being a favor, but a bargain, does not come under the "most-favored-nation" clause. Thus the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) says:

"When we make a reciprocity treaty we do not give something for nothing—at least not in theory. We make a bargain to extend certain concessions in return for certain other concessions. It is assumed that no gratuity is given. It is not intended to bestow a favor, but to purchase a valuable privilege for our own exporters.

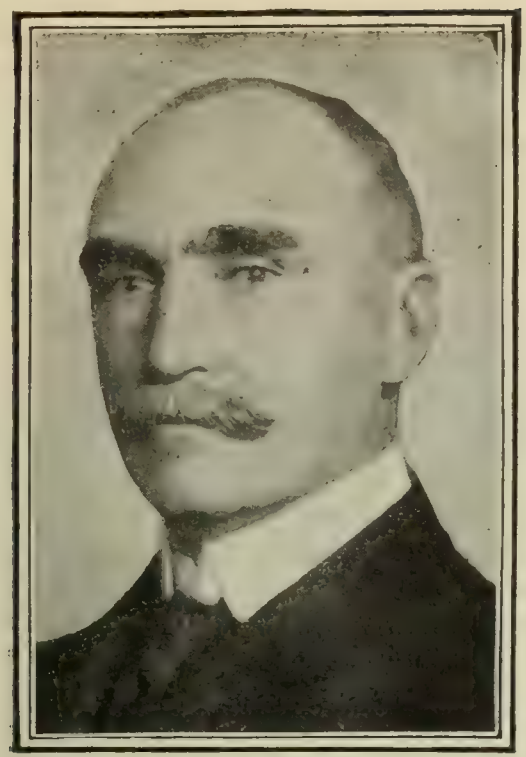


THE CUBAN PILGRIM'S PROGRESS—SAFE AT LAST.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.



HOOKING ON BEHIND.
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

SCENES AT OUR TARIFF GATE.



Copyright, 1903, by Pirie MacDonald, New York.
WILLIAM McADOO,
Commissioner of Police.

NICHOLAS J. HAYES,
Fire Commissioner.

THOMAS C. T. CRAIN,
Tenement House Commissioner.

THREE NEW TAMMANY COMMISSIONERS.

This argument was much stronger when we make a reciprocity treaty with one country without shutting the door to all other countries that may seek similar concessions on similar terms. Quite unnecessarily the Cuban treaty does this with reference to sugar, and this has naturally stirred up other countries that have sugar to export.

"Apart from the special provision as to sugar, it is apparent that the contention that a reciprocity treaty lets in everybody that is entitled to the most-favored-nation clause is equivalent to saying that a country can not make a reciprocity treaty at all, for it is of the essence of reciprocity, as commonly understood, to grant special privileges in exchange for similar benefits. Otherwise the whole tariff might as well be reduced, and that is the ideal way to deal with duties that are too high just now. That way is not open to those who desire a reduction of duties. In due time there may be a chance to change them, in which event the attempt of this Congress to control future Congresses need not stand in the way."

TAMMANY'S DEPARTMENT HEADS.

ONLY one of Mayor McClellan's appointments to the heads of the various city departments, that of William McAdoo to be police commissioner, is generally commended in the New York papers. "If there is a man in the Tammany organization," says *The Times* (Ind. Dem.), "or acting with it from whom the community would have the right to expect a better administration of the Police Department than from Mr. McAdoo we do not know who he is." And *The Press* (Rep.) remarks that he will come to office "with a record so far above the average made by Tammany holders of that post that his appointment must be regarded as a forced concession to the public demand created for the maintenance of the standard set by his predecessor." Mr. McAdoo, who is fifty years old, was Assistant Secretary of the Navy in President Cleveland's second term, and is an ex-Congressman from New Jersey. *The Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.) says in regard to the new police commissioner:

"The mayor-elect is entitled to unstinted approval for this appointment. It is far and away the best that he has made, for all the others, including the additional ones of yesterday, are on the thoroughgoing Tammany level. They simply mean a Tammany administration as decent in outward appearance as possible, but with the interests of the organization constantly in mind. Not one of the men thus far selected for a department head can be said to have a particle of expert or special qualification for the place. They are all Tammany men in the first instance, and have been selected because they were. Mr. McAdoo knows nothing whatever about the police, but he has had experience in the administration of public office, and has shown somewhat exceptional ability in that field. To realize how commendable his selection is one has only to think of Colonel Murphy, whom Van Wyck put in the place, and of the condition of the department with Devery running it as chief deputy. Whomever Mr. McAdoo may appoint as his deputies, it is not likely that any such man as Devery will be among them or that he will permit any one of them to run the department over his head."

The Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.) also thinks that the other appointments tell, not of the creation of a new Tammany, but of a restoration of the old Tammany in all its barbaric splendor. Nicholas J. Hayes, a district leader and a former assistant clerk, has been appointed fire commissioner. *The Times* (Ind. Dem.) refers to him as "a Tammany underling unknown and unheard of outside the field of political patronage." Thomas C. T. Crain, a lawyer, a former city chamberlain, and a deputy attorney-general of the State, whose record, according to the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), "is without a blemish," has been named as the tenement-house commissioner. Others on the list include Francis J. Lantry to be commissioner of correction, Patrick Keenan to be city chamberlain, Maurice Featherson to be dock commissioner, and John J. Delany to be corporation counsel. Four of the appointees are district leaders; one is said to owe his place to the interposition of ex-Mayor Van Wyck, and three served in the same capacities under Van Wyck. *The Times* picks Mr. Crain to be the best of those named above, but it thinks that in naming Mr. Lantry "the mayor-elect has disgraced himself." *The Evening Post* (Ind.) remarks that "it is only necessary to contrast the names of the new appointees with those of the outgoing commissioners to mark the difference in the tone and caliber of the new administration." The Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) defends Mr. McClellan's selections thus:

"The worst thing that can be said by partizan animus against these appointments is that they are organization selections. Well, Colonel McClellan did not sail under false colors when he made his canvass for mayor. He declared himself a believer in partizan government and a loyal follower of Tammany Hall. As an organization Democrat, he recognizes that the patronage of the office to which he was elected is not his personal property, but the asset of the organization which nominated and elected him. He expects, however, that the men recommended for appointment to him shall in every way in their power aid him to make a success of his administration. The people who voted for a Tammany government will hold the Tammany organization responsible for failure to give an economical, liberal, efficient, and honest administration, as they

held it responsible in 1901 for the maladministration of the last Democratic government."

The Sun (Rep.) remarks that "there is certainly nothing to be gained by unreasoning and baseless abuse of Mr. McClellan's appointments. So far as they have been disclosed, they are those of honest men, and it will be time enough to attack the appointees when it is seen that they are betraying the offices to which they have been assigned."

FINANCIAL VIEWS OF THE MERGER CASE.

NO expectation seems to be entertained by the financial and commercial journals that the Northern Securities Company will win its case before the Supreme Court (considered in these columns last week); and, furthermore, they do not seem to be expressing any regrets over the expected downfall of the great merger. The New York *Journal of Commerce* sums up its view of the merger by saying that "the intent in forming it was to defeat the intent of the law," and it then remarks that what the Supreme Court has to decide "is whether this can be done without violating the law whose purpose was to prevent it." The railroad interests "are, in fact, already preparing for an adverse decision which, in modified form, is looked for by a majority of corporation lawyers familiar with the case," says the New York *Financial Age*, and it adds:

"The public is now prepared for and not altogether averse to an anti-merger decision, events of the past year having materially changed their views regarding the benefits to be derived from consolidations, be they of industrial or railroad properties. A large number of stock-brokers are also known to be hoping for a decision against the company, for they fear that should the Northern Securities merger be sustained the shares of many independent railroads will pass into the hands of a holding company, in which event speculation, which makes up the bulk of Stock Exchange transactions, would be greatly curtailed.

"In view of the preparedness of railroad magnates, the changed sentiment of brokers and the public, and the fact that an anti-merger decision has already been discounted, there is no reason to believe that the final settlement of the case, even should the Circuit Court's findings be sustained in full, will exercise an adverse influence upon the stock-market."

The New York *Financier* says that the merger scheme was regarded from the start "as a colossal blunder," and it believes that in the argument before the Supreme Court "the Government is more strongly fortified in its contention than are the defendants." It observes:

"In all probability the Northern Securities Company would never have been organized had it not been for the desire on the part of the interests identified with the Great Northern and of the Northern Pacific companies to promote their individual ends by placing their holdings of stock in the two roads where it would be undisturbed through speculative operations or manipulation. The motive of the Northern Securities as a holding company for the stocks of the two competing lines was evidently for the purpose of effecting the transfer of the controlling interest in the two lines to the holding company, thereby releasing the amount of capital tied up through control of these lines. Neither public interests nor the Government's rights were considered, and the prevention of competition was undoubtedly the secondary motive. This was the view which was taken of this proceeding when the Northern Securities plan was announced and nothing seems to have occurred since to change this view. That the scheme was regarded as a colossal blunder is shown by the manner of its reception by the investing and by the speculating public, and by the shock to the stock-market which followed its announcement."

"The Government seems to have somewhat the better of the argument," in the opinion of *The Railway World* (Philadelphia), which remarks:

"The Government states that the Securities Company has the power to restrain trade and therefore must be presumed to have that intent, and the defendants, while admitting that they have the power to restrain trade, assert that nothing is further from their intention and that the sole reason for organizing the Securities Company, aside from the protection to the financial interests which were endangered by the competition of hostile companies, was to promote the export trade to the Orient by securing harmonious cooperation among the three corporations which handle that trade.

"The only weak point in the argument of counsel for the company, which seeks to prove that their client has no intention of restraining trade between the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific in the sense in which restraint of trade is understood by the Supreme Court, is their failure to show that the limitation of competition would not be to the interests of the Securities Company. If they could prove this, their position apparently would be invulnerable. But failing to prove the absence, in the Securities Company, of a strong interest to maintain stable rates in the Northwest, the Government seems to have somewhat the better of the argument.

"It is hardly probable that the decision of the court, even should it be adverse to the company, will go to the extreme lengths of the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals. In the trans-Missouri and joint traffic cases the Supreme Court had to deal with overt acts in restraint of trade. In the Northern Securities case it has to pass upon the question whether the power to restrain trade, combined with an interest to restrain trade, presumes an intent to limit and restrict competition. If the decision of the court shall hold that, while majority ownership of the stock of competing companies is in violation of the Sherman act, minority ownership is lawful, the railroad companies of the United States will have no reason to be dissatisfied."

HEARSE AND CARRIAGE DRIVERS' STRIKE IN CHICAGO.

UNION labor has often been denounced for violence during strikes, but probably never before for exactly the form of violence adopted in Chicago by the striking hearse and carriage drivers. It is "a most dastardly strike," declares the Chicago *Post*, and it adds that "there are no words in the English tongue strong enough" to be used in denouncing those who are responsible for the condition. The Chicago *Tribune* asks: "Why send missionaries to Asia, Africa, and the islands of the sea when there are men in Chicago who stand in such great need of Christianizing and humanizing as some of the pickets of the livery-drivers' union?" *The National Labor Tribune* (Pittsburg) says that these strikers have "gone too far," and "are unworthy of trades-unionism." The drivers are striking for better pay and shorter hours, and they number about 1,600. Funerals have been interfered with to such an extent as to create a situation dangerous to the city's health. One man drove the hack containing the body of his wife, and kept the strikers back with a revolver. A couple were driven to a church in an ambulance in order to get married. A private ambulance bearing a dying man was attacked by union pickets. The vehicle was bombarded with snowballs that had been dipped in water and frozen. The horses became frightened, and it was only by the exertion of utmost strength that the driver prevented them from running away. One undertaker went so far as to hold a "union-label funeral." The undertaker's wagon and each carriage carried a poster announcing that the vehicles belonged to an undertaker paying the union scale of drivers' wages.

Chief O'Neill's plan is to have policemen accompany all funerals in Chicago, and he has also prohibited picketing of any kind around houses of mourning. All peace negotiations have been declared off by the employers, and they have decided to start business on the "open-shop" principle. They have also asked the court for an injunction restraining the strikers from interfering with the business of the employers. The union officials predict trouble when the "open-shop" plan is tried.

The Chicago *Chronicle* declares that the members of the "ghouls' union of Chicago" are "more savage than the Mohammedan Turk," and "less humane than the furious tribesman of mountain and jungle"; and the Washington *Star* observes that

"Chicago has shown itself wofully derelict in its official duty on so many occasions during the past few years, however, that it is by no means surprising now to see the situation develop as it has." The Chicago *Record-Herald* regards this as a critical time for trades-unions. It comments:

"The livery-drivers' strike in this city may be said to have precipitated a crisis in the affairs of union labor. People who are ordinarily hostile to the union movement are emboldened by the developments of the last few days to predict its speedy end, while others of a friendly disposition shake their heads over the shocking insensibility and incredibly stupid leadership of the strikers. The outrages of which they have been guilty, the profanation of the deepest human sorrow, the invasion of the funeral service with their lawless demands, leave them, in fact, without defense. They are deservedly held up for execration, deservedly condemned to the severest discipline at the hands of the police. It would be a lasting disgrace to the city if they were not summarily repressed for the complete freedom of every funeral procession.

"But it should be understood also, and particularly by union men of all trades and all kinds of work, that the incidents which have so deeply affected the public mind during this strike are not considered as tho they were something isolated and apart. They are regarded rather as the culmination of a long series of illegal and criminal acts, to which they add excessive insolence and an unexampled indifference both to private feeling and public opinion. The time is thus reached for summing up the account, and the unions should pause with serious self-questioning at the showing. They must abandon the policy of violence or expect to lose not only such popular support as they have, but a goodly part of their own membership which is held to such a policy by a species of duress. If the program of the last year should be kept up, dissolution would follow inevitably. But it is not credible that a system which is itself a natural incident of human progress will be allowed to perish through folly, crime, and moral obliquity. We should look rather for the supremacy of the better element within the system and a rational reform."

The strike, however, is not without its lessons. Says the Chicago *Tribune*:

"If the strike should last more than a day or two, it may enforce a needed reform in funeral methods. It may open the eyes of the people to the wisdom of taking corpses to the cemeteries in street-cars fitted up for the special purpose, and doing away with the long and costly train of hacks. It would be a blessing for the poor, who usually go far beyond their means in the burial of their dead, if they were compelled to give up extravagances which they feel now in honor bound to commit. The strike will be an extremely useful one if it result in cutting down the great yearly bill for funeral expenses."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT is quite in the natural order of things that Root should sustain Wood. —*The Baltimore American.*

IF the incubator succeeds with that six-ounce Colorado baby, it might be tried on the Parker presidential boom.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

IF some Republican politicians could have their way, this particular Bonaparte would get a life sentence in St. Helena also.—*The Chicago News.*

DR. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS says that the women will know more than men in fifty years. Dr. Hillis is just fifty years behind the times.—*The Washington Post.*

PERHAPS if Professor Langley had only thought to launch his air-ship bottom-side up, it would have gone up into the air instead of down into the water.—*The Boston Globe.*

"THE People of Panama," says the President, "rose as one man." That means that all three members of the junta caught the signal at the same time.—*The Washington Post.*

CLEVELAND'S mantle has not fallen on David B. Hill. The object that fell on David was much harder and heavier than a mantle, and it is still on him.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

MR. CARNEGIE declares that England would give untold millions for about 9,000,000 of our negroes. She can have them by outbidding the campaign committees.—*The Washington Post.*

ST. LOUIS has sent a man all the way to Africa to secure pygmies for the World's Fair, evidently overlooking the specimens on the Supreme bench of the State.—*The Washington Post.*

TWO Dayton, Ohio, boys are said to have made a flying-machine that flies. Professor Langley's principal mistake was made in neglecting to be an Ohio man.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

AND "STAND PAT."—Nebraska nominates Roosevelt and Mickey as the ticket for next year. Teddy and Mickey would be a combination that ought to sweep something.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

IT is said a European surgeon has discovered a method of making short people tall by manipulating the ankles and legs of the patient. If successful, we may expect a race of very tall politicians and statesmen in this country.—*The Macon Telegraph.*

SALT LAKE is said to be drying up, and engineers are at work on the problem of saving it. Possibly this excessive evaporation is due to the presence of the Hon. Perry Heath, who is understood to be a very warm proposition.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

UNIONISM UNTO DEATH.
What it is rapidly coming to in Chicago.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

AMERICAN "HIGH" FINANCE.
From a foreign view-point.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News.*

LABOR AND CAPITAL IN CARICATURE.

LETTERS AND ART.

IS MR. YEATS A DECADENT?

MR. W. B. YEATS, the Irish poet who arrived on our shores a few weeks ago and is now lecturing throughout the country in the interests of the so-called Celtic revival, is receiving a good deal of public notice from American journals, and in at least two quarters has evoked criticism of an unfavorable kind. The New York *Evening Post* (December 12) prints an article by a writer who is impressed by the gradual development, in Mr. Yeats's successive books of poetry, of "a sense of failure and decay, rather than of mastery and growth"; and the New York *Independent* (November 12) voices its suspicion that "the Irish revival is nothing, after all, but another form of decadence."

The writer in *The Evening Post* pays a tribute to the "pure patriotism" that burns through many of Mr. Yeats's poems "like a clear flame within a vase of thinly chiseled alabaster"; but he affirms his belief that the specific aims of the Irish poet are "tragically mistaken":

"The long tradition of defeat that overshadows his country has turned him, together with most of the other singers of a New Ireland, away from the cruel realities of their world and from the simple passions that control the impulsive energies of men into this Celtic twilight of defeated dreams. In the silence of this retreat from the world, in the hush that falls after the thunder and tumult of the passing war-gods, one might look to hear the still small voice of that genuine mysticism which, alone of all poetic moods, has scarcely come to utterance in English poetry. . . . Something of this higher mysticism was, perhaps, heard in Mr. Yeats's earlier poems, but no one can read his more recent productions without observing what may be called a defalcation of the mind. Instead of the true voice of the spirit, we hear the chattering of old women whose memory is troubled by vague and foolish superstitions; we perceive a poet of undoubted powers lending himself to the mystery mongering of a circle of morbid clerks; we listen to the revelations of wandering beggars and workhouse paupers as if they were apocalyptic in origin; we find a man gone out among the hills to track 'every old dream that has been strong enough to fling the weight of the world from its shoulders,' and we get from him idle ghost stories and babbling repetitions of old wives' tales."

Nothing can be further, says the same writer, from the virile passion and pathos, the action and interknitting of strong characters in the ancient Irish literature, than this modern "Celtic phantasmagoria," to use Mr. Yeats's own words, "whose meaning no man has discovered, nor any angel revealed." We quote again:

"The real kinship of Mr. Yeats's present style is with that of Arthur Symons, himself a disciple of the French decadents; only one must add in justice that no taint of moral degeneration has appeared in the Irish writer—and that is much to concede to a decadent. It would be easy to set forth this kinship by parallel quotations; to show, for instance, how in both writers the looseness of ideas betrays itself unmistakably in a curious uncertainty of rhythm, wherein the accents hover weakly and dissolve into a fluttering movement utterly different from the marching order of the strong poets. There is one trick of both (tho it is much more marked in Mr. Yeats) which may seem trivial, and yet does in some way connect itself with the total impression of their art. This is an insistence on the hair in describing women. Just why this habit should smack of decadence is not quite clear to me, but the feeling it awakens is well defined. Out of curiosity I counted the number of allusions to hair in the poems that make up Mr. Yeats's 'Wind Among the Reeds,' and found they mounted up to twenty-three. It is 'the long dim hair of Bridget,' or 'the shadowy blossom of my hair,' or 'passion-dimmed eyes and long heavy hair,' or 'a flutter of flower-like hair,' or 'dim heavy hair,' or the command to 'close your eyelids, loosen your hair.' There is a fragile beauty in these expressions, no doubt, but withal something troubling and unwholesome; one thinks of the less chaste descriptions of Arthur Symons or the morbid women of Aubrey Beardsley's pencil rather than of the strong ruddy heroines of old Irish story. The trait is significant of much."

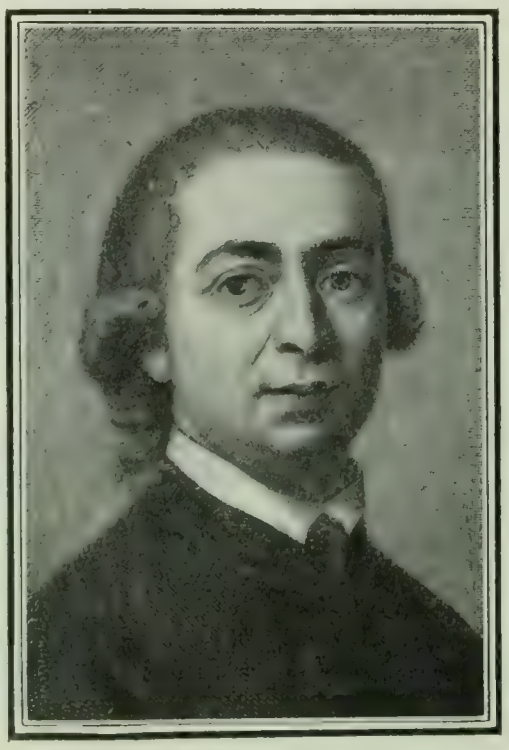
The New York *Independent* comments on the "childishness" and "moral irresponsibility" mirrored in so many of the Irish legends used by Mr. Yeats. "There was something more momentous," it says, "than the mischief of tricksy spirits behind the Greek drama—there was something more behind the romantic Celtic literature of the Middle Ages, or it had never laid hold of all Europe." It continues:

"Either a work of art must be 'neat, finite, self-contained, and rational,' in which case it cuts off suggestion entirely; or else it must be content to remain more or less vague, formless, and inane. And such we find Mr. Yeats's work to be in every case where he has tried to catch his traditional will-o'-the-wisp. So it was with his 'Shadowy Waters' and 'Land of the Heart's Desire.' And so it is with 'In the Seven Woods,' where the frequent felicity of his verses can not altogether disguise the vacuity of his figures, and, above all, with 'Where There Is Nothing,' which seems to us little better than nonsense.

"In short, this is not the kind of thing that one would write if reason were on her seat keeping balance among the faculties. And tho we say so with assurance, we say so with reluctance too, because we were very favorably impressed with some of Mr. Yeats's earlier work. . . . It begins to look a little as tho his writings were hypnotized, as it were, by force of a fixed idea, rather than inspired by natural enthusiasm. And it is just such considerations as these which make us suspect that the Irish revival is nothing, after all, but another form of decadence, no spontaneous movement, but an abuse of spirit, like mysticism and symbolism, which it resembles strikingly by its attempt to claim for the irrational a large portion in literature."

"THE GATEKEEPER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY."

THE above title has been applied to Johann Gottfried Herder, an eminent literary critic and philosophical historian who died at Weimar on December 18, 1803, and whose centenary has been celebrated during the past month by German scholars throughout the world. Herder is best known as the friend of Goethe during an impressionable period of the latter's career; but he was a commanding figure in his own right, and, as is pointed out by the Chicago *Dial* (December 16), "made all the coming generations his debtor." The same paper gives the following account of Herder's work and influence:



JOHANN GOTTFRIED VON HERDER,
The Father of Modern German Scholarship.

"It is particularly well that we should recall the memory of Herder, for he belongs to the class of men whose work, while profoundly influential upon the thought of the age, becomes in time so mingled with the general intellectual current that its special identity ceases for the general consciousness, and is to be restored or recreated only by the student of literary history who takes a plunge into the past for that particular purpose. . . . . .

"The world into which Herder was born was crystallized by tradition and prescription. Its life was one of convention, its scholarship was lacking in philosophical breadth, its whole fashion of thought was trammeled by an artificial method from which even the mighty intellect of Kant could not shake itself free. Literature was judged by artificial canons, history was envisaged without perspective, and religion was conceived as a formulary. . . . How clearly do all these limitations

WHISTLER.
From a sketch by Rajon.
Courtesy of Keppel & Co., New York.

confront us in the work of Voltaire, the typical master-mind of the eighteenth century, who for all his wit, and lucidity, and amazing energy, has an importance in the history of intellectual development that falls far short of what seemed to be his measure to the age in which he made so great a stir. . . . Herder, on the other hand, possessed a singular insight into the underlying and subconscious processes that were shaping the intellectual development of the future; his ideas were germinal where they were not absolutely constructive, and he made all the coming generations his debtor. We may not now read his writings, but his thought has become so fully our possession that we are in danger of forgetting that it ever was his thought alone, imposed upon a reluctant age, and made ours through the mediation of Goethe and many lesser men.

"'Herder gave the initiative in all directions,' says Scherer, 'in history, philology, and literary criticism.' In his character as a Lutheran clergyman, his influence on religious thought was marked, and he so outgrew the pietism and narrow orthodoxy of his earlier years that he ended in a modified acceptance of the philosophy of Spinoza, and in the conviction that 'theology is a liberal study, and requires no slavishness of soul.' In a word, he foreshadowed the higher criticism of the Scriptures, and more than foreshadowed their modern natural interpretation as works of literature. As a student of the creative writing of all ages and races he prepared the way for that spirit of cosmopolitanism in appreciation and comparison which is in our own time bearing rich fruit, and he pointed the way to that conception of world-literature which has ever since held the imagination of far-seeing thinkers. He was also one of the pioneers in the modern movement which has made of literary criticism much more than a matter of judgment by fixed rules or of rhetorical analysis, and which demands of the critic that he shall be the natural historian of literature, taking into account all of the conditions under which work is produced, and occupying the point of view of the men by whom it was written. In his unfinished yet monumental treatise on the philosophy of history, he developed a grandiose conception of the scheme of the development of civilization, and of the underlying unity in the annals of mankind."

If Herder fails of his due effect upon the student of to-day, concludes *The Dial*, "it is not because his essential ideas have grown antiquated, but rather because they have won such general acceptance, and become so incorporated into the very fiber of our minds that they seem to us commonplaces of thought, and can no longer appeal to us with the pregnancy of meaning that was theirs when they flowed directly from the springs of his intellectual being, and were charged with the vitality of his impressive personality."

WHISTLER AS THE "SUPREME MASTER" OF LINE AND COLOR.

MR. ARTHUR JEROME EDDY, in his new work on Whistler ("Recollections and Impressions"), undertakes to reverse what he declares has been the common order of acceptance of the artist's work. Whistler's etchings and lithographs have generally been regarded as first in importance, his portraits second, and his color harmonies—such as many of his figure-pieces, marines, nocturnes, and pure-color compositions—as third. The real order of merit, asserts Mr. Eddy, should be as follows:

"Whistler stands supreme: First, as a colorist, secondly, as a painter of portraits, thirdly, as an etcher and lithographer.

"As an etcher, comparisons are drawn between him and Rembrandt.

"As a painter of portraits, comparisons are drawn between him and Velasquez.

"As a colorist, he is beyond comparison save with the masters of the Far East.

"In etching and lithography and the painting of portraits he at most simply did as well or better what others have done before; but in the composition of harmonies of color to please the eye, as harmonies of sound please the ear, he accomplished results which are unique."

Whistler's pictures, continues Mr. Eddy, have never been fully understood; and yet "they have had a profounder influence upon the art of to-day than those of any other master." The way in which this influence was exercised is stated thus:

"He opened the door of the East to the painters of the West and showed them how they might paint after the manner of the best there is in the Oriental world, and not only retain but accentuate their own individuality. . . . . .

"He is to color what Beethoven is to sound, and his distinguishing merit is that of all the men of his century or of many preceding centuries, he was the only one to treat color as a composer of music treats sound—as material for the arrangement of harmonies to please the eye as music pleases the ear."

Quoting a sentence from Whistler's "Gentle Art of Making Enemies" to the effect that "as music is the poetry of sound, so is painting the poetry of sight, and the subject-matter has nothing to do with harmony of sound or color," Mr. Eddy adduces this as the whole philosophy of Whistler's art:

"Whistler's art was purely sensuous, as the finest music is sensuous. He had no interest whatsoever in the many problems of

WHISTLER'S PORTRAIT OF THOMAS CARLYLE.
Courtesy of Wunderlich & Co., New York.

life and death, in the story of any person or the traditions of any place.

"He had less interest in the associations connected with Old Battersea Bridge than the boatman lazily floating by; but at certain hours and under certain conditions, at twilight or at dusk, or in the fog, it made a long, tremulous line which pleased him, and he painted it.

"The fact that the Thames bounds English history was of no consequence to him; but the muddy river between lines of buildings and wharves and shipping, and covered by boats and crossed by bridges, furnished him endless compositions in line and color.

"The glory and the romance of Venice made no impression on his art; but in out-of-the-way places, where others saw nothing, he found scenes which inspired his etchings.

"As an etcher and lithographer, Whistler played with the mystery of line, as in painting he played with the mystery of color. . .

"High buildings, mechanical processes, modern costumes, had no terrors for him, simply because he had no sentiment concerning them; if they furnished him beauties of line or color, he cared not whether they were new or old.

"Whistler's art was as devoid of sentiment as that of a Japanese.

"To our Western notions the everlasting convention that serves for a face in Japanese art seems hopelessly monotonous. To them our painstaking characterization of the features and peculiarities of each person is no art at all, but grotesque caricature; it is the subordination of art, which is of universal interest, to the eccentricities of the individual, which are of local interest.

"In Whistler's art one must not look for any solution of the problems of life, for any sign of the emotions which control human conduct—for love and hate and fear, for hope and ambition, for the tortures of jealousy or the bitterness of despair—these are all absent; his art is pure and serene. His works are to painting what the 'Ode to a Grecian Urn' or 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' is to poetry, and hence in human interest they fall far short of the tragedies, the epics, the romances of literature and art, and they must not be judged by standards he did not seek to emulate. He could no more have painted a 'Crucifixion' or a 'Last Judgment' than he could have carved the 'Moses' or written 'Hamlet.' In every sense save that of abstract beauty of line and color other painters have excelled Whistler; but as the master of pure line and color-harmonies he is supreme."

Mr. Eddy goes on to indicate the successive periods of Whistler's artistic development, starting with the "White Girl" of 1863, which was a "Symphony in White, No. 1"; passing on to a Japanese group, "The Princess of the Land of Porcelain," "The Gold Screen," "The Balcony," and "Lange Leizen," in which figures and accessories, tho still prominent, were made subordinate to the brilliant color schemes; and ending with the "Nocturnes," in which "detail and composition were refined away, and little remained but the color effects so exquisite that they seemed, and still seem, beyond the power of brush, and more like some thin glazes and enamels than paintings on canvas." Sketches exist for a fourth series of pictures never completed by the master, which are described as "pure creations of fancy, somewhat suggestive of the Japanese group, but less realistic—just color-music." A summary in tabulated form exhibits the following phases in Whistler's mastery of color:

"1. That wherein composition and detail predominate, tho color is the motive.

"2. That wherein composition and detail are still conspicuous, but are subordinate to the color scheme.

"3. That wherein composition and detail are practically lost in the effort to produce subtle color harmonies.

"4. That wherein the sole object is color-music, quite regardless of other considerations."

THE NEW YORK PRODUCTION OF "PARSIFAL."

THE Christmas Eve performance of Richard Wagner's "Parsifal" in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, is declared by those competent to judge to have been superior in most respects to any performance of the same music-drama ever given at Baireuth. In the opinion of several critics, it registers the high-water mark of operatic production in America. "The eyes of the whole musical world," *The Times* remarks, "were turned upon this performance, and the outcome of it has been awaited with widely varying emotions on the part of many who have been for or against it, on divers grounds. Never before, perhaps, has a stage production of any kind in this country so stirred the imaginations of so many people, or been so widely discussed, or so urgently debated." That Mr. Heinrich Conried's bold undertaking should have been carried to a successful culmination, despite the protests of Frau Wagner and the attacks of influential American clergymen, is deemed a matter for general congratulation and felicitation.

"Parsifal" was described by its composer as "a sacred festival play," and it was first presented at Baireuth on July 26, 1882. Until now it has been produced in Baireuth only. Its plot is summarized in the pages of *The Mail and Express* as follows:

"Act I. of 'Parsifal' opens in a forest in the Grail domain. It is dawn, and in the background sparkle the waters of a lake. Gurnemanz, an old vassal of the Grail, is awakened by a solemn re-

HEINRICH CONRIED,
Who planned the performances.

MILKA TERNINA,
Who takes the part of Kundry.

ALOIS BURGSTALLER,
Who sings in the title-rôle.

ALFRED HERTZ,
Who conducts the opera.

LEADING FIGURES IN THE NEW YORK PRODUCTION OF "PARSIFAL."

PARSIFAL AND GURNEMANZ PASSING THROUGH THE RAVINE (ACT. I.).

PARSIFAL ENTERING THE GRAIL CASTLE IN TRIUMPH (ACT. III.).

(Photographs copyright, 1903, by Pach Brothers.)

THE GREAT HALL OF THE HOLY GRAIL (ACT. I.).

SCENES FROM "PARSIFAL."

veille of trombones from the distant castle of Monsalvat. Knights join him, and Kundry, breathless, brings a balm from Arabia for the wound of helpless King Amfortas, who is borne through the forest on a litter to bathe in the lake. Gurnemanz relates to the esquires the story of Amfortas's fall, and tells of a prophecy uttered by a phantom face within the Grail itself to the penitent king:

> "By pity enlightened,
> A guileless Fool;
> Wait for him,
> My chosen tool.

"His story is interrupted by cries from the knights, as a wild swan, pierced by an arrow, flutters dying to the ground. The youth who has thus broken the laws of the Grail domain is a stranger. He can not tell who he is or whence he came, save that he dwelt with his mother in a desert, far from the world, and when he saw men in armor, followed them. Stricken with remorse at the swan's death, he breaks his bow, and Gurnemanz, suspecting him to be the innocent, or fool, foretold by the prophecy, takes him to the Grail castle.

"The lad is Parsifal; his father, Gamuret, died before he was born, in a knightly encounter.

"The scene changes, by panoramic gradations, to a ravine, and then to the great domed hall of Monsalvat. There Amfortas bewails his anguish, and finally, at the bidding of the aged Titurel, who lives in a hidden tomb, he uncovers the sacred cup and holds it aloft. Blinding rays of light from above irradiate the Grail, and choruses of knights, youths, and boys, the latter high in the vast dome, sing 'Take of this Bread, Take of this Wine.' The Grail is again covered, and when natural light returns the cups on the table are seen to be filled with wine, and by each is a piece of bread.

"Parsifal looks with agonized interest at all this, as tho in a trance, but asks no question, and Gurnemanz, losing patience, turns him out.

"Act II. shows the interior of Klingsor's castle, with the sorcerer evoking Kundry from the abyss, an unwilling tool for the destruction, if possible, of Parsifal, who is already battering down the feeble knights of Klingsor's company. The scene changes to a magic garden, in which beautiful creatures, half maiden, half flower, strive to entice him.

"These he resists, and Kundry waves them aside, calling Parsifal by his name and telling him of his mother's grief and death, after he had left her. Painfully moved, Parsifal refuses consolation, and when Kundry imprints a passionate kiss upon his lips, he starts up, crying: 'Amfortas! the spear wound! In me I feel it burning!'

"Through this pity, he is enlightened; he conquers desire only to experience the keenest anguish of spirit over his failure to help Amfortas. As he again resists Kundry, Klingsor hurls the sacred spear at Parsifal, but it remains poised over the youth's head. Parsifal seizes it, makes the sign of the cross, and Klingsor and the castle vanish.

"Act III. passes years later, on a Good Friday, when the Grail's domain is beautiful with flowers. Gurnemanz, in the forest, discovers Kundry, in the garb of Act I., groaning in a thicket. Parsifal, in black armor, enters with the spear, and after recounting his deeds and submitting to the washing of his feet by Kundry, is led to Amfortas, whose wound he heals with a touch of the spear. Parsifal becomes king in his stead, and with the uncovering of the Grail the throng chants:

> "Wondrous work of mercy;
> Salvation to the Savior!"

In regard to the quality of the performance given in New York, *The Times* has this to say:

"The spirit that filled the representation in most of its elements and that animated all who participated in it was one of reverence and devotion to the ideals of the master, of zealous eagerness in carrying out his intentions in all things great and small in the score. The interpreters of the chief personages of the drama were singers who have drawn knowledge and understanding of its requirements from the fountain-head at Baireuth, and who have been among the most distinguished participants in the festival performances there—Mme. Ternina, Mr. Burgstaller, and Mr. Van Rooy.

"The chief masters of stagecraft and of scenic manipulation had been summoned from Germany to superintend and coordinate the material factors. Scenery and costumes had likewise been brought from German ateliers, the work of artists and of artisans intimate with the necessities of the drama, instructed by the exposition of them made at Baireuth, willing to improve upon those models, and actually doing so.

"The musical direction was in the hands of a master-conductor thoroughly imbued with the style and significance of Wagner's music, and with authority to compel a realization of his wishes—Mr. Alfred Hertz.

"All that money, thought, care, and incessant and intelligent labor could do had been lavished upon the production of 'Parsifal.' The results as shown in last evening's performance nobly crowned the work of many months.

"It must be said, also, that these results allayed many fears, put

at rest many doubts and uncertainties that had beset even those most disposed to regard Mr. Conried's ambitions with friendly sympathy. 'Parsifal' presented with technical blemishes, with an outfit in any respect inadequate; 'Parsifal' without the uplift, the spiritual quality that keeps it aloof from all other works of art of its kind; 'Parsifal' brought down in any way to the level of an operatic performance, even of the most finished that the Metropolitan Opera House can offer, would have put the whole undertaking in the wrong. It would have given justification to the prophets of evil at home and abroad who have lifted their voices in chorus against Mr. Conried ever since the disclosure of his plan last summer set the musical world in a ferment.

"It is precisely at this point that the greatest victory has been won. The primary condition of success was to rise superior to all the technical difficulties in the way of mounting the work, and securing the perfect cooperation of all the elements—musical, dramatic, scenic—which are so intimately fused together in Wagner's art work; but an equally essential condition was the attainment of the intangible aura that surrounds the drama. It was essential that the audience should be brought to envisage 'Parsifal' as something other than an opera at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street.

"Now, there need be no beating about the bush as to this matter, that has caused heart-searchings on the part of many thoughtful and sincere music lovers. Broadway is not Baireuth; the Metropolitan Opera House can not become transfigured on Thursdays into something different in essence from what it is on Wednesdays and Fridays; people who enter its portals out of the business and the bustle and the pleasure of New York can not be transported as by magic into realms of art unknown to the early life of the city. But Mr. Conried has done all in his power to signify that there is a difference, and really to make a difference: and that there was a difference was borne in upon everybody who went to yesterday's 'Parsifal' performance."

From an etching by Egrisperza.

THE CUP OF THE HOLY GRAIL.

"Then suddenly the heavenly splendor fell
And flamed and glowed within the sacred Cup."

Courtesy of *The Critic*.

The comment of *The Tribune* is also of a most favorable character. Speaking of the purely orchestral side of the performance, it says:

"The orchestra was at its best from beginning to end. Mr. Hertz is not one of those conductors who believe in exploiting their own theories or idiosyncrasies at the expense of the composer, whom it is their business to interpret. It was impossible not to feel last night that he was reading the score before him as tho Wagner were looking over his shoulder. It was a reading profoundly sympathetic, almost austere in its fidelity to the broad nobility of the composer's ideal, and yet so flexible, so subtle at the right moments, that rising around the massive lines of this great work came constantly those exquisitely tender and beautiful waves and whispers of sound which, in 'Parsifal' as perhaps in no other of Wagner's works, have the poignancy and the magic of remembered rapture, sometimes of joy and sometimes of pain. This is the great strength of 'Parsifal' on its purely musical side, that it rises to heights of lyrical joyousness in one moment and explores the depths of somber passion in the next. Mr. Hertz missed no single point in the wonderful web of melody which it was his privilege to evoke from the tremendous modern orchestra which Wagner assumed as an indispensable factor when he wrote this drama."

The Sun takes advantage of the occasion to make quite a savage onslaught upon "Parsifal":

"'Parsifal' is the child of Wagner's artistic decrepitude. It is a decrescendo in inspiration, a ritardando in invention. More than any other drama of Wagner does it rely upon the dazzling of the eye to dull the keenness of the musical ear. It is a most imposing pageant set to unimposing music. Wagner fired heaven once with the immolation of Brünnhilde. It was not to be done again. The light on the Holy Grail is white and cold.

"The entire machinery of the familiar Wagnerian drama is here; but the scene painter, the stage-manager, the mechanician, and the electrician bravely hold up the hands of the musician. . . . Strip 'Parsifal' of its scenic and mechanic glories and you will lay bare the skeleton of a system, with only a few shreds of the flesh left upon it. The poem of 'Parsifal' is almost utterly devoid of those great basic elements which make human life dramatic for men and women. . . . . .

"As an ethical basis of this drama we are asked to accept a philosophy of pity, founded on the ethics of Arthur Schopenhauer and amplified by the adoption of certain of the teachings of Buddha. Instead of those beautiful doctrines of redemption through the love and self-sacrifice of woman, so eloquently preached in some of Wagner's other dramas, we are besought to look upon woman as a temptress, and renunciation of love as the highway to heaven. . . . . .

"On the whole, the score is almost one long, faint echo of Wagner's greater works. Siegfried vainly strives to animate this Parsifalian puppet of renunciation with the blood of his themes. Cloudlike shreds of 'Tristan und Isolde' struggle to put sunset tints on this pallid sky. All is copying, futile, without inspiration, without novelty—a hotch-potch of the old marketable materials, made over with constructive skill, but without sincerity. There is hardly a note of honest, artistic conviction in the whole thing."

The Sun concedes, however, the excellency of the stage production. The scenery, it says, was "beautiful, imposing, and illusive"; while Mr. Burgstaller's "Parsifal" was "admirable throughout, and in the second act simply magnificent."

NOTES.

MAETERLINCK'S drama, "Monna Vanna," was presented for the first time in America, on December 17, at the German Theater in New York.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & CO., of London, announce that in January they will publish the first number of a new periodical entitled *The Artist Engraver*, a quarterly magazine of original work.

The Bookman's December list of the six best-selling books of the previous month is as follows:

1. The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come.—Fox.
2. The Call of the Wild.—London.
3. Rebecca.—Wiggin.
4. The One Woman.—Dixon.
5. The Adventures of Gerard. Doyle.
6. The Sherrods.—McCutcheon.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SCIENTIFIC ESTIMATES OF SPENCER.

ALTHO Herbert Spencer is often classified as a man of science and coupled with Darwin and Huxley, scientific journals, in speaking of his career, generally recognize the fact that this is misleading. Spencer was primarily a philosopher, but a philosopher who made the widest use of the latest data furnished by modern science, and whose philosophy as a system is largely an attempt to explain these data and to gather them into a consistent and luminous body of knowledge. Thus *The Scientific American* (December 19) says in its notice of him:

"It hardly falls within the province of this journal to give an estimate of Herbert Spencer's philosophical work—work which was done largely in the field of speculative rather than in applied science. What the world owes to him chiefly is the destruction of old prejudices and traditions, the forcing of educators to make allowances for youthful immaturity in the bringing up of children. He did what he could to introduce a more rational consideration of things, particularly in the sphere of religion. Perhaps the book by which he is best known is his 'First Principles,' issued at his own expense in 1362—a book which brought him into notice, it is true, but which made him the object of a storm of abuse from philosophical conservatives. His argument that force never disappears, but is only transferred, is now a commonplace scientific axiom; but in his day it was the height of impiety. His 'Principles of Psychology' shows how much he owed to Darwin, particularly in the physiological point of view which he took. It was only after he had issued the prospectus of his 'System of Synthetic Philosophy' that he was recognized as a teacher of the doctrine of evolution.

"Herbert Spencer was an Englishman to the manner born—cold, self-contained, rather narrow in his point of view toward foreigners. He never deigned to learn a foreign language. Perhaps his rather contemptuous dismissal of Kant's philosophy may be partly explained by this singularly British attitude. He refused membership of all scientific academies. For him it was most remarkable that he ever undertook to travel to America. The reason is probably to be found, as we have said before, in the enthusiastic reception accorded by America to his work. He was not much of a reader, altho his works are erudite to a degree. Most of the facts presented were collected by assistants. His intensely British character caused him to become a most vigorous opponent of socialism. He looked upon mankind as the highest form of specialization in nature, and would hear nothing of restricting the liberty of the individual more than was absolutely necessary for the cohesion of society."

An attempt at the analysis of Spencer's mind is made by an editorial writer in *The British Medical Journal* (December 12), who says:

"Broadly considered, the minds of intelligent men fall into three groups: (*a*) The objective mind, which only clearly appreciates things by the sense of sight; this may with equal propriety be called the visual mind; (*b*) the mathematical mind, the rarest and most wonderful attribute of man; and (*c*) the Spencerian mind. This means that the mind of Herbert Spencer was not only out of the common, but that it had something peculiar in itself. It is very difficult to define what is meant by a philosophic mind, and yet we all appreciate the kind of mind that is intended by the phrase. No one would venture to deny that Herbert Spencer would be classed as a philosopher, but we should at once deny that he had any claims to be considered as a biologist; yet he wrote a remarkable work, 'The Principles of Biology,' and propounded views which demanded and received the consideration and commendation of the greatest among contemporary biologists, Charles Darwin. No one who studies Spencer's 'Principles of Biology' can deny that they betray ignorance of very simple botanical and zoological facts, yet his great skill in recognizing the bearing of the leading facts of evolution is expressed by his terse and surviving phrase, 'survival of the fittest.' Many brilliant minds have evolved theories and left them to be proved by the plodding labors of painstaking men, and we frequently find ourselves in doubt as to which should be accorded the greatest meed of praise, the enunciator of a great problem or he who solves it. However, it is certain that altho Herbert Spencer was in no sense a biologist, yet it is evident to all who read the 'Origin of Species' and the 'Descent of Man' that Darwin had a very great respect for Herbert Spencer, and speaks of him as 'our great philosopher.' It is also obvious that no two men could be found whose minds worked in such opposite ways, for Darwin had an eminently objective mind. Thus, in considering natural selection, especially in relation to 'the degree organization tends to advance,' after discussing the matter from the Spencerian standpoint, he writes: 'But as we have no facts to guide us, speculation on the subject is almost useless' ('Origin of Species'). One mind can not move without facts, and the other is ready to frame hypotheses and point to conclusions, often startling and alluring, and in many instances borne out by subsequent work, but by the zeal and labors of other workers. Herbert Spencer won our admiration in the early struggles of the doctrine of evolution, when bigotry and prejudice attempted to strangle it. Huxley was its doughty champion among the biologists, and Spencer showed, from the standpoint of philosophic thought, that its principles were unassailable. They have prevailed, and he lived to see evolution calmly acclaimed in the strongholds of its most determined assailants."

HOW MEDICINES "GO TO THE RIGHT SPOT."

RECENT experiments in France show that the white-blood globules, or "leucocytes," besides absorbing foreign bodies, destroying old or wornout cells, absorbing liquid poisons, and carrying food-substances to the tissues, also fulfil a very important function in distributing medicinal drugs to all parts of the body, and in carrying them, in particular, to the very spot where they will do the most good. This fact was announced by M. Marcel Labbé in the *Presse Médicale* (October 17), and is discussed by a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (December 5), who says:

"This is shown by various experiments. Here, for instance, is a rabbit under whose skin is injected a little strychnin or atropin. At the end of, say, half an hour, some of the blood is drawn off and divided by centrifugal treatment into its three parts—leucocytes, red globules, and plasma. Equal quantities of each are injected into three animals, and it is seen that the one that receives the leucocytes is poisoned while the others are not. The conclusion is that it is the leucocytes in particular that absorb the alkaloid, the other blood-elements getting very little of it."

This experiment, we are told, may be repeated at pleasure with other substances, and the result is always the same. We can not doubt the fact that the leucocytes absorb drugs. Their activity takes divers forms. Soluble substances they simply absorb into their protoplasm. For insoluble substances the operation is more complex. They break these up, transform them chemically, and so finally absorb them. It is difficult to say whether the substances so absorbed are or are not assimilated. They may combine with the elements of the tissues and form an integral part of them, or they may remain, in some sort, foreign bodies. Cases of both kinds certainly present themselves. We quote further:

"But the leucocytes are not content with absorbing, rendering soluble, even assimilating, certain medicinal or toxic foreign substances. They transfer these from one part of the body to another, and this is their greatest utility. It is the more so that the place where they transport these substances varies according to circumstances. In normal conditions—that is, in health—the leucocytes carry the drug to the liver and marrow. In illness they carry it to the affected points, to the centers of irritation, where the arrival of the leucocytes is most desirable. . . . Here there is a remarkable but very natural and in no way mysterious electricity by which the organism profits greatly. All we have to do is to discover the element that we should give to the leucocytes to act most effectively. But we can depend on them to carry iron to the blood-making organs, iodoform to tuberculous lesions, salicylate of soda to affected joints, etc. . . . There is another fact that must be taken into account. The leucocytes, it is true, carry drugs to affected points, but they carry them also, with special insistence, to certain organs. Different organs attract different drugs: the liver, iron; the thyroid gland, arsenic and iodin; while the skin, the spleen, the lymphatic ganglia, and other organs seem to

constitute regions of choice for several chemical substances. This specificity of localization is well known in the case of certain drugs —iodin, iron, arsenic—and we should be able to recognize it in all other medicaments. This knowledge would doubtless enable us to control useful action and, perhaps, also to avoid certain injurious forms of action.

"In fine, the rôle of the leucocytes in the transportation of medicines is of high importance, and it is to be hoped for that investigation along this line may be followed out with great care."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EARTH-CURRENTS: WHAT AND WHENCE ARE THEY?

THE problem of the mysterious currents of electricity that are ceaselessly traveling about from point to point in the earth is scarcely yet in the way of satisfactory solution. Every now and then a sudden and violent increase in their intensity calls them to public attention by interference with telegraph or telephone; but the lesser currents are just as inexplicable as the greater, and these are almost continuous. In *Cosmos* (December 5) M. Emile Guarini, the eminent electrician, writes about them as follows:

"Telegraph and telephone lines, as is well known, are exposed to various electric disturbances. These are due sometimes to the currents that come during thunder-storms from the charge and discharge of the conductors under the influence of atmospheric electricity; sometimes to induction-currents produced by the proximity of other wires traversed by a current; sometimes to currents due to the chemical action of moist earth on buried conductors; or, finally, to earth-currents.

"These last traverse uninterruptedly telegraph-wires that are connected to earth by both extremities, but their direction and intensity vary continually. Sometimes their strength is so great that the lines can not be worked.

"The origin and nature of these currents remain a mystery, altho floods of ink have been poured out in the discussion, while thousands of words were spoken on the subject at the Paris electrical congress of 1881.

"The first investigations were undertaken by Kemp, of Edinburgh, as early as 1828, and others have since been pursued in various countries. According to M. de la Rive, earth-currents are attributable to chemical action within the earth's crust. . . . . .

"Sabine noticed that the magnetic disturbances of the globe are intimately allied to the variations of sun-spots, in the sense that as the latter become more numerous the perturbations are more frequent. Now magnetic disturbances are always accompanied by intense earth-currents. It has hence been concluded that sun-spots are one of the causes of earth-currents.

"It has also been proved that exceptional earth-currents follow earthquakes. Father Secchi has observed strong variable currents of several days' duration, after storms or violent tempests.

"A relation has also been established between magnetic disturbances and the increased scintillation of the stars. The discovery of this fact is due to M. Montigny, a member of the Belgian Royal Academy.

"The conclusion is that we have many hypotheses, among which we are not certain of our ground. Perhaps, and even probably, all these hypotheses, and many others too numerous to mention, are correct, and earth-currents are due to various causes whose effects are more or less intense."

New experiments have been made in Spain by Perez del Pulgar, who, by measuring atmospheric currents in a lightning-rod, has shown that these are more considerable when the clouds are moving rapidly; that they vary with the intensity of the sunlight; that they are generally absent on moist or foggy days, and that they decrease when the wind rises. In spite of all these results, he is not ready to give an opinion regarding the nature and origin of the currents. This being the case, M. Guarini remarks, we evidently need a simple automatic device of some sort that will register the earth-currents and show how they are affected by atmospheric and geodynamic phenomena. Such an apparatus, he says, has recently been constructed and used by Professor Lancetta, of Girgenti, Italy, and it may be able to render considerable service to science. This device, which the inventor calls an "electrotellurograph," causes an earth-current to ring either one of two bells, according to its direction, and to mark its time and duration on a slowly revolving hour-dial. Says the writer:

"The indications of the duration, time of occurrence, and direction of the earth-current will make possible the construction of very interesting diagrams that a central meteorological bureau could collect and compare.

"The management of the apparatus, which is an easy task, since the device is automatic and requires no other care than the renewal of the face of the dial, could be entrusted to the same persons who now observe the compass during earthquakes and auroras.

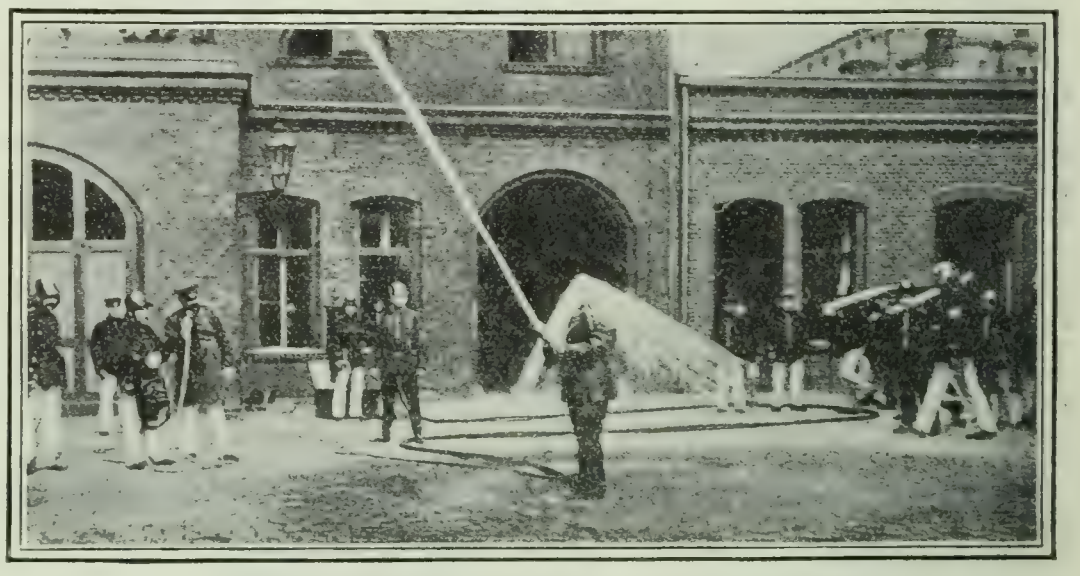
"The electrotellurograph could be put in circuit on telegraph-lines during those hours of the day when there is little business, and at night.

"The data thus collected would perhaps throw some light on the nature and origin of the currents, which are called terrestrial, but which probably do not come from the earth at all."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A UNIQUE PROTECTIVE DEVICE FOR FIREMEN.

A PIECE of protective apparatus called a "water-hat" is now being experimented upon by the fire brigade in Berlin, Germany. The accompanying illustration, which shows the "hat" in operation, is from *The American Inventor*, which describes it as follows:

"It consists of the addition to the ordinary helmet of a circular rose which sprays water at an angle of forty-five degrees in a downward direction. The pipe which leads to this rose is to be attached to the nozzle of an ordinary fire-hose. When in use, the fireman is protected as far as his head and face are concerned by a curtain of water.



A DEVICE TO PROTECT FIREMEN IN A BURNING BUILDING.
Courtesy of *The American Inventor* (Washington).

"This curtain of water is useful in several ways. In the first place, it gives him pure air to breathe, even in the midst of a dense smoke, as it acts as a condensing medium, and also as a filter. In the second place, it will keep the man cool in a temperature in which he could not live without some such protection. In the third place, it will, of course, serve to keep his clothes from catching on fire from sparks, and should he be caught in a burning building and unable to escape, would prevent him from being burned alive, unless the heat was so intense as to burn up the connecting hose.

"The photograph shows the water-hat in use, and gives a fairly adequate idea of the protection which it exercises. Of course the user of this peculiar garment is supposed to be clad from head to foot in a water-proof material, altho in warm weather this precaution would not be so necessary as it would be in cold."

STIMULATION OF ONE SENSE BY ANOTHER.

CASES where the senses seem to be so closely connected that stimulation of one calls also other sensations into being are by no means rare. Probably the most common is that known as "color-hearing," where sounds are associated with colors, certain qualities of tone, or sometimes certain vowel-sounds, calling up each its characteristic tint. This phenomenon, however, is only one type of such association, and the abnormal condition that gives rise to any of these forms has now been named "synesthesia." A remarkable instance, in which all the senses at once seem to be more or less involved, is recorded in the *Revue Philosophique* by Dr. Alfred Ulrich, medical superintendent of the Swiss Epileptic Colony at Zurich, whose account is thus abstracted in *The British Medical Journal* (December 5):

"The subject was a boy, born in 1878, of neuropathic family, who developed epilepsy in his thirteenth year after an attack of measles. He was in certain directions mentally endowed. At the age of five he showed a remarkable power of mental arithmetic, and his intellectual development was unusually rapid; but after the epileptic attacks showed themselves his mental faculties, and especially his memory, rapidly deteriorated, altho his color sense remained extremely acute, so that he could recognize the most delicate differences of shade. From his earliest years, he said, the human voice had had colors for him. Indeed, he heard nothing without a definite impression of color. The colors were much more transparent than those on paper, and such as he had never seen or conceived, very delicate and very beautiful, like the colors seen in a prism. All sounds were colored, including cries of animals as well as the human voice. The most intense impressions of color were experienced, however, on hearing the vowels sounded. *A*, for example, gave the impression of light green, but in addition a sickly taste was experienced, a sensation of cold, and a sensation of form as of a flat surface like a field of glass; the impressions followed each other like clouds, one being transformed into another. *E* was yellow with other associated sensations, *i* black, *o* red, *u* dark green, and *y* white. The impressions aroused by the vowels were perfectly constant, and not only so, but seeing the vowels, whether printed or written, gave the same sensations, only less vividly. The spoken consonants were of a light yellow color, with a slightly gray tinge. The cry of a dog was yellow, of a blackbird red, of a raven greenish, of a cow indigo, and of a goat light yellow. Sensations of form were associated with color and auditory sensations. Thus a circle always appeared red and had a sound of the vowel *o*. Smells also had associated colors; thus, that of iodoform had a deep red color, also a sour, bitter taste. Impressions of taste had colors; thus sweet was carmine, salt an agreeable yellow; and impressions of color had accompaniments of taste and temperature. Cold was green, and heat was red."

Careful observations by Dr. Ulrich during a period of three years showed always the same results. A brother of the patient had had color-hearing from his fifth year, but the colors aroused in the two brothers by the same sound were different, as seems to be the rule in such cases. The case is remarkable because this subject combined in himself all the different varieties of synesthesia described up to the present time. The reviewer goes on to say:

"It is probable that a considerable number of healthy persons, estimated at ten per cent., have the faculty of hearing color, many of whom do not know that they are different from the majority. Almost every one has experienced the association of sensations of common sensibility with sounds, as of the squeaking of a slate pencil on a slate, or the filing of metal setting the teeth on edge. Epileptic auræ sometimes exhibit what may be a correlated subjective phenomenon, of which may be mentioned the 'dreamy state' associated with sensations of smell, and the aura described by a patient as an awful smell of green thunder. As a general rule, the color sensations are aroused by sounds in series rather than by indiscriminate sounds, such as the vowels or notes of the musical scale. The subjects, who are usually quite healthy persons, notice the association from quite early life. The same color is usually aroused by the same sound, and by no other; but the colors and other associated sensations are not the same, as exemplified by the two brothers, in different persons. As to the inner significance of such associations one of the more probable suggestions in regard to color hearing, which, however, has not been confirmed, is that made by Kaiser, that the associated colors are those of the letters of the alphabet in the book first used in learning to read, and from a similar hypothesis the explanation of many of the other associated sensations could doubtless be built up."

THE ROAR OF A CONTRACTED MUSCLE.

THAT the muscles of the human body emit a roaring sound when contracted in exertion will be news to most of our readers; and yet this sound may be heard by any one who will take the trouble to stop his ear with his finger-tip. That the dull roar thus heard has nothing to do with the circulation of blood in the head may be demonstrated by stopping the ear with a plug or otherwise closing it in such a way that the hand does not touch the stopper. That this muscular sound is not only an aid to the physician in diagnosis, but also sometimes a hindrance is explained by Dr. Walter E. Scott in *The Iowa Medical Journal*. Says Dr. Scott:

"When a muscle is stimulated by induction-shocks, the tone varies with the number of shocks. In the voluntary muscles of man the muscle sound is always the same tone, and therefore caused by the same number of stimuli regardless of the thickness or the length of the muscles—in other words, a similarity of tone occurs throughout. This being true, when we learn to recognize it, we need never be misled by its presence, and the part it plays in the sounds heard during auscultation can be readily appreciated. Applying the ear or the stethoscope over the muscle of an extremity while it is in a state of rest does not give rise to any sound whatever, but bring the muscle into a state of contraction while the ear or instrument remains in position, a roaring sound is at once heard, varying in intensity, depending on the muscle examined. . . .

"As muscular tissue constitutes forty to forty-five per cent. of the entire body-weight, and as the contraction of muscular tissue always produces the muscle sound, and as the muscle sound may be conveyed by the bones to which the muscles attach to distant parts, its almost universal presence during auscultation may well be imagined and its elimination becomes very important. . . . .

"It being true that the contraction of the muscles invariably produces this sound, and the ease with which it may be observed makes it important also in the diagnosis of any affection in which the muscles are concerned, I believe that by this means we may observe the beginning of tetanus before it has manifested itself in any other way, and other diseases such as meningitis, tetany, strychnin poisoning, muscular contractures, etc., may the more easily be diagnosed and differentiated by this muscle sign. Also by its absence muscular degeneration, paralysis, muscular deficiency, and muscular atrophy, etc., may be better understood and more easily diagnosed."

Will Wounds Cause a Tree to Blossom?—According to a communication presented by M. E. Apert to the Society of Biology, Paris, trees that have already blossomed and have grown buds ready for the next season may be caused to blossom again in the autumn by wounding them, as, for instance, by removing the leaves. In a case of second blossoming recently reported to the society by M. Jolly, leaves had been destroyed by fire, and the writer believed that the effect was due to heat. This M. Apert believes to be an error. Says the *Revue Scientifique* in a report of Apert's paper:

"At the end of October, 1900, M. Apert observed at Tarrides a white lilac-bush in full blossom. The branches had the same appearance as in spring, having small, tender green leaves and beautiful clusters of white flowers. Several hundred feet away was another bush with the normal appearance of lilacs in autumn. Apert sought the cause of this phenomenon; and found that the bush in flower had had its leaves completely eaten off by worms several months before. In 1903 the worms returned in July, and the same phenomenon was partially reproduced. . . . In fact, in both the cases observed by M. Apert there was a second flowering following an injury to the plant. And, according to him, the second

flowering noticed by M. Jolly was due not to the action of heat, but also to the destruction of the leaves. The phenomenon would have taken place just the same if the leaves had simply been torn off instead of being burned. . . . It would be easy to demonstrate the truth or falsity of this view by removing in July or August the leaves from trees that have already produced buds for the flowers of the following year—apple-trees, pear-trees, lilacs, cherry-trees etc." *Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MAGNETIC WATERS OF INDIANA.

IN our pages (November 28) appeared an article from *Cosmos* on "Magnetic Water," referring especially to three springs in Indiana. Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the Indiana State Board of Health, writes us as follows, commenting on this article:

"*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST.—The writer called attention to the existence of these waters many years ago, but was everywhere met with strongly expressed skepticism as to their existence. At last Mr. Marshal O. Leighton, hydrographer of the United States Geological Department, being in Indianapolis, consented to visit Cartersburg Springs. He was asked to purchase his own knives and needles and make sure they were not in the slightest degree magnetic before submitting them to the test. In June last the following experiments were made at Cartersburg Springs:

"A knife which, as said above, had been thoroughly tested as to whether or not it possessed magnetic properties, and, being found to be inactive, was inserted in the waters for about five minutes. On being carefully wiped off, it picked up a non-magnetized needle without difficulty. Needles dropped upon the bricks where water oozed through from the springs quickly became magnetic, and with them other needles could be picked up. Visitors at these springs frequently entertain themselves by magnetizing knives, needles, even nails, in these springs. As all works on physics set down the general statement that water can not be magnetized, it is no wonder that people discredit the statement that magnetic waters exist. It is a well-known fact that a rod of iron or pipe driven into the earth with a few sharp taps will become magnetic, and rubbing a piece of steel against the rod or iron pipe so magnetized will in turn make the steel magnetic. This fact was supposed to account for the supposed phenomena of magnetic waters. In this instance, however, the waters may be put into a glass tumbler and the non-magnetic piece of steel inserted. It will very soon express feeble magnetic properties. This experiment seems to eliminate the explanation just offered. The further fact that non-magnetized needles will become magnetic by simply lying on the bricks surrounding the springs which are covered with water seems also to eliminate this explanation. No chemist can say that it is impossible for magnetic oxid of iron to be insoluble in any and all soluble combinations of solids. If we were to assume that lodestone was soluble in certain combinations of chemicals already dissolved in water, then we would have explained, to a considerable degree at least, the phenomena above described."

Some Dangers of the Season.—We are accustomed to look upon the glorious Fourth as the dangerous holiday *par excellence;* but we are reminded by *The Lancet* that the winter holidays have their own peculiar perils, which are in no way to be despised. Says an editorial writer in that paper:

"Previous experience has taught us unhappily that Christmas time is prone to bring a sad chapter of accidents (much sadder than usual because of their occurrence at a peculiarly joyous time) which with a little forethought might have been avoided. Perhaps it is in connection with domestic theatricals that the worst accidents have arisen. Children and adults alike have been dressed up, for example, and almost buried in a profusion of cotton-wool intended to represent snow without the least regard having been paid to the ready inflammability of the material and without any precautions to keep it from coming into contact with a naked flame. Some most heartrending scenes have resulted from this want of care, and a very sad sequel to happy moments has been the consequence. It can not be too well known that cotton-wool burns with the fierceness of spirit, and that the flame is very hot and very difficult to extinguish. Great caution should also be exercised in regard to the drapery used for scenic purposes, which should consist so far as possible, if not entirely, of non-inflammable or of not easily ignited material. There is again a similar danger connected with celluloid ornaments and toys. The celluloid ball is fiercely and easily inflammable, and if it does not ignite something else and lead to an alarming conflagration, it may itself inflict severe burns and injury. This warning is all the more needed, it seems to us, as so many toys are now made of this highly combustible material."

The Decay of the Universe.—Assuming the correctness of Professor Ramsay's announcement that the emanations from radium turn slowly into helium, *The Lancet* (December 5) notes that this would seem to be an instance of atomic decay rather than of transmutation. It says:

"Nature would seem to abhor elements of high atomic weights, and her tendency is to resolve them gradually into elements of lower atomic weights. Just in the same way complex molecules in the organic world tend to break up into simpler substances. The great life processes elaborate complex materials, but as soon as these processes cease there is a resolution into simpler products accompanied by a loss of energy. Is it a kindred process in the inorganic world, and are the elements of high atomic weights slowly disintegrating in favor of elements of lower atomic weight? If so, the dream of the alchemist may, after all, be realized. Gold is possibly being slowly resolved into copper or metals of a lower atomic weight than itself by a process of natural decay, but transformation of copper into gold is by natural agencies improbable. According to this view, some explanation may be found of the existence in nature of the metals known as noble in limited quantities. Unless a method is forthcoming, however, by which the reverse process becomes possible, gold may forever remain a standard of currency, as its dissolution would be so slow. The native amount may diminish, but not sensibly in a very great period of time. If by artificial means, however, what appears to be the natural tendency can be overcome and reversed, copper or tin or lead may be resolved into gold. Theoretically, such an accomplishment may come to be no more wonderful than is the building up of sugar or alcohol from its elements at the present time."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE speed of nerve impulses in man is stated by Dr. Alcock, in a recent paper read before the London Royal Society, to be 66 meters [216 feet] per second. Sir Michael Foster, in his "Physiology" (1888) gives it as 33 meters per second. A correspondent of *Nature* (London), W. R. Gowers, remarks that either Sir Michael Foster or Dr. Alcock is widely wrong, or the rate of transmission has become greatly accelerated during the last fifteen years. Of the two, the latter seems to him the simpler explanation.

"THERE is nearly enough single trolley track in America to encircle the globe," says an editorial writer in *The Electrical World and Engineer*. "Each mile of single track in 1902 earned on the average $11,000 per annum, or about one dollar per foot of single rail. Each single-track mile cost about $6,300 per annum to operate, or about 57 per cent. of the average earnings. There were about six employees per mile of track, excluding salaried officers, and about twenty-seven passenger-cars. This means about 2¼ men per car installed. Dividing the 4,800 millions of passenger fares collected by the number of cars, each car installed provided on the average 80,000 passenger rides per annum, or 220 per diem."

THE "telephonic-newspaper" of Budapest has a rival in Indiana, according to a note in *The Western Electrician*. Says that paper: "M. W. Pershing, postmaster at Tipton, Ind., and also editor of the Tipton *Times* . . . has telephone exchange connection with a large number of farmers in Tipton County. The Indianapolis evening papers get into Tipton on the new electric interurban line about six o'clock. Editor Pershing takes these papers, clips the head lines and prepares a careful synopsis of the papers' contents, and then at a particular hour after supper he connects with all his lines running into the country and proceeds to read to the farmers his summary of the latest news and follows this with the weather reports and market prices."

"AT a meeting of medical men in Vienna the other day," says *Harper's Weekly*, December 5, "Dr. Ullmann presented a woman, of sixty-two years, whose entire stomach had been removed in an operation for cancer. Nevertheless she digests all her food, and has gained weight since the operation. The doctor stated that the operation of removing the stomach had now been successfully performed over twenty times. The stomach really plays only a small part in the complex act of digestion, its principal use being that of a reservoir. Hence it is that without this organ meals have to be taken inconveniently often and unusually small. There are several little organs, of complex chemical function, far more indispensable than the stomach, which are seldom heard of. We could not exist, for instance, without the suprarenal capsules and the pancreas."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RELIGIOUS COMMENT ON HERBERT SPENCER.

THE religious papers on both sides of the Atlantic devote an immense amount of space to the life and work of Herbert Spencer, and the tone of their comment illustrates in a striking way the changing temper of theological thought. In quarters where Mr. Spencer would doubtless have been branded as a heretic and an infidel twenty-five years ago, his abilities now elicit a tribute of admiration; and it seems to be very generally admitted that, as one paper puts it, his influence, whether for good or for evil, "has been probably the greatest active force in the sphere of philosophy during the past forty years." *The British Weekly* (London), one of the most influential of the English non-conformist papers, observes: "There is no question as to the greatness of his intellect, the nobility of his character, and the continuous and astonishing suggestiveness of his work. Perhaps no such great intellect as his is now left to us." To this a well-known Anglican organ, *The Church Times* (London), adds: "A man of unfaltering honesty, of invincible belief in goodness, a laborious and patient worker, he has conquered the ungrudging respect of those with whom he was least in sympathy, and whom he understood least of all." From the last-named paper we quote further:

"He did for the narrow English thought of the nineteenth century what Kant had already done for the wider thought of Europe in the eighteenth century. He compelled Englishmen—a most unwilling, stiff-necked race—to recognize the limits of their knowledge, and the unknown reality that lay beyond. . . . His teaching has certainly cut the ground from under many pious believers, and their individual failure is lamentable; but he did this only because they stood on radically false ground. The line which he attempted to draw between the Knowable and the Unknowable was ill-drawn. He showed himself conscious in his later work that he had himself indicated some possible knowledge of the supposed Unknowable, and that he had thrown out from the sphere of knowledge huge sections of genuine human experience; but the distinction itself is invaluable, and he has made it the common heritage of Englishmen. In doing this, he has gone far to make impossible the travesty of religious belief in which he was bred."

The New York *Independent* sees in the death of Herbert Spencer "the passing of the last heroic figure of an intellectual era that, all in all, was the most remarkable thus far in the world's history." It says further:

"No group of more interesting men has lived than that composed of the life-long friends and coworkers—Charles Darwin, John Tyndall, Thomas Henry Huxley, and Herbert Spencer. We doubt if ever again young men just awakening to the supreme interest of intellectual things can be so inspired as were the students and teachers who, thirty years ago, eagerly welcomed each fresh volume of evolutionist science as it came from the press. There was a sense of reality, a consciousness of sharing in the most stupendous revolution of belief that mankind had experienced, which gave to the acquisition of knowledge in those days a zest that can hardly be experienced in like measure again. It was a feeling as of actually taking part in the creation of a new heavens and a new earth, and the imagination could picture no bounds to the possibilities of human progress that were revealed by a world conceived not as once for all created, but as endlessly developing. . . . The twilight of the gods has fallen, but the power of their words endures."

The New York *Outlook* says:

"Mr. Spencer's attempt to create a universology was too ambitious for any man's accomplishment. His claim 'that he had outlined an original, consistent, and universal metaphysical system,' no scholar, probably, would now allow. And yet his influence has perhaps been greater than that of any other one thinker in producing in the popular mind the belief that beneath all the varied phenomena of life there is a real tho an imperfectly comprehended unity. In the eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth, such was not the common faith. Not only the general public, but the popular teachers, especially the religious teachers, conceived of two worlds, a natural and a supernatural, and two spheres of thought, science and religion. In the main, science had to do with nature, religion with the supernatural. The Christian church is now coming to perceive that there is but one world: that the natural is all supernatural; that the supernatural is all most natural. It is true that Herbert Spencer's contribution to this growing belief in the unity of the universe was partly achieved by denying all knowledge of the supernatural, or, let us say, of the supersensuous, except that it exists. It is also true that the recognition of the unity of the universe is not original with Herbert Spencer. As Professor Calkins says, 'the doctrine of one infinite reality underlying all phenomena is common to all forms of monistic philosophy.' But as expounded by Mr. Spencer, it came with all the force of an original discovery to a great body of thoughtful but non-scholastic men."

In evangelical and more conservative religious papers, the editorial comment is, as might be expected, of a less friendly character. *The Christian Advocate* (Pittsburg, Meth. Episc.) thinks that Spencer's was "a remarkable case of neglected and atrophied spiritual powers"; and the New York *Observer* says: "It is a lamentable fact that the nephew of an English clergyman should have allowed his powers of belief on the side of Christianity to become paralyzed, and have written himself down, so far as respects the most precious interests of life, an ignorant agnostic." *The Evangelical Messenger* (Cleveland) makes the following comment:

"The Spencerian philosophy is, 'without God, and without hope in the world,' a rayless, cheerless, hopeless nightmare. Tho lauded as the triumph of reason, it is, in fact, reason's stupendous failure. . . . . Men follow Spencer into impenetrable gloom and despair. Those who follow the Bible walk into light, into truth, into assurance, into certainty. Faith triumphs over reason, revelation outshines philosophy. There is no room for the apostles of doubt. The world is sick and tired of doubt. It longs for truth and certainty, and for that it turns, not to such as Herbert Spencer, but to the old book, God-given, God-inspired, which throws light upon the dark problems of life and unveils the illimitable future."

Similarly, the San Francisco *Monitor* (Rom. Cath.) declares: "The most that can be said of Spencer's philosophical achievements is that they succeeded in disturbing the spiritual and mental peace of less dexterous logicians." And *The New World* (Chicago, Rom. Cath.) says:

"The cable this week compares Spencer to Plato. Yet how different the spirit of Plato from that of Spencer. Plato rayed out white hope and crystal-clear faith viewed beside the English agnostic. Great as were the limitations of the Greek pagan, his work is like a draft of cool water compared to that of Spencer. No one ever waded through Spencer's 'Synthetic Philosophy' without turning away feeling that his soul was full of dry sand and pebbles. How can such work be expected to live? It is not alive. It was dead before its author died. His last book shows that he half-way realized the fact himself.

"It is the ancient moral repeated. No truly excellent work can be produced without faith. It was faith which carved the lion-kings of Assyria, gave to civilization the gigantic monuments of Babylon and Egypt, the art, poetry, and philosophy of the Greeks and Romans, and, since the coming of Christ, all that is sublime or beautiful in sculpture, art, and architecture. Faith builds; doubt destroys. The one energizes and uplifts; the other results in paralysis of the soul. Had Huxley, Tyndall, Spencer faith they would have lived on down the centuries with Newman, Gladstone, and Leo XIII. As it was, they dwelt alone on their mountain-tops, and even God was not with them.

"A striking proof of the failure of their work is the burst of morning light rising over that very England in which they toiled. Despite the dusk they wrought upon their mountain-tops it is becoming Catholic England. The piety of Faber, the energy of Manning, the intellectuality of Newman—these are gradually dispersing the shadows called up by the philosophers. The pessimism sown by the Great Doubters is being silently replaced by the snow-white optimism of Catholic faith. Every one of the great

agnostics lived to see the change taking place in the England they hoped to lead astray. Because the change did take place, we may confidently expect the doers of the future to surpass the gropers of the past."

CROSS OR CRESCENT IN INDIA?

AS a result of all the missionary effort thus far put forth in India, about two and a half millions out of the nearly three hundred millions of natives are nominal Christians. On the other hand, Mohammedanism now embraces about twenty per cent. of the population of India, and its influence is growing, rather than waning. In view of these facts, the question at the head of this article assumes considerable significance. Mr. Frederic Austin Ogg, who writes an informing article in *The Open Court* (Chicago, December) on the conflict between Christianity and Mohammedanism in India, believes that eventually Christianity will triumph; but he also believes (1) that many centuries of time will be necessary to accomplish this result; (2) that, in the mean time, Mohammedanism, "the religion rapidly becoming dominant in the Orient," will have to be defeated on its own ground; (3) that this will necessitate the employment of very different means from those now in use; and (4) that when India shall be Christianized it will not be de-Orientalized, and the Christianity that supplants the existing faiths will probably not accord at all with what is considered orthodox in the West.

The exact manner in which Mohammedanism was brought into India is, it seems, a matter of controversy. For a long time it was supposed that invaders from the North, probably from Arabia, forced it upon the Hindus at the point of the sword. Mr. Ogg, however, takes the view that "Mohammedanism was propagated in India by preaching and persuasion, and was accepted by so large a proportion of the people because of conviction rather than compulsion." He writes further:

"The magnitude of the conflict now on between Mohammedanism and Christianity in Asia, Africa, and the islands of the Eastern seas, is by no means realized by the majority of Western people. On all its boundaries Islam is steadily advancing. Moreover, as a recent writer has pointed out, it is constantly developing an internal cohesion which may in time bring the Moslems in all the vast region from the Niger to the Ganges into a conscious unity of purpose. When this is accomplished, the world may look for some interesting developments. It is estimated that Islam's gains in India alone counterbalance its losses in all other parts of the world. . . . In Bengal, containing 74,713,020 inhabitants, a third of whom are Mohammedans and only two-tenths of one per cent. of whom are Christians, the greatest progress in proselytism is under way. Mohammedanism is not advancing in India with the rapidity which characterizes Western religious movements. But considering the rigid conservatism to be overcome and the exclusively peaceful means employed, the results must be quite satisfactory to men of the Asiatic turn of mind."

The writer attributes a great part of the success of the Mohammedan propaganda to its dogmatism. The "illuminating force of a belief in a single God" and the authoritative teachings of the Koran make a strong appeal, he thinks, to those who have known only the vagueness and uncertainty of the Buddhistic faiths. If it be asked why Christianity, also a monotheistic and authoritative religion, has not met with the same ready response, Mr. Ogg replies that there are many reasons. In the first place, Mohammedanism has the advantage both of priority and of Asiatic kinship. "Explain it as we may, there is an intellectual and spiritual barrier between the Asiatic and the European which no amount of effort has ever yet been able to break down." The attitude of the two religions toward the Indian caste system strikingly illustrates the truth of this statement. While Christianity "proclaims the natural rights and equality of men, and by so doing strikes a death-blow at the caste-system," Mohammedanism "merely asks the Hindu to change caste by entering the great brotherhood of the faithful." We quote further:

"Among numerous other reasons for the slow advance of Christianity in India the following are of chief importance: (1) The ease with which Hindus accept and believe things deemed by Western people quite contradictory. 'A Hindu,' says Mr. Meredith Townsend [in his 'Asia and Europe'], 'will state with perfect honesty that Christianity is true; that Mohammedanism is true, and that his own special variety of Brahmanism is true, and that he believes them all three implicitly.' Thus Christianity gains many 'converts' who can not properly be called Christians. It is almost inconceivably difficult to deal with a people whose metaphysical subtleties enable them to believe all that the missionaries tell them and yet with quite as much sincerity believe things exactly the opposite. (2) The life and character of Christ do not appeal to the Hindus as to most other peoples. His earthly career and quasi-human character render him if anything too tangible and not sufficiently mysterious to please the fancy of the Hindu lovers of the occult. His gentleness and humility are accounted to him for weakness. Why the Son of God should not have availed himself of all the glories and powers of the universe is quite incomprehensible. It is the majestic—the outwardly and visibly majestic—that appeals to the Hindu. Therefore he is more impressed with the Mohammedan motives of sovereignty and conquest than with the Christian ideals of meekness and social helpfulness. (3) The method of proselytism by the Christian missionaries needs to undergo modification. In the first place, the conscious effort to 'civilize' the natives should cease. If it is necessary to make Europeans or Americans of them before, or even while, making Christians of them, not another dollar should be spent or another missionary be sent out. In the second place, and along the same line, just as large a proportion of the preachers and teachers should be native Hindus as possible. Only in this way can the past mistake of approaching the people as if they were barbarians of the most primitive type be remedied. Christian proselytism, if it is to be permanently successful, must leave the people Asiatics still, just as does Mohammedan proselytism."

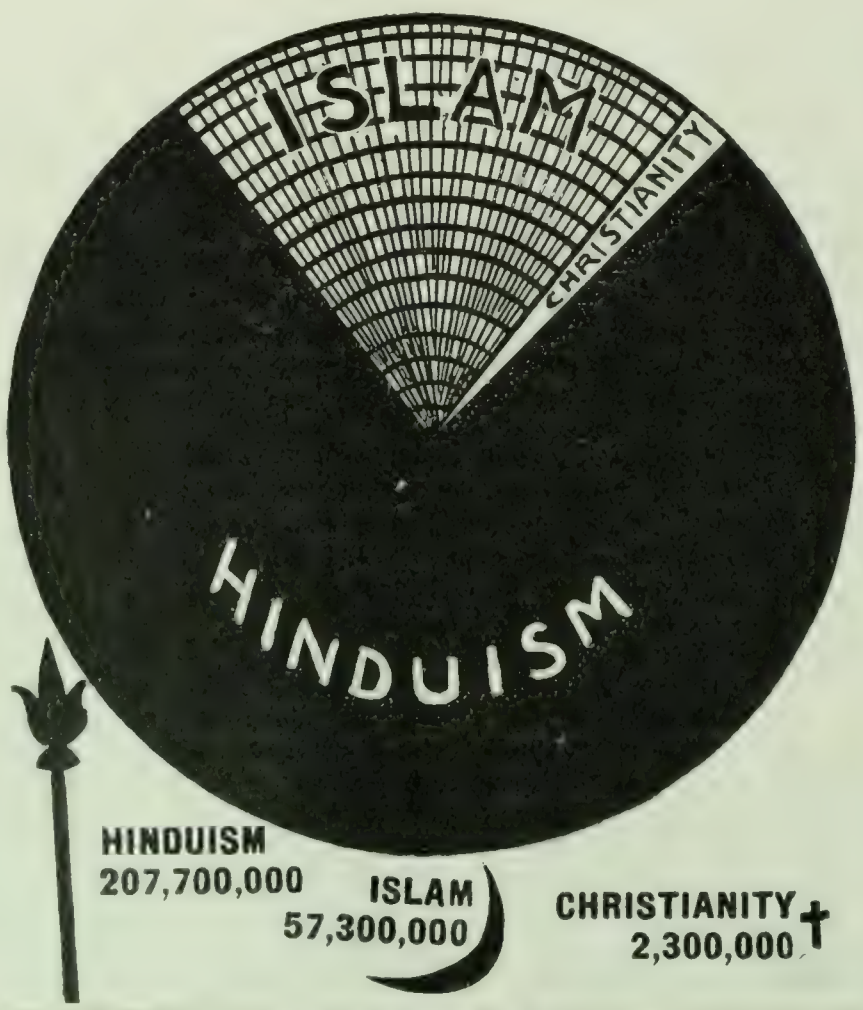


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RELATIVE STRENGTH OF HINDUISM, MOHAMMEDANISM, AND CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

One thing is sure, says the writer in conclusion, "India will be neither Mohammedan nor Christian for many centuries to come."

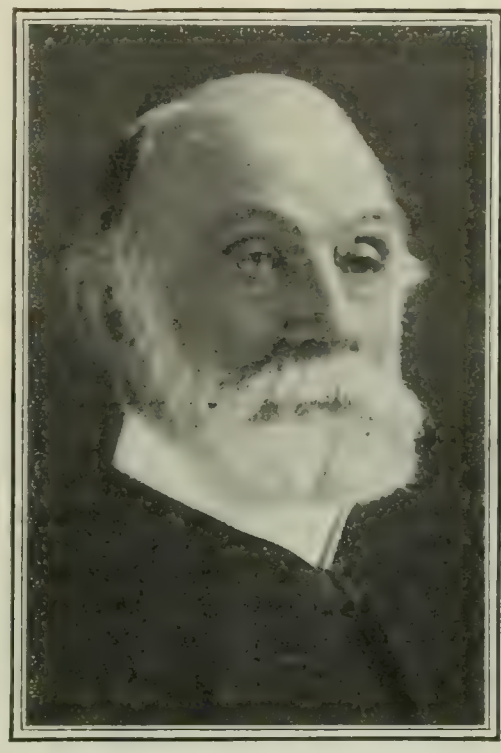
"But even the early stages of the contest with which we are contemporary are by no means lacking in interest and importance. All history would go to indicate that the prosperity, and even the very life,

of India hangs on the outcome. Mohammedanism has thus far invariably ended in stagnation and death. Christianity, we fondly believe, is fraught with the elements of life and growth. Unlimited patience and discriminating effort may secure to India the heritage of the Cross. But if so, it may not unlikely prove to be because the Christian went to school to the Mohammedan and learned of him the avenue of approach to the Hindu mind and heart."

THE CHURCH "ON TRIAL."

"MORE work lies before the churches than any so far achieved. All are on trial, however permanent they may claim to be." These words sound the key-note of a trenchant article (*Atlantic Monthly*, December), in which Dr. Theodore T. Munger, of New Haven, Conn., considers the urgent problems confronting the Christian church of to-day. Taking up, first of all, the criticisms so often directed against Christianity on the ground of "the multiplicity of sects," Dr. Munger says:

"If it be the evil that it is generally assumed to be, it is still possible that there may be some soul of goodness in it if we will observingly distil it out. It should moderate criticism to remember that if it is an evil it is an inevitable one. The church can neither keep out evils nor immediately rectify those that are in. The first point in the complaint is that the multiplicity engenders rivalry and hatred; but rivalry is not hatred. It is only the ferment at the root that starts the sap along its organic path to the branches. Hatred is of the devil, but rivalry is the spice of human enterprise. Besides, it is not true that the denominations hate one another, except in small towns where all bounds of reason are passed and intolerance holds full sway. The picture of a western village with a church for every hundred people is a distressing one, but take any city, East or West, and the picture changes. That it is over-churched is the least evil it is to be charged with. That there are two churches of different denominations side by side is a slight matter in comparison with the fact that there are parties and conflicting schools of thought in all denominations—most of all in those which make the loudest claim to unity—that test the spirit of charity far more keenly than ecclesiastical separation. A Calvinistic and an Arminian church side by side keep good fellowship in comparison with churches that differ over high and low, or old and new school. Fences are no enemy to good neighborhood, but their absence often is. The fact that 'France has forty soups and one religion, while England has forty religions and but one soup' is no sign that the former is the more godly nation. Were there in France no Holy Catholic Church, or along with it a multitude of true churches, and were there in England no established church, but as many as the people chose to make, both nations would be happier and better than they seem to be at present."



THEODORE T. MUNGER, D.D.,
Pastor of the United Congregational Church, New Haven, Conn.

Passing on to a consideration of the spirit of doubt and uncertainty, which, as he himself admits, is all too prevalent in present-day preaching, Dr. Munger has this to say:

"The Rev. Mr. Campbell, of London, recently speaking at Northfield, was asked from the audience, 'how he got along with truth and evolution.' He replied: 'Truth *and* evolution? Evolution *is* truth.' The question and answer indicate the relative positions of the churches in this country and in Great Britain. They are a generation in advance of us in their management of most theological questions. The contrast is due to the fact that preaching which involves evolution, eschatology, and biblical interpretation no longer disturbs the people; these subjects are not technically preached but implied in the sermons, while here it is felt that the pulpit keeps something back. This is both true and not true. Few preachers in New England decry evolution and the higher criticism, and many wisely consider them as not proper topics for the pulpit if treated as pure science. The trouble lies in the preacher's failure to come fully under these ruling ideas, and of course the people doubt either his sincerity or his ability to grasp them. The old saying 'like people, like priest' is now only half true. When people and priest do not sympathize, they part company. The preacher must conquer the people if he would keep them; but he must be converted through and through to what he believes. When he fully submits himself to modern thought, and follows where it leads, he finds himself at the very heart of the revelations of God in nature and in Scripture. Such preachers are heard without disturbing the faith of simple believers or repelling those who think in the modern way. The pulpit has no more immediate task before it than to break into this open secret of effective preaching—that is, preaching which the intelligent as well as the simple will hear gladly."

But the immediate question before the church, as Dr. Munger goes on to say, is "not so much what it shall believe as what it shall do."

"So long as the field of its faith lay in another world and its end was the salvation of the soul, its duties were few if great, and its thought subjective rather than social. All this is changing—slowly but in the right direction. Without set purpose of its own, and without knowing why, the churches are becoming aggressive in objective ways. There is thus coming about what has been called a 'Priesthood of the People,' who are returning to the primitive idea of religion, and are taking the work of the church into their own hands, and —for the most part—are dealing with it in wise ways; certainly in the way of their own humanity. . . . One must think twice before one speaks lightly of such lay bodies as the Young Men's Christian Association, the Christian Union, the Christian Endeavor Society, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, the Epworth League, the Baptist Union, the Student Volunteer Movement, the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip, the Girls' Friendly Society, and the King's Daughters. These societies stand for an idea and a movement. No matter how crude or trifling they may appear, nor what mistakes they make, they can not make more or worse than the churches from which they spring yet do not desert. If they are too enthusiastic, and too gregarious, they are still unconscious protests against the frequent meagerness and dulness of the churches. With the instinct of young life, they look to life for a field of action. Their philosophy is all the truer because it is so unconscious. They organize and discipline themselves into service, and learn how to bring things to pass. They are persistent and catholic and free. They insist on work, and are eager for results. They demonstrate the value of the *ecclesia* and its naturalness, and so avoid the barrenness of extreme individualism. It is a part of the confusion and blindness in the church world that these movements have not been more closely examined and measured both pro and con. It might be expected that the churches would welcome such possible recruits in the desperate conflict that lies before them. They have undertaken to do the one safe and most necessary thing to be done in this world; and that is *to do good*. Almost everything else is questioned, or soon will be. The only refuge of the churches is in planting themselves on this eternal thing which can not be shaken. If these simple and spontaneous efforts to meet this prime duty shall prove failures because ill conceived or overladen with the faults of youth, they will at least have shown the churches where they are, and what they are to do when they are routed out of their strongholds of dogma by the critics—as they are sure to be. To wait, depending on what may be left, is blindness; to betake them to what the critics have made doubly clear, and the unperverted spirit of the young has unconsciously attempted, is the only salvation."

The church is in its analytic stage of development, says the writer, in concluding, and it awaits its synthetic period when its various elements of truth and power shall be brought into harmonious relation.

"It is now insisting on a few things, and antagonizing or ignor-

ing many. But such is not the true church. It is a choir of chanting worshipers, it is a hospital, a school, a charity-house, a company of preachers, of missionaries, of students; it is a university in which all of God's works and ways and all human institutions are massed for universal ends. Toward some such goal is the church moving under the divine energy lodged within it."

COLLEGE PRESIDENTS' VIEWS OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

IN view of the great interest aroused in religious circles by the recent attacks of Cardinal Gibbons and others upon our public-school system (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, October 17 and November 7), the New York *Outlook* was led to request from the college presidents of the country an authoritative answer to the question: Is any difference noticeable in the moral character of young men who come from the public schools and that of those who come from the denominational, church, and other private schools? Nineteen presidents responded, and their testimony is almost unanimous that the *morale* of public-school boys is quite as high as that of boys from other schools.

President Jacob Gould Schurman, of Cornell University, gives figures to show that the public schools actually produce a larger percentage of church-members than the private schools:

"At the beginning of each year the University Christian Association is in the habit of asking each member of the freshman class to state his or her religious affiliations, and they have informed me that of the present freshman class 574 have reported on the question, of which number 363 have stated that they are members of some recognized church. On consulting the University records we find that of these 574 students 456 came to us from the public schools, while the remaining 118 pursued their preparatory studies in private or in denominational schools; and by checking up these two lists by means of the data which the Christian Association has furnished us, we find that of the 456 from the public schools, 297, or 65 per cent., declare themselves to be church-members, while of the 118 from the private and denominational schools only 66, or 56 per cent., make such declaration, the remaining students in each category answering the question in the negative. . . . . .

"The fact that practically two-thirds of our freshmen who come from the public schools are church-members is a conclusive refutation of the allegation that the public schools are breeding an irreligious, immoral, and anarchical class of citizens.

"I do not believe the American people will ever consent to vote public moneys for denominational schools. But I see no reason why voluntary arrangements should not be made by the clergy of the respective localities for the systematic religious instruction of children in the public schools under such conditions of time and place as the school authorities might permit, the attendance of pupils at such instruction, of course, to be wholly optional."

President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard University, says: "We observe that the students who come from public schools can not be distinguished from the students from other sources on any moral grounds." Similarly, President Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale University, observes: "We feel justified in saying that we have not noticed any adverse effect of the public schools upon the moral character of our students—taking the public-school pupils as a body, on the one hand, and comparing them with those of private, church, or denominational schools, on the other. We get a good class of boys from both kinds of institutions."

President David S. Jordan, of Stanford University, writes:

"We do not find in general that the moral character of students coming from church or denominatonal schools is superior to that of students coming from the public schools. On the average, the character of graduates from the public schools is rather higher, but that is in part or wholly due to the fact that idle sons of wealthy parents are often sent to church schools because of their supposed greater rigidity of discipline. . . . With all their defects and limitations, our public schools, from the primary school to the state university, are sending out a body of sturdy, self-reliant, clean young people, who have in the main the essentials of sound life. The fact that they are self-reliant and do their own thinking is one reason for the attacks made on the schools. We do not often find a church school whose product is intellectually or morally above the average of public schools of the same grade."

The concurrent testimony of these college presidents is "a splendid vindication of the high moral character of our public schools," in the opinion of *The Christian Intelligencer* (New York). And the Boston *Congregationalist* comments:

"As seven of these nineteen presidents are Congregationalists, and all the others, we believe, are members of Christian churches, they will not be suspected of special pleading in behalf of public schools. While it is made evident that some sections of the country, especially the South, place greater emphasis on Christian teaching than others, it seems clear that in most states the public schools stand for Christian principles and inculcate them in their pupils. If it were not for the opposition of Roman Catholics, this teaching would in many places be more positive."

INFLUENCE OF MINISTERS' WIVES.

IN his last monthly message to the Episcopal diocese of central New York, Bishop F. D. Huntington takes occasion to observe that "more than one pastor has been displaced, more than one ministry has been sacrificed by the dressy, pleasure-seeking or silly partner of a diligent pastor or hard-working priest." He continues:

"The subject is delicate and should be delicately handled. While the character, temper, manners, and tongue of the minister's wife might be fairly treated under several aspects or particulars, we want to mention now only her general tone and bearing in the social community or the parish where her husband presides and teaches. The radical and comprehensive fault or sin is worldliness of mind. Accomplishments, energy, tidy housekeeping, general efficiency will not atone for that sin. The clever woman must be more than that if she is to fill honorably the sacred place or calling that she accepted. Let the wife learn to find her satisfaction where her duties are."

To this *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago, Meth. Episc.) adds:

"The wives of no class of men have so much to do with the success or failure of their husband's life-work as ministers' wives. What Bishop Huntington says of the wives of ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church applies with equal truth to ministers of the Presbyterian Church, the Baptist Church, the Congregational Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, and every other church. Many ministers' wives, by their tempers, tongues, bad manners, want of tact and want of good sense as well as piety, have destroyed the usefulness of their husbands, and in not a few instances have practically forced them out of the ministry. Many other ministers' wives, however—and these comprise vastly the larger number—have been helpmeets indeed to their husbands in their work—making the rough places smooth, inspiring them with hope and faith and courage, winning the love of members by their acts of kindness, helpfulness, and self-sacrifice, and setting a good example by their dress and conduct.

"Ministers' wives are not appreciated by the membership of the church as they deserve. Without their aid many churches would fail and few churches there are to which they have not been a blessing."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

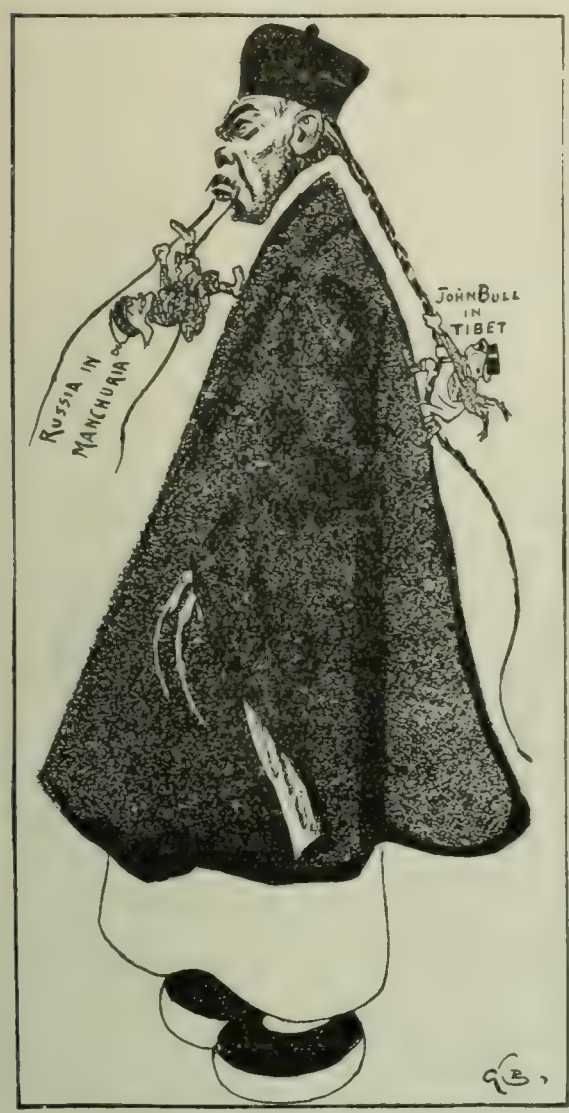
THE REV. DR. DAVID GREGG, the well-known Presbyterian pastor of Brooklyn, has been elected president of the Western Theological Seminary, Pittsburg.

THE announcement is made that the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston, has been appointed chaplain of the United States Senate. "Dr. Hale had planned to spend the winter in Washington," says *The Christian Register* (Boston, Unitarian), "and of course it occurred to his life-long friend, Senator Hoar, that the Senate could not do better than to secure his services. It has never been the custom of Congress to choose chaplains for their eminent position and influence. Mr. Milburn, the blind preacher, was chosen for sentimental reasons which were honorable both to him and to those who elected him. But why should not this new departure be made the beginning of a policy which will place always in the chaplain's office some one who will illustrate the best religious life of the people, and give dignity to the position?"

FOREIGN TOPICS.

HIDDEN FACTORS IN THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CRISIS.

WITH the Mikado's dissolution of a too bellicose diet at Tokyo the curtain was rung down upon a tableau of confusion in the Far East. Behind the scenes Japan and Russia are conjectured to be setting the stage for the next act, while the long delay in raising the curtain is connected with Great Britain's reluctance to play the part assigned her by Japan. A bewildered European press is commenting in darkness, hoping to see the goddess of peace when the lights flare up, altho the properties and the scenery, to say nothing of the temper of the actors, seem more appropriate to tragedy. "What can it all mean?" asks the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), after puzzling over a crazy-quilt of despatches from Tokyo, St. Petersburg, London, Paris, and Berlin. It means, according to *The Westminster Gazette* (London), that British policy is "dangerously at the mercy of Japan, and, if war breaks out, we can never at any time be certain to what complications it may lead." The London *Times* no longer reminds the Japanese of their own wonderful self-restraint, which, it thought a few weeks ago, will always characterize the policy of that "noble people." It is now perturbed by the dissolution of the diet even while thinking "there still appears to be room for a peaceful settlement. But a peaceful settlement will become less and less likely if Russia continues to ignore the prevailing tension." The London *Standard* pronounces the situation "one of extreme delicacy," and thus estimates the probability of war:



CHINA'S DILEMMA.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

"The Japanese are convinced, for visibly strong reasons, that if they must fight they had better draw the sword at once. For the present they enjoy a superiority of naval strength which promises to give them security against the danger of invasion, and leaves them free to send their army into Korea. The event of war is always uncertain, and the Russian navy collected in the Far East may prove able to deliver a severe blow; but a survey of the rival forces shows that all the material advantage is on the side of Japan. On land Russia has been steadily pouring troops into the Amur provinces; but even if we take the published estimates of their numbers as trustworthy, they are inferior to the hosts which Japan, if compelled to make a strenuous effort, could put into the field. One hundred and thirty thousand men, or thereabouts, which is said to be the army collected under the Czar's generals, would not be a match for the quarter of a million soldiers whom the Japanese could place in line against them. For the moment, then, the Japanese are better prepared for the trial. Whether they would be so in a few years is very uncertain. Holding, as they do, that surrender to the pretensions of Russia would be fatal, prudence itself may suggest that it is wiser to put their fortune to the touch immediately."

There is much speculation in the press of the continent of Europe as to the cause of Japan's delay in precipitating matters when time tells against her. The *Reichswehr* (Vienna), a military organ, says Japan knows that "a land war, if even favorable to herself for a short interval, would ruin Japan in the end. War would last a long time. Upon the best assumption, how could Japan collect a war indemnity?" The *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna) thinks Great Britain is urging such considerations as these upon Japan, and it scouts the idea that Russia and Japan could wage war without involving their allies. "Japan could not be left unsupported," it argues, "as that would ruin the prestige of Great Britain in the Far East." The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) maintains that "Russia is not able to overwhelm Japan. Great Britain dare not allow that." The *Temps* (Paris) persists in forecasting peace, but the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) is afraid that Japan is too well aware of the risk of delay. The *National Zeitung* (Berlin) can recall no situation in world-politics more fraught with peril and obscurity. "For weeks past everything connected with the Far East has been involved in a mystery that defies the insight of the keenest diplomatists in the world."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED ABROAD.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT made a contribution to the gaiety of nations when he sent his last annual message to Congress. So much is apparent from the tone of European press comment. Mr. Roosevelt's admiring friends, the London *Times* and the *Indépendance Belge*, Brussels, take the executive seriously, but elsewhere there are tendencies to a disrespect almost personal. "We can not stomach the Yankee snuffle," declares *The Saturday Review* (London). "When a man opens with a proclamation of the purity of his motives, look out for your purse." It notes as "the formula" that was "not forgotten in the Panama paragraph," "the declaration customary in American state papers that everything was done in righteousness." That stanch Liberal weekly, *The Speaker* (London), sees in Mr. Roosevelt "the genial buccaneer," and it does not wonder that an Administration committed to his "buccaneering policy" should be "straining every effort to build up a great navy." It sees here "a deep pathos, almost a tragedy." The London *News* "can not help wishing that the author of the 'Biglow Papers' were alive to stir the conscience of the American people," for Mr. Roosevelt is "quite in line with the international doctrine which teaches that might is right." But the Conservative London *Standard* has a very much better opinion of the message, as a whole, and, among other things, says:

"The passages which will command most attention outside the United States are those concerned with foreign relations. With regard to Panama, it is possible that the rigidly conscientious historian, especially if he were fastidious in his standard of international ethics, might think that the President's account of recent very remarkable transactions was conceived in a somewhat diplomatic vein. No sensible well-wisher of mankind will regret that means were found to make an end of the absurd game of obstruction which the Government of Colombia had been foolish enough to play. But when Congress is asked to contemplate the affair as an automatic vindication of the transcendental equities on the one hand, and, on the other, as a satisfaction of the desire of the United States to get facilities, on fair terms, for constructing the isthmian canal, shrewd Americans will, we imagine, allow themselves the luxury of a cynical smile."

In France the general opinion, summed up in the remarks of the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), is that the message "harmonizes with the well-known character of the rough rider," whose foreign policy is one of "expansion and imperialism." "Mr. Roosevelt's exposition confirms, moreover, the impression already formed that

the Panama revolution was accomplished under the tutelary shadow of the United States." German newspapers remind their readers that the Presidential election is approaching, a fact, according to the Berlin *National Zeitung*, which "the President remembers." "He says nothing of the blessings of protection," asserts the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin). The anti-American *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) is vastly amused at the Roosevelt "campaign against corruption," which, it surmises, "must be received with skepticism in the United States." It adds:

"It is very striking that the message meets the anti-foreign Senator Lodge half-way on the immigration question. . . . It is easy to understand that the Yankees have nothing to gain from the conversion of the first city of their republic into a new Jerusalem—a ghetto, at that, of Galician and Russian Jews. The selfish side of their 'humanitarian action' in regard to Kishineff was not lost on anybody. Their love of humanity does not go so far as to lighten the hard lot—so much deplored—of Russian Jews by any wider opening of the American door. They insist, at least, that newcomers shall scatter throughout the country. This end it was sought to attain by the exertion of private influence upon Jewish societies. But now it is proposed to take in the latch-string of the law since nearly all the Jews are stopping in New York."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY THE SULTAN MAY DEFY THE CONCERT OF EUROPE.

IT became the painful duty of Austria and Russia recently to intimate to the Sultan of Turkey, in unofficial terms, that should his reforms continue theoretical he might have to meet the concert of Europe face to face. The Commander of the Faithful has received the hint with a serenity which the Paris *Temps* can not ascribe entirely to the influence of the holy season. "Never would Turkey make a mockery—even veiled—of the concert of Europe, of its obligations under the treaties of Paris and Berlin, of the martyrdom of native populations, of all projects of reform, if she had not unhappily acquired the easy habit of relying upon the lack of firmness, the want of harmony, the indifference and the skepticism of her creditors." But the creditors are not responsible for what is really defiance on the part of the Sultan, according to such London organs as *The Standard*, *The Saturday Review*, and *The Spectator*. Abdul Hamid knows, these English papers are inclined to think, that neither Austria nor Russia wishes to bring the concert of Europe into play. It might be otherwise "if they believed Europe would pay their price. That price is permission to divide the Balkan peninsula." But Russia fears the concert would keep her from the Bosporus, and Austria fears she might be held back from Salonica. The Vienna *Zeit* has semi-officially notified Abdul Hamid that "Austria-Hungary and Russia may leave further action against contumacious Turkey to the concert of Europe"; but the London *Standard* calls this "political cant, as the two Powers will not resign their so-called mandate" to press reform upon the Sultan in the name of "civilization." Nevertheless:

"There are obvious reasons why Abdul Hamid should be eager not to come to an open rupture with Austria and Russia. Their measured dictation represents for him the lesser of two evils. The Western nations, whose view has been forcibly stated by our ambassador, look upon the [latest reform] note as representing the minimum of what he ought to be called upon to concede. If the Sultan came to a quarrel with them, he would have a worse crisis to meet. He can rely on them to be more tender with him than the concert of Europe might show itself. Therefore, after delaying till the last moment, he may send them an assurance, which will serve to avert an aggravation of his troubles, so worded as to leave him the prospect of obtaining some measure of relief by subsequent negotiations. The particular respect which Russia is said to entertain for the person of the Sultan is calculated to flatter him with the prospect of success in evading actual compliance after he has satisfied the diplomatic dignity of the two Powers by a formal submission."

To understand the situation, according to the Paris *Action*, it must be borne in mind that Austria-Hungary and Russia have practically combined with the Sultan to enact a farce. The Sultan, of course, does not want a conference of the Powers, but he knows, at the same time, that neither Austria-Hungary nor Russia likes the prospect of "six men sitting around a table." The advantage is at present with the Sultan, asserts the *Pétite Republique* (Paris), because Russia is absorbed in the Far East, while the dual monarchy wallows in the Hungarian crisis.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES AFTER THE CUTTING OF THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

ALADDIN did not rub the wonderful lamp with anticipation more breathless than that which now fills Europe at the thought that the great isthmian canal is at last to be cut. It is expected abroad that the task will be accomplished with American speed. The London *Spectator* is sanguine enough to hint that the work may be all done in less than a decade, altho it confesses that this would be quick digging. "And then?" The question is asked by the London *Outlook*, and it thus replies to itself:

"Well, no single brain can estimate what will happen, but it is clear that a fundamental change will be wrought in the conditions of the world's commerce. Most evidently the East, the dormant East, will become a huge mart, and the gods of commerce will add it to their kingdoms. What this means oppresses the brain to estimate. The prizes to be won are so enormous that every country will struggle for its share. It is quite conceivable, it may even without presumption be said to be probable, that New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other Eastern ports will be called upon, with all their leagued interests of railways and ocean lines, to battle with the cities and ports which will be called into being on the western coast of the United States. Canada can look with exultant hope upon her future, turning her face as she does to east and to west. Great Britain also gazes in both directions upon her unfettered exits to all oceans and open highways to all markets. 'Prepare for Panama' must soon be the new entry in the diaries of nations. Judged in this light, the advance of Russia in Manchuria takes upon itself a profound significance. Japan's excited jealousies become easily explicable. The world seems about to enter upon a new phase of its marvelous era of commerce, with its wars for markets and crusades for merchandise. To us in our island emporium the new prospect ought to bring a fresh impulse of youth. We hold one highway to the East through water flowing where land once was. In a little time that other race of our loins will hold the other. The prospect is flattering for us and for them. But the idea in both cases came from France. She sowed. We reaped. Who shall feast?"

The prospect of the cutting of the canal within ten years inspires a certain amount of dismay in Germany. The *Grenzboten* (Leipzic) does not like the idea at all, because it will create a direct southern route from New Orleans and New York to Valparaiso, thus invading Germany's field in Chile. "New York," it adds, "will gain immensely from the Panama Canal in the matter of commerce with the eastern coast of Asia, because it will be brought nearer to Yokohama or Hongkong than either London or Hamburg is now." It enforces the inference by means of the following table, the figures in which represent leagues:

From	To	By way of Cape Horn.	By the Suez Canal.	By the Panama Canal.	Advantage in favor of Panama.
Hamburg	San Francisco	15,140	—	8,488	6,652
Hamburg	Hongkong	18,480	10,542	14,933	—
Hamburg	Melbourne	13,802	12,367	13,198	—
Hamburg	Yokohama	17,979	12,531	13,024	—
New York	San Francisco	14,840	—	5,299	9,541
New York	Hongkong	18,180	11,655	9,835	1,820
New York	Melbourne	13,502	—	10,427	2,863
New York	Yokohama	17,679	13,464	9,835	3,729

The advantages derived by the United States will be political

rather than commercial, however, according to various German writers, now busy with this theme. "Whatever strengthens the American Union, that threatening rival of old Europe," writes Dr. George Wegener in *Velhagen und Klasings Monatshefte* (Berlin), "is unquestionably a peril to ourselves. It must, therefore, be admitted that the completion of the Central American canal, for which so many eminent Germans have worked with such enthusiasm and success, will be regarded with mixed feelings." And a French authority on the Panama undertaking, M. Aug. Lalance, writes in the *Économiste Français* (Paris):

"It can no longer be doubted that with the means at the disposal of American industry the canal will be opened to commerce before many years—under the protection of the American army and navy. . . . But if the United States has given to the world a stupefying example of power and energy, let us not hide from ourselves the fact that Europe has at the same time presented the spectacle of her own weakness. I do not mean that Europe ought to have opposed by force of arms the bold stroke of the United States in the isthmus. But I do mean that European countries should open their eyes and take note of the aggravation preparing for them in the opening of the canal. . . . The time has indeed come to regret that the past has left so many causes of misunderstanding among the nations of the Old World."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NEXT CONTEST BETWEEN WILLIAM II. AND THE REICHSTAG.

POLITICAL events in Berlin combine somewhat relentlessly, it would seem, to place William II. in an embarrassing position. Those European papers which follow his proceedings with sympathetic and yet impartial interest are at a loss to understand how he can escape certain humiliating experiences during the present session of the Reichstag. The irritation in that body, according to the *Temps* (Paris), is likely to result in some extreme acts of resistance to the imperial will, a conclusion indorsed by both the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) and the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels). These papers refer more particularly to two sources of discord. The first of them is the heavy financial strain upon the Imperial Government, aggravated by excessive military and naval appropriations and the delay in concluding commercial treaties with Russia, Great Britain, and other nations. The second grievance—the Socialist *Vorwärts* (Berlin) puts it first—is the alleged increasingly autocratic character of the Emperor's system of rule, with its swelling squadrons on the deep and its regimental rigor at home. William II. will face his Reichstag with undaunted spirit, the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) ventures to predict; but the *Temps* (Paris) inclines to despair of his success, and says:

"The opening of the new Reichstag, chosen at the last general elections, has taken place in Berlin under very unusual circumstances. For the first time in a long while the sovereign himself has not presided at the ceremony. It is well known what circumstances held William II. in a silence and an inaction that would weigh heavily upon him even were the cause less calculated to disturb the mind least prone to alarm.

"In spite of all the reasons for hope held out to the Emperor's family and his faithful subjects, there is still an atmosphere of melancholy and of apprehension resting upon the capital in these days of official pomp. Every one instinctively feels within him that it is only too possible, that it is probable, to judge from the precedents of history, that the most brilliant period of the reign has passed, that the hour of misfortune is about to strike, that after thirty years of prosperity almost without reverse the German Empire may now have to make acquaintance with trouble, with embarrassment—not to say peril—as is the lot of mankind here below.

"How, indeed, is it possible to lay aside a feeling of dread and discouragement when one considers the boundless hopes with which the National Liberals hailed the restoration of the Holy Roman Empire of the Germanic race, and when one compares with these illusions the cruel fact of the supremacy of a Roman Catholic center in this Protestant state and the growing strength of Socialist-Democracy in this monarchical and conservative nation?

"Thus ye sow for others to reap. This is the melancholy saying of history. The National Liberals and the Progressives, these true auxiliaries in the creation of the empire, acquired painful experience of the truth of this when Prince Bismarck had reaped all the benefit of the common toil. Now it is Bismarck himself, it is the spirit animating this colossus, it is the house of Hohenzollern itself, which is, in its turn, beginning to find out this truth; which is witnessing the growth, under the shelter of the imperial constitution, in one and indivisible Germany, of two refractory elements: political ultramontanism and Socialism.

DANIEL IN THE LION'S DEN.
The German Chancellor and the Reichstag Leaders.
—*Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

"To those who take thought of the morrow, preoccupations such as these go before the petty questions of politics which present themselves from day to day. However, we must not place in this category the difficulties connected either with the negotiation of the commercial treaties or with the financial position of the empire.

"As regards the first point, it is evident that agrarian pretensions have wonderfully united the forces upon which the Government must depend. The agents of Chancellor von Bülow have to accomplish something very much like squaring the circle when they seek at one and the same time to reach an understanding with Russia and to defer to the susceptibilities, the privileges, and the interests of the landed aristocracy of Prussia. For the moment, however, it is the budget which is the order of the day. With the budget the specter of deficits has definitely made its appearance in the finances of the empire."

The specter to which the Socialist *Vorwärts* devotes its attention is described by itself as "militarism, bedevilment of world-politics, squadrons on the blue," and it asserts that Germany stands alone in the world—"isolated by fatuous policy." It adds:

"All thinking men are to-day united in the conviction that matters can no longer be permitted to go on as they have been allowed to do. No one expects, no one wishes that existing conditions shall endure. The only difference of opinion is due to the fact that some look to the Social-Democracy for the unswerving performance of its task, while others with growing ineptitude seek an undiscoverable means of ending Social-Democracy. It is an instance of the same touching unanimity that found expression on the lips of King Francis of France when he said: 'What my brother Charles desires I desire too—Milan.'"

The Socialist organs assert that there is no basis at all for the impression that the Social-Democrats will not act together. There may be differences of opinion, remarks the *Neue Zeit* (Stuttgart), but they will not destroy harmony of action in the Reichstag, a statement which the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) is inclined to accept

provisionally. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) intimates that for the present the Chancellor will not press the army and navy bills, but it fears that the struggle over these measures will be keen. The *Nation* (Berlin) is uneasy at the prospect, but the *Rheinisch-Westfalische Zeitung* asserts that additions to the navy will have to be made at all hazards. This imperialist organ intimates that the Government "will not be swerved aside," which, if true, means that the Socialist organs overestimate the forces arrayed against the pet schemes of William II.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PERIL TO THE MONROE DOCTRINE IN SANTO DOMINGO.

GERMAN newspapers manifest a tendency to annoyance at what they deem innuendos in London organs with reference to Santo Domingo. The outbreak of revolutions and counter-revolutions on that island would seem to concern the Berlin Government, almost to perturb it, according to the London *Times*, which points out that "the German war-ships in Dominican waters have displayed considerable activity since the ports of the republic were blockaded." This observation, and some others in the London *Telegraph* and the London *Graphic*, have been most aggravating to the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, which observes:

"Such ceaseless calumny of German policy must finally wear out an honorable German's patience. It now seems out of the question for any political event to take place, especially in the New World, without inspiring the hint that Germany is secretly involved. Our Foreign Office is perpetually compelled to renew its denials. But in the jingo press these declarations are always accompanied with comments that can be read between the lines. We are invited to believe that Germany shrinks away from the warning finger of the United States. Our circumspection is looked upon as the result of fear. This must become intolerable in the end, especially since it must be noted with regret that in South and Central America general opinion is foolish enough to attach credence to this jingo deceit. In a German New York paper we read that Germany would not be led astray in thinking that behind the insinuations of Berlin's wish to concern itself with Panama affairs is the design to arouse public opinion against Germany once more."

Referring more specifically to the subject of Santo Domingo, the German daily declares: "The main point is that the United States has established a basis for its intervention in Santo Domingo. That the Department of State at Washington does not suffer from shrinking reserve in such a case has been made evident as regards Panama; but the subjects of other Powers, especially of Germany, have claims to make good in Santo Domingo." The *Hamburger Nachrichten* has been paying much attention to this last feature of the situation. "The revolution in Santo Domingo," it says, "intimately affects German interests. . . . In view of all the circumstances, it may be noted with satisfaction that our squadron of cruisers is on its way from St. Thomas to Santo Domingo, where there is work for it to do." The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) fears that the situation in Santo Domingo may prove as embarrassing to the United States in some ways as the Panama complication. To quote:

"In view of the fact that the events on the isthmus afford the United States a new opportunity to assert itself in that region, it is a matter for surprise that the republic of Santo Domingo should choose the present moment to create complications that must attract the attention of foreign Powers, especially that of Washington. Santo Domingo must be desirous of retaining as much of her independence as possible. Nevertheless, she is a prey to civil war, as was her neighbor, Haiti, very recently. Altho it is not easy to see clearly into the imbroglio, it seems that there is a rivalry between President Wos y Gil and his determined foe, Mr. Jiminez. The representatives of foreign Powers have already been forced to intervene for the protection of their citizens. As regards the United States Government, it seems preparing to adopt an energetic attitude, evidently considering itself called upon to protect in some special manner the destinies of the great island between Cuba and Porto Rico."

The defeated President Wos y Gil, who took refuge aboard a German war-ship, was very friendly to Berlin, asserts the Paris *Temps*, the insurgents having accused him of plotting to alienate a portion of Santo Domingo's territory at Germany's suggestion. "It would appear," adds the Paris daily, "that Germany inspired the project to neutralize the waters and some of the ports of Santo Domingo in the event of war. This project has now been withdrawn on account of the protest of the United States in the name of the Monroe Doctrine."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HIS OWN BREATH.

An old negro "mammy," having seen her mistress inflate an air-cushion and then sit on it, rushed out in great excitement declaring, "Missus wuz sottin' on 'er own bref."

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

"JOE'S" LONG SWIM.

ARTHUR—"You b-b-bust have had edough of it, haved't you, J-j-joe? It's bighty cold eved id the b-b-boat; sh-sh-shall we take you id?"

JOE—"Take me in; I should think not! It's a bit chilly in places, and the tide is rather stiff, but, bless you, I like it!" —*Punch* (London).

CHAFFING CHAMBERLAIN.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A DILUTED DOSE OF HUMOR.

CHERRY. By Booth Tarkington. Cloth, 178 pp. Price, $1.25. Harper & Brothers.

"CHERRY" is Miss Sylvie Gray. One Mr. Sudgeberry, a portentous prig and bore, tells the story of his devotion to the winsome lass in the most pedantic language. The reader positively suffers from Mr. Sudgeberry—a tribute to Mr. Tarkington's ability as a painter of characters, but rather hazardous an experiment in a writer who seeks to please. The theme is slight and anything but original, and the plot, as in all of Mr. Tarkington's novels—"Monsieur Beaucaire," "The Gentleman from Indiana," and "The Two Vanrevels"—turns on mistaken identity.

Sudgeberry is a student of Princeton and is nineteen. His qualities are aggravated by his learning and insufferable, blind conceit. Miss Gray is the daughter of an old gentleman in Mr. Sudgeberry's home, and there is another suitor, also a student at Nassau Hall, William Fentress. This latter offends Miss Gray by toasting an unknown lady, "Cherry," at an uproarious dinner of young blades; so she falls out with him.

BOOTH TARKINGTON.

There is a fictitious assault (followed by a fictitious rescue) on Mr. Gray's carriage on Christmas by William Fentress and several jovial accomplices. Sudgeberry is witness of it, and charges Fentress with his hypocritical gallantry. It is to no use. The lady forgives the audacious Fentress because she had learned that "Cherry," of the toast, was really herself, the dainty pseudonym having occurred to Fentress by reason of the gay ribbons in which the damsel was want to disport herself.

This is the story with its two incidents—not exactly a story to sweep one off his feet. In the telling, the sprightliness of the author of "Monsieur Beaucaire" is not in evidence, as Sudgeberry laboriously explains everything in his own conceited way. After you have discovered, as you do in a trice, that he is a portentous bore, there is no delight in having him supply repeated proof of it. How Sylvia and her good old Dad could have stood him as long as they did is the marvel.

THE CENTER OF THE UNIVERSE.

"MAN'S PLACE IN THE UNIVERSE: A Study of the Results of Scientific Research in Relation to the Unity or Plurality of Worlds." By Alfred R. Wallace, LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., etc. Cloth, 326 pp. Price, $2.50 net. McClure, Phillips & Co.

THIS book may be briefly described as an attempt at the rehabilitation of the Ptolemaic cosmogony on its philosophical as opposed to its purely astronomical side. Dr. Wallace does not, of course, seek to disprove the earth's motion around the sun or to deny that the latter is the center of the system to which he belongs; but he does object to the prevailing view taken of the earth and its inhabitants by modern scientific men—that it and they are inconsiderable and unimportant when considered as parts of the entire existing order of things. The writer's own view is that the earth is the philosophical, if not the exact mathematical, center of the universe, and that man is the culminating point of its biological development, so much so that he has not, and necessarily can not have, his equal, now or at any time, in the whole of creation. He is the "sole and sufficient result," in fact, of the whole creative process—"the adequate reason" why the universe as it is should have been called into existence. The writer's line of argument is twofold, biological and astronomical. In biology he is an expert, the codiscoverer with Darwin of the accepted theory of the origin of species. In astronomy, however, he is an amateur, and it was the astronomers who found most fault with his conclusions, as first stated in a series of review articles. His contention that the visible celestial objects, planets, stars, and nebulæ, are all portions of a correlated system of some kind will find few objectors. His location of our own sun in the approximate center of his system, too, may not be far out of the way, and it is undoubtedly true that our sun, regarded as a star, has an individuality of its own; but that this individuality is of such kind or so great as absolutely to preclude the possibility of intelligent life on the invisible planets that circle about other far-off suns, few astronomers will be willing to admit.

ALFRED R. WALLACE.

In dealing with the parts of his subject on which we have the fullest data, the author's argument is strongest. So far as our own solar system goes, the consensus of expert opinion doubtless leans toward his conclusion that the earth is its only inhabited member, in spite of so-called Martian "canals" and "signals." In dealing with such parts of its subjects as this, Dr. Wallace's book justifies its existence; and indeed, it is, as a whole, of more than common interest and value. But its main thesis, that our sun is radically different from other stars, and that this difference makes it alone suitable for maintaining life on its attendant planets, is probably one that admits neither of proof nor of disproof with the meager evidence now at our disposal.

THE BUCKLER OF A MOTHER'S SOUL.

SANCTUARY. By Edith Wharton. Cloth, 184 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons.

IN this novelette, her latest work, Mrs. Edith Wharton will receive the plaudits of every intelligent reader, while the heartiest encomium may logically come from the most discriminating critics. The *motif* is noble, with a basic claim on human feeling. The portrayal of the highly individual characters is sympathetic and forceful, and tho the interest aroused is largely psychological, the attention is as firmly held as if it were some breathless screed of chivalrous love and adventure. There exhales a perfume from the exalted, pathetic, intensely human sentiment in "Sanctuary" that is full warrant for its dignified title. Mrs. Wharton, mistress as she is of style and human vivisection, rigorously keeps both subsidiary to the story. After all, what gives its value to a king's crown is what it tells, not the jewels nor the workmanship.

In less skilled hands, this simple theme of the beneficence of a mother's love and the filial response it wins would be like good home-made bread, eminently right and nourishing, but not stimulating. A charming young girl, on the eve of marriage to a fine, hearty fellow, is chilled to repulsion for him by the discovery of his attitude in what might be called a "case of conscience," only that the right course under the circumstances is beyond question. His point of view, however, has conventional indorsement, and Kate Orme finds that her father and Denis Leyton's mother blandly accept it. But the girl's moral fiber makes her cleave with the virginal tenacity of unblemished rectitude to the "*Fiat justitia, ruat cœlum.*" The casuistry of worldly "trimming" in a matter where the only upright course is patent had never been obtruded on her before, and acquiescence in a contrary view, through motives of policy, as "the easiest way out," stuns her.

EDITH WHARTON.

Kate does more thinking in the next two days than she had ever done before, and it is revolutionary. To accept the matter-of-fact worldly standpoint of the others would be the abdication of her very nature. Mrs. Wharton handles the situation with exquisite address. Into the girl's mental trituration of such elemental things as love, duty, honor, self-effacement, and the like, suddenly springs the thought of her lover's marrying some other woman and transmitting to a son "an inheritance of secret weakness, a vice of the moral fiber," against which his mother, ignorant of it because ignorant of that in the father which should entail it on his offspring, would be powerless to guard him. "What if she, who had had so exquisite a vision of wifehood, should reconstruct from its ruins this vision of protecting maternity—if her love for her lover should be, not lost, but transformed, enlarged, into this passion of charity for his race? If she might expiate and redeem his fault by becoming a refuge from its consequences?"

In a soul so *exaltée*, such aspiration was not Quixotic. The "voices" of Jeanne d'Arc were as commands from Heaven. This conception, with its lure of exotic immolation, was not obligatory, but Kate Orme accepts it. In the second part of the story, Mrs. Wharton shows the "sanctuary" of a mother's fostering heart, and it is enriched as such sanctuary should be, by the son's finding refuge in it when sorely beset. How masterfully Mrs. Wharton does it, subtly, cogently, logically, till her story stands forth amid contemporary fiction *sicut lilium inter spinas*, with its delicate flowering of moral beauty.

Mrs. Wharton's style is more charmingly than ever employed here where it adorns a theme beautifully simple yet of the loftiest character. Her style has rightly been compared to that of Henry James. But that juggler of the phrase not infrequently squanders his enameled diction on the nugatory, and his passionless detachment, both as to the doing and the thing done, is trying to those who would have an author write boilingly at times. If it be derogatory "to play to the gallery," it is not without offense to play to the boxes constantly. Feeling that springs from the heart's roots disdains the too trigly adjusted phrase as raiment. It may go a little "naked" and "be not ashamed."

These faults of too *récherché* a style are gracefully avoided in "Sanctuary," tho the choice, rhythmic, sinuously balanced sonority of many of the periods makes it a temptation to quote them for their own sake. But it is such a serious, dignified, and heart-felt study of a mother's love and a manly son's grateful response to it which Mrs. Wharton gives us in this beautiful story that no language is too choice to tell it in.

SOME LITERARY GHOSTINGS.

I.—LITERARY NEW YORK: ITS LANDMARKS AND ASSOCIATIONS. By Charles Hemstreet. Cloth, 271 pp. Sixty-five illustrations. Price, $1.75. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

II.—RECOLLECTIONS, PERSONAL AND LITERARY. By Richard Henry Stoddard. Edited by Ripley Hitchcock. Cloth, pp. xvii+333. Illustrated. Price, $1.50. A. S. Barnes & Co.

BETWEEN the nights when Washington Irving, after the family prayers had been said and he had been sent to bed, was wont to creep through the gable window, slide down the slanting roof, and steal away to the John Street Theater, between that time and those later nights when George Arnold and Fitz-Hugh Ludlow and "Doesticks" Thompson and Artemus Ward and Fitzjames O'Brien made bleery jokes at Pfaff's and called the shop "Bohemia"—between this haunt and that, lurk many inky wraiths waiting for some owl of "Auld Lang Syne" to call them into the moonlight of the "landmarks" and "reminiscences" that will be ever dear to us who love to go a-ghosting.

"We love to steal a while away" to the house in Ann Street, where Irving took his first bold plunges in authorship and called himself "Jonathan Oldstyle" in *The Morning Chronicle;* or idled on the piers and watched the ships, and longed to run away and go to sea; or in an upper room in that Ann Street house plotted with Paulding to startle the town with "'Salamagundi,' to instruct the young, reform the old, and castigate the age!"

Or to that dingy little ale-house kept by William Reynolds, the genial grave-digger of Trinity churchyard, in Thames Street, back of City Hotel. Later, all Wall Street knew it as "Old Tom's," the cobwebby shrine where cronies foregathered to exchange sleepy traditions of the time when Drake and Halleck came thither to make the cannikins clink.

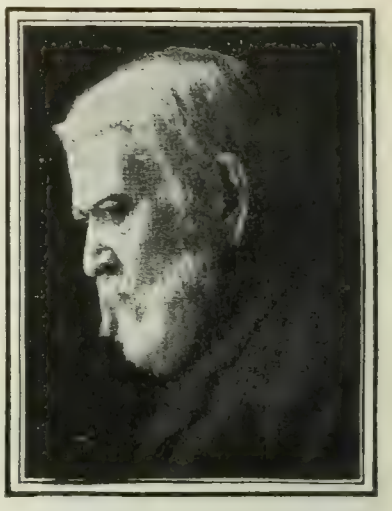
Three-quarters of a century have left their mute memorials on the dial. The city has sped on, far beyond the little graveyard, "and harsh sounds throb where once was only the singing of birds" around Drake's grave; but the consecrated spot still remains, says Mr. Hemstreet, "cared for year by year, as well as may be, in despite of relic-hunting vandals."

In Beach Street, we who go a-ghosting may find a brick house that once boasted a certain roomy attractiveness proper to the good old time. The carved window-cases are sadly desecrated now, the wrought-iron railings are twisted and rusty, the high ceilings with their ornate moldings are seamed and stained, and the massive oaken doors are mutilated with many a profane nail, displaying garments sordid and "second-hand." Here lived Fenimore Cooper in 1821; and here he wrote that first of the Leatherstocking Tales, "The Pioneer"; and "The Pilot" too. And near by, at the City Hotel, dined and cronied with Richard Henry Dana, the friend of Bryant; and with Woodworth of "The Old Oaken Bucket," and Morris, who so musically expostulated with the Woodman to "Spare that Tree." In 1825, when Cooper started on his travels, he had been living at 345 Greenwich Street; and it was there that he put the finishing touches to "The Last of the Mohicans."

CHARLES HEMSTREET.

And there was Windust's, near the Park Theater, an odd place and famous in its time, a resort of actors, its walls adorned with mementos of the stage, pictures and play-bills, swords that had been hacked in mimic encounters, and bits of the wardrobes of kings and queens who had strutted their brief hour and then passed out into the night. Here came Edmund Kean and the Wallacks, Harry Placide and Cooper, Jack Scott and Mitchell, and Falstaff Hackett and Junius Brutus Booth—with Fitz-Greene Halleck and Willis, and McDonald Clarke, the mad poet, who from Windust's often wandered out into City Hall Park to dream over his "Elixir of Moonshine."

Through the meager and uniform, but not unpicturesque, provincial city, Mr. Hemstreet has led us to the close of the Knickerbocker days, when brimstone matches and india-rubber shoes had just come in, giving us moonlight glimpses of interesting shades and spooks—Charles Fenno Hoffman, the Brothers Duyckink, the Clarks (Lewis and Willis Gaylord), N. P. Willis and Fred Cozzens, he of the "Sparrowgrass Papers"—and has brought us to the time when the literary "receptions" of Miss Lynch flourished, to the flattering of many shy aspirants. There were "Poe Nights" at Miss Lynch's, when Estella Lewis came (at whose house Poe read "The Raven"), and Margaret Fuller and Mrs. Osgood, and "a young man named Richard Henry Stoddard, who had worked for years in a foundry, learning the trade of an ironmolder, and writing poetry as he worked."



RICHARD HENRY STODDARD.

And now he too has gone to join the shades of Boker and Bayard Taylor, Willis and Hawthorne, and many another to whom he was "Dear Dick," and who delighted to match wits and hearts with him. In these "Recollections, Personal and Literary," that he leaves us, no figure is more impressive, more appealing, than his own; and of his poems, no lines more heroic, more tender in the recital, than those which his own life affords: "the pleasant and cheery man we knew, before the fire burnt so low on the hearthstone, and he must *feel* for the empty chair he could not see, and long for the touch of a vanished hand, and the sound of a voice that was still."

A THESAURUS OF PHILIPPINA.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1493–1898. Explorations by Early Navigators, etc., as related in Contemporaneous Books and Manuscripts. Translated from the originals. Edited and annotated by Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robertson, with historical introduction and notes by Edward Gaylord Bourne. In fifty-five volumes. Cloth, 6¾ x 9¾ in., about 325 pages per volume. Price, $4 net per volume. Edition limited to 1,000 numbered sets. The Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

ACCURATE knowledge of the Philippine Islands has not been readily accessible. Under Spanish rule the Philippines remained in obscurity, and the materials for their history were scattered over the civilized world, in ancient archives, in great libraries and in private possession; and most of it is in language other than English.

In this series of fifty-five volumes (five of which have appeared) the design is to gather all that is worth knowing about the islands and their peoples, and to include the cream of Philippine literature. The plan of this work is in part to "reproduce (mainly in English translation) contemporaneous documents which constitute the best original sources of Philippine history." They begin with the time of Pope Alexander VI. and carry the story down through more than four centuries to the close of the Spanish régime. The editors say: "It is confidently expected that the matter thus presented will throw light on present conditions in the archipelago, both secular and ecclesiastical, and thus aid in the solution of the difficult questions now confronting the American people in the Philippines."

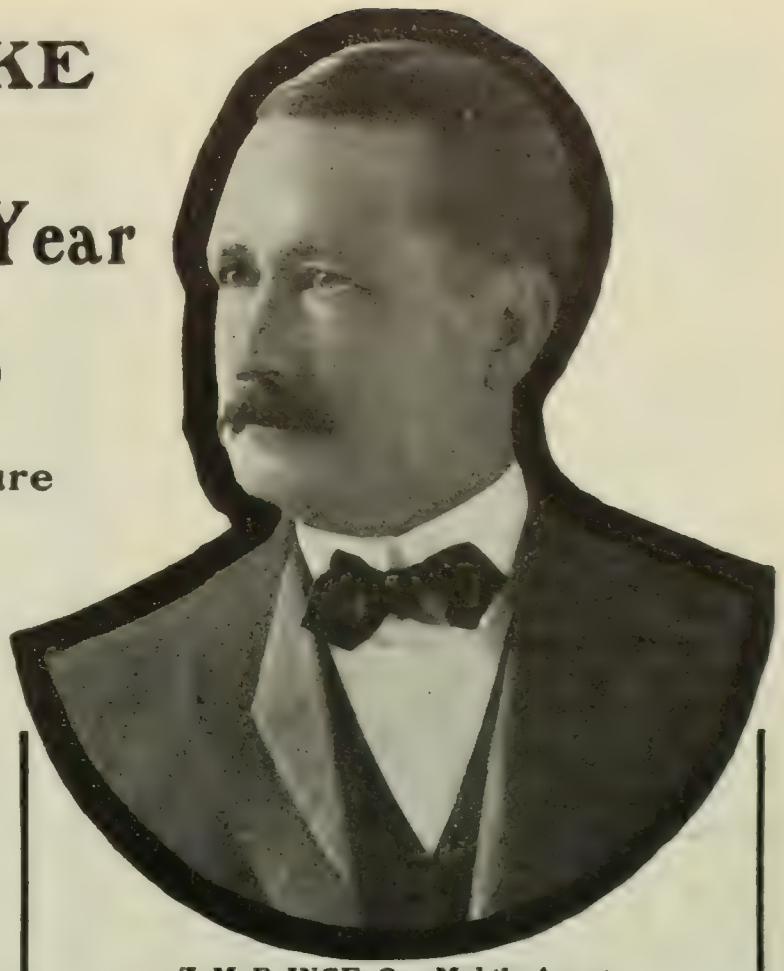
In the selection of material, the editors have allotted space to each subject in proportion to its interest, care and attention being distributed upon the social and religious, commercial and economic conditions of the islands, as well as upon their political relations. All classes of writers are represented—ecclesiastical dignitaries, missionaries belonging to the famous religious orders of the Roman Catholic Church, navigators, civil and military officials. Besides all this, there are Spanish official documents, royal decrees, papal bulls and briefs, and much other matter of a similar nature. From the enormous quantity of material available the editors had to pick and choose. It is not a history but a valuable storehouse of historical material. The manuscripts here presented were copied from the great archives at Madrid, Simancas, Seville, and other cities, those at Seville being the fullest and richest. Researches have been made in Portugal, France, England, Italy, Mexico, and the Philippines, as well as in America, under the personal direction of Mr. Robertson, one of the editors.

Many of the early manuscripts, as, for example, Antonio Pigafetta's record of Magellan's voyage, are exceedingly difficult to decipher, the work of making correct copies requiring the aid of experts. Of the pamphlet containing the first published account, here reproduced, of Legazpi's taking possession of the Philippines for Spain, the only extant copy known is in Barcelona. Other works of great rarity, among them the Jesuit Chirino's "*Relacion de las Islas Filipinas*," have been found in the libraries of this country.

Throughout, the attitude maintained by the editors is strictly impartial and non-sectarian. The translations are made with painstaking accuracy, and illustrations and maps accompany the text.

YOU MAY MAKE $16,000 a Year THIS AGENT DID

Read His Letter Under Picture



Z. M. P. INGE, Our Mobile Agent

MOBILE, ALA., September 1st, 1903.

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that fourteen months ago I accepted a position as Mobile agent for Wood, Harmon & Company's New York properties in connection with an active law practice I did so only after an investigation extending over six months, convincing myself of the absolute responsibility of the firm and the remarkable character of their properties. My commissions in the past year have amounted to $16,561, and this amount of money has been made without in the least neglecting a general law practice and other institutional work with which I am connected.

While it is possible that all persons who attempt to sell lots for Wood, Harmon & Company might not succeed, yet I cannot conceive how any man who will thoroughly acquaint himself with the facts and put earnest and intelligent effort into his work can fail to do handsomely for himself, nor can I see why there are not hundreds who are sufficiently well-equipped to do at least as well as I. My faith in Wood, Harmon & Company and their properties may have been an important factor in my success, but it is certain the sale of New York real estate has been the easiest kind of work for me. Yours very truly,

Z. M. P. INGE.

Another agent made $9,747; another, $8,649 in the last year. Many are earning from $3,000 to $5,000 annually.

YOU MAY DO AS WELL

AS THE largest real estate firm in the world, we are undertaking the most important step in our history, and one which may mean the material prosperity of many people throughout the United States. We would therefore ask the careful attention of every man and woman who reads THE LITERARY DIGEST to see if this step does not contain an opportunity for you infinitely broader than any which is afforded in your own community.

Last year we sold more than $4,000,000 worth of New York City lots throughout the United States and the rest of the civilized world. We own and control more Brooklyn house lots than any firm or corporation in New York City, and we now propose to push our enterprises with the greatest energy everywhere. We intend to make our name and our reputation a household word throughout the country, and we desire a representative in every town and city in the United States.

If you are a man of character and energy, we have a plan by which you can partake of our prosperity and receive the direct benefits of our extensive advertising in building up a business

In Your Own Immediate Territory

We desire only representative men. Men who are successful in the work they are now undertaking. Men who can give the best of references. We believe the man who is a good business man in a small community needs only the opportunity to make relatively greater success where his field is broader. Many of the best successes of the great cities are those men who have made successes in the small towns, and we propose to bring the opportunity of the great city right to your own door. Last year three of our salesmen averaged over $11,000 apiece by their own unaided efforts, and two of them while working in small cities. We have many salesmen making from $3,000 to $5,000 a year, and in nearly every instance they are men who are either conducting their own business in conjunction with our work or, because ours was so much more profitable and attractive, have given up their other occupations entirely. If you are energetic, if your reputation is clean, there is no reason, as Mr. Inge says, why you cannot do as well as he. We desire to select our general agents from those who manifest ability, and eventually to give exclusive territory to men who are competent to manage and develop it.

The Opportunity is Practically Unlimited in its Possibilities

New York is rapidly becoming the financial center of the world, as well as the center of the largest population. Her real estate constitutes the most conservative of investments, and is owned and being sought for over the wide world. When combined with life insurance and offered in the attractive form in which we place it before the public, our New York City house lots form an investment of most intense interest and attractiveness. We intend to give all who apply this year the opportunity of securing territory in which we will protect them and in which they can grow with us and share in the magnitude of our future business. We do not care to be bothered with triflers, but to those who are thoroughly in earnest we will give every assistance to establish themselves permanently and partake of the great future our business is destined to enjoy. For full particulars address

Agency Department, M-18

WOOD, HARMON & COMPANY

257 Broadway, New York.

RUSSELL SAGE, one of the world's greatest Investors and Financiers, recently said, in an interview in the *New York World*:

"A man who buys real estate in any of the five boroughs—of course exercising average good judgment—has a fortune before him. BROOKLYN is growing at the rate of 75,000 people a year."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"A Greek Primer."—Clarence W. Gleason. (American Book Company.)

"Critical and Historical Essays."—Thomas B Macaulay. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, three volumes.)

"Mezzotints."—Cyril Davenport. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $6.25 net.)

"Field and Laboratory Exercises in Physical Geography."—James F. Chamberlain. (American Book Company.)

"The Book of the Short Story."—Edited by Alexander Jessup. (American Book Company.)

"Doña Perfecta."—B. Pérez Galdós. (American Book Company.)

"El Niño de la Bold."—D. Pedro A. De Alarcón. (American Book Company.)

"The Magic Mantle."—Stephen Jackson. (M. S. Greene & Co., New York, $1.50.)

"The Odes of Anacreon."—Translated by Thomas Moore. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"King Lear."—William Shakespeare. Edited by William J. Rolfe. (American Book Company.)

"The Manor School."—L. T. Meade. (Mershon Company, Rahway, N. Y.)

"The Body Beautiful."—Nannette Magruder Pratt. (Baker & Taylor Company.)

"The Rover Boys on Land and Sea."—Arthur M. Winfield. (Mershon Company, Rahway, N.Y.)

"What Shall We Eat."—Alfred Andrews. (Health Culture Company, $0.50.)

"Private Lives of William II. and his Consort, and Secret History of the Court of Berlin."—Henry W. Fischer. (Fischer's Foreign Letters, N. Y. Two volumes, $7 net.)

"French and English Furniture."—Esther Singleton. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"Statistical Atlas of the United States, 1900." (United States Census Office, Washington.)

"Printing in Relation to Graphic Art."—George French. 118 pp. (The Imperial Press, Cleveland.)

"The Beginnings of Christianity."—Thomas J. ahan. 445 pp. (Benziger Brothers, New York.)

"The Negro a Man."—W. S. Armistead. 542 pp. rmistead & Vickers, Tifton, Ga.)

"The Spinning-Wheel at Rest."—Poems by Edward A. Jenks. (Lee & Shepard, Boston.)

"Music-Education."—Calvin Brainerd Cody. (Clayton F. Summy & Co., Chicago.)

"Piano Technic for Children."—Julia Lois Caruthers. (Clayton F. Summy & Co., $2 net.)

CURRENT POETRY.

In the Open.

By ARTHUR STRINGER.

I have thrown the throttle open and am tearing
down His track;
I have thrown it out to full-speed and no hand can
hold me back!
'Tis my arm controls the engine, tho another owns
the rail,
But for once I'm in the open and the yard-lights
pass and pale!

Green lights! Red lights! He has hung His signals out!
Caution here! Danger ho! And what's the man about!
'Tis true he owns the Engine, to do as he has done,
But how about the Final Word—when he ends the run?

To Owners of Gasoline Engines, Automobiles, Launches, etc.

The Auto-Sparker

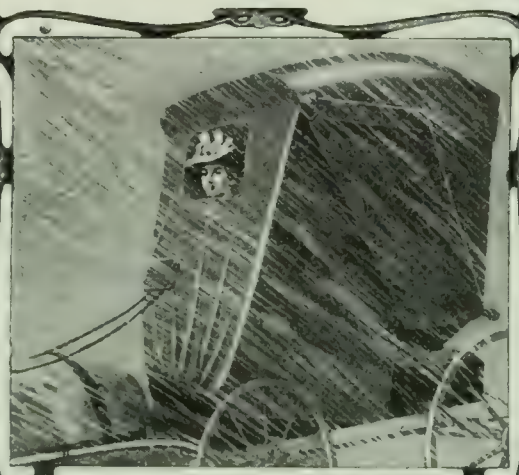
does away with all starting and running batteries, their annoyance and expense. No belt—no switch—no batteries. Can be attached to any engine now using batteries. Fully guaranteed; write for descriptive catalog.

Motsinger Device Mfg. Co.
67 Main St., Pendleton, Ind.

SPARKLING
WHITE ROCK
WATER

Its delicious healthful purity
gives finish to the dinner

FREE You are told how to cure dyspepsia and indigestion without the use of medicine in our valuable "Booklet S." This booklet, which quotes the world's most eminent physicians, shows that the very sparkle which makes White Rock delicious, makes it one of the best digestive tonics. "Booklet S" will be sent free on request. White Rock Mineral Springs Company, Waukesha, Wis.



Not a drop can touch you when your buggy is closed up by the

Blizzard Storm Front

Patented in United States and Canada.

Fits any buggy.

Adjusted in 30 seconds without getting out or removing gloves, sides open and close as quickly and easily as a door, large line pocket, guaranteed satisfactory. The large window, 12 x 20 inches, is a pliable transparent material that won't break. Rubber Cloth, $3.00; Heavy Rubber Cloth, $3.50. Trade-mark "Blizzard" is stamped under drive pocket on inside. If your dealer hasn't it, write us. Illustrated booklet free.

Vehicle Apron & Hood Co., 206 E. Rich St., Columbus, O.

Better than any Savings Bank

Large Profits with Absolute Security on Investments of $6 a Month and up

New York real estate is attracting the attention of the whole world. The largest and best informed capitalists are investing their money in the real estate of the world's metropolis. Some of the choicest properties in the growing districts are controlled by us, and can be purchased in amounts from $550 up. Properties are located within easy trolley distance of New York City Hall, fare five cents, having the highest grade of city improvements, including the most approved pavement, etc.; all titles insured by responsible title insurance companies; references, a dozen national banks, Bradstreet's or Dun's.

Full information and convincing statistics will be furnished to all inquirers. Write immediately to

M. A. L., P. O. Box 1816, New York City.

WHAT IS YOUR SALARY?

Why not increase it as hundreds of successful graduates have done. We teach ADVERTISING by mail. Show you how to develop your own business or fit you for good positions. The demand for competent advertising men exceeds the supply. Don't waste your time—pay a little more and get the best. Send today for FREE test blank and 3rd Annual Announcement.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF ADVERTISING
323 Williams Bldg., Cor. Fifth Ave. and Monroe St., Chicago

So from siding on to junction point now I shall have my day;
I have stopped to read no orders, but I take the right-of-way.
Down the open grade I thunder and around the curve I swing,
For my hand is on the throttle and my heart shall have its fling!

Light lost! Life lost! Flag, O flag the others back!
Switch the wreck! Ditch the wreck! Dare any block His track?
There creeps into the Terminal the man who had his day,
But I wonder, O my soul, just what his God will say!

—From *McClure's Magazine.*

Sorrow, My Sorrow.

By W. D. Howells.

I.

Sorrow, my sorrow, I thought that you would be
My faithful mate, and bear me company
While I should live, but now I find that you,
Like joy, and hope, and love, have left me too.

Sorrow, my sorrow, you have left me more
Forlorn than all the rest that went before;
For you were last to come and longest stay,
And you were dearest when you went away.
Sorrow, my treasured grief, my hoarded pain,
Where shall I turn to have you mine again?

II.

Wherever there are other breasts that ache,
Wherever there are hearts are like to break,
Wherever there are hurts too hard to bear,
Turn and look for me, you shall find me there,
But not to take and have me for your own,
Or keep me, as you thought me, yours alone:
If you would have me as I used to be,
Beyond yourself you must abide with me.

—From *Harper's Magazine.*

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

At the Horse Show.—THE BAY: "Some of these people are paying four and five hundred dollars to see us."

THE GRAY: "Yes, and just think of what a lot of donkeys we see for nothing."—*Life.*

Thorough.—FEATHERSTONE: "Haven't you got a great deal of mistletoe, Willie?"

WILLIE: "Yes, sister wants to cover the whole ceiling."—*Life.*

Very Likely.—"Life to me," said the very young man, "was but a desert until I met you."

"And is that why you dance like a camel?" asked his fair partner in the waltz.—Chicago *News.*

Legal Lore.—Just after the war an old darky came up to the governor and said: "Marster, kin you make me jestice ob de peace?"

"Well, Uncle Ned, in a case of suicide what would you do?"

Uncle Ned thought deeply. "Marster, I'd make him pay de costs ob de court and support de child."—*Lippincott's Magazine* (December).

PERSONALS.

Calve's Repulse at a Cafe Chantant.—Of all the great singers of to-day, scarcely one has failed to experience the dark hour in which there seems no light ahead. But with each singer it has been a case of "darkness before dawn." For instance, the New York *Sun* tells us that Calvé's dark hours came when she was studying in Paris with Rosina Laborde:

The French soprano went there late in the '70's to begin her musical education, and she carried from the peasant home at Auvergne no large allowance for her expenses. At one time her struggle with poverty became so intense that she decided that she must earn some money.

A Valuable Booklet

FOR INVESTORS

desiring to invest their money in an absolutely safe investment. We have no speculative proposition to offer. Our Booklet is entitled "WE'RE RIGHT ON THE GROUND" and treats about Farm Mortgages. We have been located here at the same place since 1883, and have ever since loaned money throughout the same part of the country. We loan our own money and sell the loans. You secure the highest rate of interest. With our Booklet we'll send you complete descriptive list of on-hand loans, references and full particulars. We can refer you to hundreds of clients throughout the U. S. who have invested their money in our Securities for the greater portion of a fifth of a century. Drop us a line and learn something about Western Mortgages.

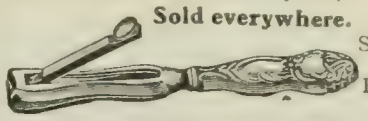
E. J. LANDER & CO.,
Box "8," GRAND FORKS, N. D.

The Beauty Curve in NAIL CUTTING is given by

A COMPLETE MANICURE SET

Nickel-plated. Pocket size. Keeps sharp for years. Trims the nails perfectly; any shape or length desired.

Sold everywhere. By mail, 25 cents.



Sterling Silver Handle Price $1.00
Brass Handle with best Nickel-plate, 50c.

THE H. C. COOK CO., 17 Main St., Ansonia, Conn.

WHY AM I A UNITARIAN?

By Rev. James Freeman Clarke, and other Unitarian literature SENT FREE. Address M. C., Arlington St. Church, Boston, Mass.

7% GUARANTEED Interest for Life on Life Annuities issued at age 50, at age 62, Ten Per Cent. Tax exempt. Sales in 1902, Ten Million Dollars. J. A. Steele, 115 B'dway, New York.

THE
EQUITABLE

HENRY B. HYDE
FOUNDER

J.W. ALEXANDER
PRESIDENT

STRONGEST IN THE WORLD

J.H. HYDE
VICE PRESIDENT

1904
JANUARY
1

To-day and every other day of 1904 is a good time to take life assurance

1 OF 2

events is sure—death or old age.

An adequate Endowment policy in the Equitable will make provision against both. It will protect your family if you die—or yourself—if you live.

Now is the time to make such provision. To-morrow may be too late.

Vacancies for men of character to act as representatives
Apply to GAGE E. TARBELL 2nd Vice-President.

For full information fill out this coupon, or write

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
of the United States,
120 Broadway, New York. Dept. No. 56.

Please send me information regarding an Endowment for
$.....if issued at.....years of age
Name.....
Address.....

"Unknown to anybody," she says, "I found out the address of a café chantant in which I thought I would be able to get an engagement. I saw the director, told him that I wanted to sing, and begged for an opportunity to show what I could do. He told me to come back the next morning and sing for the orchestra conductor.

"I did not sleep a wink the night before. The next day I sent word to Mme. Laborde that I could not possibly come to my lesson that morning at eleven, and went in a 'bus to the café, which looked more disreputable and dingy than ever in the morning light.

"It was extremely necessary for me to have some money, however, and I prayed that the conductor would like me. I sang for him several arias, and I naturally selected those I thought I could do best. But he was not impressed.

"'My dear child,' he said, kindly, 'you might do very well some day for opera. But you'll never do at all for a café chantant. It takes great talent to succeed here. I should say that you would do best in a church or grand opera.'

"I was terribly disappointed, could scarcely keep the tears from my eyes, and hurried home to cry myself to sleep.

"I only learned later what good fortune it was that I failed to get an engagement in the café chantant. The satisfaction of earning money might have been so great that I would have given up my study to devote my time to the sort of singing that would never have led me anywhere."

Changed the Mood.—Gen. Leonard Wood attended in his boyhood a school in Middleborough, Mass., and in Middleborough, says the New York *Tribune*, they will speak of the direct and original mind that the boy had.

"I remember one day in school," said a Middleborough man recently, "Wood was called up in the grammar lesson. The teacher said:

"'Leonard, give me a sentence, and we'll see if we can change it to the imperative mood.'

"'The horse draws the cart,' said Leonard.

"'Very good. The horse draws the cart. Now change the sentence to a neat imperative.'

"'Gee-up,' said young Wood."

Equal to the Occasion.—Jules Huret, the French journalist, who has announced that Americans make love too coldly, is the son of a rich merchant. M. Huret tells, in the Boston *Post*, this story of his father's business acumen:

"My father, years ago, occupied a small shop on the ground floor of a large building. He was then at the beginning of his career, and his income was limited. He was, however, an economical man.

"A clothing firm occupied all of the building except the room held by father, and this firm had arranged with the proprietor that they should have that portion, too, whenever they were ready to pay the rental demanded.

"One day they decided to take in father's shop, and their manager accordingly called on him, and in a friendly way told him he had better look about for another stand at once, since his firm would soon be taking over the shop.

"'But I don't want to move,' said father.

"'Well, but you'll have to,' said the manager. 'You are a poor man, and my firm is rich. We can afford to pay three times as much rent for this floor as you can. Now, if you'll leave quietly, without making any fuss, we'll help you to find a new place. But, if you stay, you'll have to pay a rent that will beggar you—simply beggar you, remember.'

"'Give me,' said father, humbly, 'two weeks to think this matter over.'

"'Well and good,' the manager replied, and two weeks later he called again. Father was all smiles as he received him.

"'Everything, my friend, is arranged,' father said. 'You may stay here, as before. I don't pay any rent at all, but you pay 2,500 francs a year more than you paid last. I have bought the building.'"

The Kelly-Springfield Tire

Says the United States Census:

"The introduction into such general and increasing use of the rubber tire for light vehicles has had the effect of prolonging the stability and life of both wheels and wagon and of largely reducing the cost of repairs."

In this work the **Kelly-Springfield Tire** has borne the most important part, not only because it has sold more tires, but because they have been better tires.

May we send you our book, "THE KELLY-SPRINGFIELD IDEA"?

Consolidated Rubber Tire Company

40 Wall St., NEW YORK **AKRON, OHIO**

Rambler

Touring Cars

Model "L" here illustrated, is the strongest and most powerful car of its weight; nothing equal to it, either in power or appearance, sold for less than $2,500.

It has full elliptic springs, two powerful brakes, 30 inch wheels and 3½ inch tires, 84 inch wheel base, 2 cylinder opposed engines of sixteen actual horse-power, and carries five people over any kind of roads, in any kind of weather.

Model "L" complete with canopy top, curtains, beveled plate-glass swinging front, 4 lamps, horn and side baskets, **$1,850.00 at the factory.**

Rambler Cars are made in six different models, **$750.00 to $1,350.00.** Shall we mail you our new catalog, illustrating each style and showing why you should buy a Rambler?

THOMAS B. JEFFERY & CO., KENOSHA, WIS. U. S. A.

Chicago Branch 304 Wabash Avenue.
Boston Branch, 145 Columbus Avenue.

Don't Throw Coal Away

but run the ashes through

No Dirt

Pays for itself many times a year.

Fits flour or iron barrel.

A few turns does the work.

The cinders are excellent for banking fires at night, and prevents danger from coal gas. If not found at hardware stores, postal us for Catalog No. 6. HILL DRYER CO., Worcester, Mass.

Are Your Legs Straight?

If not they will appear straight and trim if you wear our easy Pneumatic and Cushion-Rubber Forms. (Patents applied for throughout the world.) Adjusted instantly; defy detection. Immediately adopted by men of fashion. Write for full description, mailed under plain letter seal.

Henderson & Henderson, Inc.
Dept. L 5 Buffalo, N. Y.
(Man'f'rs, under five patents, H. & H. Pneumatic Bust Forms for Women.)

WHITMAN SADDLES

Known the world over. Everything from "Saddle to Spur."

THE MEHLBACH SADDLE CO.
Successors Whitman Saddle Co.

CATALOGUE FREE **104 Chambers St. New York City**

Louisiana Purchase and Territory. Papers of 750 words wanted covering the topic. Special awards for the best. For particulars, address Competition, P. O. Box 158, Madison Avenue, New York City.

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE FAR EAST.

December 21.—Japan delivers her reply to Russia; it asks for Russia to reconsider certain points in her answer to the Japanese proposals.

Fresh disorders break out in Korea.

December 22.—The Russian-Japanese situation is said to be the gravest since negotiations had been begun. Great Britain and France make representations to Japan in the interest of peace.

December 23.—It is reported that Japan would make no further concessions to Russia; Japanese and British ministers believe there is only faint hope of averting war.

December 25.—St. Petersburg officials declare that Russia will not make further concessions to Japan.

December 26.—It is said in Paris that Japan would send 15,000 men to Korea to restore and maintain order, Russia's consent having been obtained.

PANAMA AND COLOMBIA.

December 21.—A small Colombian force is discovered on the Island of Pines. General Reyes fears his people could not much longer be restrained from open hostilities. European diplomats are bringing pressure to bear on Colombia to avert war.

December 23.—The United States cruiser *Mayflower* sights a Colombian cruiser, bound for Titumati, on the Colombian coast of the Gulf of Darien, with 350 Colombian troops aboard.

December 25.—England recognizes Panama.

Reports indicate that the Colombian volunteer forces are disbanding, and attack on Panama seems improbable.

December 26.—General Reyes and Dr. Herran threaten to leave Washington if Secretary Hay's reply to their protest against recognition of Panama is not satisfactory to Colombia.

December 27.—Elections for members of the Constitutional Convention are held in Panama.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

December 21.—Twenty-five persons are convicted at Kishineff of the massacre of Jews; most of them are sentenced to one and two years' imprisonment.

December 22.—The governor of Alexandretta, Turkey, apologizes to the United States Consul Davis.

December 23.—Rowland Hunt, Liberal Unionist and supporter of Chamberlain's fiscal policy, is elected to Parliament by a reduced majority.

December 24.—The Dreyfus Commission recommends a revision of the case by the Criminal Branch of the Court of Cassation.

Dervishes were routed with heavy loss by the British troops at Jidballi, Somaliland.

December 26.—Ex-Premier Zanardelli dies at Brescia, Italy.

December 27.—A new revolt of the Bondelzwarts tribes in German Southwest Africa is reported.

ORIGINAL AND BEST

SEE THE DOOR ROCKER?

Here, at last, is the solution: the Steel Rocker shown in the above cut gives Uniform Motion to the Sectional Bookcase door—no Ball-Bearings—no Spring—no Groove.

The door swings open without binding—easily and noiseless.

Our catalogue shows many styles of Designs and Combinations—made in all kinds of woods and finishes—Golden Oak, Fancy Oak, Birch, Mahogany. Send for it.

Our Sectional Bookcases are perfect. Not cheap, prices are low for quality. We ship subject to examination.

We supply your Dealer—or send direct

RAILWAY COMMERCIAL CABINET AND FILE CO.
182 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

"I Forgot"

Thousands of lives and millions in property have been sacrificed in a faulty memory! No matter what your position in life may be, a good memory cannot fail to be of inestimable value to you. It is absolutely necessary to success. The poorest memory may be developed and strengthened by proper training, just as the muscles are developed by a proper course of physical exercise.

THE PELMAN SYSTEM OF MEMORY TRAINING

is taught in six languages. Requires only a few minutes daily and is so simple a child can master it. Mr. Pelman's books, "*Memory Training: Its Laws and their Application to Practical Life*," and "*The Natural Way to Learn a Language*" FREE by mail, postpaid anywhere.

THE PELMAN SCHOOL OF MEMORY TRAINING,
1637 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

LONDON, 4 Bloomsbury St., W. C.; PARIS, Avenue de Neuilly, 109; MUNICH, Mozartstrasse, 9; MELBOURNE, G. P. O. Box 405; DURBAN, Natal, Lynn Bldg.

The HOLY GRAIL
BY Mary Hanford Ford

WAGNER'S great opera, **Parsifal**, is of profound interest to music lovers. The heart and mystery of the Grail as well as the conflict and victory of Parsifal is revealed in Mrs. Ford's wonderful pen picture. The work gives a history of the Grail literature, closing eloquently with Wagner's wonderful production. No recent writer covers the ground so satisfactorily.

Bound in Levant cloth, and Prepaid, $1.00.

Stockham Pub. Co., 68 Dearborn St., Chicago

Established 1823

Chickering PIANOS

Illustrated Catalogue sent upon application

CHICKERING & SONS,
805 Tremont St.,
Boston, Mass.

5% Safe and Sure

5 per cent. is 1 or 1½ per cent. more than most small sums are earning. Let us inform you how we earn 5 per cent. for you, how you are secured, who our investors are; and learn what they think of the Company after 5 to 10 years' experience. The information may prove well worth writing for.

5 per cent. per annum—quarterly, by check. Withdrawal at your pleasure, and full earnings paid to then from the day your funds were received.

Surplus and Profits, . $175,000
Assets, . $1,600,000

Under New York Banking Dept. Supervision.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO.,
1189 Broadway, New York.

STARK TREES SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL
Largest Nursery. Fruit Book Free. Result of 78 years' experience
STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

Corresponding Secretary wanted in every city and town in United States not yet represented. Educational institution. Spare time only. State fully occupation, age, school training, time available, references. Address Institute, P. O. Box 155, Madison Avenue, New York City.

PLAYS Dialogues, Recitations and other Entertainments. Send for free catalogue of over 2000 plays.
The Dramatic Publishing Co.
358 Dearborn St., Chicago, or 40 W. 28th St., New York

KILPS Write for Price-List.
H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

Individual Communion Cups

Why do you permit a custom at the communion table which you would not tolerate in your own home? The use of the individual communion service grows daily. Are you open to conviction? Would you like to see a list of the churches in which it is used and know the satisfaction it gives?

Send for our free book—it tells all about it. A trial outfit sent free on request.

SANITARY COMMUNION OUTFIT CO., Dept. L, Rochester, N. Y.

Keep Well Heeled

MORGAN & WRIGHT RUBBER HEELS

Widely known for their extreme ease and long life.

You will get less value for the same price if you accept a substitute.

Insist on the M. & W. Your shoeman will fit them.

Morgan & Wright, Chicago

Tricycles for Cripples

Chairs for Invalids

Enable those helpless in lower limbs to go about with absolute ease and comfort. PROPELLED ENTIRELY BY HAND. Noiseless, light running. Strong, simple, safe. Our

Illustrated Catalogue Free,

Shows many tricycles and invalid chairs specially designed for the comfort of cripples and invalids however afflicted. Address

THE WORTHINGTON MFG. CO., Dept. C, Elyria, O.

[Successors to Fay Tricycle and Invalid Chair Co.]

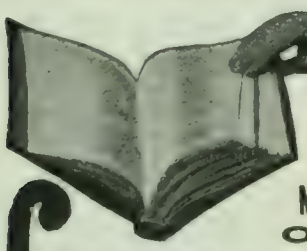
Stewart Hartshorn

Every genuine Hartshorn shade roller has the autograph signature of Stewart Hartshorn on label. Ask your dealer for the

IMPROVED HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLER.

No tacks required to attach shade.

WOOD ROLLERS. TIN ROLLERS.



Weis

MAGAZINE BINDER

ONLY 35c.

Looks and binds like a book, no needle or thread required, binds firmly, holds 6 copies of Century, Harper's, Scribner's, Review of Reviews, Munsey, McClure, Cosmopolitan, Strand, Pearson's, Everybody's and Leslie's. Binder has title of magazine printed on back and side. In dark-green vellum de luxe, 35c. Ladies' Home Journal, 12 copies, 70c., at stationers or from us same price, prepaid, Booklet Free. **Agents Wanted.**

The Weis Binder Co., 140 Lagrange St., Toledo, O.

Makers of the famous Weis Brush Mucilage Tubes.

CLOSED

Ridpath, Britannica, Appleton's, and International Cyclopedia. Copies wanted. State No. of vols., edition, date, condition, price (to purchase or loan for a year). Expressage paid, any part United States. Publishers or dealers need not apply. Address Librarian, P. O. Box 158 Madison Avenue, New York City.

ASTHMA cured to stay cured. Cause removed. Health restored. Attacks never return. Eat heartily. Sleep soundly all night. No further need of medicines. Over 52,000 Asthma and Hay Fever sufferers treated. Write for

BOOK 25A FREE. **P. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.**

Domestic.

December 21.—The legislature of Louisiana passes resolutions requesting the Senators of that State to vote in favor of ratification of the Panama Canal treaty.

Maryland's Attorney-General prepares a bill providing for the disfranchisement of about 30,000 negroes.

December 22.—President Roosevelt gives assurances that he will not attempt to jump General Wood over other officers to the lieutenant-generalcy of the army, should he be confirmed as major-general.

The brief of Minnesota in its appeal in Northern Securities merger case is filed in the United States Supreme Court; it argues that the Northern Securities Company was formed solely to stifle the railroad competition in Minnesota and other States.

Charles M. Schwab files his answer to the charges against him in the United States Shipbuilding Company receivership litigation.

December 23.—The President appoints Lawrence O. Murray, of Chicago, Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sixty-six persons are killed and nine are injured in a wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio near Connellsville, Pa.

December 25.—Perry S. Heath says that President McKinley predicted that Senator Hanna would be nominated and elected in 1904.

December 26.—President Diaz, of Mexico, decides to order the extradition of Charles Kratz, wanted in St. Louis for bribery.

Twenty-two persons are killed and 29 injured in a head-on collision of passenger-trains near Grand Rapids, Mich.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

December 24.—*Philippines:* Governor Taft sails from Manila for the United States.

CHESS.

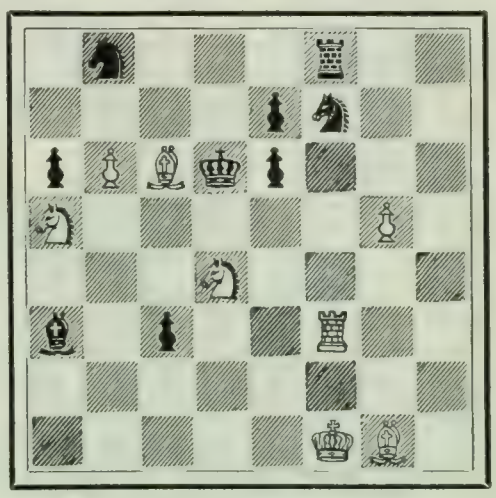
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 892.

By B. G. THOMPSON.

First Prize, *Leisure Hour* Tourney.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

1 S 3 r 2; 4 p s 2; p P B k p 3; S 5 P 1; 3 S 4; b 1 p 2 R 2; 8; 5 K B 1.

White mates in two moves.

Pears'

the soap which began its sale in the 18th century, sold all through the 19th and is selling in the 20th.

Sells all over the world.

"Held precious in the world's esteem."

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

For every growing and grown member of every family.

A refreshing food-drink, more beneficial and delicious than tea or coffee.

Pure, rich milk and extract of malted grain in powder form. Instantly prepared by simply stirring in water.

Our Booklet tells of many other valuable uses. Mailed with sample of Horlick's Malted Milk, free upon request.

At all Druggists.

Ask for HORLICK'S; others are imitations.

Horlick's Food Company, Racine, Wis.

34 Farringdon Road, London, Eng. 25 St. Peter St., Montreal, Canada.

That real Chocolate Flavor

found in so few brands is noticeable in a very marked degree in all goods bearing the label of

Huyler's

"THE COCOA OF QUALITY."

Your Grocer has it.

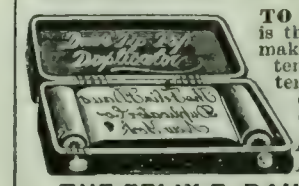
GET YOUR GLASSES AT WHOLESALE

Examine your own eyes without an oculist. Send for our **"OCULARSCOPE,"** the latest invention of the 20th century. **SENT FREE,** with our beautiful illustrated catalogue of spectacles and eyeglasses. **MAIL ORDER ONLY.** Send today.

GRAND RAPIDS WHOLESALE OPTICIANS,

404 Houseman Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?



TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-Top" is the best and simplest device for making **100 copies** from pen-written and **50 copies** from typewritten original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, **without deposit, on ten (10) days' trial**

Price $7.50 less Trade Discount of 33⅓%., or **$5 net**

THE FELIX F. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.

Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City.

Come Here! When in search of health and rest for mind and body. Your physician will agree. Booklet free.

STEUBEN SANITARIUM, Hornellsville, N. Y.

INVESTMENTS
Choice 5% Bonds

GAS SECURITIES ARE OF THE BEST.

Another Reason:

Fully ninety per cent of the customers take advantage of the discount allowed on bills paid before the fifteenth of the month, for the saving is nearly always worth while. So a gas business is virtually conducted on a cash basis, and in addition, as the company is in a position to shut off the gas supply at any time, there are few unpaid bills or delinquencies.

A booklet tells all the reasons—sent if you ask.

A Liberal Bonus of Stock Given Outright With Our Gas Bonds.

EDWARD M. DEANE & COMPANY. BANKERS.

BANK FLOOR, MICHIGAN TRUST BUILDING

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

Rheumatism

Every sufferer from Rheumatism wants to be cured. It is a malady that never cures itself, never wears out and never goes backward. It is a constant risk as well as torture. It bars all comfort, activity and success. Of the many victims who groan under it, almost all have tried vainly to get relief. YOU may be one of those who are even falling into despair. But I tell you now to cheer up and hope once more. I have a perfect cure for Rheumatism in its every form and stage. It is called the Vibro-Absorbent Cure, and will positively banish your pains, relieve your helplessness, restore you to sound health, joy and usefulness. I mean to PROVE ALL THIS to you at MY OWN COST. Write to me and I shall send you a FREE TREATMENT. It will not cost you a cent, and comes by return mail. It is the only thorough and final cure of Rheumatism, and my offer puts the proof in your own hands. Write to-day.

Prof. S. Malcolm Watson
Dept. 48, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

A TURKISH BATH For 3 Cts.

This Cabinet Sent on Trial. Freight or Express Prepaid

Complete with necessary attachments—ready for use. Satisfaction guaranteed by week's free trial before you decide to keep it. Ask for illustrated booklet, sent FREE.

A Physician's Service Free.

A Medicine Chest with twelve reliable remedies prepared by an eminent physician, a specialist of wide experience in bath treatment, accompanies each Cabinet FREE. A month's supply. This outfit alone is worth the price of any Cabinet.

Racine Bath Cabinet Co., 414 Main St., Racine, Wis.
New York City Exhibit, HOUCHIN CO. 48 Warren St. N. Y.

Stimulation without Irritation

Means New Life to the Scalp.

The Evans Vacuum Cap gives the scalp a thorough massage and encourages a free and healthful circulation without rubbing and without the use of drugs or irritants. It will stop hair from falling out and restore a normal growth where live follicles exist. The Cap is used about ten minutes twice a day and its effects are pleasant from the very beginning. We will refund your money in full if results are not satisfactory after a thirty days' use. Call on or address,

EVANS VACUUM CAP CO.,

St. Louis Office, Fullerton Bldg.; New York Office, 1300 Bdwy.

NOTE:—To those who find it convenient to call at our offices we will give a sufficient number of demonstrations free to satisfy them as to the merit of this appliance.

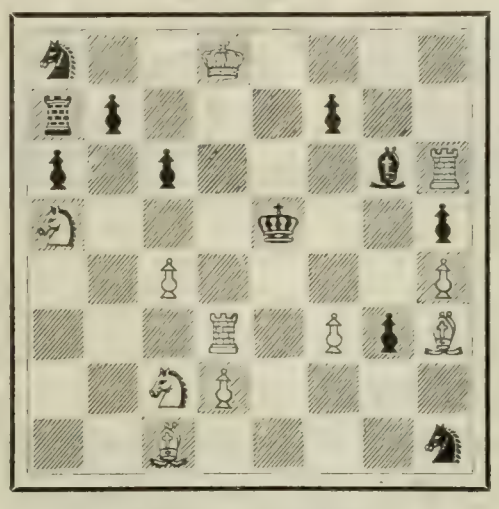
AUTHORS! The N.Y. Bureau of Revision, est'd 1890. Unique in position and success. Revision and criticism of MSS Circular D. Dr. TITUS M. COAN, 705th Ave., N. Y. City.

Problem 893.

By J. C. J. WAINWRIGHT.

Specially composed for *The Times* (London).

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

s 2 K 4; r p 3 p 2; p 1 p 3 b R; S 3 k 2 p; 2 P 4 P; 3 R 1 P p B; 2 S P 4; 2 B 4 s.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 881.

1. Kt x P / K—Q 3	2. R—Q 8 ch / K—B 2	3. Kt (B 8)—K 6, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 4	3. Q—B 3, mate
	2. ..... / K—K 2	3. Q—R 4, mate
1. ..... / K x R	2. Kt x P / K—B 6	3. Kt—R 4, mate
	2. ..... / K—Q 4	3. P—K 4, mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. Q—R sq, mate
1. ..... / P x Kt	2. R—K 6! / Any	3. Q or B, mates

Other variations depend on those given.

No. 886. Key-move: Kt—R 5.

No. 887.

1. K—B 8 / K—Q 3	2. B—B 4 ch / K x P	3. Q—Q 7, mate
1. ..... / K—Q 5	2. Q—Q B 5 ch / K—K 4	3. P—Q 4, mate
1. ..... / K x P	2. Q—Q 7 ch / K—K 4	3. P—Q 4, mate
1. ..... / Kt—K 3 ch	2. Q x Kt ch / K—Q 5	3. Kt—K 2, mate
1. ..... / Kt(R sq)moves	2. Q—K B 5 ch / K x Q	3. P—Q 4, mate
	2. ..... / K—Q 3	3. B—B 4, mate
	2. ..... / K—Q 5	3. Kt—K 2, mate
1. ..... / P—B 4	2. B—Kt 7 ch / K—B 5	3. Q—B sq, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F.

Hot Ashes

endanger life and property if put in open barrels or cans.

Witt's Corrugated Can

is fire-proof and dust-tight. Close-fitting lid, strong, made of corrugated steel, galvanized. Scattering of contents impossible. Lasts a life time. See that "Witt's Can" is stamped on lid. Get **Witt's Corrugated Pail** *for carrying* ashes. Sold by all dealers.

The Witt Cornice Co., Dept. K Cincinnati, O.

Vapo-Cresolene

CURES WHILE YOU SLEEP

Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Coughs, Grip, Hay Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever

Don't fail to use CRESOLENE for the distressing and often fatal affections for which it is recommended. For more than twenty years we have had the most conclusive assurances that there is nothing better. Ask your physician about it.

An interesting descriptive booklet is sent free, which gives the highest testimonials as to its value. **All Druggists.**

VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton Street, New York.

PERFECT HEALTH, IDEAL STRENGTH AND LONG LIFE IS ATTAINED ONLY BY EATING

UNCOOKED FOOD

MASCERATED WHEAT is made without cooking or use of drugs from WHOLE WHEAT blended with FRUIT and NUT.

Nature's Ideal Food. Eaten rightly I will guarantee Mascerated Wheat to restore vigorous health, brighten the eyes, clear the complexion, and bring the weight to normal; a gain in weight of 46 lbs. in a thin person and a loss of 83 lbs. in a fleshy person is vouched for. **Cures Constipation at Once.** Ready to eat. Scrupulously clean; always fresh. Pleasant to taste. Satisfies; strengthens. Price, East Rocky Mountains, 8 lb. double cloth sack, $1.00; West, $1.50, express paid. Full and complete system (Menus, etc.) for living on natural or uncooked food accompany each sack. Write for circulars, testimonials, etc.

BYRON TYLER, MANUFACTURER, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Coolene FOR PERSPIRATION

If you are troubled with perspiration of the arm-pits, neck, forehead, hands or feet, send for free sample and booklet.

COOLENE CO., 167 Griswold Street, Detroit, Mich.

Teach your children to use me—youth's and child's size.

Sold Only in a Yellow Box—for your protection. Curved handle and face to fit the mouth. Bristles in irregular tufts—**cleans between the teeth.** Hole in handle and hook to hold it. This means much to cleanly persons—the only ones who like our brush.

Send for our free booklet, "Tooth Truths."

Adults' 35c. Youths' 25c. Children's 25c. By mail or at dealers'. **FLORENCE MFG. CO., 14 Pine St., Florence, Mass.**

Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; T. Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.

[illegible] and 887: The Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; C. B. E., Youngstown, N. Y.; H. H. and S. B., Corning, Ark.; W. L. MacFadden, Detroit.

886: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; W. R. Coumbe, Mulberry, Fla.; R. O'C., San Francisco; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.; Prof. A. H. Pratt, Schuyler Lake, N. Y.; J. B. Weber, West Seneca, N. Y.; J. M. Wantz, Blanchester, O.; J. E. Vincent, Alfred University, N. Y.; C. W. Shewalter, Washington, D. C.; C. W. Carlisle, Somerville, Mass.; Arata, New York City; Z. G., Detroit; T. G. Conner, Tuskegee, Ala.; H. B. Pierce, Bridgeton, N. J.; R. R. R., San Antonio, Tex.

Comments (881): "Very ingenious"—M. W. H.; "The strength and beauty of this difficult problem almost atones for the imperfect key and duals"—G. D; "Very difficult"—F. S. F.; "Interesting, containing a fine and original mainplay, but somewhat lacking in economy and constructive finish"—F. G.; "A wonderful composition"—O. C. P.; "Can not praise it too highly"—C. N. F.

886: "Pretty"—M. M.; "In point of elegance and beauty it ranks well"—G. D.; "Very fine"—F. S. F.; "Clever"—F. G.; "Decidedly pretty"—W. R. C.; "Easy key"—R. O'C.; "Fine"—E. B. K.; "Elusive"—W. T. St. A.; "One of the best"—A. H. P.

887: "An elegant composition"—M. W. H.; "Very pleasing"—M. M.; "The mates are new and original"—F. S. F.; "As a whole commonplace"—H. G.; "A carnival of clever mates"—A. C. W.; "Most difficult and beautiful"—C. N. F.; "Deep and difficult"—J. G. L.; "The alluring false lights make this a teaser"—J. H. S.

In addition to those reported, E. B. K., and J. B. W. got 884; H. and B., 884 and 885; W. R. C., 885.

Concerning 881, the key-move is not to be condemned by the most advanced purists, for altho it is a "take" it places the piece *en prise*.

Schiffers's Sacrifice.

The following game, played in the recent Tourney in Russia, is full of interest.

Ruy Lopez.

RABINOWITSCH. *White.*	SCHIFFERS. *Black.*	RABINOWITSCH. *White.*	SCHIFFERS. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	17 K x Kt	Q R x Kt
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	18 B—K 3	Kt x P
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	19 Kt—Q 2	Kt x P ch
4 B—R 4	K Kt—K 2 (a)	20 K—K 2	B—Q B 3
5 P—B 3 (b)	P—Q Kt 4	21 B x P	Q R—K sq
6 B—Kt 3	Kt—Kt 3	22 B—K 3	B—R 5 (j)
7 P—Q 4 (c)	B—K 2	23 K—Q sq	R—K 3
8 P x P	Castles (d)	24 K—B 2	B x P
9 B—Q 5	B—Kt 2	25 B x B	R x B
10 P—K R 4 (e)	R—Kt sq	26 R—R sq	Kt—K 6 ch
11 Kt—Kt 5	Q Kt x P	27 K—B sq	B x R
12 Q—R 5 (f)	P—R 3	28 Q x B	R—Q 3
13 Kt x P	B x B (g)	29 Q—R 5 (k)	P—Kt 3
14 Kt x Q	Kt—Q 6 ch	30 Q—R 3	R—B 8 ch (l)
15 K—Q 2 (h)	B x K P	White resigns.	
16 R—K sq (i)	Kt x R		

Notes (abridged) from The Leeds Mercury.

(a) The Cozio Defense. White gains an advantage in position at once by P—Q 4.

(b) 5 P—Q 4, or 5 Q—K 2, is sometimes played.

(c) Kt—Kt 5 looked strong, and Black had no time to prevent it.

(d) If 8.., Kt x P; 9 Kt x Kt, Kt x Kt; 10 Q—Q 5 and White wins a piece.

(e) Black is uncomfortable—the result of his moving his Knight as he did on the fourth move. Black can not take this R P with Knight or Bishop, for, after the exchange White would play Q—R 5, with a fine game.

(f) White has begun a very pretty attack, that will tax the veteran's skill to overcome; but White is too undeveloped to carry it out successfully.

(g) Exceedingly clever and pretty here.

(h) White suffers from his undeveloped position. He can not well go to Bishop's square, because of Black's K R.

(i) What a pretty position! An amateur's move would probably have been 16 P—B 3; if so, then 16.., K Kt—B 5; 17 Q—Kt 4 (Black's pieces seem to guard the whole board), B—K B 4; 18 Q—Kt 3, Q R x Kt; and White still has left but small power, Black being everywhere.

(j) White is in great danger, as Black threatens to win the Q by Kt—B 5 ch. Also, Black threatens R x B P ch.

(k) Hoping for a Draw, from Black's incautious capture of the Knight. But it was not to be.

(l) Thanks, M. Schiffers!

THE Keeley Cure

Alcohol, Opium, Tobacco Using

Produce each a disease having definite pathology. The disease yields easily to the Treatment as administered at the following Keeley Institutes:

P. D. ARMOUR

Head of the great Armour Packing Company, Chicago, Ill. (in a personal letter to Dr. Keeley), said:

I have sent about two hundred of my employees, from butchers to foremen, and all have been permanently cured. I do not think there is any one thing, or any one man, who ever did the good to humanity that you are doing with your cure.

A Friend's Opportunity

THOUSANDS of men have been saved from business ruin and a drunkard's grave and their families from misery and poverty by the timely suggestion of a friend. It is unnecessary to depict the sufferings that are being caused by intemperance. There is no one but who would appreciate reading Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage's lecture on the evils of intemperance. Probably it is the grandest portrayal of the curse of liquor that the world has received. If you are interested at all, or know of any one who is in the clutches of the liquor habit, we would be glad to send you a copy of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage's lecture, together with other printed matter, which will clearly demonstrate to you that the indulgence in liquor is a disease and that we have cured thousands and thousands. Please fill out and mail coupon below. We will forward you by mail—plain envelope, sealed—the matter spoken of above, which we believe must be of interest.

Cut Out and Mail to Institute Nearest to You

I would be interested in receiving copy of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage's lecture and other printed matter.

Name .....

Town .....

State .....

Hundreds of well-known people have indorsed and recommended the Keeley treatment.

Among them the following:

General NEAL DOW
Col. C. H. TAYLOR
Judge-Advocate-Gen. GROESBECK
Dr. PARKHURST
Rev. Canon FLEMING
FRANCES E. WILLARD
Hon. LUTHER LAFLIN MILLS
Ex-Gov. HASTINGS
Rev. Dr. GEO. C. LORIMER
Rev. T. DEWITT TALMAGE
JOHN V. FARWELL
Dr. EDWARD MCGLYNN
Rear-Admiral WALKER
Ex-Gov. CLAUDE MATTHEWS
Ex-Gov. JOHN P. ALTGELD
Rt. Rev. JOHN SHANLEY
Gen. JAMES W. FORSYTH, U.S.A.

ALWAYS ADDRESS THE INSTITUTE NEAREST TO YOU.

Birmingham, Ala.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Los Angeles, Cal.
San Francisco, Cal. 1170 Market St.
West Haven, Conn.
Washington, D. C., 211 N. Capitol St.
Augusta, Ga.
Dwight, Ill.
Charlestown, Ind.
Marion, Ind.
Des Moines, Iowa.
Crab Orchard, Ky.
New Orleans, La., 1628-38 Felicity St.
Portland, Me.
Lexington, Mass.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
St. Louis, Mo. 2803 Locust St.
Boulder Hot Sp'ngs, Boulder, Mont.
Fargo, No. Dak.
No. Conway, N. H.
Omaha, Neb., 724 South 19th St.
Buffalo, N. Y.
White Plains, N. Y.
Columbus, Ohio. Cor. 3d & Denniston Ave's.
Portland, Ore.
Harrisburg, Pa.
Philadelphia, Pa. 812 N. Broad St.
Providence, R. I.
Pittsburg, Pa., 4246 Fifth Ave.
Columbia, S. C.
Dallas, Texas, Bellevue Place.
Richmond, Va.
Seattle, Wash.
Huntington, W. Va.
Waukesha, Wis.
Toronto, Ont.
Winnipeg, Man.
London, Eng.
Cape Town, S. A.

Details of treatment, and proofs of its success, sent free on application to any of the above-named institutes.

"Non-Heredity of Inebriety," by Dr. Leslie E. Keeley, mailed on application.

LESLIE E. KEELEY, M.D., LL.D.

LE PAGE'S PHOTO PASTE
IN JARS AND TUBES
Dries quickly—never discolors the print. Very strong—corners will not curl up. Invaluable for photo or general use. Largest bottle now on the market for 5 cents. In bulk for large users, carton work, etc.
Russia Cement Co. Gloucester, Mass. Mfrs. of
LE PAGE'S GLUE STRONGEST IN THE WORLD

INVENTIONS
patented and sale undertaken if patent is obtained by us. 20 years experience. Send for booklet.
Patent Development Co. of America,
180 Broadway, New York City.

FOR GOUT & RHEUMATISM
Use the Great English Remedy
BLAIR'S PILLS
Safe, Sure, Effective. 50c. & $1.
DRUGGISTS, or 224 William St., N. Y.

Twentieth Century Knighthood

The various qualities of ancient knighthood are applied to modern conditions with frequent anecdote and illustration. By LOUIS ALBERT BANKS, D.D. 12mo, cloth, 75 cents.

"All the attributes of knighthood are discussed by him in the light of to-day."—*Mail and Express*, New York.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVIII., No. 2 New York, January 9, 1904 Whole Number, 716

Published Weekly by
Funk & Wagnalls Company.
30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given**.

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

LITERARY DIGEST INDEX.

The Index of Vol. XXVII. of The Literary Digest will be ready about January 15, and will be mailed free to subscribers who have previously made application. Other subscribers who wish to be supplied regularly with future indexes will please send request accordingly.

Publishers of The Literary Digest.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE CHICAGO THEATER DISASTER.

ALMOST every civilized nation, by personal messages from its ruler and public men, or through the press, has in the last few days expressed its sympathy with our great city of the West, whose holiday season was turned into tragedy in a frightful half-hour on Wednesday afternoon of last week. Indeed, it was within ten minutes, according to some newspaper reports, that the gathering in the Iroquois Theater, composed almost entirely of women and little children, was changed from holiday merriment to a scene of panic, horror, and destruction. History is searched almost in vain by the writers of the press for a more appalling theater disaster. The Ring Theater fire in Vienna, in 1881, resulted, according to one authority, in the loss of 447 lives; according to another, in the loss of 570. The New York *Times* says of the Vienna fire: "The early reports said that the loss of life had been 700 persons. The list was afterward swelled to 1,300 missing, but again reduced later to about 580 dead and 917 unaccounted for." In the number of known dead, therefore, the Chicago disaster, with 587 victims, is as appalling as any calamity of the kind ever known. The Brooklyn Theater fire in 1876 took 295 lives, the Charity Bazazr fire in Paris in 1897 took 131, and the great Chicago fire of 1871 took 200.

The most searching attention of the press is turned upon the construction of the ill-fated Chicago playhouse, and upon other theaters throughout the country. The Iroquois Theater, completed only a month before the fire, "was considered," says the Chicago *Evening Post*, "to be one of the safest in the country." The architect who designed and superintended the construction of it says in an interview that he "read every theater disaster in history to avoid errors in this identical situation," and considered the Iroquois one of the safest he ever planned. The managers, we are told, were so confident that it was fireproof that they took out only $10,000 fire insurance on it. Yet an electric light, considered the safest kind of stage light, started the fire, the hand fire-grenades seemed ineffective, the asbestos curtain refused to work, the lights in the auditorium went out, many of the exit doors could not be opened, and some of the fire-escape landings are said to have lacked stairs or ladders, so that all the safeguards seemed to conspire in a fatal failure at the critical moment. A special despatch to the New York *Herald* sums up the causes of the disaster as follows:

"Careful investigation into the Iroquois fire horror disclosed three predominant causes for the holocaust. It was the consensus of opinion of experts who made an investigation along the same lines that there could be no doubt as to the correctness of the conclusions. They follow:

"1. The sudden shutting-off of all lights within the structure at a time when people were endeavoring to leave their seats. The darkness caused people to stumble up or down steps; those behind piled on top, and all were suffocated and killed.

"2. The unfortunate spreading of the fire on the stage and its unlooked-for communication into the auditorium, caused for the most part by an asbestos (so-called) curtain that did not work and which, if it had dropped and had been thoroughly fireproof, would have cut off the fiery tempest and held it within the stage space.

"3. The unquestioned failure of doors leading out of the theater to the fire-escapes and to landings to work when the people made the effort. The doors do not lock with bolts, but are held by levers, which are inclined to stick. The levers were ice-coated and not in running order when the crowd attempted to open them to get to the steel stairway.

"It was admitted that there undoubtedly were minor reasons which contributed their share in bringing up the percentage of dead. Among these were the large number of women and children who actually refused to leave the theater when they saw death lurking near—this because of fright affecting the nerves and muscles. Also the apparent desire of the theater employees to hold the crowd in check, the wish being kindly, and the shutting instead of the opening of exits.

"Also, the sad mischances that caused hundreds to drop to the floor before their strength had fully failed, and the piling up in the aisles, making it necessary for a few men to try to carry out women and children who really had the strength to get out if a misstep here and there had not failed them. Once down, once below the panicky horde, and all hope for the fallen was virtually gone.

"No circumstances which changed the first sane opinions regarding the origin of the fire developed. Plainly, the sparks from electric wires leading to or connected with the so-called calcium hanging and being operated from the upper left-hand corner of the stage ignited bits of drop scenery and curtains. In two minutes the whole system of seemingly innumerable 'drops' and side settings was ablaze. The actors rushed from the stage, the side stage exits were opened, a torrent of cold air came in, the blaze was increased to the point of fury, there was an explosion, the glass in the ventilating-apparatus at the peak of the stage structure broke, there was a new rush of air, and then the horrible, angry outward sweep of flame, sparks and choking smoke."

After the Iroquois fire Mayor Harrison found, upon investigation, that every theater in the city lacked one or more of the safeguards required by law, and he ordered them closed until the law was complied with. In New York the theater managers assure the reporters that "none of the mishaps which made the Chicago horror possible could happen in this city"; but Mr. Sturgis, the retiring Fire Commissioner, declares that "the same thing could happen in New York, and it is only a question of time when it will happen." "To say that a similar catastrophe is impossible in the

theaters of this city," says a prominent New York theatrical architect, "is to say a very evident untruth."

It is perfectly possible to build a fireproof playhouse, says the New York *Evening Post*, and that "is the damning fact which proves beyond dispute the existence of criminal negligence in every case of fire in a place of public amusement." It continues:

"There is no difficulty whatever in building a theater of absolutely incombustible material. There is no reason why anything but iron, steel, brick, stone, or concrete should be used in the construction of a theater, except for the stage, where wood, of course, must be employed; and wood can easily be made as impervious to flame as brick or cement itself. It is just as easy to make everything else in the theater—the scenery, the ropes, the costumes, and whatever furnishings may be required for the seats or for decorative purposes—capable of resisting fire. In other words, it is only deliberate and wicked recklessness which permits the existence in any theater of a single article that will burn at a flash.

"Moreover, in these days of electricity and steam there is absolutely no excuse, except the contemptible one of cost, for the presence of fire in any shape within the precincts of a theater. All the furnaces for heating, all the dynamos for the provision of light and power, can be placed in their own fireproof structures entirely independent of and disconnected from the theater proper. And all these facts are known and long have been known by every architect, by every builder, by every theatrical manager, and it might almost be added by every actor and actress of any account in the country. At least twenty-five years ago experiments were made at Wallack's Theater upon scenery, painted in distemper, and treated with tungstate of soda. A woodland scene was placed in the center of the stage, and a gas flame, ten or fifteen feet in length, proceeding from the nozzle of an ordinary hose, was directed against it. The scenery gradually became red-hot where the flame touched it, but only at that point. Presently the red-hot part crumbled away and the flame passed through the hole to the other side without doing any further harm. The scenery did not catch fire at all, in the ordinary sense of the word, the damage being confined simply to the spot to which the fierce flame was applied. At the same time it was demonstrated that cloth, wood, and linen could be rendered equally slow-burning by a similar process. Another important point to be remembered in connection with these experiments is that the cost of the necessary chemicals, of which there are several varieties, is insignificant. There is not the shadow of a shade of an excuse for the men who neglect, or for the authorities who do not insist upon, this precaution.

"These experiments were the outcome of the excitement which followed the terrible fire in Brooklyn Theater in which hundreds lost their lives. They were fully reported in the public press, were discussed in theatrical and scientific papers, and in the Legislature, and no influential person connected with the stage could have been ignorant of them; and yet after a lapse of nearly a quarter of a century theatrical managers, with the consent of the public authorities, are putting all kinds of fuel into their new fireproof theaters as complacently as a man throws coals into his furnace, and then affecting amazement and horror when the stuff catches fire. One would have thought that sensible men would have learned before this that fireproof structures filled with combustibles are not fireproof at all. So far as this Chicago horror is concerned, it matters very little in what way the spark was applied. The one point from which public attention must not be diverted is the fact that it had combustible matter to feed on. Managers will put such matter into theaters so long as the law permits them to do so with impunity. They are not men of murderous intention, yet in their recklessness or ignorance they may be almost as dangerous as an insane person with homicidal proclivities. But all the responsibility does not rest upon them. The public can defend itself, if it chooses, through the legislatures. If it can not be roused on such an occasion as this to demand the enactment and enforcement of penal laws compelling the proper chemical treatment of all stage trappings, it must take the consequences."

The New York *Evening Journal* proposes another remedy:

"Make it a penal offense for any man to insure a theater against fire. Fire insurance makes all secure and safe—from the point of view of the owner. If the lights behind the scenes cause unnecessary fires, the insurance company will pay. If the nature of the scenery, covered with oily paint and made of flimsy rope, offers a bonfire for any spark—the insurance will fix that. If carelessness allows the asbestos curtain to get out of order and the building burns with five hundred human bodies—the insurance will fix that. Forbid by law fire insurance on theaters. Then you will see the owners and all concerned make it their personal business to keep the theaters from burning down. Let the fire loss fall on those who can prevent the fire—if they will take the trouble. Forbid fire insurance on theaters, and the asbestos curtain will be tested regularly. Forbid fire insurance on theaters, and all the safety appliances will be kept in working order. Loss of money to owners, do you say? Yes, but not unless the theater burns up. And if the theater burns, with its crowd of women and children, does one individual's little financial loss make so much difference in the grand total? If that loss of money should prevent two or three such fires, would the price be too great? No man should be insured against risk when his carelessness may mean death to thousands."

PAYING DAMAGES TO COLOMBIA.

GENERAL REYES'S request that we pay damages to Colombia for the loss of Panama is not seriously opposed by most of the papers that comment on it, but his suggestion that the amount be decided by The Hague court is criticized as being out of harmony with the Monroe Doctrine. The request for damages is an alternative request. The general asks first that we restore Panama to Colombia, or permit Colombia to reconquer it; but these requests are regarded as having been put into the note more as matters of wish than of expectation, so that what appears as an alternative is treated as the main proposition. While the question of damages from this country to Colombia remains undecided, Colombia is confronted by a proposition from Panama to assume its share of Colombia's external debt if Colombia will recognize the new republic. This proposition is made through Sir H. Mortimer Durand, British ambassador to the United States, by M. Bunau-Varilla, Panama's minister at Washington. The external debt of Colombia is reckoned at about $15,000,000, and Panama's share of it, according to population, would be about $1,000,000.

The Baltimore *Herald* advises Colombia to accept Panama's million-dollar offer. It remarks:

"Mr. Bunau-Varilla's announcement that Panama is willing to assume a proportion of the Colombian debt based upon population statistics—one-sixteenth—will probably be regarded by Colombia as altogether inadequate to compensate her for her losses, but this division of the debt is all that the Bogota Government can expect. Panama's obligation to share any part of the debt is disputed, but the offer to assume a proportionate share is a stroke of good policy.

"Had Bogota statesmen in the past not pursued the policy of exploiting the Panama department for their own profit and of exacting contributions in robber-baron style, a sixteenth would appear to be an inequitable share of the debt, in view of the value of public property in possession of Panama. But Panama property was not used in the past for Panama's interest, and the isthmians reaped very little advantage in return for their revenue-producing capacities. Therefore it is idle for the Colombians at the present time to seek a larger solatium. If they are wise they will accept the sixteenth in the nature of a windfall."

The Philadelphia *Press* thinks that the United States should also be "generous" to Colombia. To quote:

"The United States will be glad to see Panama pay Colombia at least $1,000,000. But should our policy in the matter end there? Would it not be wise for this great republic to assure in one way or another more liberal recompense? Under the strict application of the international code Colombia has no just claims on the United States. Panama made a successful revolution and we recognized the new Government. We were justified in doing so under the practise of nations, and doubly justified in view of our immediate interest. Colombia had contemptuously spurned the treaty her own Government had negotiated with us and had absolved us from any obligation. What we have to consider is not what we owe Colombia, for we owe her nothing, but what we owe to our own honor and greatness as a nation.

"Thus considered, can we afford to fail in generous action? We

paid consolation money to Spain. We insisted on the reduction of the indemnity from China. We have gaged our action not by the merits of the other party but by our own sense of liberality and of moral standing before the world. Will it not be wise to treat Colombia, tho without just rights, in the same spirit? Shall we not thus strengthen our position with the republics of South America? Shall we not increase the respect of the world? We have no step to recall, but shall we not act a great part in dealing with our foolish and feeble neighbor?"

The Chicago *Record-Herald*, however, would reject the Reyes requests *in toto*. It says of the request for damages:

"Acceptance of the third proposition would mean an acknowledgment on the part of our Government that it was the cause of the rebellion and the loss which Colombia is alleged to have sustained by it. It would also carry recognition of the absurd contention that Colombia owned the Isthmus of Panama, when, as a matter of fact, it held only the always questionable right to govern Panama, a right that, as events proved, did not rest upon the willing assent of the Panama people.

"Any disposition on the part of our Government, indeed, seriously to consider these propositions would involve a condemnation of its own course in the Panama affair. Colombia's opportunity to promote and profit immediately by the greatest commercial and engineering project of modern times has passed beyond recall."

The New York *Evening Post* thinks that the Administration "could not think of refusing" to let our case go before The Hague court; and the New York *Times* says similarly:

"If the Government at Washington consents to any adjustment with Colombia, it will probably be on a basis of a money payment, the amount to be determined either by mutual agreement or by a recourse to The Hague tribunal. It is a judicial question, a question of what the treaty means. Shall we set up our interpretation of the treaty as infallible, and insist that our acts are beyond review? Will the Administration take the grave responsibility of informing Colombia that however great her loss and her sufferings she must bear them, that we will pay her no money? That would mean the breaking off of diplomatic and friendly relations; it would mean that we should have for years upon the borders of the new republic whose independence we are about to guarantee a resentful and hostile people. That would be unwise, improvident, impolitic. Does President Roosevelt really intend in this transaction to repudiate 'the principles of justice and right upon which repose the security of states and the welfare of peoples'?"

The New York *Sun*, however, recalls that when our representatives signed The Hague convention, it was expressly stipulated that nothing in the treaty should "be so construed as to require the relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions." *The Sun* adds:

"That means the Monroe Doctrine. The interpretation of the treaty of 1846, with our guarantee of the independence of the isthmian territory against European aggression, involves the very core and kernel of the Monroe Doctrine.

"It is a purely American question, expressly excepted by us at The Hague from the class of questions of fact or treaty interpretation which we were willing to submit to the international tribunal for decision.

"It is quite proper, therefore, to answer that the interpretation of the treaty of 1846 with New Granada, and our duty, conduct, and responsibilities under that treaty, are no more fit subjects for judicial consideration and review at The Hague than is the Monroe Doctrine itself, God bless it!"

RECENT RAILROAD WRECKS.

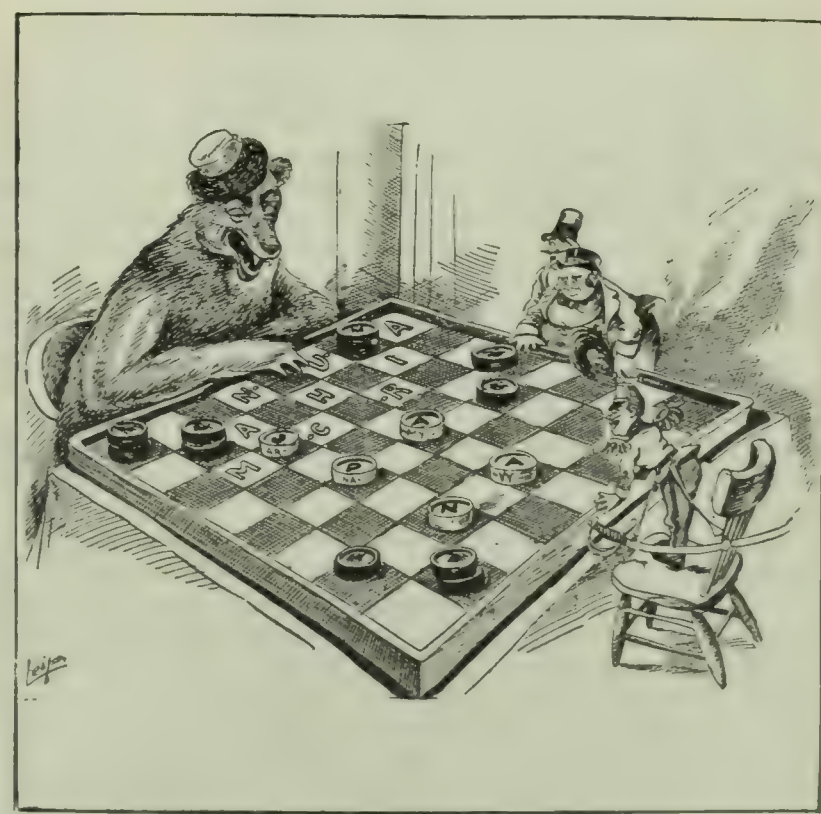
THE loss of a hundred lives in three railroad wrecks in one week has aroused a renewed demand that American railroads be run with more regard for the lives of the passengers. On December 21 ten persons were killed and thirty injured in a disaster in Kansas caused by an open switch; on the 23d sixty-five were killed and many injured in the wreck at Connellsville, Pa., where a fast express ran into some timbers dropped on the track from a freight-train; and on the 26th twenty-two persons were killed and thirty injured, some fatally, in a collision near Grand Rapids, Mich., a blizzard extinguishing the red light intended to warn one of the trains. Nor do these disasters stand alone. The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, made public the week before, shows that in the year ending June 30 last there were 5,219 railway collisions of all kinds (about 14 a day) in the United States, in which 321 passengers and 3,233 employees were killed, and nearly 46,000 (mostly employees) injured. The commission remarks that this record is a disgrace to the American people.

The Washington *Times* indorses this opinion, and adds:

"It is even more than that; it is an indictment of American railroad corporations for wholesale murder, and of Congress for complicity in the slaughter through criminal negligence.

"Railway collisions are preventable, as every railroad manager well knows. There are no railway collisions in England, because

IF THEY FIGHT, WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO CHINA?
—Carter in the Minneapolis *Times*.



JAPAN—"Do you ever intend to move?"
RUSSIA—"I was just thinking what would happen to you if I did."
—Leip in the Detroit *News*.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA IN CARTOON.

the law compels the use of an efficient block system. It is as practicable to enforce such a law in the United States as in Great Britain, but it is not easy to pass such a law while the railroad corporations are permitted by the people to fill the Senate, the House, and the lobby at Washington with their attorneys and agents.

"The disgrace to the American people lies in their careless toleration of the political activity of corporations deriving the right to exist from the public and enjoying special privileges, presumed to be granted in consideration of service rendered to the public. It is a reproach to the nation that, instead of governing its corporate creatures, it tolerates their meddling with government in any particular."

Nor is the conservative New York *Evening Post* less severe. It says:

"The directors of the railroads in this country are running them to make money. The president of a railroad never, for one instant, allows his general manager to lose sight of the fact that this is the one aim and object of his superiors. While every technical railroad man in this country is willing to acknowledge privately that our roads are run in criminal disregard of the safety of the public, there is not one brave enough to come forward and put the blame for such a condition of affairs where it belongs. If he did, he would not be able to get work as a conductor on a horse-car.

"The only hope of relief lies in the Interstate Commerce Commission, a body which up to the present time has not shown any striking zeal to go to the bottom of the trouble. So long as it is willing to confine itself to drawing up annual reports giving a list of the persons killed on railroads in this country, without taking any active steps to put a stop to the slaughter, our railroads will continue to hold the record throughout the world of killing and wounding more persons than those of France, Germany, and England combined."

The commission makes public the fact that only about one-seventh of the railway mileage of the country is worked with block signals, and suggests that Congress compel the roads to equip their systems with this device within a reasonable time. The newspapers indorse this suggestion, but most of them would also like to see the roads compelled to build more substantial cars. *The Locomotive Firemen's Magazine* recently published a picture of the wreck at Indianapolis last fall, in which the Perdue students were killed, showing the passenger-coaches smashed to kindlings, while a steel coal-car which bore the brunt of the collision looked as good as new. Coal is often carried more safely than passengers.

Says the Washington *Post:*

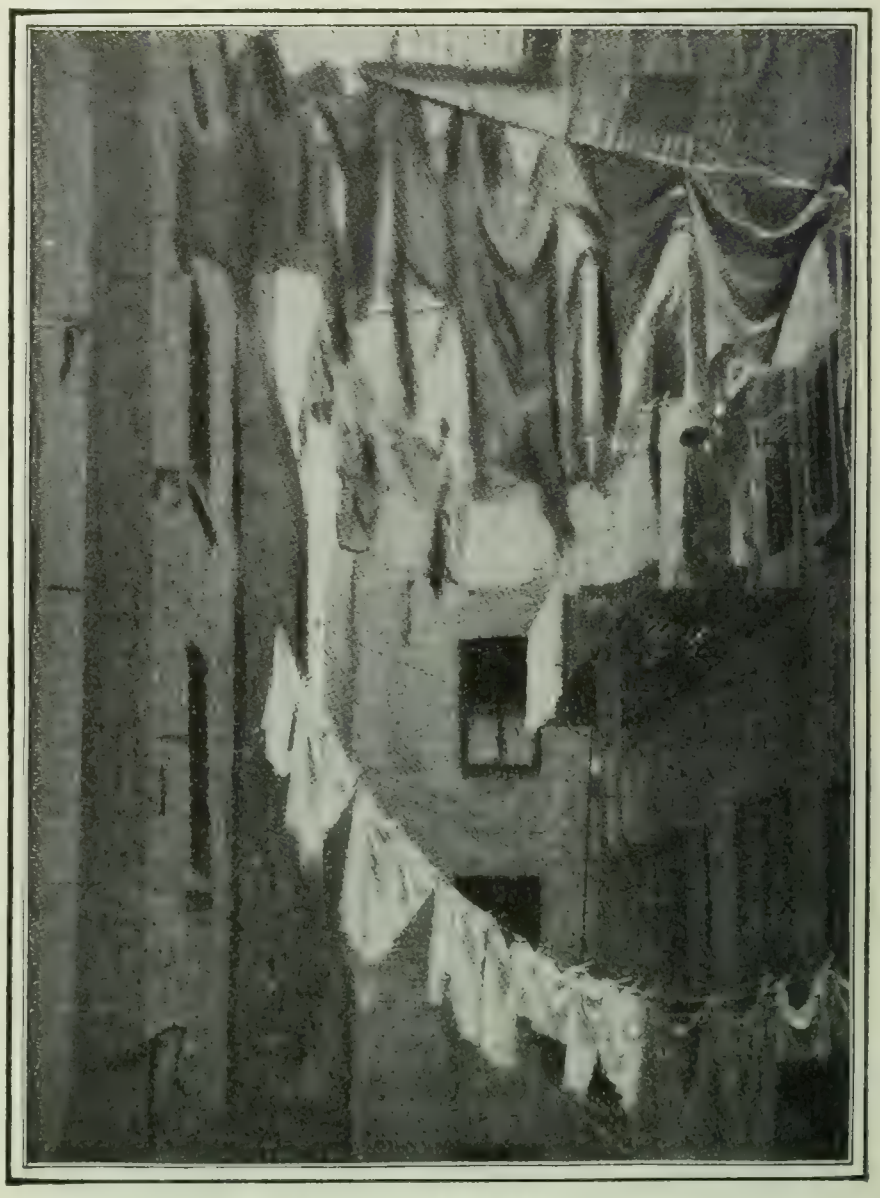
"The railway mail-clerks are asking for the enactment of a law by Congress requiring railroad companies to construct their railway mail-cars of steel, to make them as strong and substantial as are the Pullman sleepers now used. Statistics cited by the railway mail-clerks show that the mail-coaches—and the same is true of most of the day-coaches—are built much lighter than the sleepers. The result is that in case of a collision or wreck the heavy engine, with its tender at one end of the train and the heavy sleepers at the other, stand the shock of the collision, while the mail-cars and the coaches of light construction are crushed like egg-shells between these great weights. The records show that passengers in sleepers are rarely killed in railway collisions or ordinary wrecks. The sleepers, as a matter of fact, are seldom thrown from the tracks.

"The postal clerks ask that the mail-cars be constructed more substantially. They admit this would increase the weight of the trains and might cause a readjustment of schedules or a reduction of the size of the trains, but they feel naturally that the lives of the hundreds of postal clerks who are killed each year are worth the cost of the proposed change. The arguments presented apply with even more force to the need of better construction of the regular coaches on passenger trains. The sleeper traffic is but a small per cent. of the business of the railways. It would seem that the persons who travel in the common coaches should be entitled to every precaution for their safety. This is one of the problems of railroading in which the question of cost should not be allowed to enter."

WHAT THE NEW TENEMENT-HOUSE LAW HAS DONE FOR NEW YORK.

"NEW YORK ought to be abolished!" exclaimed a commission from Buffalo a short time ago, after an exploring trip through the New York slums. Well, it appears from a new book by the retiring Tenement-House Commissioner and his chief assistant, Mr. Lawrence Veiller, that the blackest features of the slum are being abolished. And it is under the workings of the new tenement-house act that this eradication is going on. "The whole sanitary condition of the city," we are told, has been "raised to a higher standard" since the new order began, and "the results of this work are clearly reflected in the reduced death-rate," which was 20 in the thousand in 1901, 18.77 in 1902, and 18.11 in 1903, the lowest on record for New York City.

Builders and landlords like the workings of the law as well as the tenants do. *The Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* said editorially three or four weeks ago: "Builders and property-owners have become reconciled to the higher standard. The former have found that new-law tenements rent quickly and can be built at a profit; the latter find they can make the necessary changes in old tenements, not only without loss, but with an actual benefit to their pockets." "One firm of shrewd East Side real-estate operators," say the authors of the new book, "finding that



A TYPICAL BACK YARD.

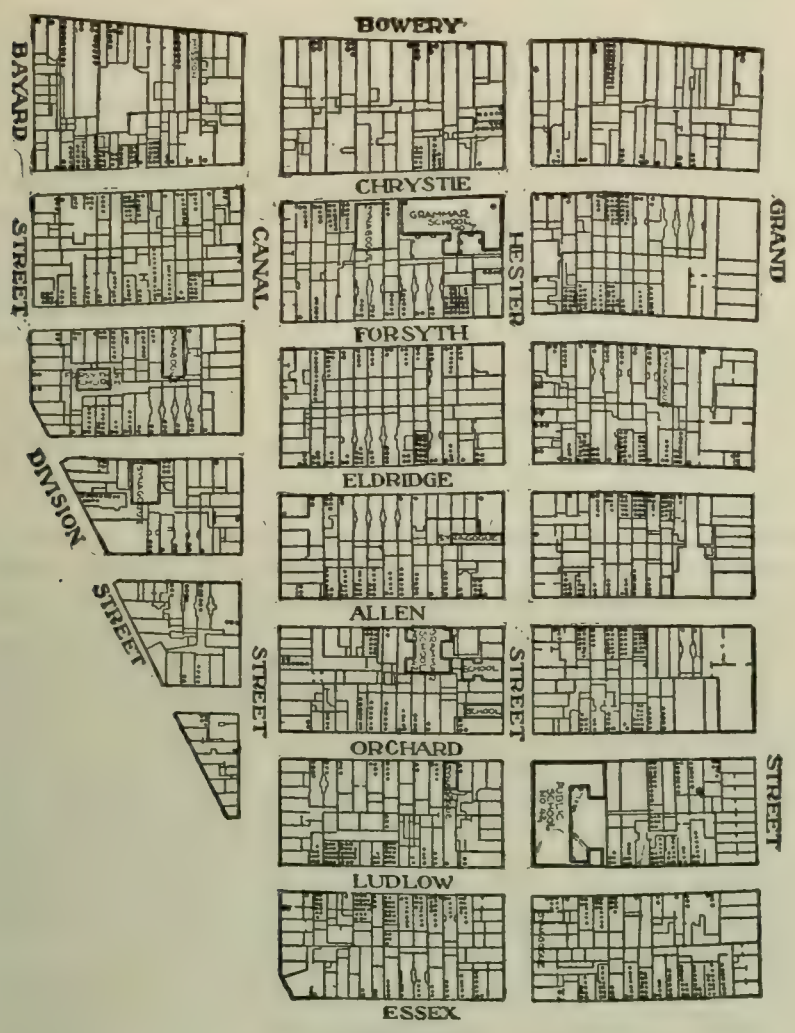
these improvements pay, is now making a practise of buying up these old houses, improving them as required by law, and then selling them at a profit, in some instances as high as $5,000." The magnitude of the problem may be suggested by the fact that "there are over 350,000 dark interior rooms in the tenement-houses of New York." The number of tenement-houses is reckoned at 82,652, and the number of people living in them at 2,372,079. Commissioner De Forest and his assistant say of the results of the new law:

"The discredited and horrible 'dumbbell' tenement, the pre-

vailing type of house built in New York from 1879 until 1901, is now a thing of the past. At one stroke it was wiped out of existence as a type of future multiple dwelling.

"In its place is the new-law tenement, with large courts, providing adequate light and ventilation for every room in the building.

"What this one change means to the future social and sanitary welfare of the city can not be overstated. No longer can new buildings be erected with two-thirds of the rooms dark, with narrow air-shafts spreading contagion and disease throughout the community, with the windows of one house looking directly into the windows of a house opposite, twenty-eight inches away, destroying privacy and frequently subjecting children to sights and sounds of a debasing influence.



POVERTY MAP.

From the Tenement-House Exhibition. Prepared by Lawrence Veiller. Each dot represents five families who have applied for charity in five years, either to the Charity Organization Society or to the United Hebrew Charities.

"Instead, sanitary, comfortable, and decent houses are being rapidly built all over the city. In these every room is light. The great improvement in ventilation was vividly impressed upon a recent observer, who noticed with amazement all the window shades blowing out of the front windows of a row of these houses, so great was the circulation of air in the rooms. To any one familiar with the heavy, fetid air which prevailed in the old houses, the contrast is striking. Instead of windows opening in close proximity to windows of adjoining houses, no window now opens within twelve feet of a window opposite, and generally they are twenty-five feet apart.

"The air-shaft is no more. It should have gone years ago. In fact, it never should have existed. Thus has been removed from future buildings one of the most potent sources of danger in case of fire, as well as a prolific source of disease. Narrow and confined as it was, it acted in such cases as a flue, conveying the flames and smoke throughout the building.

"Overcrowding has been materially checked and the population more widely distributed. Where before twenty-six families lived on a plot of ground 25 feet wide and 100 feet deep, there are now but twenty-two families, and in many cases not more than sixteen. This result has been accomplished by reducing the height of the prevailing type of new tenement-house from seven stories to six stories, and by not permitting so great a portion of the lot to be built upon. . . . . .

"The dark halls, with all their moral and sanitary evils, can no longer be reproduced. In their place are light halls, having windows at each floor opening upon large courts.

"Greater fire protection has been afforded to the community in the new houses. The cellars of such houses, where one-fourth of all fires start, are completely shut off by a fireproof floor from the rest of the building, and the public halls and stairs are completely and entirely fireproof.

R. W. DE FOREST,

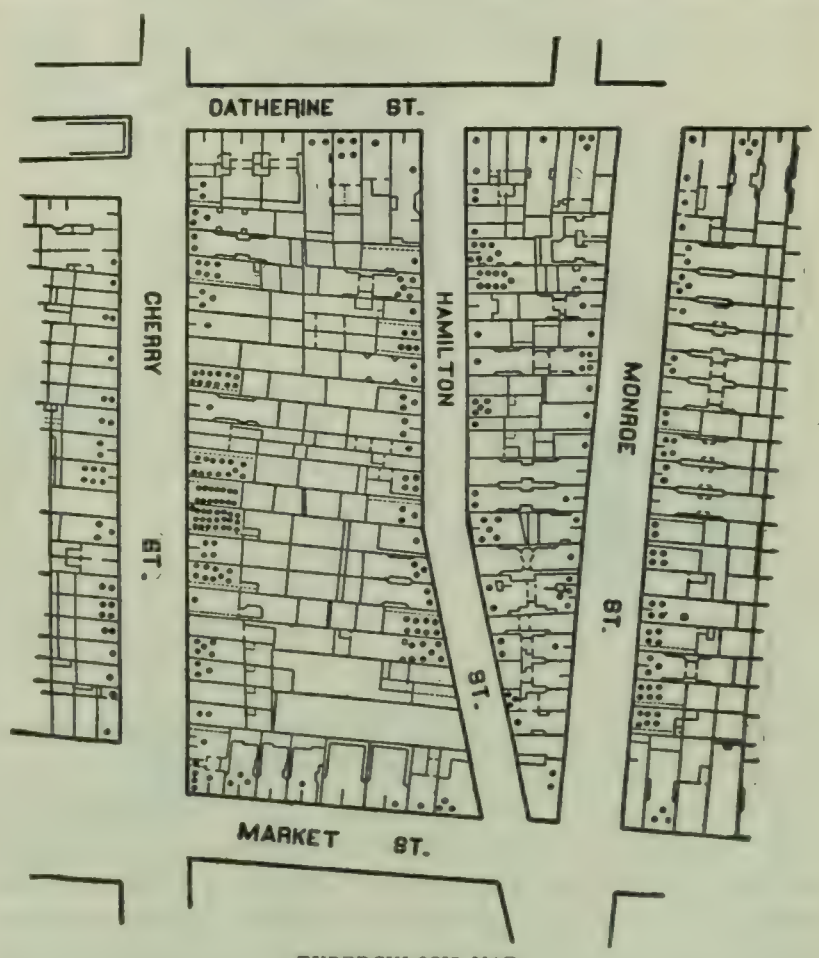
Retiring Tenement-House Commissioner of New York City.

"Probably no better contrast between the old and the new could be afforded than by the difference in the kind of fire-escapes required. Instead of light vertical ladders connecting the fire-escape balconies, which in case of fire would not be used by women, children, or aged persons, there are now substantial stairs.

"The extent to which the tenement-house problem in New York is thus being solved by 'providing proper types of new tenement-houses for the future, through adequate restrictive legislation, and by forbidding the erection of any others,' is best appreciated when it is borne in mind that during the year 1902 543 new tenement-houses were built, at an estimated cost of over $20,000,000, and during the first half of 1903 plans were filed for a still larger number, 699, at an estimated cost of $20,837,270.

"The new-law houses have been an unqualified success. Builders and owners who were at first bitterly opposed to the law are now outspoken in its approval, and many of them state that the new houses are more remunerative than the old ones. The demand for the new accommodations on the part of the tenants has been overwhelming. Not only have the apartments been rented in many cases before the buildings have been completed, but in some instances the apartments have been rented from the plans before the buildings were even started. Such a thing has never before been known to occur in the tenement districts.

"On the lower East Side, where the new houses have been built in greatest number, it is a Sunday diversion of the people to take



TUBERCULOSIS MAP.

Each dot represents one case of tuberculosis reported to the Board of Health in five years. Only half the cases are generally reported.

their families and friends to see them, and to wonder at and admire the light rooms, the bath-tubs, and the other improvements. The rents in the new buildings are slightly higher than the rents in houses recently erected under the old law in similar neighborhoods, and rightly so, because they give better accommodations. Moreover, there is a general rise in rents throughout the city which has no relation to the new tenement law or to the new-law house. It is due to a variety of causes, among which may be noted the general increase of prices and cost of living, and the displacement of large numbers of the population by the destruction of many houses for extensive public improvements. The approach for the Delancey-Street bridge on the lower East Side alone displaced 10,000 people. It is, of course, obvious that until the supply of new-law houses in certain neighborhoods equals the demand, rents will tend to rise. It would be a sorrowful comment on the intelligence of the working people if they were not willing to pay a little more for vastly improved living accommodations."

DEMOCRATIC SEARCH FOR A CANDIDATE.

THE chaplain of a political convention that seemed to be unable to make up its mind on any program or candidate, according to a well-known story, not finding any petition in the prayer-book composed for just such an occasion, read the prayer "for those at sea." Expressions of opinion from all parts of the country seem to indicate a somewhat similar state of mind in the Democratic party. A careful inquiry made by the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) among the party leaders in every State and among the Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress discloses half a dozen prominent candidates for the Presidential nomination, and a dozen more who are in the second or third rank of "possibilities." The Republican papers prefer to see in this situation the quandary of the donkey which hesitated between two bales of hay until he starved; but the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) thinks the party is to be congratulated on its plenitude of presidential

BRYAN "Say, Joey, I don't want to discourage you, but that doesn't count, I know." Westerman in *The Ohio State Journal.*

possibilities. "From being a listless and leaderless party," it says, "they have become an alert organization, with an actual embarrassment of leaders." "There is nothing of the forlorn-hope air," it adds, "in the alacrity with which candidates are coming forward in different parts of the country." Gorman, Parker, Cockrell, Hearst, Gray, Garvin, Bailey, and McClellan, in the order named, are favored by the Democratic Senators and Representatives who are willing to express a choice; while the sentiment of prominent Democrats throughout the country, as gathered by the New York *Times*, is summarized as follows:

"The men who are regarded generally as those who will be the leading candidates are Senator Gorman of Maryland, Judge Parker of New York, Mr. Olney of Massachusetts, Judge Gray of Delaware, and Congressman Hearst of New York.

"The absence of sentiment in favor of the renomination of Mr. Bryan is notable. While it is evident that he still has an influential following in many of the States, and is the recognized leader of the Democracy in Nebraska, Mr. Bryan is everywhere regarded as being out of consideration as a candidate in 1904.

"If present intentions are carried out, no less than nine States will present to the convention the names of 'favorite sons.' These States and the men of their choice are as follows: Illinois, Congressman James R. Williams; Rhode Island, Governor Garvin; Pennsylvania, ex-Governor Pattison; Missouri, Senator Cockrell; Montana, Senator Clark; Oregon, Gov. George E. Chamberlain; Texas, Senator Culberson; Iowa, Congressman Martin J. Wade; and Kentucky, Henry Watterson.

"Senator Gorman appears to be most favored in States where there is a protection sentiment among the Democrats. The explanation of this probably is to be found in the attitude which Senator Gorman assumed on the Wilson tariff bill. Democrats who are not inclined to favor radical changes in the tariff are advocating his candidacy with some enthusiasm, but it does not appear that his support is confined to this class.

"The strongest Parker sentiment is found in New York, Connecticut, Michigan, Idaho, New Jersey, Indiana, Tennessee, and Florida. It is evident that other States are disposed to throw their support to him the moment he is declared to be New York's candidate.

"The probabilities are that New England will be solid for ex-Secretary Olney. There is also some sentiment for him in Indiana and other States.

"The delegation from Delaware will urge the nomination of Judge Gray, and there appears to be a sentiment in other States, notably in Kansas, that Judge Gray would be the strongest candidate the Democrats could select, in view of his conservative character and because of the friends he made among the laboring people by his rulings as chairman of the commission appointed by President Roosevelt to settle the anthracite strike.

"Congressman William R. Hearst appears to be the only one of the generally regarded available candidates who has established a propaganda in support of his candidacy. The information received indicates that his lieutenants are in almost every State engaged in the work of proselyting, and in some of the States their work seems to have been highly successful. According to the reports received, Mr. Hearst stands the best chance of securing the delegations of California, Nevada, Wisconsin, and South Dakota, and from many other States information comes about the organization of Hearst clubs and the effort which is being made to rally the labor element to the espousal of Mr. Hearst's candidacy."

Judge Parker, says *The Times*, "now stands at the head of the available list." Senator Gorman has not "a ghost of a chance to carry New York," the same paper believes, while "nobody takes seriously the talk about Mr. Hearst." "The chances are that, if the nomination comes to any New York man, Judge Parker will be the nominee," says the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.). In New England a strong Olney "boom" is developing, and the Boston *Herald* and the Springfield *Republican*, two independent journals of weight and influence, are supporting it so strongly as to create the impression that they will support the Democratic ticket if he is nominated.

Senator Gorman has apparently lost ground in the South by his opposition to the Panama Canal treaty. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) says:

"The astute politician very frequently overreaches himself and becomes the victim of his own astuteness. Senator Gorman has never been seriously regarded as a statesman in the better sense of that word, but he has always been considered a smart politician, and it was astonishing to see him destroy his rather meager chances for the presidential nomination by a misplay at an important stage of the game. The action of the Louisiana legislature in instructing the two Senators from this State to vote for the ratifica-

tion of the Panama treaty definitely puts the Marylander out of the race. His attempt to secure the support of the Southern Senators in his fight against Panama having failed, he is no longer a candidate for the presidency, regardless of any views he may himself have on that subject."

A Republican view of the Democratic situation may be seen in the following observations by the Milwaukee *Sentinel:*

"Without a distinctive financial theory, lacking a clear-cut economic policy, wanting a candidate that represents even a respectable faction of the anti-Administration voters, the Democratic party at the beginning of the year in which occurs a national campaign is very much at sea. It can haggle over the Panama situation, and find fault with the President's appointments. It can print cartoons in its newspapers in which the Republican elephant is represented to be overloaded with scandals, meaning thereby the corruption and fraud discovered and summarily ended by the President and his cabinet officers. It can also solidify the South, about whose loyalty to the Democratic ticket there never was a doubt, by lambasting Booker Washington, Dr. Crum, Mrs. Cox, negro domination, and social equality. But all this is hardly the kind of mental food to give to the members of a great party in a national campaign. They would far better make the contest for either free silver or free trade, and take defeat fighting like men, than to finesse and quibble like a party of cheap politicians."

The Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) retorts that if the "steam-heated Republican editors" are looking for discord, they might better let their eyes "roam over the ranks of their own party." It goes on:

"They should not ignore the significance of their ex-Senator Thurston's epigram that the Republicans are 'all for a man they do not want and all want a man that nobody dares to be for!' One great fact exists that none of these Republican brethren can wipe out or ignore, and that is the repulsion that the great business interests usually attached to their party feel toward the continuance of President Roosevelt at the head of the Government. These interests are too large and too powerful in political influence to be discounted. They are unaffected by the spectacular and are easily alarmed by reckless dealing with national powers and privileges. They fear Roosevelt, and his present affectation of tameness while the convention is being prepared for June next does not deceive them.

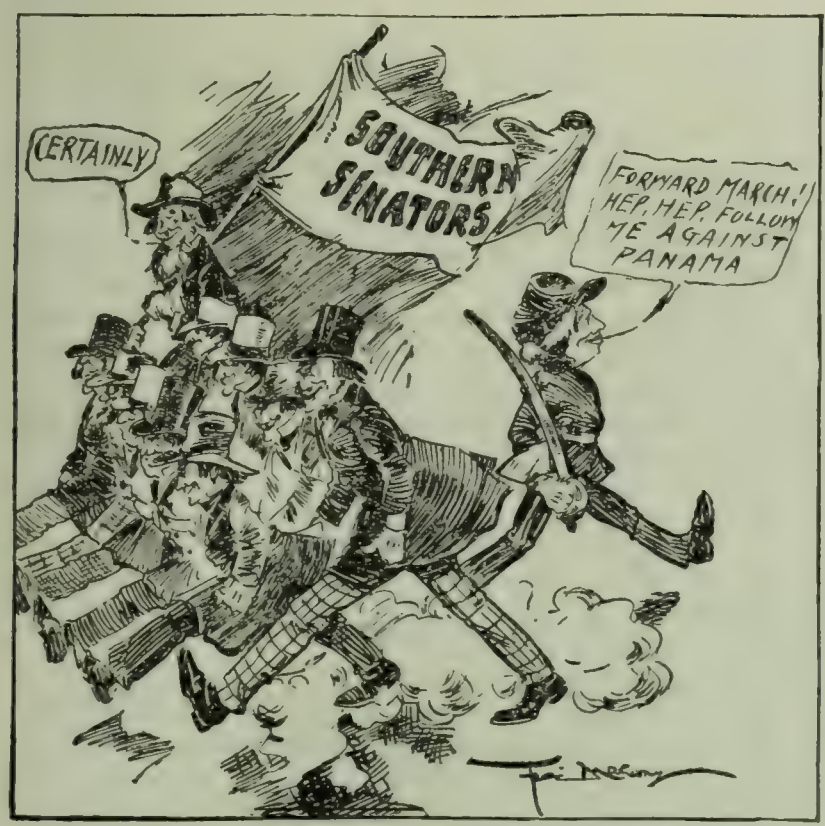
"It is all in the play for the Roosevelt boomers to cry 'it's a cinch!' and to talk rot about his invincibleness—but there have been other and safer party men than he who have been beaten into pulp between the nomination and the closing of the polling-booths in November. At any rate, it is growing upon his friends that he is not to be accounted safe until after the returns say so."

LEADING FEATURES OF 1903.

MORE of good than of evil seems to be seen by the newspaper editors in their retrospect of 1903. On the dark side of the account are placed the Chicago theater fire, the railroad disasters, the Missouri valley floods, the labor troubles, the postal, land, and Indian scandals, and the Wall Street depression, and consequent hesitation in the advance of prosperity. On the other side, the newspapers recall that prosperity has pervaded the West and South, that our foreign commerce and immigration have beaten all previous records, that the Panama Canal has been brought a step nearer, that the Alaska boundary dispute has been adjusted, that reciprocity has been given to Cuba, that the friar lands in the Philippines have been bought, that the Department of Commerce and Labor has been added to the Cabinet, and that the enlargement of the Erie Canal has been authorized. Some of the foregoing, it is hardly necessary to say, are not considered unmixed blessings by some papers. Turning to events in the Old World, the first thing remarked by most papers is the fact that the year has not been stained by any great war. The "palace massacre" at Belgrade, the uprisings and slaughters in the Balkans, the killing of Jews at Kishineff, and the darkening war-cloud in the Far East, however, keep it from being called a year of peace. Domestic movements in European politics, such as the anticlerical campaign in France, the progress of socialism in Germany, the tariff campaign in England, the passage of the Irish Land Bill, and the Russian "reform edict" attract considerable notice. The discovery of radium is treated as the only great event in the scientific world, and the 140-mile-an-hour trolley-car in Germany the only great triumph in the world of mechanics. Among the great dead of the year are named Pope Leo XIII., Lord Salisbury, Mommsen, Lecky, Spencer, and Whistler.

The millionaires' gifts of 1903 are recounted in the following editorial from the Chicago *Tribune:*

"Mr. Carnegie is the most conspicuous figure in the group, not only because he gives far more than any other, but because he is the one who discovered that it would be a disgrace to die rich, and this set the others to thinking. The library is still a hobby with him, and this year he has given $5,595,500 for library buildings in ninety-six cities and towns in this country. He began giving away libraries in 1900. Since that time he has given 323 in the United States, at a cost of $21,722,500. In addition to these he has given this year $350,000 for a library in Toronto, $100,000 for libraries in



—Mahoney in the Washington *Star.*

RICHARD III. TO DATE.

KING GORMAN I—"A horse! A horse!! My kingdom for a horse!!!"
—Bart in the Minneapolis *Journal.*

MR. GORMAN AS A LEADER.

England, and $125,000 for a library in Barbadoes. He has given to colleges and other institutions in this country and abroad $1,357,000; to churches, $34,500; to The Hague Court of Arbitration, $1,750,000; for scientific research in Scotland, $5,000,000; for phonetic reform, $10,000; for the New York botanical garden, $2,000; to the town of Dunfermline, Scotland, $2,500,000; to the New York Engineers' Union Home, $1,000,000; for a pension fund for disabled workmen in the Carnegie Steel Works, $4,000,000. This makes a total of $25,824,500. He has not touched his principal. He has not given away this year's income, which, in round numbers, is $26,000,000. He must give away $50 every minute to dispose of his income alone. Then think of his huge principal!

"It would be rash to say that Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, Sr., is haunted with fears of disgrace if he should be found dying with money in his coffers. His income, probably, is larger than Mr. Carnegie's, yet, while the latter has given away $25,824,500, Mr. Rockefeller has given away but $3,044,597, and more than one-half of this to the University of Chicago. His other donations include $173,500 to religious bodies, $282,000 to colleges, and $66,666 to the Nebraska State University, which that institution finally declined to accept on high moral grounds, notwithstanding the tempting array of sixes; and $30,000 to charity.

"Mr. Henry Phipps, another philanthropic millionaire, has given away $1,835,000, of which $1,500,000 is for a noble purpose, a free hospital for consumptives. Dr. D. K. Pearsons has kept his 'lever' pretty busily at work, but he has only given $200,000 to five little colleges and $50,000 to charity. The doctor, however, may make a better record in 1904, for he has over $300,000 of pledges to clear up in June, and after that he proposes to start in afresh, for he is determined that when he goes there will be none of his money left for any one to scramble over. And what has J. Pierpont Morgan given? Just $10,000 to the American Archeological School in Rome, whose dozen or so pupils are watching the forum excavations.

"These five men, who are the principal millionaire philanthropists, combined have given away about $31,000,000 during the year. As they are elderly men, and life is uncertain and time is short, they must expedite their benefactions if they do not intend to make their exit until they have given back all they have received. And yet their $31,000,000 will do great good in many ways."

The features of the financial and commercial year are summarized by the New York *Journal of Commerce* under the following heads:

"1. The spectacular collapse of the industrial combination or 'trust' craze.

"2. A consequent year of anxiety and depression on the Stock Exchange resulting in what became generally known as a 'Rich Men's Panic.'

"3. The culmination of and decided reaction from the iron and steel 'boom.'

"4. A year of widespread labor troubles and strikes, which checked building and other construction and became a potent influence of the reaction in steel.

"5. A year of wild excitement in cotton and of interference with manufacturing as a result of manipulation aggravating the scarcity of raw cotton. The year on the cotton exchanges of the country the most active recorded.

"6. Coffee speculation developed unprecedented activity during the closing months of the year and prices were sharply advanced on unfavorable crop predictions made in Brazil.

"7. Another record year for immigration, altho during the closing months the return of unemployed to their native lands became a feature.

"8. A favorable year for foreign trade. Imports of merchandise (for eleven months) amounted to $917,782,381—an increase of about $43,000,000, and exports aggregated $1,310,120,326—an increase of about $98,000,000; while the excess of exports increased about $55,000,000.

"9. Traffic conditions became more normal. Railroads had a less active tho a more remunerative year owing to the rigid maintenance of rates. Net earnings were proportionately better than in 1902, largely because there were no conditions corresponding with the coal strike of 1902, nor restriction of the corn movement, which last year reflected the crop failure of 1901. Traffic on the Great Lakes decreased 4 per cent. after an increase of over 27 per cent. in 1902.

"10. General trade—if we except iron and steel, and to a measurable extent cotton goods—has not shown pronounced reaction, altho, particularly during the latter half of the year, extreme caution was the general policy of distribution in all channels from the manufacturer to the retailer. Failures both in number and extent of liabilities compare unfavorably with 1902.

"11. Undoubted prosperity continued throughout the year in the agricultural sections; harvests, while not in any instance unprecedented, were in all cases materially above the average of recent years, and prices realized by the farmers, especially for cotton, were in all instances remunerative."

The chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor gives out the following interesting table showing some of the more striking trade figures for 1903, as compared with 1893 and 1883:

Items.	1883.	1893.	1903
Deposits in savings-banks	$1,024,850,787	$1,785,150,957	$2,935,204,845
Depositors in savings-banks, number	2,876,438	4,830,599	7,305,228
Total bank deposits	* 2,755,938,035	4,586,213,170	† 9,315,193,912
Gold in circulation	344,653,495	408,535,663	627,025,092
Gold certificates in circulation	59,807,370	92,642,189	404,070,929
Total money in circulation	1,230,305,696	1,596,701,245	2,449,168,418
Per capita money in circulation	22.91	24.06	30.21
Bank clearings, United States	‡ 52,126,704,488	58,880,682,465	114,068,837,569
Tin plate, imported, pounds	484,038,688	628,425,902	109,913,293
Tin plate, manufactured, pounds	None.	9,819,202	† 819,840,000
Gold production	30,000,000	35,955,000	† 80,000,000
Silver production	46,200,000	77,575,757	† 71,757,575
Coal production, tons	102,867,969	162,814,977	† 269,081,049
Pig-iron production, tons	4,595,510	7,124,502	† 17,821,307
Steel production, tons	1,673,535	4,019,995	† 14,947,250
Copper production, tons	51,574	147,043	† 294,423
Raw silk, imported, pounds	4,209,015	8,310,548	15,270,353
India rubber, imported, lbs.	21,646,320	41,547,680	55,010,571
Manufacturers' materials, imported	237,778,910	312,915,815	480,828,386
Exports of manufactures	134,228,083	158,023,118	407,526,159
Total imports	723,180,914	866,400,922	1,025,719,237
Total exports	823,839,402	847,665,194	1,420,141,679
Excess of exports over imports	$100,658,488	§ $18,735,728	$394,422,442

* 1882. † 1902. ‡ 1887. § Excess of imports.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE Union League Club of New York ought to elect a few negro members as an evidence of good faith.—*The Memphis Commercial-Appeal.*

A MAN has been discovered in the United States with his heart on the right side. Why wasn't he chosen as an Alaskan arbitrator?—*The Montreal Star.*

THE President, it is announced, will "take things easily" for the next fortnight. South American republics better watch out.—*The New York Evening Telegram.*

A MAN in Missouri who held an office was discharged on account of writing a political novel. It must have been very true to life.—*The Baltimore American.*

THE true philosophy of a protective tariff at last appears in the outgivings of Mr. Chamberlain; he has called for a $50,000 campaign fund.—*The Detroit News-Tribune.*

A FINANCIER is a man who handles other people's money for them and lets them stand the losses if they lose and takes the profits if they win.—*The Birmingham Age-Herald.*

IT is only fair to the Supreme Court of Missouri to say that the number of convicts in the state penitentiary is still larger than the number running at large.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

SENATORS complain that it is difficult to read *The Congressional Record* on account of the small type. There are also other difficulties that may not occur to the Senators.—*The Washington Post.*

A NEWSPAPER devoted to reforms in China is to be published in New York. Judging by results, we infer that the newspapers devoted to reform in New York have been published in China, and delayed in transmission.—*The Washington Post.*

ASKED by an interviewer to give his views on the fiscal question, Mr. Bryan (U. S. A.) answered: "The English must on a question of this sort come to their own decision." This is a little unkind, when he might so easily have decided for us.—*Punch*, London.

THE situation between Russia and Japan reminds one of the story of the little boy who, sitting with his little sister on a very short bench, deferentially observed: "I think there would be more room on this bench for me, Mary, if one of us was to get off."—*The Washington Times.*

LETTERS AND ART.

IS ENGLISH BECOMING CORRUPT?

IN almost every period of English literature there have been writers who complained, each for his day, that the English tongue was being debased. Dean Swift is one of the most eminent of such writers. With him the desire for what he deemed the purity of the language is said to have amounted "almost to a passion." Walter Savage Landor is another famous writer who devoted no little thought and attention to the same question. Other names may readily be recalled in this connection. "If we take for authority the contemporary opinion of successive periods," says Prof. Thomas R. Lounsbury, of Yale University, "there is no escape from the conclusion that, for the past two hundred years at least, our tongue has been steadily deteriorating." Excellent reasons exist, however, as the professor goes on to point out (in *Harper's Magazine*, January), for rejecting such testimony. We quote:

"Strictly speaking, there is no such thing as a language becoming corrupt. It is an instrument which will be just what those who use it choose to make it. The words that constitute it have no real significance of their own. It is the meaning which men put into them that gives them all the efficacy they possess. Language does nothing more than reflect the character and the characteristics of those who speak it. It mirrors their thoughts and feelings, their passions and prejudices, their hopes and aspirations, their aims, whether high or low. In the mouth of the bombastic it will be inflated; in the mouth of the illiterate it will be full of vulgarisms; in the mouth of the precise it will be formal and pedantic. If, therefore, those who employ it as the medium of conveying their ideas lose all sense of what is vigorous in action and of what is earnest in belief, all appreciation of what is pure in taste and of what is lofty in conduct, if, in fine, they become intellectually coarse and morally corrupt, the speech they use may be relied upon to share in their degradation. Never was there a more ridiculous reversal of the actual order of events than that contained in Landor's assertion that 'no nation hath long survived the decrepitude of its language.'"

Then, again, the history of language is to a large extent "the history of corruptions—using that term in the sense in which it is constantly employed by those who are stigmatizing by it the new words and phrases and constructions to which they take exception." Furthermore:

"Every one of us to-day is employing expressions which either outrage the rules of strict grammar, or disregard the principles of analogy, or belong by their origin to what we now deem the worst sort of vulgarisms. These so-called corruptions are found everywhere in the vocabulary, and in nearly all the parts of speech. Words are spelled and pronounced in utter defiance of their derivation. Letters have been added to them as a result of slovenly pronunciation. On the other hand, they have been deprived in the same way of letters, and even syllables, to which they are entitled, and the full proper form has in some instances been replaced by a mere fragment of the original. Plurals of nouns have become singulars, and singulars in turn have become plurals. Yet a return to what is the theoretically correct usage would seem like a return to barbarism. Any attempt of that nature would be sure to be denounced as an assault upon the purity of the tongue. Even if permitted in any given case, it would produce upon most of us the effect of something peculiarly grotesque."

Professor Lounsbury proceeds to illustrate his meaning with definite examples. In the case of the neuter pronoun *it*, an initial *h* has been dropped. The only difference between *it* and *'ouse* and *'ead* is that "in the instance of the one we have got used and, therefore, attached to the corrupted form, and the two others we regard with distinct aversion." The accusative of *you* is *ye*. Hence our use of the former word is often entirely ungrammatical, from the purist point of view. *Held* for *holden*, *sat* for *sitten*, *stood* for *stonden*, are characterized as "corruptions of a peculiarly atrocious character." The word *mob* is another instance of corrupt usage being nothing but a fragment of the full Latin original *mobile vulgus*—"the fickle common people." Such a word has no better lineage than *pants* or *gents*. Not only do educated people use corrupt forms of the very kind which they denounce in the uneducated, but in some cases they even "employ what is really a corrupt form, leaving the one strictly correct to the illiterate." The word *again* was originally both adverb and preposition. Consequently, the vernacular, "He fought *agin* him," is actually purer speech than that which has taken its place. Words ending in *-st*, such as *against*, *amidst*, *amongst*, are corrupt, and are in the same etymological ranking as *wonst* or *wunst*, a vulgarism occasionally heard. We quote in conclusion:

"Whichever way we look we light upon corruptions which usage has made familiar and custom has made correct. The lesson such a survey enforces is important; but it must not be misunderstood. It does not release any man from striving to make his own usage conform to the best usage, so far as he is able to ascertain it. It does not deter him from doing all in his power to prevent the introduction and spread of words and meanings and locutions which he deems objectionable on the score of inadequacy or impropriety. But it does teach him the folly of the belief that the ruin of the language is impending because he can not have his way as to what it should accept or reject. The final decision as to propriety of usage rests not with individuals—neither with men of letters, however eminent, nor with scholars, however learned. It is in the hands of the whole body of the cultivated users of speech. They have an unerring instinct as to its necessities. They are a great deal wiser than any of their self-constituted advisers, however prominent. Fortunately, too, they have the ability to carry their wishes into effect."

THE COMING GENERATION OF WESTERN SCHOLARS.

DR. E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS, ex-president of Brown University and present chancellor of the University of Nebraska, has been making some comparisons between Eastern and Western college students in a way that is rather derogatory to the former. His general conclusion, based upon his contact with both classes of students, seems to be that Eastern college boys are more versatile and "finished," but that Western scholars have more of the solid qualities that go to make real character and mentality. He writes (in the New York *Independent*, December 10):

"If the Western college student is in culture scarcely the peer of his Eastern contemporary, he quite balances the account by superior mental power—I am, of course, speaking of the usual or average case—and by greater industry. Western youth can boast as good blood and ancestry as Eastern. The best immigrants to the United States have settled in the West, and their numerous children and grandchildren attending universities are among our most promising students. Western men and women put forth effort more naturally than the scions of families who have been well-to-do for generations. They possess the will for it, and also the strong physique. Never have I seen in the East, save in professional and graduate schools, such desperate and unremitting application to study as characterizes the mass of students in the prairie States.

"Western students generally display a veritably insatiable hunger for higher education. In them survives the spirit of their pioneer fathers, who, before they had places to lay their heads, taxed themselves to build schools and equip universities. Western students attend college to learn rather than to be taught. They average to study many more hours a day than Eastern. The typical college idler is never seen here. With eagerness for knowledge the Western student combines a zeal and a power for hard work seldom if ever witnessed in Eastern institutions.

"The outside 'seminar,' to cram men for 'exams,' reducing the necessity of study to a minimum, and turning into a farce so much undergraduate 'work' at the oldest of our universities, the West has not adopted.

"This assiduity in mental toil—often under the greatest obstacles—is an invaluable discipline, not only intellectual, but moral, tending to form and settle a young man's character as desultory study could not possibly do. It is not astonishing, then, that the Western collegian should display not merely much the greater power of

concentration, but also the more earnestness morally. This shows itself as well in his general as in his collegiate life. The moral weight of the average university student is among the things that have most impressed me in my experience West.

"Native ability, enthusiasm for knowledge, coupled with the power for study which their strong physiques impart, and their readier submissiveness to discipline, all attested by the goodly number of fellowships which Western men and women hold in Eastern graduate schools, assure the coming generation of Western scholars a prominent place in American mental life. These are some of the reasons why, as a New England college professor (not a professor of rhetoric) has put it, to continue as our chief purveyor of highest educational products 'the East has got to get onto her job.'"

INTELLECTUAL LEADERSHIP OF GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

THE unveiling of a new bust of George William Curtis and its formal presentation to the New York Public Library last month have served to recall the salient points in an eminent literary career and in a leadership of public opinion which is declared by Henry Mills Alden, Mr. Curtis's successor as the editor of *Harper's Magazine*, to have been "unparalleled in our history." Mr. Alden contributes a brief appreciation of his friend to *Harper's Weekly* (December 26), from which we quote as follows:

THE NEW BRONZE BUST OF GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, BY J. Q. A. WARD.
Courtesy of *Harper's Weekly*.

"Mr. Curtis was the most unforgetable man I ever knew. In 1863 he became the political editor of *Harper's Weekly*, to which for some years he had been contributing 'The Lounger.' Already for ten years he had been known to the readers of *Harper's Magazine* as the occupant of the 'Editor's Easy Chair.' The association with these two periodicals, in these so different positions, was continued to the year of his death, 1892. He lived two lives. One was that which he set out to live when, after his residence at Brook Farm, and later at Concord, he went to Europe and the East at the age of twenty-two, meeting Thackeray in London and the Brownings in Venice, and on the Nile the haunting mystery of an older world. What that life might have yielded to American literature is dimly foreshadowed in the books he wrote after his return, in the early fifties—the Nile pictures of the young dreamer; the very wide-awake but genial satires of American social life, whose center was then at Saratoga; and the tender and beautiful romance of 'Prue and I.' The maturer intimations of his possible literary achievement were given during nearly forty years in the 'Easy Chair'—the most delightful monthly *causerie* of personal reminiscence, of art criticism (including music and the drama), and of comment on men and women and books, ever written.

"But when I first knew Mr. Curtis he had entered upon that other life which found expression in his political editorials and public addresses—a life of public service. He had buckled on his armor. In his view 'public spirit is the mainspring of the republic,' and for the generation succeeding that of Webster he was preeminently the expression of that spirit and its leader. His publishers and associates regarded him as their knight, with the proud and fond feeling of appropriation, but his knighthood transcended all ownership, and was devoted to the victory of a principle at the time when that principle was meeting its crucial test—the principle of public justice.

"His personal presence to those who met him frequently in the very atmosphere of his work seemed immune to familiarity. No one was ever gentler or more affable to all men or more cordial and sympathetic in friendly intercourse. It was not the feeling of distance that impresssed one, but rather that of intimate appeal—something closer than familiarity, yet having in it some strangeness of surprise. His ordinary expression had become an art, in vibrancy and form. He did not talk like a book, yet his speech impressed you very much in the same way as we imagine his talk about Robert Burns impressed the Scotchmen who listened to him when that poet's statue was unveiled in Central Park. He did not wear his knighthood in stiff and formal fashion, but you felt its inspiration, as if you listened to martial music. He was our greatest master of the art of speech, in private and in public discourse. 'How was it done?' he asked, concerning the charm wrought by Wendell Phillips upon his hearers, and his answer is applicable to the still greater charm of his own speech: 'Ah! how did Mozart do it, how Raffaelle? The secret of the rose's sweetness, of the bird's ecstasy, of the sunset's glory—that is the secret of genius and of eloquence.' He was as easily the master of every form of personal expression, having the readiness, the versatility, and the debonair grace of an Admirable Crichton, without Admirable Crichton's vanity and self-conceit. What he improvised was as impressive as what he premeditated, and more surprising. In his graciousness was no condescension. He needed not to unbend, for, whatever the tension, he had the elasticity of a Damascus blade, always flexible and always effective.

"I dwell upon the manner of the man rather than upon his achievement. This was conspicuous to all—that could be appreciated only by those who personally knew him. The form was of the spirit, and became the rhythmic and flexile restraint of his speech and action, so that the beauty of his discourse was never spoiled by too much stress or ornament, and the earnestness of his lifework was never dissipated in caprice, strenuosity, or fanaticism.

"It is especially fitting that the bust of Mr. Curtis is to have its enshrinement in the New York Public Library—if only that it may lead the frequenters of that library to read his great speeches, which are, as he said of Burke's, 'not only historical events, but splendid possessions of literature.' The young American will find in these speeches not only the exemplar of an ideal eloquence and of a 'sublime scholarship' which, like that of John Milton, 'began in literature and ended in life,' but the essential substance of his country's history and the meaning of that history in the organization of human liberty."

PRESENT CONDITION OF MUSIC.

THERE was a time when Italy held the musical supremacy of the world. Later, it passed into the keeping of Germany. At the beginning of the twentieth century another change seems to be imminent. Prof. Felix Borowski, of the Chicago Musical College, who calls attention to these facts in an article in *The World To-day* (Chicago, December), goes on to say:

"At the birth of the nineteenth century Beethoven and Haydn were at the zenith of their powers, and Schubert was commencing a career of artistic glory. Before Beethoven's death there had been born Mendelssohn, Schumann, and Wagner. A comparison between that period and this demonstrates that, musically speaking, there are no giants in these days, and even the most remarkable living composers, such as Grieg or Dvorak, are not Germans. Of living German musicians the one most discussed is undoubtedly Richard Strauss. This young master's claim to fame is based largely upon his orchestral 'tone poems,' altho he has written much in other departments of composition. That his orchestral works are destined to immortality is seriously to be doubted. These compositions depend for their effect not so much upon what is said in them as in the manner of saying it. That Strauss is in possession of a wonderful mastery over the technicalities of his art is undeniable. But the greatness of a work must not be looked for in its complexity or the ingenuity of its coloring. Beauty of sound must always be the first consideration, and beauty is not an ever-present constituent of Strauss's works."

Remarking that "in the domain of chamber music Germany still occupies the high place which has been hers since Beethoven," Professor Borowski proceeds to a consideration of musical condi-

EDWARD MACDOWELL,
America's foremost composer. Professor of Music at Columbia University.

tions in England. "There are two or three British composers," he declares, "who have climbed high in the estimation of the musical world, and there is at least one, Richard Elgar, whose works have placed him in the front rank of the world's masters." Professor Borowski continues:

"It is only in the nature of things that Elgar's *chef-d'œuvre* should be an oratorio, since the oratorio is the natural heritage of every music-loving Anglo-Saxon. 'The Dream of St. Gerontius' is, however, not an oratorio of the stereotyped pattern. It is dramatic, intense, full of a human pathos which at times is extremely moving. The mastery of technical difficulties which is demonstrated in the works of Elgar is shared by many musicians who are fellow countrymen of the composer of 'Gerontius.' Counterpoint has long been the fetish of the British composer. Technical correctness, rather than inspiration, has too often been the purpose of his striving. But with the advent of the younger men a new order of things is developing and the importance of musical Britain would seem to loom large among the possibilities of the not very distant future.

"Of the more conservative musicians, those who play the most prominent part in British art may be said to be Sirs Hubert Parry, Villiers Stanford, and Alexander Mackenzie."

France has made but slight contribution to the music of our times, and contains but two composers of the first rank—Jules Massenet and Camille Saint-Saëns. Italy, on the other hand, has been undergoing something of a musical renaissance. To quote again:

"The passionate intensity of Pietro Mascagni's 'Cavalleria Rusticana' brought forth the enthusiastic admiration of the whole musical world. That Mascagni failed to grasp the whole significance of his success is to be discovered in the numerous failures which succeeded his first opera. But other Italians profited by his prosperity no less than by his adversity. The public craved for excitement: there were opera-writers willing and ready to provide it. Leoncavallo came out with his 'Pagliacci,' the success of which should alone have convinced Mascagni that in composing idyllic scenes, such as 'L'Amico Fritz,' he was following a track which could lead only to the arid wastes of disappointment and failure. Since 'Pagliacci' many Italian composers have endeavored to repeat the early successes. It is, however, evident that the public is weary of such overstrenuous productions as the Italians offer it. Of the young Italians who started out with roseate hopes of immortality, only Puccini, the composer of 'Tosca' and 'La Boheme,' has succeeded in holding the interested attention of the musical public."

EDWARD GRIEG,
Whose Norwegian melodies are known throughout the world.

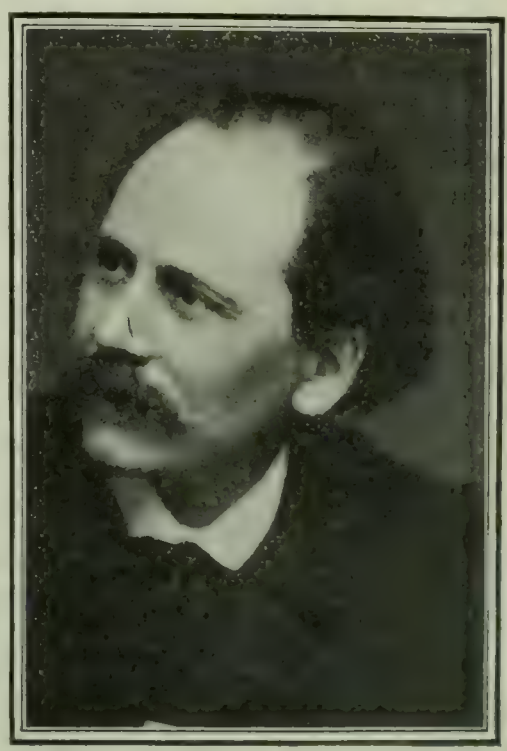
Perhaps the freshest fields of musical productivity, continues Professor Borowski, have been developed by Scandinavian and Slavonic composers. In this connection he cites Edward Grieg, whose "unconventionality of harmony" and "never-failing melodiousness" have won appreciation throughout the world. Next we are reminded of Anton Dvorak, of Bohemia, "perhaps the greatest living composer." Professor Borowski turns to American music last of all:

ANTON DVORAK,
"Perhaps the greatest living composer."

"Two native composers, Macdowell and Parker, have accomplished much in dissipating the notion prevalent abroad that the possible supremacy of America in art is incompatible with the supremacy in commerce. Parker's successes have been won principally in England and in choral composition. Macdowell, who is undoubtedly the most gifted of American writers, has made his influence cover a wider field. There is in his work every evidence that he has something to say and an unconventional way of saying it. Mr. Macdowell has lately been demonstrating to European critics the possibilities of American music as represented in his own creative efforts. The music-loving community of Germany and Britain have not failed to appreciate these possibilities, and the American school will henceforth figure more prominently in European art."

In summing up the tendencies of modern music, Professor Borowski declares that "increasing freedom of form and the association of music with a program are the two most obvious factors in our present

CAMILLE SAINT-SAENS,
French composer; organist; pianist.



JULES MASSENET,
French Operatic composer.

stage of development." "From the ideas and practises of the classicists," he concludes, "we are gradually drifting away. Even the revolutionary art of such moderns as Liszt and Berlioz is beginning to sound old-fashioned. What the future will bring forth it were difficult to predict with certainty, but it is unquestionable that there are still rich fields of musical territory unexplored."

THE SOURCES OF THE BALZAC NOVELS.

READERS of Balzac's novels will doubtless be interested to know that the great French novelist obtained no small part of his literary inspiration from English and American sources. During one period of his life Balzac's favorite novels were "Clarissa Harlowe" and "The Vicar of Wakefield," and he admitted having been profoundly influenced by the authors of these books, Samuel Richardson and Oliver Goldsmith, as well as by Laurence Sterne, William Godwin, Sir Walter Scott, and Fenimore Cooper. Of Scott's "Kenilworth" he wrote to his sister, "It is the most beautiful thing in the world"; and he admired Cooper's novels to the extent of wishing to break away from civilization and to plunge into American solitudes! The influences which shaped Balzac's early literary development, however, were of a different kind. M. André Le Breton, who writes exhaustively (in *La Revue de Paris*) on the origins of the Balzac novels, thinks that Balzac's first inspiration came from the so-called "novel of the people," which dates from the revolution, or the time when France became a democracy. The best-known exponents of this school of popular fiction were Pigault-Lebrun and Ducray-Diminil. M. Le Breton says of them: "These two novelists of the people are separated by a real, tho not profound, difference. Neither gives us any keen studies of manners or customs; they show no insight into character, no taste, no delicacy of spirit or of style. They wrote not for the cultured few, but for the *vulgus profanus*, the illiterate general public." After Pigault-Lebrun and Ducray-Diminil came Guilbert de Pixérécourt, a famous melodramatist, whose influence is apparent in Balzac's early work. These three writers furnished native foundations which were soon destined to be broadened by foreign influences. The French imagination was too *blasé* and stoical to satisfy Balzac's growing taste for the "refinements of atrocity." We quote again:

"This taste for atrocity was not in itself a new thing. It was all over Europe in the years before 1850, in France in l'Abbé Prévost and Crebillon *père*, in England in George Lillo and Richardson, in Germany in Bürger and other poets and balladists. Already the equilibrium of the seventeenth century was disturbed, already there was something unsound in the spirit of humanity. This morbidness reached its culmination, at the close of the eighteenth century, in the cataclysm of the French Revolution. Then there appeared in England Anne Radcliffe, and, accompanying her, Lewis and Maturin and the school they founded, the school of nightmare, which was to profoundly affect the novel of the people."

The history of this school has never been written; even Taine has not attempted it in his "English Literature." And yet, says M. Le Breton, the writer who does treat of it will be astonished to see how much romanticism owes to Mrs. Radcliffe, to Lewis, and to Maturin. "He will be surprised to note this influence in Hoffman as well as in Walter Scott, in Mérimée as well as in Nodier, in George Sand as in Victor Hugo, and he will see that three-quarters of the time, when our romantic writers believe they are imitating Shakespeare or Walter Scott, it is really Anne Radcliffe, Lewis, or Maturin they are following."

Balzac's admiration for the English novelists of the eighteenth century and for Fenimore Cooper has already been mentioned. For the author of "Tristram Shandy" he professed an "almost idolatrous love"; and "The Last of the Mohicans" actually "tore from him roars of pleasure." "Oh," he sighed, in a letter in 1830, "to live the life of a Mohican, to run upon the crest of rocks, to plunge into the sea, to breathe in the air and sunlight! Oh, how well I understand the savage, the adventurer, the strenuous life! Life ought to mean courage, good guns, the art of navigation, and hatred of mankind." On another occasion he declared the character of Leather Stocking "simply sublime," and said that, in his opinion, Cooper was the only author worthy of being ranked with Scott. He added: "I do not know if the works of Scott furnish a single creation as grand as that of the hero of the savannahs and forests. The descriptions of Cooper should be studied by all literary landscape-artists. All the secrets of the art are there. But Cooper is inferior to Walter Scott in his humor, his secondary personages, and in dramatic action. One is the historian of nature, the other of humanity."

The influence of Scott upon Balzac is treated by M. Le Breton in the following paragraph:

"Far be it from us to say that he owed to Scott his genius and his masterpieces. Balzac does owe to his master the lessons in technique, the sense of objective reality, and doubtless also some notion of psychology and analysis. But Walter Scott did not point out his way—in fact, his influence very nearly caused him to miss it. One shudders at the very thought that Balzac, in 1828 or 1829, had intended to write, instead of the 'Comédie Humaine,' a series of historical novels of French manners from the Middle Ages up to his own time. . . . This was not his province, and whatever the path that led from 'The Heiress of Birague' to 'The Chouans,' yet, after having written the latter work, he was still far from prepared to write 'Eugénie Grandet' or 'Père Goriot.' He still had to take a decisive step forward. He was not only in need of becoming perfected in the arts of composition and description, which he had learned from Walter Scott; he had yet to break away from Walter Scott himself, to disengage himself from the historical novel, to find in the present his colors, his subjects, and his models. Balzac took a decisive step when he turned to modernism; and until he had firmly taken that position, devoting his talents to the frank observation and representation of his own land and time, Balzac was not really himself."

In the last works of Balzac may be detected the influence of Gall, the physiognomist, of Lavater, the phrenologist, of Stendhal, Jean Scribe, Mérimée, Meunier, and others. But he "surpassed them all." When "Gobseck" appeared, in 1830, he was beginning to find his own individuality. "In 1833 the period of groping was ended, and before him rose the 'Comédie Humaine,' as vast as the cathedral of Bruges!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FATHER KNICKERBOCKER—"This Parsifalitis is the worst disease I've had for many years." —Walker in the New York *Times*.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

FRESH AIR AS A PREVENTIVE OF DISEASE.

THE gospel of fresh air is continually being preached by physicians, but it is yet far from general acceptance. People are ready enough to live in the open air in warm weather; but with the thermometer at zero the proposition is regarded in quite a different light. In a leading article in *Good Health* (December), Dr. J. H. Kellogg tells us that fresh air is no less beneficial for being at a low temperature. It is even better, he says, when cold; and he proceeds to tell the reason thus:

"Cold, fresh air has special value because it stimulates the organs and all the functions of the body; it quickens the heart to the greatest activity, and increases the number of red corpuscles in the blood. Cold air also contains more oxygen to the cubic inch than does warm air. The volume of air is reduced one-five-hundredth part for each degree of reduction in temperature. Consider the difference between a hot summer day with a temperature of 100° and a winter day at 30°. Even a moderately cold winter day marks a difference of 70°. So the air has been reduced one-seventh of its volume, and in six breaths of cold air one gets as much oxygen as he would in seven breaths of warm air. Hence the body takes in one-seventh more oxygen in cold weather than in warm weather. This increased amount of oxygen taken into the body is a matter of great consequence. This is why one feels better in cold than in warm air. A brisk walk on a cold, crisp winter morning creates a splendid appetite for breakfast, for the same reason that the fire burns brighter on a cold winter night. When the fire burns with a particularly bright glow, people are wont to say: 'Winter is coming. See how bright the fire burns!' This is due to the increased amount of oxygen in the air. The fire burns brighter and faster because it has one-seventh more fuel supplied.

"So it is with the body—the vital fires burn brighter in cold weather. The whole tide of life moves with greater activity. . . . Cold air aids in the elimination of the poisonous matters which are all the time forming within the body. When oxygen is not plentiful enough to make the vital fires burn sufficiently to consume the fuel and waste of the body, then much of the waste material is left behind in the form of imperfectly burned substances, which may be called cinders of the body. Uric acid is cinders.

"As the result of sedentary habits, there is not sufficient oxygen taken into the lungs. The lungs do not expand as they ought to, so enough air is not taken in. Then the overheated air is diluted, and one must breathe seven times to get as much oxygen as he would get in breathing six times out of doors, and so, breathing only imperfectly and slowly, because he is not active, the amount of oxygen taken into the body is insufficient. One exercising vigorously in the cold air out of doors breathes more rapidly, obtains a larger supply of oxygen, and the rubbish of the body—the uric-acid cinders—is burned up, and the whole system is kept clear.

"This is why cold air is so beneficial to nervous people. The oxygen in the air burns up the poisons which irritate the nerves, and the person is relieved.

"When one is tired, he gets rest quicker by breathing fresh, cold air; because weariness and exhaustion are due simply to an accumulation of poisons and other waste matters generated by work and retained in the body, and these are burned up by the oxygen taken in through cold air.

"The cold-air cure is coming to be recognized as the most effective for invalids. At Davos, up among the Alps Mountains, there is an establishment for cold-air treatment. Each patient is expected to take a treatment three times daily consisting in lying outdoors from half an hour to an hour, according to his strength. Every one is compelled to take the treatment during the night also, for the windows are never allowed to be closed in that establishment, and yet the winters are severe. But with plenty of warm coverings, and a hood over the head and ears, the patients can bid defiance to Jack Frost while they inhale the life-giving oxygen of the cold, fresh air. This institution is becoming world-famous for the cure of consumption. Twenty years ago this disease was considered incurable, but it is now regarded as one of the most curable of chronic diseases when taken in the early stage. Fully one-half of the patients suffering with tuberculosis, when placed in out-of-door hospitals, make a satisfactory recovery. It is reasonable, therefore, to suppose that if fresh air will cure the disease, it is likewise a preventive of it.

"Many people delude themselves into the belief that an accumulation of garments will prevent their taking cold. . . . Artificial clothing is necessary, but any more than is needed is objectionable.

"Out-of-door exercise and fresh air are most effectual means, not only of creating an appetite, but of encouraging assimilation. Food may be taken into the stomach without being taken into the blood; and after it gets into the blood, it may be circulated and yet not be utilized by assimilation. Many people say: 'I have a good appetite. I eat heartily, but I don't gain in flesh.' This is because the food is not well assimilated. Assimilation is the process by which food materials are transformed into living, active, thinking, moving substance. Cold air, sunshine, and exercise are among the most effective means of stimulating this process of assimilation. Appetite is simply a demand for new material. It says, 'The body has suffered loss, and that loss must be replaced.'

"It is important, too, that one have plenty of fresh, cool air at night when sleeping. If one sleeps in a warm room, he will wake in the morning unrefreshed and feeling miserable. If afraid of taking cold, raise the window and lie so that the air will blow on the face, protecting the back of the head and the ears, if necessary."

A NEW DEPARTURE IN EXPERIMENTATION.

THE history of science is full of cases where eminent experimenters have obtained opposite results. In most of these instances a controversy, sometimes acrimonious, has been the result, partizans have flocked to the banners of both disputants, and the real facts have not been established for years, and then generally by disinterested persons. The most obvious way of ascertaining the truth, if the truth, and not personal fame, is really what the experimenters are after, would evidently be for them to get together, compare their methods of experimentation and work out the problem in common. That this has just been done in the case of a notable problem in physics marks an epoch in the history of experimental science. The scientific men who have thus settled their differences by joint experimentation are M. Victor Cremieu, a French physicist, and M. H. Pender, an American. The question involved is one that has bothered physicists for more than a quarter of a century. Electrical theory requires that a charged object in motion shall affect a magnetic needle just as an electric current does. Professor Rowland, of Johns Hopkins, one of the foremost of American scientific men, in a series of experiments that has become classic, proved satisfactorily, as he thought, the truth of this thesis. But not all of those who sought to verify his work were able to do so, and finally Mr. Cremieu and Mr. Pender, one in France, the other in America, obtained directly contradictory results from almost exactly the same form of the experiment. What finally occurred is related by Cremieu and Pender in a paper published in *The Physical Review* (December). They say:

"In the hope of reconciling the contradictory results obtained by the various experimenters on this question of fundamental importance, M. H. Poincaré took the initiative in the fall of 1902 to bring about a collaboration between two of the experimenters whose results have invariably been in contradiction one to the other. In accordance with the suggestion of Lord Kelvin, Paris was chosen as the most favorable place for these joint experiments, and M. E. Bouty gladly put at the disposal of the two investigators his laboratory at the Sorbonne.

"Accordingly, invited by Messrs. Poincaré and Bouty in the name of the University of Paris, Mr. H. Pender, whose experiments have invariably given positive results, went to Paris in January, 1903, to work in collaboration with M. V. Cremieu, whose experiments have always been of a negative character. The Johns Hopkins University put at Pender's disposal all the apparatus necessary, and obtained from the Carnegie Institution the funds necessary to defray the expenses of the journey. The expenses of the actual experimenting were met by the Institut de France."

Through the aid, advice, and criticism of Messrs. Poincaré and

Bouty, the authors were able to realize in three months an almost complete program of very delicate experiments, and were not once delayed by lack of apparatus or of any physical means whatever. The explanation of methods and results given by them is, of course, largely technical. Suffice it to say, that the contentions of the Americans were practically established, the negative results of M. Cremieu being shown to be due to a modification of his apparatus that no physicist would have expected to produce such an effect. The precedent established by these two experimenters will doubtless be followed and the results will be of far-reaching value.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF FOOTBALL.

"THE ethics of football," writes Prof. G. T. W. Patrick in *The American Journal of Psychology*, "is a well-worn theme; not so its psychology." A pessimistic writer in *The Contemporary Review* finds the English people on the verge of ethical pandemonium owing to the debasing influence of football. But a writer in *The Forum* sees in football a humanizing and elevating agency, "a school of morals and manners." Professor Patrick proposes to lay aside, for the moment, the moral question involved and to try, instead, to discover the motives which draw the audience to the game; to study the psychology of football from the point of view of the spectator. The fascination of the game is not, he is convinced, to be explained by the rivalry in it, or by an interest in fads, since the game has flourished for centuries. "Evidently there is some great force, psychological, or sociological, at work here which science has not yet investigated." To discover this force, we may have recourse to theories of play The surplus energy theory of play, elaborated by the late Herbert Spencer, and the theory that makes play an instinctive preparation for later work (the Groos theory) are both passed over as inadequate. "It is only from the standpoint of anthropology," he says, "that the plays of children or the sports of men can be understood. The comparison of plays with the activities of primitive men throws a flood of light at once on the whole subject."

The connection of kite-flying with primitive religious ceremonies, of counting-out games with sorcery, of tag with pursuit and capture, are given as instances of plays which hark back to primitive times. Furthermore, evidence does not seem to be lacking for the hypothesis that adult play as well as the play of children is "reversionary, resembling the serious activities of earlier times." To quote further:

"We still practise the same serious labors of our primitive ancestors, but we call them sports. We recall, first, that some form of *outing*, be it hunting, fishing, camping, or boating, is the most common kind of sport and affords the most satisfying recreation. The animal cult of our forefathers is seen in many forms in the sports of to-day, as in horse-racing, hunting with horses or dogs, devotion to luxurious stables, kennels, or lofts, in horse-shows, dog-shows, cat-shows, pigeon-shows, or in the mere keeping of domestic pets for pleasure."

The anthropological theory is found conveniently to cover football also from the standpoint of the spectator:

"In this game more than in any other, except those of the Roman amphitheater and their modern representatives, there is reversion to aboriginal manners, and hence a more complete relapse into latent habits, more perfect rest of the higher brain-centers, more thoroughgoing rest and recreation. The game is more brutal—that is, more primitive—than others. The scene before us is the old familiar scene of ages past. The lively chase for goals, as for cover, the rude physical shock of the heavy opposing teams, and the scrimmage-like, *mêlée* character of the collisions awaken our deep-seated slumbering instincts, permit us to revel for a time in these long-restricted impulses, relieve completely the strain of the will, and so serve all the conditions of recreation."

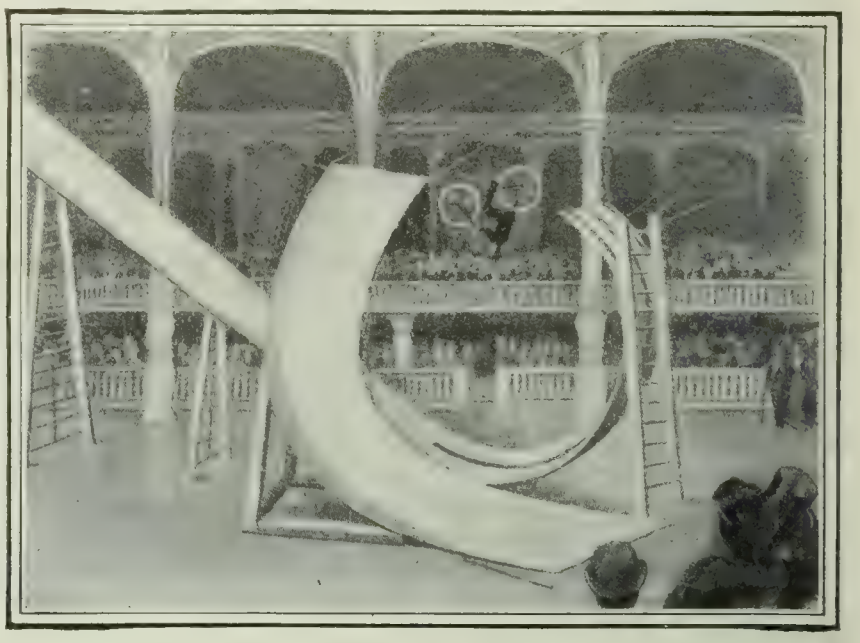
In conclusion the author observes:

"The psychology of football and similar sports does not teach that in these games there is a return to savagery. There is a momentary return, in the form of sport, to the serious manners of former days in order that in the serious affairs of to-day these manners may be the more completely left behind."

"LOOPING THE LOOP" IN SPACE.

WHEN the feat of "looping the loop" on a bicycle was first performed, it was regarded as marking the limit of possibility in this direction. But it has now been excelled in Paris, where at two different theaters, the Casino and the Folies-Bergère, cyclists are using a "loop" whose upper part is removed, so that they must make a leap through the air while riding their wheels, head downward. The philosophy of the feat is thus explained by M. W. Drancourt in *La Nature* (Paris):

"'Looping the loop in space' takes precedence both of ordinary 'looping,' on whose apparatus it has improved, and of 'the human



"LOOPING THE LOOP" IN SPACE.

arrow,' since the cyclist also executes a leap in space, but a more dangerous one, since it is done head downward.

"The apparatus for looping the loop in space is like that for the ordinary feat, except that the top is wanting. The looper descends at full speed an incline about 100 feet long at 45 degrees, mounts the ascending part of the 'loop' and then, still carried forward by his momentum, crosses, at the top of the 'loop,' an empty space of about five yards, head downward, until, striking the second part of the track, the cycle travels around the descending side of the 'loop' and is stopped at its exit by the cords provided for that purpose.

"This feat seems to be performed contrary to all the laws of physics, and it may be asked why the bicycle and its rider are not carried away in their aerial flight by centrifugal force, and how the wheels are able to strike the second section of the path exactly. A closer examination of the device (see the accompanying illustration) enables us to see how the feat is possible. In fact, the 'loop' in this case is not a perfect circle whose upper part has been cut out; the section of the track on which the cyclist ascends forms a circular arc whose chord is relatively small; this arc ends in a curve that turns quite sharply toward the interior of the 'loop.' On the other hand, the section of the track that receives the cyclist after his leap is formed of a circular arc of large opening, whose upper end overlaps that of the first section by a yard or more; this second section is also twice as long as the first. We see easily what takes place; when the looper arrives at great speed at the end of the ascending section of the 'loop' he tends, under the action of gravity and of the sharp curvature, to be precipitated toward the center. On the contrary, the centrifugal force tends to throw him outward. Now the apparatus has been so constructed that these two tendencies exactly balance and the cyclist is able to make a leap of about five yards in an approximately horizontal line.

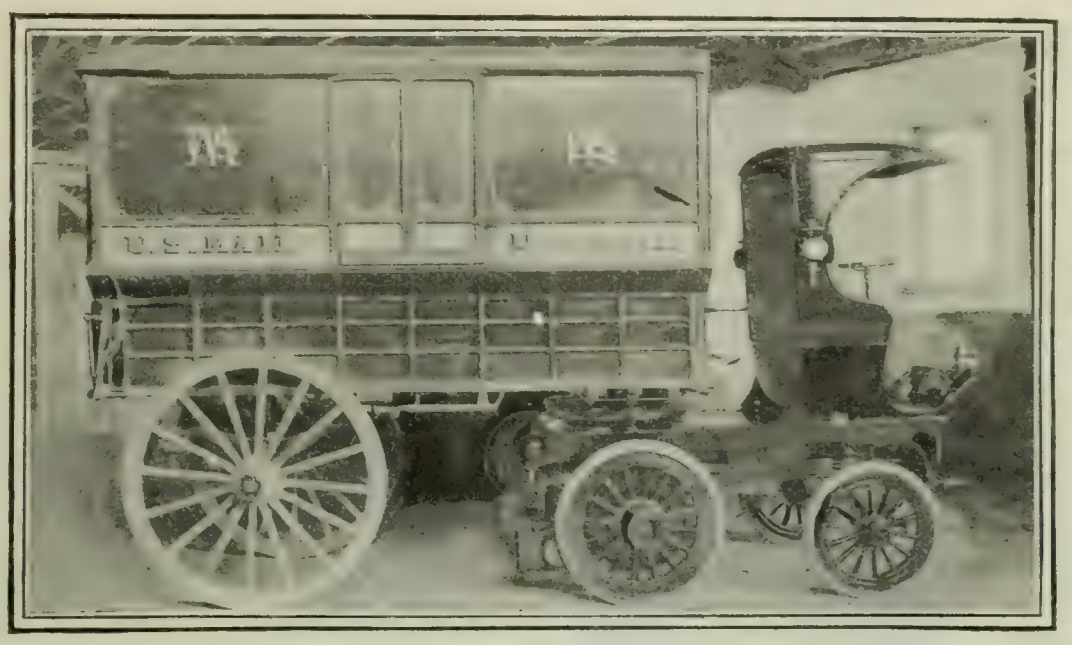
"However this may be, and, in spite of all the safeguards with which it is surrounded, this feat requires of those who accomplish it . . . much address and coolness. The most delicate part is cer-

tainly the moment when the bicycle, after the leap, strikes the second section of the 'loop.' There is then a very violent shock, and the 'looper' must possess great skill to keep his machine in the right direction, as the slightest deviation would throw the cyclist off the track. But two men are performing this feat nightly with a calmness and dexterity that win them merited applause."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE HORSE.

AN automobile truck, which can be substituted for the front wheels and shafts of any heavy vehicle, converting it thereby into a motor-wagon, has been on trial in Philadelphia, where it has been in successful use in the mail service. Says a writer in *The Automobile*:

"As shown in the illustrations, the power-mechanism is mounted on four wheels, which carry the battery, motors, steering-mechanism, controllers, and driver's seat, the whole forming an independent power unit, like an electric locomotive, the only difference being that it is attached to the drawn vehicle by means of the usual king-bolt instead of by a coupling. In converting a horse-drawn vehicle to an automobile it is only necessary to remove the king-bolt, taking away the usual front wheels and shafts and substituting the tractor, replace the king-bolt, the upper half of the wagon turntable resting on the lower half of a turntable mounted on the tractor. The motors are each of five horse-power, chain-driving to the rear wheels, Renold's block chains being used. The battery includes forty Clark cells, and is of 265 ampere hour capacity. The battery and motors are designed to carry a considerable overload, when necessary, without injury. The controller is designed for four forward speeds, ranging from three to eighteen miles, and reverse. The wheels are of wood, 24 inches in diameter, fitted with solid rubber tires.



AUTOMOBILE TRUCK AS USED WITH MAIL-WAGON.

Courtesy of *Automobile* (New York).

"Double band-brakes, each 2½ inches wide, apply on 22-inch drums attached to the rear wheels. . . . . .

"The preliminary tests referred to . . . proved that one motor vehicle performed the services of two horses and wagons and two mail-collectors in the time consumed by one horse and wagon over one-half the trip. It was then estimated that seven automobile mail-vans could perform better service than twelve horse-drawn collecting-wagons, besides requiring the services of five less men."

New Devices for Electric Cooking.—The high cost of electric cooking has stimulated the ingenuity of inventors, some of whom have been trying to devise special apparatus that shall be economical. Two devices, invented by a Frenchman, M. Demare, are described in the *Revue Scientifique* (December 12). The first is a modification of the so-called Papin's digester. Says the writer:

"It has double walls and double bottom. . . . The latter contains carbon filaments to heat the vessel. That these filaments may not be burned out, the air is replaced by hydrogen, which has great convective power. This gas behaves like a perfect electric insulator that is at the same time a good conductor of heat. It transmits to the bottom of the vessel the heat energy given up to it by the filaments, almost as well as metal would do. The filaments are grouped in two series, so that the temperature in the vessel can be varied without useless expenditure of current.

"The second device is for heating liquids in any vessel whatever. It is a metal cylinder with wings. In the inside is arranged a carbon resistance surrounded by an atmosphere of hydrogen. The heat given out is entirely used, since the heating is from the center outward. If the vessel that holds the liquid is itself of double-walled glass, with the intervening space exhausted of air and silvered, liquids can be boiled therein more economically than by any other method."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE LARGEST SHIP AFLOAT.

THIS is a title that is borne by any one vessel but a short time in these days of big things. *The Marine Review* tells us that the latest "largest ship" took the water a few days ago from the yard of Harland & Wolff, Belfast, for the White Star Line. This vessel, the *Baltic*, exceeds in tonnage even the *Celtic* and the *Cedric*, also built by Harland & Wolff for the same line, and is the largest, and in many respects the finest, vessel afloat. Its dimensions are: Length, 725 feet 9 inches; breadth, 75 feet; depth, 49 feet; gross tonnage, 24,000; cargo capacity, 28,000 tons; displacement at load-draft, 40,000 tons. Says the paper above named:

"The new vessel will have passenger accommodation on the same lines as the *Celtic* and the *Cedric*, but more commodious. The general arrangement is similar to these other vessels—a continuous shade-deck running fore and aft, with three tiers of deck-houses and two promenade-decks above. On the upper promenade-deck is the first-class smoking-room and library, and the two houses below contain the deck state-rooms. The first-class dining-saloon is on the upper deck, and all the first-class accommodation is amidships. Immediately abaft the first-class is the second-class accommodation, and also a comfortable smoking-room and library for this class. The third-class passengers are provided for abaft the second-class, and to a limited extent also at the fore end of the vessel. A great feature in this accommodation is the large number of state-rooms of two, three, and four berths, and the commodious and comfortable dining-rooms. There will be accommodation for nearly 3,000 passengers, besides quarters for a crew of about 350. The decorations will be artistic and the appointments handsome and luxurious. In addition to the ordinary state-rooms there are suites of bed-, sitting-, and bath-rooms, also single-berth state-rooms. As in the other large steamers of this type, one of the most notable features in the *Baltic* will be the grand dining-saloon, situated on the upper deck and extending the full width of the ship, 75 feet. It will contain seating accommodation for 370 people. The first-class smoking-room and library are also fine apartments, and the second-class public rooms are very comfortable. The heating and ventilating arrangements of the ship will be most complete, and the *Baltic* will be fitted with winches and other loading and discharging arrangements of the latest and most efficient type. There will be large refrigerating-chambers for the carriage of chilled beef. The *Baltic* will be fitted with engines of Harland & Wolff's quadruple-expansion type, about 13,000 indicated horse-power, and the speed will be about 16½ to 17 knots. The engines are arranged on the balanced principle, which practically does away with vibration. The twin-engines and twin-screws afford another element of safety to the ship and passengers. The *Baltic* entered the water with a dead-weight of 15,000 tons. She is to be ready for the early summer Atlantic service of the White Star Line.

"The *Baltic* will doubtless be 'the largest ship afloat' until the new Cunarders are ready, but will that be the end of the increase

in the size of ocean steamers? When, in 1899, the *Oceanic* was launched with a tonnage of 17,274 and a length of 700 feet, many thought that the limit of dimensions had been reached. Within three years the *Oceanic* was put in the shade by the *Celtic* and *Cedric*, with tonnages of 20,904 and 20,880, and also by the German liner *Kaiser Wilhelm II.* of 20,010 tons. These are in turn eclipsed by the *Baltic*, with a tonnage of 24,000 and a length of 725 feet. The first *Baltic*, built for the White Star company in 1872, had a tonnage of only 3,880. Within the last ten years the average tonnage of steamers added to the British register has risen from 2,000 tons to upward of 3,000, and altho we had 1,300 fewer vessels last year than in 1901 our tonnage was over 2,147,000 more. Two-thirds of our total tonnage has been built during the past ten years, many vessels of older date having been sold to foreigners and replaced by steamers of the most modern type. While most of the new ships are swifter than the old, the chief aim now among the liners is not so much rapidity as comfort for all classes. The revolution now going on in ocean travel is very much like that which took place some years ago in land journeys. Shipping companies like railway companies have discovered that it is profitable to provide good accommodation for those who pay the lowest fares. Flyers there must be for the conveyance of mails and of passengers with whom time is urgent, but larger and slower steamers have their own uses, and it is evident that they have come to stay. The trouble is to find berthing accommodations for such monsters."

THE CAUSE OF THUNDER.

WE all know that thunder is the noise made by the lightning discharge, modified by conditions of distance and reflection. But in what way does the electrical discharge make the noise? Some recent experiments by Prof. John Trowbridge, of Harvard, show in a striking manner that the noise is largely due to the dissociation of water vapor, and they also demonstrate that the length of such discharges is greatly modified by the amount of moisture present in the clouds. Says Professor Trowbridge, in an account of his experiments contributed to *The Scientific American* (December 19):

THE ELECTRIC DISCHARGE BETWEEN WATER TERMINALS.

Courtesy of *Scientific American*.

"The experiments grew out of my long study of the spectrum of water vapor; and abandoning for the nonce the baffling study of the spectra of water vapor in glass and also quartz tubes, I resolved to study the spectrum produced by electrical discharges of great quantity in air saturated by moisture. In order to obtain such discharges, I used a storage-battery of twenty thousand cells to charge large glass condensers. I also had a transformer constructed which was excited by an alternating current of one hundred and ten volts. . . .

"At first sight it seems possible to study the spectrum of water vapor by causing electric sparks to pass from one surface of water to another—in other words, by employing water electrodes. It is, however, practically impossible to cause an electric spark of high electromotive force to leap from one surface of a liquid to another. For this reason it is rare that lightning strikes the surface of level water.

"I, therefore, having saturated two pieces of wood with distilled water, wrapped them with cotton-wool, which was also heavily saturated with distilled water. When such terminals were separated a distance of four inches, a torrent of extremely bright sparks leaped across the interval. The noise of the discharge was deafening, and the operator was compelled to stuff his ears with cotton, and, furthermore, to wrap a heavy cloth around the ears. The striking distance of the sparks was increased by the employment of the wet terminals from two inches to four. The deafening noise was probably caused by the explosion of the hydrogen and oxygen gases produced by the dissociation of the water vapor. The noise of lightning discharges is doubtless enhanced in the same manner by the presence of great moisture in the clouds."

OUR INADEQUATE RAILWAY TRACKS.

PROBABLY the most important result of the recent sensational speed-experiments in Germany is their demonstration of the fact that great speed can not be reached on the ordinary track. Says a critic in *The Railway Age* (Chicago, November 13):

"The most serious aspect of the affair—serious as the matters already mentioned are—lies in the track. Practically unchanged for the past thirty years, except in the weight of its various parts, discontinuous every thirty feet of its length, exposed to enormous shocks and supported on an unequal foundation, it requires the closest attention of large forces of men, is a source of constant anxiety to those charged with its maintenance, and in many ways violates the true conception of an engineering structure. Its name even, 'permanent way,' can only be applied in derision. During the first trials between Marienfelde and Zossen, when a speed of approximately one hundred miles an hour was reached, the track broke down, and before running could be resumed an entire reconstruction was necessary. This was without any of the blows due to the improperly balanced driving-wheels which might have been present with a steam-locomotive. . . . . .

"We cling to the wooden cross-tie, altho the prophecy of its early exhaustion rings in our ears. We continue to recite the ineradicable defects of the angle-bar while sending our orders to the mills. We adopt a standard series of rail-sections, and at the end of ten years agitate for a different series. And the elasticity of a track supported on so inelastic a material as broken stone or gravel is gravely discussed. It is, therefore, but reasonable to assume that, where so many essential faults exist in the separate parts of a structure, they must be unsuited to the combination which they form, and it is this view of the matter which is gradually forcing itself upon the railway mind; it is from some such preconception that any substantial improvements must be expected."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

HOW A PULLMAN-CAR IS CLEANED.—"The management of the Pullman company," says *The Sun* (New York), "in controversion of the recent criticisms of the sanitary condition of their cars, has sent out this statement of just what the process of cleaning a Pullman-car is: As soon as a Pullman-car arrives at its destination it is entirely stripped, the carpets are beaten and aired and the interior of the car is thoroughly scrubbed with soap and water. The blankets are taken out of the car and are thoroughly blown out with compressed air at a ninety-pound pressure. It is impracticable to wash them after every trip, but they go to the laundry several times a year, which is oftener than is the case with hotel blankets. All linen is renewed each trip. Every case of sickness in the car, however trivial, is followed by the antiseptic cleansing of the section occupied by the sick person, and the entire car is sprayed with formaldehyd. As a further sanitary precaution, in the newer cars of the company, purely decorative draperies are being omitted, and the necessary ones, such as berth curtains, are being made of a lighter material which does not hold dust or odors."

"FOR a considerable time," say the *Revue Scientifique*, "the military authorities of different countries have been seeking all means of concealing their troops and material as long as possible from the enemy. Hence the eternal question of the color of uniforms, cannon, guns, etc. They have come to an agreement in so far as the shining of steel is concerned; and cannon and bayonets are now universally made with dull finish. But it is not the same with the colors used to make carriages, caissons, and other war material invisible at a distance. And if we are to credit an interesting item of news that comes from England, we have been making a mistake in choosing for this purpose neutral tints, such as grays and browns. Starting with the fact that in nature great masses of uniform color are much more conspicuous than a mixture of different tints, an English officer conceived the idea of painting the mounts and caissons of certain pieces of field artillery with stripes of red, blue, yellow, etc. The experiment succeeded perfectly. The troops sent to look for this multi-colored battery did not begin to distinguish it until they were within 1,000 yards of it. On the other hand pieces painted a uniform neutral tint formed a large dark spot, visible from a distance and the more easily when the ground was clear. What shall we think now of the discredit shrown on the varicolored uniforms of the Scotch troops and in general of the use of bright colors for military uniforms?"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

ROMAN CATHOLIC COMMENT ON THE SALE OF THE FRIARS' LANDS.

THE news from the Philippines, that the friars' lands have been bought for $7,250,000 by the United States Government (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 26), evokes widely differing expressions of opinion from Roman Catholic papers in this country. Some of the comment is of a decidedly unfriendly kind. The New York *Freeman's Journal*, for example, remarks: "Now that the friars are about to be ousted and Americans to get possession, land frauds and scandals and swindles may soon be expected as in order in the Philippines, and the Filipino is pretty certain to have a turn of the same experience that the 'poor Indian' has long been familiar with." *The Ave Maria* (Notre Dame) says:

"The vexed question of the 'friars' lands' in the Philippines has at last been settled by the transfer of four hundred thousand acres to the Government for the sum of $7,250,000. In other words, the friars who took up unoccupied lands three or four centuries ago have been able, by dint of building roads and bridges, constructing irrigation-works, and making other improvements, to raise the valuation of the land from zero to $18 per acre. It will hardly impress the American financier as a notable performance for hundreds of men during hundreds of years, yet it is a fair account of that process of grinding and oppression which so scandalized certain preachers and politicians in this country a little while ago. As to the enforced transfer of the property, in principle it is easy enough to understand. It was an un-American proceeding from start to finish, and it would never have taken place had the land been owned by a Protestant missionary board. Trinity Church, New York, for example, is a richer corporation than all the orders in the Philippines would make if united into a single body. In practise, however, since the sale of lands was made without public protest, we are left to assume that the action of our Government met with acceptance from the highest religious authorities. At any rate, it will be easy to determine in a short time whether the 'friars' lands' were, as we have been repeatedly told, the sole obstacle to the pacification of the islands. Let us hope that at least it may break the deadlock in the religious situation."

The New World (Chicago) recalls that a hundred years ago the property of the Mexican religious orders was seized without any compensation whatever. At least "our Government has been juster than was the Mexican republic, and for this every just-minded American has cause to be glad." We quote further from the same paper:

"Presumably the religious orders are glad to be rid of their property. Certainly it has long been the cause of trouble for them. A flourishing vineyard long ago accomplished the destruction of Naboth. Whoever has anything valuable in this world may expect the hatred of envious neighbors. The fact that the friars possessed this land excited against them the bitter opposition of Filipinos and Americans alike. It was not a cry of innocence injured; it was the snarl of greed hankering to fasten its teeth in that which others owned. Frankly, we believe that because the friars owned this land the American public has been for several years regaled with statements of the shortcomings of those unselfish men. The purpose of those who desired their possessions was to blacken their character and drive them out. Let us be grateful this effort has failed."

The Western World (Des Moines) thinks it just as well that the United States has bought the land, and expresses the belief that the sale "will not in any way prove detrimental to the progress of Catholicity in the islands." *The New Century* (Washington) is one of the few Roman Catholic papers to give unqualified support to the course of the Administration. It says:

"We have never doubted that the religious orders in the Philippines have been grossly maligned and slandered; we have frequently in these columns so expressed ourselves. Nor have we ever doubted that the possession of these lands excited the cupidity of Americans and Filipinos alike. Whoever possesses lands or goods in abundance may look for the envy and hatred of those less fortunate. Greed has been a factor in all the antagonism that has been directed against the friars, particularly since our American occupation of the archipelago.

"Greed inspired the cry that was so insistent some time ago that the 'friars must go' and that their 'lands must be confiscated.'

"While we believe all this and have more than once expressed that belief, we have thought and still think that the friars, because of the fact that they were the largest landholding class in the Philippines and because of their intimate connection with the hateful Spanish régime, had become in large measure obnoxious to the people—a people too almost entirely Catholic. It was this feeling of antagonism that made the Aglipay schism possible and gave it such an impetus.

"Now, with the settlement of the disturbing question of the land and with the creation of a hierarchy, wholly American in character, conditions favorable to the church and to good government will happily prevail. *Deo Gratias!*"

An interesting question is, "Where will the money go?" and under this heading *The Catholic Citizen* (Milwaukee) offers the following observations:

"If, as stated, something over seven million dollars in gold is to be paid for the lands, we may calculate that the interest at four per cent upon that amount would sustain a thousand missionaries in the field. This would be a very substantial endowment for the church in the Philippines. We trust it is to be left there. We know of no other place in the missionary world where it would do so much good or where it more justly belongs.

"The American bishops are now in the Philippines. It is for them to safeguard the interests of the church in this matter. They know that the Catholics of the United States are sufficiently burdened by church and school, and it would not be reasonable or proper that any appeal should come to this country for the support of the church in the Philippines. No contribution-box should ever be sent around our churches for such a purpose, especially if this large sum (seven million dollars) or any portion of it is allowed to go to Spain to become the spoil later on of an anticlerical government."

RELIGIOUS SIGNIFICANCE OF "PARSIFAL."

IN his last contribution to philosophic writing, published in 1879, Richard Wagner thus states his view of the relation of art to religion: "It may be said that when religion becomes artistic, it is the function of art to preserve the inner kernel of religion; and the way it does this is to take the mythical symbols which religion insists on having men believe in their literal sense, to conceive them according to their emblematic sense, and thus by ideal representation to call attention to the deep truth concealed within them." These words were written as a commentary on and a justification of "Parsifal," and they reveal the composer's motive in writing the opera. "Wagner's great ethical and religious lessons," says Mr. B. O. Flower, of Boston, in *The Arena* (December), "are not found in the local color, in the superficial thoughts or ideas of his characters, which in many cases merely reflect the opinions, superstitions, or concepts dominant at certain periods. They are to be found rather in the profound symbolism illustrating vital ethical truths which concern man in his relation to man, as a child of the Infinite, and as an interdependent unit in the vast ocean of life." Mr. Flower writes further:

"As far back as 1848 Wagner conceived the idea of weaving the life of Jesus into a music drama. For ten years he brooded upon this colossal theme. It was his intention to represent the great Nazarene as he conceived him—a splendid type of perfected manhood, the crown and blossom of the human family, the ideal man, filled with the divine afflatus to such an extent that for very love he is driven on, through cities, villages, hamlets, and along the highways, searching for the suffering ones of earth that he may bless, help, and restore. He intended to give the world the superb picture of love incarnate—a man who shadowed forth the coming man, when love shall rule in every heart.

"We do not know whether Wagner ever wholly abandoned the cherished plan of writing this drama depicting the life of the great Nazarene, but it is probable that when he composed 'Par-

stial." He had decided that the time was not yet ripe for so radical a work as he had contemplated. . . . . .

"Later in his career Wagner became deeply interested in the legends, myths, wonder-stories, and mysticism of the Far East. The philosophy and religious teachings of India possessed a certain fascination for a mind so tinged with transcendentalism as that of the composer, and while enthusiastically devouring the wealth of Indian literature he conceived the idea of producing a great religious drama illustrating the life and teachings of Buddha. In his work on Jesus he proposed to illustrate the triumph of life through loving service—service which led the Master to go forth in tireless search for earth's miserables. In his second drama he intended to illustrate another great religious idea which has influenced the mind of millions—namely, triumph or self-mastery through renunciation of the sensuous life—the seeking and finding God through withdrawing from the world, and in exalted contemplation and introspection. This music-drama was to be entitled 'The Victors,' and it was to deal primarily with the victory of the soul over the illusions or transient joys born of the sense perceptions. Still later, however, while engaged in the Ring cycle, Wagner's mind reverted more and more to a play the outline of which came to him while he was composing 'Lohengrin,' and which should concern itself with the central figure in the multitudinous legends pertaining to the Holy Grail."

In regard to the "spiritual significance" of "Parsifal," Mr. Flower has this to say:

"Take, for example, the life of Parsifal. Here we have a splendid illustration of the evolution of a life from self-absorption to selflessness; from negative good or guilelessness to the positive virtue which can come only with knowledge and the victory born of triumph over multitudinous temptations which beset the pathway of life. Here, too, we see indifference to the sufferings, needs, and yearnings of others give place to that intense concern for the happiness, peace, and welfare of the most hopeless and despairing ones, which found its supreme expression in the life of the Great Nazarene.

"Parsifal emphasizes the fact that 'Heaven is not gained with a single bound.' After Parsifal had won the great victory and gained the Sacred Spear, still he had not grown enough to be worthy to rule in the council-chambers of Monsalvat. He had to grow to new heights. Thus many years yet of struggle, temptation, and trial awaited him. Self-mastery and spiritual supremacy are attained, not by one victory, but by many. They come only as the rich fruition of a life of strenuous endeavor, a life of loyalty to duty and to love.

"'Parsifal' teaches the lesson which is the luminous soul of the noblest religions. It tells us that not only is love—pure, exalted love—the greatest thing in the world, but that it is the only light that leads the wanderer to the throne of the Infinite.

"Turning from Parsifal, we see in Kundry a typical character, rich in suggestive lessons. She represents the aspiring soul, chained by passion and desire. The world is full of Kundrys. The young man who a few years ago indulged in liquor and laughed at the possibility of its mastering him, but who to-day vainly strives to break from the thralldom of appetite and who in his better moments resolves and strives to obey the higher voices in his soul, is but one manifestation of the many slaves of passion, appetite, and desire who are under Klingsor's spell, who worship at the shrine of the gross and the material, even while the soul revolts at its bondage and strives to break its fetters.

"In the magician's realm we see the world of pseudo-pleasures, bright, glittering, and attractive, but ephemeral. Here true love, which is the crown and glory of parenthood and which in its broader manifestation reaches out in divine helpfulness to all, is not known; but in its stead we find gross sensual gratification; lust for love, satiety of the passions for spiritual exaltation, and absorption in the lower self instead of concern for others. Here the passions, appetites, and desires are lords and masters. Here all is counterfeit and all is transitory. At any moment the fatal hour may come, as come sooner or later it always does, when the illusions disappear, the sweets are turned to bitter, beauty vanishes, and the one-time music is changed into harsh and guttural tones, ending in groans of anguish or moans of despair. Here the splendid garden, palpitating with sensuous life, may at any time become a bleak and barren waste.

"Parsifal is colossal, he is typical. His evolution is that which must be taken by every individual who attains to the spiritual supremacy which brings to the soul peace on earth and an immortality of felicity. Parsifal points the way to the heights, not merely for the individual, but for society as well. All nations and civilizations which are not destined to suffer eclipse must tread the royal pathway over which he passed. No more solemn truth confronts mankind to-day than is taught by the struggle and victory of Parsifal."

The religious significance of "Parsifal" is interpreted in very different and much more derogatory fashion by several writers. Mr. J. G. Huneker, a well-known musical critic, scoffs at the "sacred" pretensions of the opera. "'Parsifal' was and is the biggest delusion of a delusion-haunted epoch," he says. He continues (in *The Metropolitan Magazine*, January):

"In America, where new religions sprout daily as do potatoes in dark cellars, slighter causes have led to the foundation of a religion—witness the rise and growth of Zionism. 'I know of but one thing more beautiful than "Parsifal,"' wrote Alfred Ernest, 'and that is any low mass in any church.' And in this sentence the writer puts his finger on the weak spot of 'Parsifal'—it lacks sincerity. It is theatric, bombastic, hollow. No matter how overpowering it may be architecturally it yet lacks the truthful note that is to be found at any Christian church. With all its grandeur, its theatric pathos, its conjuring of churchly and philosophical motives, its ravishing pictures, its marmoreal attitudes, 'Parsifal' falls short of one thing—faith; a faith you can find in any roadside Bavarian wood-cutter's hut. . . . .

"For those to whom a religious feeling must be dramatized to be endurable, 'Parsifal' may prove rare and stimulating; for such the stern simplicities of doctrinal truth have no attraction. Wagner, luxuriously Byzantine in his faiths, appreciated the correlation of erotic and religious emotions; so he erected a lordly pleasure drama wherein the mystically inclined, the admirer of pomps and gauds, and the esoteric worshiper could all find solace, amusement, and consolation. Yet Parsifal's pallid virtue can never stir us as do the heroic sacrifices of Senta, Tannhäuser, and Brunnhilde. . . . . .

"'Parsifal' prophesies the cure of all sin by renunciation. Renunciation is also the burden of Tolstoy's message. Both

From an etching by Egusquiza.

"One mystic midnight came a messenger
Of God to Titurel, and gave to him
The Holy Grail—"

Courtesy of *The Critic*.

BISHOPS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A photograph taken on the occasion of the recent Pan-American Conference, held in Washington. There are eighty-six Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country. Bishop Tuttle, of Missouri, is Dean.

men lived their lives to the limit of physical exhaustion, and both in the decline of their powers preached and preach a rigorous asceticism. Is it any wonder that America—youngest and most vigorous among the nations—refuses seriously to consider such doctrines? For that reason the message of the 'sacred' 'Parsifal' may be set down as artistically immoral. It is neither blasphemous nor is it religious; yet it is the denial of life itself."

Similarly, Mr. W. J. Henderson writes in the New York *Sun*: "Buddha and Arthur Schopenhauer taught the dramatist more essentials than the Holy Bible did. The foundations of the drama rest on the philosophy of negation. The Christianity is merely ornamental, spectacular, and delusive."

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE GREATER EFFICIENCY OF THE CHURCH.

"IAN MACLAREN" seems to have transferred his sphere of influence from the literary to the religious field. We had occasion to notice in a recent issue (November 14) Dr. Watson's much-discussed plea for a social revival. A later address, delivered before a Presbyterian Association at Cambridge University and printed in *The British Weekly* (London), deals with questions of church efficiency and raises many points of a debatable nature. At the outset of his address Dr. Watson says:

"As the church is affected by the spirit of the day, and as at present one of the strongest desires in the English mind is for the reform of machinery, so that the energy of the nation may not be thwarted or wasted, there is also, I take it, among the laity, and I hope also among the clergy, an earnest wish to see the church organization made more efficient. And this, I may assume, will be attained, not by the increase of officials and committees, certainly not by more laws and red tape, but by the more simple, direct, and common-sense use of our resources. It is not a question as to whether we ought to have more men and more buildings and more funds, but as to whether we can not use the men and the buildings and the funds to a better purpose, and whether, if we were organized like a great public service or like an able business enterprise, we should not be able so to use them."

Dr. Watson goes on to express dissatisfaction with Presbyterian methods of selecting and training young men for the ministry. Especially does he deprecate what he terms "the preaching candidature" for a vacant charge:

"Can there be anything more unbecoming in our office than preaching the evangel of Christ in a competition against five other selected candidates, or anything more likely to hinder a man of self-respect from entering the ministry? Can there be anything worse for the spiritual temper of a congregation than to sit as judges on the declaration of divine truth, or is there any function which in practise rouses worse passions in church life than a disputed election? Is it not the case that the judgment of the half-dozen well-educated and spiritually minded men in a congregation counts for very little in the kind of congregation to which the probationer makes his appeal, against the votes of the multitude who are not well educated and not accustomed to deal with large affairs? The few will inquire many things before they appoint their clergyman—about his scholarship, his character, his common sense, his inherent capacity, his manners, his piety—and they will not likely appoint a quarrelsome man or a rude person; but the many can be captured any day by a windbag with two sermons full of apocryphal religious anecdotes and conventional phraseology. Here again we feel that there is something wrong, and that the best is not being done, either for the candidates or for the church."

Arguing for more adequate financial provision for aged and infirm ministers, Dr. Watson passes on to the problems of public worship:

"The spirit of the day is playing upon the mind of the people, and they are not ready to attend two services a day on Sunday simply from the tradition of the past or the force of habit. They are asking why there should be two services, neither more nor less, and what law enforces the obligation of repeating the morning service in the evening. . . . The time has come when we have to justify the repetition of services throughout our church, and to show what purpose each service fulfils. If the same people are to attend morning and evening service on Sunday, the evening service must have a character of its own. Would it not be worth considering whether the sermon at morning service should not be devoted to the edification of believers in their holy faith, and deal largely with experimental religion within the Christian sphere, while the evening sermon should be devoted, say, to lectures on the Bible, on the history of the church, on the great doctors, leaders, heroes, and saints of our faith, on foreign missions, on the regeneration of the people, on the presentation of Christianity to them who are without, and the defense of Christianity both as a creed and as a life? The services of the church would in this way be justified and utilized for the most practical spiritual ends, and the evening service, no less than the morning, maintain its hold not only upon religious people, but also upon the outer circles who dwell in the debatable ground."

The question of public prayer is next considered:

"At present it is left to the minister to pray for anything he

pleases and to leave out anything which he pleases. His prayer may consist of petitions, or it may be an exposition of doctrine, or an explanation of his own spiritual condition, or it may be a reflection of his state of health. . . . A large body of people have been gathered for divine worship in the name of the Lord Jesus and by the appointment of their church. Ought they not to know—at least in large part—what is going to be asked as they know what is going to be sung? Ought they not to have some security that their common wants, confessions, and thanksgiving shall be presented to God? And following out the principle which we all feel should be applied to praise, ought they not to have some opportunity of joining in the prayer of the congregation by repetition or response? Why should the church exercise supervision over praise and none over prayer? Why should the church provide a hymn-book and not a prayer-book? Why should the church refuse to allow the minister to select songs of praise from any quarter, and yet allow him without any check to offer the prayers of the people? I am not arguing for the prohibition of free prayers, which ought to be included in every service and without which the service would not be complete; but I am suggesting that the time has fully come when our church should provide certain forms of common prayer for her people, and that we are losing every year through not supplying this want."

The rearrangement of churches in cities and the reform of methods of home-mission work are touched upon in conclusion. "The changes which I have indicated," says Dr. Watson, "are not of slight importance and can not be quickly effected." Their very mention may for a moment "give a shock" to conservatives; but the public mind is opening up in many directions, and "history shows that there has been no body so progressive as the church of Christ in the development of her creed, of her government, of her ethical life, or of her practical service."

ON TEACHING THE OLD TESTAMENT TO CHILDREN.

SHALL the presence of myth and fiction in the Bible be admitted or denied? If admitted, in what spirit shall the Scriptural stories be presented to the juvenile mind? These questions are bound to confront all who are charged with the responsibility of a child's religious education in these days. The Hon. Violet Stuart Wortley, who writes on this subject in *The National Review* (October), remarks that many parents seem inclined to "lend a silent acquiescence to a great deal that they have ceased to take literally, rather than 'run the risk,' as they say, of impairing the child's respect for the sacred work." Such a course she believes to be unwise:

"This is a religious age—not in the sense of sleepy acquiescence in traditional theology, but in the sense that people are very much alive to questions of religion, and are earnestly seeking to make certain the grounds of their belief. This being so, and discussion in the air, our children are bound to hear the Old Testament criticized, and before they listen to arguments of a hasty, or, perhaps, prejudiced, nature, it seems more prudent to prepare them by a knowledge of the ground over which discussion ranges. Some notion of what is being done by patient workers in the field of Bible exegesis will enormously increase the interest of those who teach and those who learn about the Bible, and the timid spirit need have nothing to fear from critics who are intent mainly on bringing into prominence the essential truths contained in the writing and in establishing the relative values of the differing portions. 'The letter killeth and the spirit maketh alive' was said by one who refused to be bound down by tradition, and knew that revelation was progressive, and ever renewed according to the state of development reached by man. The degree of truth revealed in the Old Testament sufficed for the Jews of that period, but it would be shutting our eyes to God's scheme of things if we asserted that this ancient work was either infallible or final, and it is far from desirable to give to our children that impression."

The Biblical World (Chicago, November) publishes a symposium on "Myth and Fiction as Employed in the Bible." Nine theological professors give their views, and practically all agree that there is a considerable legendary element in the Bible. We are compelled to admit, says Prof. John E. McFadyen, of Knox College, Toronto, that the early stories of the Old Testament "were not recorded in writing, but were handed on, as among other peoples, by tradition." It is maintained, however, that this fact does not detract from the value of the Bible, and that fiction may often be a legitimate and important means of imparting religious truth. Says Prof. W. G. Ballantine, of the International Y. M. C. A. School, Springfield, Mass.:

"To infer at once that if any portions of the Bible are imaginative, they are therefore false and worthless, is wholly unwarranted. To say that the devout scholars who have discovered these facts are attacking the Bible is unjust.

"Fiction is a highly useful part of every literature. Outside of the Bible it reigns supreme. Look at your child's library—'Hiawatha,' 'Robinson Crusoe,' 'Pilgrim's Progress,' 'Lady of the Lake,' 'Mrs. Wiggs,' 'Prince and Pauper,' Andersen's and Grimm's tales, Hawthorne's 'Wonder Book'—fiction every one. Adults are no less busy over fiction, and this whatever language they read. For the masterpiece of every literature is a fiction. Witness Homer, the Greek tragedians, Vergil, Dante, Shakespeare, Milton, Goethe and Schiller, Browning and Tennyson. Walter Scott and the innumerable train of the novelists find readers by hundreds where historians and scientists scarce find units.

"Are all of these works of the imagination false and pernicious, and is this universal preference of the reading world only another proof of man's degeneracy? By no means. Fiction is a normal instrument for delighting, instructing, inspiring, and ennobling. It is the readiest vehicle for conveying truth. . . . . .

"It is of the utmost consequence that we ascertain just what sort of truth is to be recognized in each portion of the Scriptures. Many ridiculous mistakes, and not a few disastrous ones, have arisen from confusion here. The story of woman's creation will forever remain a divine statement of the most blessed fact in social life, the identification of husband and wife. But when admitted to be an allegory, it at once ceases to be a bludgeon to be used on the head of the anthropologist who is honestly investigating the origin of the human species."

The Boston *Congregationalist* (December 5) comments:

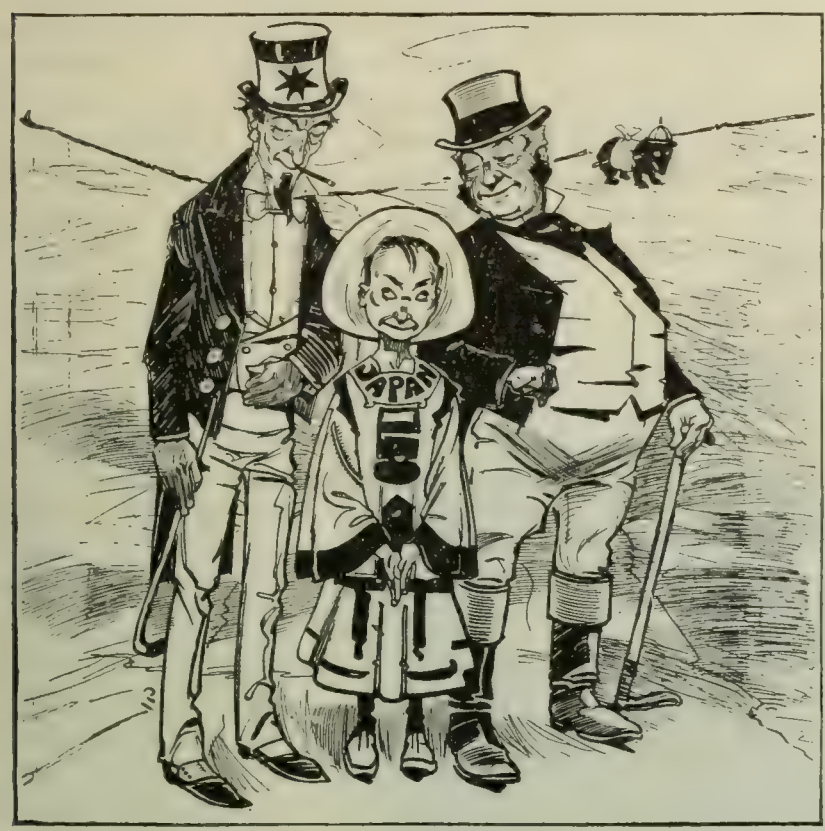
"The stories of the Old Testament do not need to be labeled as parables. But many Christian teachers have yet to learn their full use in imparting divine truth. To attempt to explain the first chapters of Genesis in accordance with scientific facts of comparatively recent discovery of which the child learns in school, is to confuse his ideas of religion and weaken his confidence in the Bible as interpreting the voice of conscience. To present to him these chapters as the sublime poem of creation is to open to him the mysteries of the being of God in his world. It will not increase the child's reverence for the Bible to tell him that its trustworthiness depends on evidence that Jonah in the belly of a sea monster wrote a song, which is mainly a mosaic of sentences from the Psalms, some of which were written centuries after Jonah's time. But let the story-teller have his place, tell the child that Jonah stands for God's people fleeing from duty to which they were faithless, and that the monster is Babylon, which swallowed them and let them go forth again, and he will understand the wonderful meaning and message of the ancient story. He will not be deeply impressed by your knowledge or your ability if you tell him he must believe that Job in the agonies of disease sat around with his friends on a heap of refuse and extemporized the magnificent poems ascribed to them. But let the story-teller have his way and the child will be prepared to understand by and by how a soul which trusts in God meets the deepest problems of experience and grows nobler through suffering.

"The Bible is a literature as well adapted to the child mind as any of the great classics, ancient or modern, and it surpasses them all, tho they are all works of the imagination. But to treat it as a text-book on history, geology, astronomy, and other sciences, miraculously prepared many centuries in advance of the time when it could be understood, is to do violence to it and to any tenable theory of inspiration. The Bible is a library revealing the mind of God through prophets who had divine insight and used all forms of literature to make known what they saw. It should be taught to children as prophets spoke and wrote it."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

ATTITUDE OF THE POWERS IN A RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

NOT one leading newspaper in Europe is bold enough to affirm that war between Russia and Japan will be avoided. The well-informed Paris *Figaro* is heroically hopeful in the face of the gloomiest news, but the London *Standard*, whose opinions carry great weight, is representative of a numerous class of reliable organs in anticipating the worst. Upon one point there is general agreement: the protracted nature of the negotiations between



A STRAIN ON LITTLE MARY.

SIMPLE JAPPY: "You no likee see me gobblee upee?"
J. B.: "Don't you worry! He no gobblee very muchee. He not feeling very well inside as it is." —*Judy* (London).

Tokyo and St. Petersburg is due to the uncertainty in both capitals regarding the attitude of the Powers should war actually break out. Here, in the opinion of the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), is the crux of the crisis. The factors to be considered, it opines, are Great Britain, the ally of Japan; France, the ally of Russia; China, and the United States. Germany is eliminated by the Berlin organ, much to the amusement of the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), which is inclined to attribute some of the present obscurity to the policy of Emperor William. The whole press of Europe is now discussing the influence of each one of these factors in the event of war.

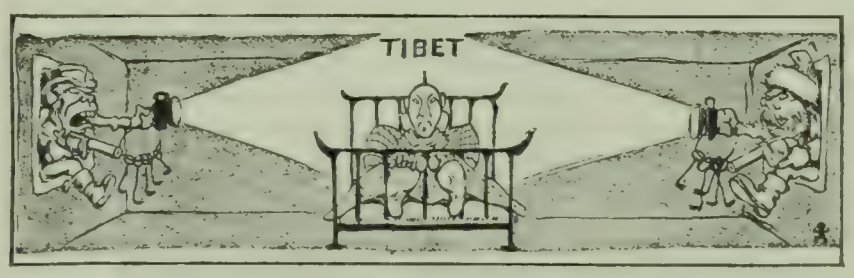
Great Britain.—The mistress of the seas will not be drawn into a campaign between Japan and Russia, asserts the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). "Japan has been indirectly informed that in the event of war she can not count upon the cooperation of Great Britain." So much, it believes, is apparent from a recent speech delivered by Mr. Balfour in London, when he pointed out that while the Japanese believed an immediate attack preferable to a delayed war, they would not risk the last resort without making sure of an ally. Mr. Balfour said this, according to the Paris paper, at the recent Lord Mayor's banquet. But what he really said on that occasion, as quoted in the London *Standard*, was this:

"I think I can say that there is nothing in the present state of the world's affairs which need cause any overpowering anxiety to those who depend, as you in this room so largely depend, upon the maintenance of European peace. In the Far East, no doubt, as in the Near East, there are subjects which give us food for thought, if not for profound anxiety; but, as regards the Far East, I think we may feel reassured by reflecting that there is no more passionate advocate of general peace than the Emperor of Russia, and that our allies of Japan are, I am convinced, as certain to show moderation, discretion, and judgment in the demands they make as firmness in carrying those demands into effect. With all these things making together for peace, I think we may look without any undue anxiety at the difficulties not yet solved, but, I hope, to be solved without undue delay, which still preoccupy the minds of diplomatists in the Far East."

The Austrian papers insist that Great Britain could not avoid becoming involved in a war between Russia and Japan. The *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna) reminds its readers that the Anglo-Japanese alliance provides for "maintaining the independence and territorial integrity of China and Korea." If Japan goes to war with Russia, Great Britain, by the terms of the alliance, "will maintain strict neutrality and use her efforts to prevent other Powers from joining in the hostilities" against Japan. But there is the binding third clause: "If any other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against that ally, the other contracting party will come to its assistance and will conduct war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it." China may take a hand. Whether she does so or not, the war "would get beyond control." But this line of reasoning is defective, the *Tribuna* (Rome) inclines to think, because Great Britain will do her own interpreting when the meaning of the treaty comes up for decision. It attracts attention that the London *Times* is very oracular regarding the attitude of Great Britain in the event of war. The British organs generally show a tendency to complain of the terms of the alliance with Japan, a fact which makes the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) infer that Great Britain will keep out of the struggle. European press opinion seems to be drifting to this view.

France.—When the present crisis assumed shape, there was much eagerness to see what the Paris *Temps* would say, that paper being the recognized organ of the French Foreign Office. But the Parisian organ refrains from saying a word regarding the policy of the Foreign Office in the event of war. This reticence seems to the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) to mean that France and Great Britain will act in concert. "The alliance between France and Russia has lost vitality." The radical and socialist organs, such as the *Action*, the *Lanterne*, and the *Petite République*, have recently adopted a markedly anti-Russian tone. The last-named paper is the organ of the eminent Socialist leader, Jean Jaurès, and its growing hostility to Russia is interpreted in the *Vorwärts* (Berlin) as meaning that the Chamber of Deputies at Paris would never sanction French interference in a Russo-Japanese war. The German papers are fairly unanimous in arguing that France would hold aloof with Great Britain, both Powers appearing on the scene when terms of peace come under discussion. This is plausible to the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), which remembers that the terms of the Dual Alliance are really unknown to the world, and that any speculation based upon the existence of the compact are futile.

Germany.—Quite recently the London *Times* has been a little uneasy regarding an alleged newly made agreement between Germany and Russia covering their respective policies in the Far East. The terms of this agreement, it says, are unknown, but the British organs are manifestly uneasy at the possibilities opened up by it. The *Vossische Zeitung* and the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the



BURGLARS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA (simultaneously): "Another!" —*Jugend* (Munich).

former National Liberal and the latter Democratic, agree that Germany will be a mere spectator in the event of war; but the London *News* insists that Germany's "detestable geographical position" compels her to associate herself to a certain extent with Russian policy everywhere. An organ supposed to be in touch with the Berlin Foreign Office and published in the English language, *The Continental Correspondence* (Berlin), deals with this branch of the subject thus:

"Germany's attitude in case of a serious complication in the Far East can not be so easily regulated by Russia's desire. It showed more zeal than judgment on the part of the Russian papers when they tried to interpret the cordial reception of some German men-of-war in the harbor of Vladivostock as a sign of an alliance of Russia with Germany. Certainly Russian diplomacy never dreamt nor thought of such a contingency. But we should not be surprised to learn that Russia has made efforts to get Germany's pledge for a policy of strict neutrality under any circumstances. If Germany could be gained over for such an understanding, Russia's advantage would not only be the direct gain involved in the inactivity of her powerful western neighbor; even more important would be the indirect consequence of this move. For thereby a permanent antagonism of Germany and England would have been brought about.

"But why should Germany be persuaded to give preference to Russian interests? It is true that at present there are no points of political or commercial rivalry between Germany and Russia, neither in Europe nor beyond the seas, while at least the keen industrial rivalry between England and Germany has been recently much accentuated in public discussions. But that is certainly no reason for Germany to allow herself to be dragged into a political opposition to England. For there is, under present circumstances, every chance that this commercial and industrial competition will not be interfered with by unfair methods, and that even possible frictions in the colonial aspirations of both countries will be amicably settled. For Germany, friendly relations with England are, of course, just as important as her traditional friendship with Russia. It may be that under such circumstances calm neutrality in a case of an Anglo-Russian conflict could be on principle declared a natural policy for Germany. But, as nobody knows what emergencies may be brought about in the course of a great conflict in Eastern Asia or anywhere else, a great Power like Germany is obliged to insist on having her hands free to intervene or not to intervene according to her own interests turning one way or the other."

ADMIRAL ALEXEIEFF AND STAFF AT PORT ARTHUR.

Among other things the admiral conducts at Port Arthur, through a member of his staff, an aggressive paper called the *Novy Krai*, concerning which *The China Mail* (Hongkong), a British organ, says: "The statement of the semi-official Russian newspaper *Novy Krai* in regard to Japan as a nation is little calculated to allay the bitterness of feeling that exists in Japan at the present moment. It seems to be the desire of a certain section in Russia to irritate the Japanese and to force on war between Russia and Japan, and some one is using the new Port Arthur journal to apply the plaster of abuse and misrepresentation to further that object."

The United States.—Newspapers in England agree that the United States could by no possibility be drawn into a conflict between Russia and Japan. But the *Hamburger Nachrichten* calls attention to the strength of the American fleet in the Far East. There are three formidable battle-ships and some cruisers under the command of Rear Admiral Evans. "Reinforcements are sent constantly." This, it is inferred, indicates expectation of war on the part of the United States Government. "Russia has succeeded in completely alienating American sympathy," says the London *Times*, "and in causing profound popular irritation and disgust, which, no doubt, affect the United States Government." Washington will see that its rights are respected, but the British organ thinks Russia will be too cautious to provoke extreme measures. "As long as the United States obtains the due recognition of its treaties with China," says the Paris *Temps*, "that is to say, the opening of the ports agreed upon, it will not be too particular whether a Russian watchman or a Chinese watchman stands guard at the gates of the Far East."

China.—The great aim of the Japanese, in the event of war, will be to involve China in the fray, thinks the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). "Japan may well argue that if China is brought into the affair, the range of the complications will be enlarged. Other Powers will be forced to follow in short order, and to oppose, if necessary, the forward march of victorious Russia. If, therefore, the Japanese deem war inevitable, they have a special motive for dragging in the Celestial Empire." This, thinks the Parisian paper, "is of interest to our country." One of the first things to happen in China, should there be war, thinks the London *Standard*, would be an attempt of the court to fly from Peking. "The palaces at Hsian, Kai-feng-fu, and Pao-ting-fu have, ever since 1900, been kept more or less in a state of preparation in case of emergencies." Away from Peking, the Chinese dynasty would be comparatively safe from the heavy hand of the Powers, according to the London *Spectator*, altho the London *Times* is of opinion that the Empress-Dowager and the "clique of mandarins" are wholly devoted to Russia. There are exceptions, such as the enlightened viceroy, Yuan-Shi-Kai. "Russia is hotly opposed to him in consequence of his aversion to her rubles." There is, consequently, a plan afoot to send him south. As the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) analyzes the outlook, the dynasty and the greater number of the mandarins would be on the side of Russia, the educated and patriotic Chinese would favor Japan, and the masses of the people would not side with either. But the Paris *Temps* says "the mandarins Chang-Chih-Tung and Yuan-Shih-Kai are said to have advised their master to ally himself with Japan and to make common cause against the usurper, Russia." The difficulty in the way, thinks the London *Standard*, is the fact that China is "still seething with unrest and menaced at any moment with dynastic revolution." "All the dangerous ambitions of the civilized and uncivilized world" would be "aroused in the scramble over that unwieldy derelict." *The Celestial Empire*, a well-informed British paper published at Shanghai, thus describes the condition of the Chinese Government:

"The central Government has probably reached its lowest pressure of power and influence. The authority and power of Peking have been weakened by several things. The growth and independence of the native press in the foreign settlements has weakened it. The Boxer failure has weakened it. The loss of Manchuria has

already weakened it, and when the people know still more about the Manchurian loss the Government will have suffered still more loss of prestige. The plaint of impecuniosity and helplessness has weakened it. The failure to carry out any of the nearly hundred reforms promulgated by edict has weakened it. The steady progress of bribery, the selling of rank, and other evils in direct violation of recent and explicit interdiction, together with general distrust and suspicion in the highest places have so weakened and honeycombed it that it is a wonder there is any vitality left to the central authority. It would be well for the real men of China to investigate the subject and find out just what the central Government is and upon what resources it may continue to rely. It may be that a breath can dissolve it. Who knows, it may never lift a hand to defend itself if attacked, but may vanish like a nightmare at dawn."

In General.—The forward movement of Russia has been made the subject of an alarmist article in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London) from the pen of that noted British publicist, Dr. Edward Dicey. He asserts that the concert of Europe is powerless in the existing situation and for that reason Great Britain should be on her guard. He thus sums up the position of the various continental Powers:

"Germany is bound by the instinct of self-preservation to favor no policy which might induce Russia and France to attack her jointly. Again, France is so firmly convinced that Russia will assist her in regaining Alsace and Lorraine, and in recovering her lost military prestige, that she has no will of her own in foreign affairs other than that of her 'great friend and ally.' Austria is so paralyzed by internal dissensions between her German, Slav, and Magyar provinces that she is bound to acquiesce in any policy Russia may favor, even if that policy should contemplate the overthrow of the Ottoman Empire and the consequent instalment of Russia at Constantinople as the mistress of the Bosporus, and the protectress of the Balkan peninsula. Italy is too conscious of her own weakness, so long as the feud between the Vatican and the Quirinal remains unsettled, to listen to any suggestion which might excite the hostility of the mighty Slav empire. Spain has ceased to be a first-class Power north of the Pyrenees. Belgium looks to Russia to protect her against the greed of France, while Holland looks to Russia to save her from annexation by Germany. Under these circumstances the idea of any Continental coalition, either directly or indirectly, of an anti-Russian character must be dismissed as impracticable."

The explanation of all obscurities in the Far East is afforded in the fact that Great Britain "has no definite policy," thinks that uncompromising military organ, *The Broad Arrow* (London). "For a generation at least the present crisis has been growing, and all we have done to meet it is to write correct despatches without any life in them." If the resources of Japan and Russia were great enough, thinks *The Morning Post* (London), "it might easily mean not one war, but a century of wars. . . . Neither Europe nor America can be long indifferent. It is a Pacific question, and as such concerns the United States, Canada, and the commonwealth of Australia." The *Novosti* (St. Petersburg) interprets a recent declaration by Count von Bülow in the Reichstag as meaning that Germany will have nothing to do with the Russo-Japanese war, should it come. "Now that Germany has categorically declared that she will not intervene in a conflict between Russia and Japan," says the Russian paper, "there will ensue not only a moderation of Japanese pretensions, but a confirmation of the other Powers in their resolve not to meddle." The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) believes an alliance between Russia and Japan may well be one outcome of the existing crisis. It denies rumored ultimatums from Japan, declaring on this point:

"Almost every day despatches can be found in foreign newspapers, especially in English organs, dated from the Far East and stating that Japan has presented a new ultimatum to Russia. A specified time is fixed for a reply to these Japanese communications. It would appear from all these rumors that Japan is threatening, while Russia is making excuses and concessions with the object of gaining time. Russians, of course, need no evidence of the mendacity of such a presentation of the posture of affairs. In no circumstances, be they as desperate as they may, would Russia compromise her dignity as a great Power by any abjectness of demeanor, no matter how formidable the foe who harried her."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TRIUMPHS.

PARLIAMENT "opens" on the second day of the coming month, unless present arrangements are changed. King Edward, it is announced, will attend, as the occasion is to be "a full state ceremony" with "a procession down the Mall." When the speech from the throne has been duly read, there will ensue what the London *Pilot* calls "a full-dress fiscal debate." Everything indicates that this debate will go Mr. Chamberlain's way, or the London *Mail*, the half-penny Unionist organ, popular with the masses, is much mistaken. It points triumphantly to the recent hotly contested bye-elections in south London, which resulted favorably to the ministry, in spite of dire opposition warnings that Mr. Chamberlain would tax food. "Never in recent years has attention been so closely focused on Parliamentary contests," declares the London *Express* (Unionist). "Mr. Chamberlain's policy is triumphant." This view is indorsed by the London *Graphic*, the London *Globe*, the London *Advertiser*, the London *Post*, and the London *Telegraph*. These are, however, Unionist organs. "We have never been disposed to overrate the importance of bye-elections," declares the London *Times*, "and we have no desire to do so now. Nevertheless, to put the matter at its lowest, these results can not be refused a rather striking negative significance." The London *Standard* denies that the bye-elections are "a striking victory for Mr. Chamberlain's policy." This Conservative organ, which refused to follow the lead of the London *Times* into the Chamberlain camp, insists that "the two elected candidates were not returned for the two metropolitan constituencies as believers in the taxation of food." The opposition organs refuse to be discouraged, pointing out, as the London *Chronicle* puts it, that "it is never safe to argue mathematically from a group of bye-elections to the result of a general election." The London *News*, the London *Leader*, and the London *Westminster Gazette* are of the same mind.

A MAD SITUATION.

THE CUCKOO: "How are you getting on with that egg?"
THE MARCH HARE: "Oh! do go away and leave me alone. I wish you hadn't dumped the beastly thing on me."
(The March Hare is trying to hatch out the Mad Hatter Cracked Cuckoo Egg in a Mare's Nest.)

—*The Westminster Gazette* (London).

When the House of Commons enters upon the great debate of next month, Mr. Chamberlain may find himself called to account for a gross violation of the British constitution. So the London *Standard* thinks. Mr. Chamberlain's alleged unconstitutionality consists in the appointment, on his own unofficial responsibility,

of a commission of experts to frame a model tariff. "This commission," announced Mr. Chamberlain last month to an enthusiastic audience at Leeds, "will comprise leading representatives of every principal industry and of every group of industries—representatives of the trade of India and the crown colonies and the great self-governing colonies. It will invite before it witnesses from every trade, and it will endeavor, after hearing all that can be said, not merely in regard to the special interests of any particular trade, but also in regard to the interests of all the other trades which may be in any sense related to it—it is going after that to frame a model tariff." The London *Times* was profoundly impressed by the breadth and scope of this idea from the first mention of it. When the names of the commissioners—they have no official authority—were announced, the London *Times* termed the list "an extremely powerful and efficient nucleus." It included "one of the largest meat-preservers and packers in the United Kingdom . . . a glass manufacturer . . . a well-known builder . . . Mr. —— who has built up the large furniture firm of —— & ——." "We could afford to laugh at the personnel," says the London *Standard*, "if the whole subject were not so grave." "The scheme is a solemn travesty of the functions which the crown, on the advice of responsible ministers, confers on those entrusted with its commission from time to time."

A RUSSIAN PRESS CIRCULAR.

SURPRISE has been expressed in the European press at the freedom and boldness with which the Russian press, which is subject to strict supervision, has been discussing foreign politics and attacking not only Japan, the United States, England, and Germany, but also the present Government of France, Russia's ally. Writers have assumed that the St. Petersburg Government was actually inspiring these aggressive press utterances for purposes of its own.

In view of these facts, the following secret circular from the Chief Press Bureau of the Ministry of the Interior will be read with interest. It is published in the *Osvobojdenie* (Emancipation), the organ of the Russian constitutionalists and liberals, issued at Stuttgart, Germany, and "illegally circulated all over Russia."

"No. 8928—September 23, 1903.

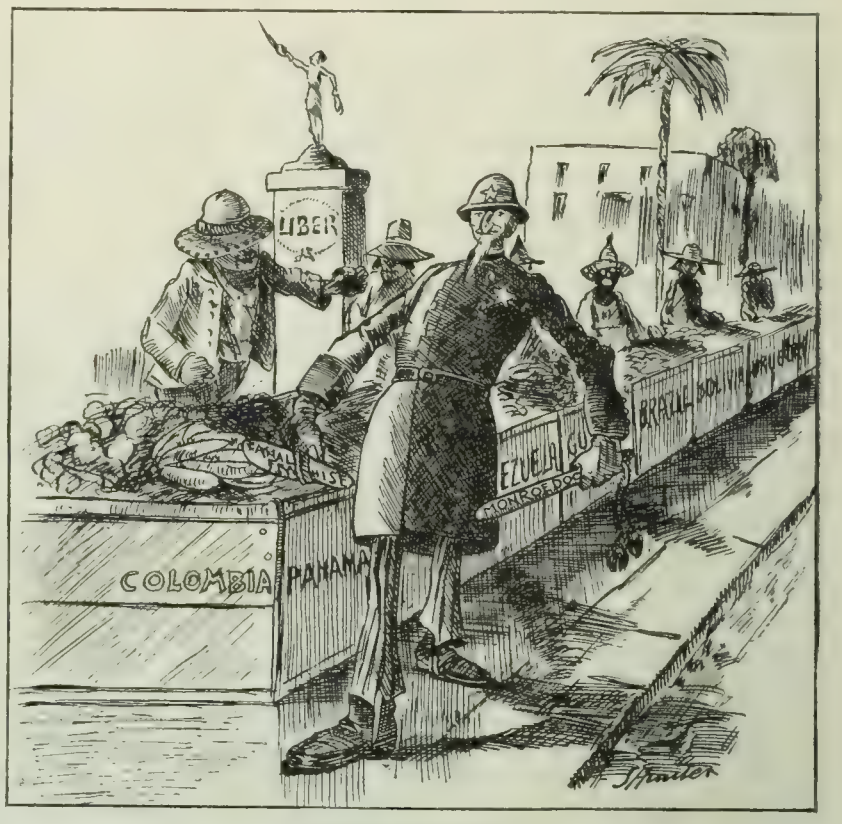
"The editors of the periodical publications have already been warned of the consequence of discussing the events occurring on the Balkan peninsula in a spirit not in harmony with the views expressed in the governmental statements. In spite of this, the organs of our periodical press to this day have continued to print articles wholly inconsistent with the pacific diplomacy of the Government and capable of causing undeniable excitement in the public mind. In addition, in the pages of some newspapers there continue to appear inappropriately severe judgments upon the existing Servian Government.

"In view of the foregoing, the Chief Bureau of the Press, in obedience to the order of the Minister of the Interior, notifies the editors of the periodical publications that, in the event of their printing further matter indicative of a disinclination or unwillingness to be guided by the suggestions above referred to concerning the Near Eastern situation, or their persisting in gratuitous assaults upon the Servian Government, the offending publications will be called to account in suitable ways."

The editor of *Osvobojdenie* says that such circulars are very frequently issued, and he invites the editors to tell the Press Bureau what a great editor of a former period, Ansakoff, said in a response to a similar threat: "I have not the smallest disposition to conform my patriotism to the official patriotism of government departments, which has a way of changing with persons and moods." He states, too, that Minister von Plehve compelled the editor of the St. Petersburg *Novosti* to dismiss his regular Paris correspondent for alleged anti-Russian articles, under a *nom de plume*, in the *Européen*, a French journal of influence.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CANADA'S MONROE DOCTRINE.

CANADA will never consent to the purchase by the United States of the two small French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, adjacent to Newfoundland. The Dominion press avers this with vehemence. The allegation that the United States is trying to purchase the islands is pronounced "fantastic" by the *Dépêche Coloniale* (Paris), which has access to authoritative sources of information. Nevertheless, the Ottawa *Citizen* is inclined to agree with a recent military lecturer on the defenses of Canada that these two islands could at any time be disposed of by France "to an unfriendly nation, who could, by fortifying them,



HELPING HIMSELF.

COLOMBIA.—"Car-r-r-amba! De p'lieceman protect us from European t'ief—an' is de biggest t'ief of all." —*World* (Toronto).

hold command of that part of the entrance to the gulf" of St. Lawrence. These islands should "be built into the fabric of the Dominion of Canada without delay," asserts the Dominion daily, which advocates a Monroe Doctrine for Canada, thus:

"Canada must establish herself firmly on the northern half of this continent and establish a Monroe Doctrine of her own. It should be announced that Canada will demand a prior option on the purchase of the French and Danish territory adjacent to her coasts and will not stand for any other nation, particularly the United States, acquiring territory within our sphere of influence. When a Tommy in barracks is troubled by an aggressive and troublesome neighbor, he draws a line with pipe-clay around his cot, and the man who passes that chalk-line knows he is up against a fight. It is about time Johnny Canuck drew his chalk-line."

French fishing rights off the Newfoundland shore must be extinguished and Newfoundland itself made part of the Dominion of Canada, thinks the Toronto *World*, which is likewise impressed by the need of a Canadian Monroe Doctrine. "Canada's frontier has been driven in by Yankee diplomacy at too many points."

POINTS OF VIEW.

ISLANDS AND SEA POWER.—"There is nothing which more thoroughly reveals to students of strategy and to naval men the absurdity of the working of the uninstructed mind," says the London *Athenæum*, "than the doctrine of the command of seas by islands in them. Seas are commanded by sea power."

ANTICLERICALISM.—"It was a petty professor retired by a small academy in the south," remarks the Roman Catholic *Correspondent* (Paris), "who lately cried that the hour of revenge had come for Julian the Apostate, and that he, too, erect upon the ruins of Christianity, forever crushed to earth by the Combes ministry, was about to say to Christ: 'Galilean, thou art conquered!'"

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

ON LOVE'S OLD LYRE.

A TOUCH OF SUN AND OTHER STORIES. By Mary Hallock Foote. Cloth, 273 pp. Price, $1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

FOUR novelettes dealing ostensibly with life in California and Idaho. The back ground, it is true, is a Western one of mining-camps, plains, and mountain ranges; but the burden of the tales is not a question of geography. Among Western story tellers (like Abou Ben Adhem's, their tribe *does* increase), Mrs. Foote is almost in a class by herself, in that while she stages her stories in the West, they are really so little of the West. Her chief interest is the analysis of motive, the probing of the emotions, the revelation of character—in a word, the psychologic interest.

Along this line she is gifted in an eminent degree. Her characters are lifelike and get close to the reader's heart. Her girls are wholesome, lovable creatures; her men virile, reserved, sometimes rudely strong, but gentlemen always; her mothers—well, they are very much like real mothers.

The present stories make quite passably good reading, altho they will not greatly stir the soul of the hardened reader. The author smites the lyric harp of love. The responses ripple with laughter and are dashed betimes with tears. By all odds the best and neatest of the four is the story that gives the book its name. A doting mother learns that her only son has become engaged. The girl he loves is a splendid creature, but, as it happens with California roses under the dry heat, her reputation has been blighted by a "touch of sun." It was nothing very serious, just an escapade, a brushing aside of the conventionalities. But to this mother's mind the stigma of it made the girl impossible as her son's wife. Poor mother! she worries herself dreadfully and her husband, too; but he is quite unconvinced that the world will go topsy-turvy in any case. Manlike, he trusts his grown-up son to take care of himself. The contrast between him and the flustered mother is finely presented. To her the engagement is a distinct calamity, chiefly because she thinks her son—sane, clean Willy—has blindly committed himself. And so she writes him a letter revealing the dark chapter in his sweetheart's history.

MARY HALLOCK FOOTE.

It has hardly been posted when the girl herself, uninvited, pays the old couple a visit. Follows a heart-to-heart session, both women indulging in the luxury of being miserable and turning their feelings inside out for mutual inspection, as only women can. The girl's confession sets her name in a better light before the mother, while her sweetness and strength of character overthrow the barriers of prejudice. The elder woman likes her all the better still for having decided to release Willy from the engagement.

Just before she departs next day Willy appears upon the scene, in response to his mother's tragic letter.

"I am sorry you worried so, mother," he said. "I knew it all the time."

"You did not believe it? How much of it did you believe?" asked the mother.

"Mother," he said, "do you think a man can't see what a girl is?"

"But what do you know about girls?"

"Where is she?"

Good, common-sense Willy finds her in the garden.

"Pilgrims to Mecca" is a very good story about a San Francisco girl whose Eastern-bred mother decides that she must be "finished-up" as to her education in an Eastern boarding-school. Elsie, the daughter, has a sense of humor and doesn't particularly want to be "finished-up"; besides, unknown to her mother, she has had a love affair that placed her above finishing-schools for all time. She confesses about it to her mother on the train. It being war time, the young man had enlisted, to *do* something at Elsie's order; he had hitherto done little but flunk his examinations at college. En route eastward, mother and daughter stopped over-night in Chicago. Over the wires came the news that this young man had been killed at San Juan. The blow finished Elsie's education effectively. It made her a woman. The horizons of both mother and daughter had been widened. They took the next train for home.

"The Harshaw Bride" is a pleasant comedy story of an English girl brought out to Idaho to marry a Harshaw—but not the right one. Three Harshaw men caused her a deal of worry—the one she thought she was to marry, the one who sent for her and wanted to marry her, and an elderly one back in England who decided to marry her because his delinquent son wouldn't.

A LITERARY PIN-WHEEL.

THE REIGN OF QUEEN ISYL. By Gelett Burgess and Will Irwin. Cloth, 255 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

THE title and the romantic name for the heroine suggest a delicious round of troubadour chivalry, in this merry product of Messrs. Burgess and Irwin; but "The Reign of Queen Isyl" is not at all that. This tandem of sparkling wits caracoles from one story to another in the fashion of the "Arabian Nights." It is like the box which, when

GELETT BURGESS.

WILL IRWIN.

opened, discloses a slightly smaller one, and so on until you have a dozen. Here, however, each story is as good as the other. There is no diminution in them. It is a lavishly persistent gush of California humor, and the reader swallows one fantastic tale after the other with undiminished relish. There is a central story from which the others sprout. This concerns the substitution of a lovely girl, Isyl Shea, for another sprightly damsel, Norine Almeric, as queen at a flower festival. For the length of the carnival the mystery of Norine's disappearance is unsolved, and this constitutes the reign of Queen Isyl. There is a love story, but the humor, the broadest California "American" brand, is what titillates the reader's palate.

Mr. Burgess is known as the editor of *The Lark*, a bright but now defunct magazinelet. The most crepitant flight of his muse had for its stimulating theme, "The Purple Cow," as unique a zoological curiosity as was ever let loose from a pen. This book of Queen Isyl disdains criticism. There can be but one mind in regard to its rollicking charm. It is a book devised only for entertainment, without any element of seriousness. For a production of its kind, it is admirably conceived and carried out, suggesting George Ade in its picturesque slang, and Robert Louis Stevenson in its arrangement.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY FINE NOVEL.

PETRONILLA HEROVEN. By Una L. Silberrad. Cloth, 319 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

THIS is a refreshingly fine work of fiction, deserving of the enormous circulation which mysteriously falls to many books whose merits far from warrant it. It is a love story, tho love crowns rather than dominates it. The human interest is enthralling; the knowledge of human nature is deep; the humanity is on a lofty plane in the two principal characters. Miss Silberrad has the note of genius—creativeness. Petronilla is brilliantly unusual; no one ever met any girl like her, the more's the pity, for it were a privilege. The character, once conceived, is evolved with unerring mastery, and there is no question that she is flesh and blood. "The Woodman" is not so exceptional a type; yet while not unique, he is always a fresh and grateful personality. Hermit, he is stoic, not misanthrope. Hope has withered in his composition, but he has a native strength adversity sweetens.

UNA L. SILBERRAD.

In fact, many of the very many excellencies of this gripping story lie in the adroit way in which the author blends conflicting forces in charac-

ter and gives the most edifying resultant. For long, she goes on as soberly and methodically as a schoolmaster teaching history. Then she brings in motives and complexity of good and bad agencies till she trembles on the brink of melodrama, and you fear she may spoil her broadly painted canvas by puerility of clamant values. She indeed barely escapes this peril, but escape it she does, altho the connoisseur of literary unity and balance sets his teeth a little at the white wolf and Philip Rundell. The *deux ex machina* of the one, and the rococo Mephistophelian devilishness of the other, in the prosaic atmosphere of Rundell St. Mary's and Wickamstead, with a ruck of bucolic *filii terræ* who do not grow very high above the sod, seem incongruously jarring. It is red lights and guttural accents in a *milieu* of cool gray ethics. But Miss Silberrad manages to retain the pregnant force and dignity of Greek tragedy despite this slight oscillation toward the spectacular.

The potent grace of the book, however, is that the outcome of Petronilla and the woodman is the exaltation of themselves. Destiny has played rough tricks with the twain, and they have taken very positive but very different ways of dealing with that mystic controller. But ultimately each, thanks to the other, evolves into finer human fiber with a touching approximation to godliness in it. Miss Silberrad, strong, contained, modern, artist *aux fonds*, is not at all shy in breathing quite a just and reverent sense of God and God's dealings. It is the more surprising as she is disciplined to unemotionality. Her method is objective. She does not draw many reflections, except in the guise of humorous flashes. She lets her characters do the annotating. Miss Silberrad's note is one of dry keenness. You feel her insight, the pungency of brain in analysis ; but the humanity of the heart does not make the page glisten. Her invention and gift for creating and developing fascinating types of men and women suffice, however, without any more emollient qualities of style than are hers. For she is lucid and trenchant almost to the point of curtness.

Miss Silberrad demonstrates so much all-round excellence as a novelist that one hereafter can scarcely help regarding any work of fiction bearing her name as something demanding perusal.

A CHAMBER OF HOHENZOLLERN HORRORS.

PRIVATE LIVES OF WILLIAM II. AND HIS CONSORT, AND SECRET HISTORY OF THE COURT OF BERLIN. From the Papers and Diaries extending over a Period beginning June, 1888, to the spring of 1898, of Ursula, Countess von Eppinghoven, Dame du Palais to Her Majesty, the Empress-Queen. By Henry W. Fischer. Two volumes. Cloth, 351 +347 pp. Price, $7 net. Published by Fischer's Foreign Letters, New York.

IN these amazing volumes, William II. of Germany is presented to the world as an epileptic degenerate, quailing before the ghastly phantoms conjured up for him by his own horror of hereditary disease. The Hohenzollern is no hero to this Boswell of a countess. She was a lady of title and position, it seems, who lost her fortune, like a heroine in some novel. Of course, she had to live. So she "accepted their Majesties' command to join the ranks of a retinue already noted for high-sounding names," which means, we are vulgar enough to presume, that she had a "pull." William II. would never have tolerated the countess at his court, surely, had he known of her passion for committing his secrets to her diary. She made notes of scraps of conversation, of the tittle-tattle of the back stairs, of the number of hours the Emperor spends in bed. But all this is prosaic foundation for a superstructure of sensation. It is not surprising to be told that William II. tried to suppress it all. Who would care to live in history on the basis of a running ear, a withered arm, and a dread of going mad?

HENRY W. FISCHER.

The countess, in her introduction, pays her respects to truth. "There is something noble in publishing it," she believes. She has in mind, naturally, the violence done to her own feelings when forced to write : "William, you must know, is never quite sure of his legs, the left one, as stated, being liable to give way at any time when his Majesty's mind is not concentrated upon posing physically as well as mentally." Everything is pitched in this key. The Emperor is heard referring to the German people as "the damned public." No servant ever receives a kind word, a gracious look from him. "Here, you!" prefaces his awful order for a glass of beer. We listen to the well-bred lies, we admire the unruffled composure of the Prussian unspeakables in the conspiracy to hide from the world the epileptic fits to which the "all highest" is subject. The countess makes us literally breathe, here, the feculence of an atmosphere Byzantine enough to transform epilepsy into an odd habit which his Majesty has of throwing himself back in his chair.

William's relations with the Deity, as expounded by the lady-in-waiting, are exceptional in spiritual experience. The attributes of the King of Heaven, he conceives, attach themselves, in a mode specifically religious, to the person of a Prussian monarch. In this theory we have the firm foundation of the monarchical principle as upheld in Prussia, "damned republics,"—as they are called at court,—being supported by no divine revelation whatever. Prussia is referred to by William II. as "God's ally," while his ordinary designation for himself is "God's anointed." The sentiment he cherishes for Frederick the Great approaches idolatry. The immortal friend of Voltaire is to William the master autocrat of all time. The imperial den is glorified with busts of Frederick the Great, images of Frederick the Great, paintings of Frederick the Great, and when his head strikes the stars William quotes Frederick the Great.

But all this is a mere scratching of the subject on its surface. The countess works every vein remorselessly into the heart of the mine. Now and then she drifts into what she calls "high politics," notably when she says William had fully made up his mind to intervene forcibly in Cuba on behalf of Spain, whereupon the imperial Chancellor used plainer speech than a military autocrat usually hears. In the main, the Hohenzollern of these volumes is a haunted man, too fearful to face his fate, too ignoble to spare his widowed mother the humiliation of being turned out of the palace in which the life of his father had ebbed away. These things—and much besides—are extraordinary, if true, we think; and if untrue, they are more extraordinary still.

WILD ANIMALS AT HOME.

A LITTLE BROTHER TO THE BEAR, AND OTHER ANIMAL STORIES. By William J. Long. Illustrated by Charles Copeland. Cloth, 280 pp. Price, $1.50 net. Ginn & Co.

THE Rev. William J. Long prefers to make his "little journeys" to the homes of the wood-folk unencumbered by any means of making and recording his observations other than those with which nature has provided him : the crystalline lens, the retinal film, and the fixing solution of a memory with a strong affinity for the curious and extraordinary.

WILLIAM J. LONG.

Mr. Long gives "three good reasons" why he hunts without gun or camera :

"First, because it is lazy and satisfying ; second, because it has no troubles, no vexations, no disappointments ; and third, because it lets you into the life and individuality of the wild animals as no other hunting can possibly do. The animals show themselves natural and unconcerned," etc.

Hunting in this easy fashion, Mr. Long has beheld many marvels in the animal world. Before his eyes, a woodcock, knowing, presumably, that neither gun nor photographic plate was to catch it in the act, has bound up its wounded leg with mud and fibers of grass. He has seen two eider-ducks that, knowing salt-water to be ineffective for their purpose, had flown inland and were dipping their heads in a fresh-water pond in order to drown clams that had closed themselves on their tongues. His brain has whirled with watching deer performing in a three-ring circus intricate yet orderly evolutions that would make a ring-master with a string of circus ponies hide his diminished head. Mr. Long's prejudice against the camera is to be specially regretted in the last instance. Indeed, it would have taken a kinetoscope photographer to do justice to the scene. In a preceding book, "School of the Woods," Mr. Long aroused the ire of John Burroughs and other naturalists by narrating instances similar to the above of the marvellous reasoning power of animals. (For a synopsis of the dispute between Mr. Burroughs and Mr. Long on this point see THE LITERARY DIGEST for April 4, 1903.) The present work indicates that Mr. Long intends to "stand by his guns" in the controversy, even tho he has discarded such implements in his researches. It must be conceded, too, that he presents his observations in a most attractive manner. From poetic title, a charming euphemism for the animal vulgarly known as 'coon, to artistic tail-piece, a white-tailed deer wig-wagging, in the code described by Thompson-Seton, a signal of farewell as it disappears in a thicket, the book compels the admiration of every lover of literary style and graphic art. What if a few connoisseurs of natural history declare that to be readily swallowed the work requires a few grains of salt? To the general reader, whose taste for fiction has been, perhaps, a trifle overdeveloped, the rather "high" flavor of these animal stories will smack most acceptably just as they are.

For the toiler—independence For all a safe investment

BE INDEPENDENT

$10 DOWN—$10 A MONTH

till you've paid $200 buys 40 acres of good land close to market in the

Upper Peninsula of Michigan

WE are offering first-class all-round farming land, well timbered, at from $5 to $10 per acre—much less than the cost of land of similar value elsewhere. The land grows abundantly all staple farm products, the best apples, strawberries, celery, sugar-beets, and potatoes. It is a fine grazing country. The timber, the crops, dairy products, and vegetables are quickly and profitably sold in nearby markets in the busy towns of Marquette, Ishpeming, Negaunee, Manistique, St. Ignace, Newberry, Sault Ste Marie, Munising, Gladstone, and Escanaba.

We are selling heavily timbered land for **just the value of the timber**—land where there is sufficient timber for farming purposes **at just the value of the land.**

We give you a clear deed and reserve no mineral rights—this is an unusual custom in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Should you die before you are entitled to a deed, our land contract makes provision whereby the principal and interest will be returned to your heirs if they so desire.

Stacking Hay in the Upper Peninsula

Much of the first-class farming land in the Upper Peninsula which is now unsettled has not been offered to the public before on account of being controlled by companies who have confined their entire attention to their respective mining and lumbering operations.

Farm Lands a Sound Investment

An investment in Upper Peninsula land is a solid foundation for future independence. Buy a tract of our land at this time and we believe your investment will be satisfactory and profitable.

The last United States Census Reports say that land has increased in value the last ten years in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, South Dakota, North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois.

$3,154,191,413

This means that land has increased in VALUE so as to give the 1,395,161 land owners in these States **$2,260 increase per man.**

The opportunity for the toiler lies not in the crowded city, where the meanest labor is competed for with ever increasing eagerness, where discomfort and unhealthy conditions are the lot of most laborers. It lies in the country, where a home, health, comfort, and independence are within the reach of a pair of willing hands.

This is opportunity for the small investor to be master of his own investment—in timber and farm land which is rapidly increasing in value. Land is a safe investment, an increasingly profitable one, and our lands are one of the best opportunities you will ever find.

Rutabaga, 11 Pounds, Grown in the Upper Peninsula

HERE ARE OUR REFERENCES

Ill. Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.
Colonial Trust Co., New York.
Mercantile National Bank, Cleveland.
State Savings Bank, Detroit.
First Nat'l Bank, Sault Ste Marie.
First Nat'l Bank, St. Ignace, Mich.
Marquette Nat'l Bank, Marquette, Mich.
Bank of Commerce, Cleveland.
People's Savings Bank, Detroit.
Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co., Cleveland.
Munising State Bank, Munising, Mich.
First Nat'l Bank, Escanaba, Mich.
Newberry Bank, Newberry, Mich.
Manistique Bank, Manistique, Mich.

Write us for maps, booklets, etc.

UPPER PENINSULA LAND CO., L't'd.

906 WASHINGTON ARCADE, DETROIT, MICH.

W. G. MATHER Chairman Cleveland
R. C. MANN Treasurer Cleveland
F. J. MERRIAM Sec'y and Gen'l Mgr. Detroit

CUT OUT AND MAIL TO US TO-DAY

L. D. Jan. 9

Upper Peninsula Land Co. Ltd. Detroit, Mich.

My Name is.....
.....
My Address.....
.....
Town.....
State.....
I could invest.....*down and*
$.....*per month. Would want*
.....*acres of land.*

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books.

"Elementary Guide to Literary Criticism."—F. V. N. Painter. (195 pp.; price, $0.90 net. Ginn & Co., Boston.)

"Greek Sculpture, its Spirit and Principles."—Edmund von Mach. (359 pp.; price, $4.50. Ginn & Co.)

"The Rubaiyat."—A new paraphrase by R. W. Whitney. (The Miner Studio, Cleveland, O.)

"The Young Man Entering Business."—Orison S. Marden. (T. Y. Crowell & Co.)

"The Courtship of Miles Standish."—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. With illustrations by Howard Chandler Christy. (152 pp. Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

"The Consul."—A sketch of Emma Booth Tucker by Commander Booth Tucker. (Paper, $0.30. Salvation Army Publishing Department.)

"Pioneering in Central Africa."—Samuel P. Verner. (512 pp.; $2 net. Presbyterian Committee of Publication, Richmond, Va.)

"Betty Zane."—P. Zane Gray. (291 pp. Charles Francis Press, New York.)

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE FAR EAST.

December 28.—The Japanese Privy Council approves the issue of $10,000,000 loan for the completion of the Seoul-Fusan Railway in Korea, and the payment of military expenses.

December 30.—Reports from European capitals state that fears of war between Russia and Japan were growing. Japan purchases two Argentine cruisers and is negotiating for the purchase of two Chilian war-ships.

January 2.—A powerful Japanese squadron is soon to leave Saseho for Masampho, Korea.

January 3.—The Japanese press urges an immediate declaration of war, which it says is inevitable; Japanese troops are ready to embark on transports.

PANAMA AND COLOMBIA.

December 28.—General Reyes, in the note embodying the Colombian claims, asks the United States to restore the *status quo ante* on the Isthmus and to hold aloof while Colombia attempts to force Panama into submission. In case of failure, he urges that the matter be submitted to The Hague tribunal.

December 29.—Minister Beaupré's despatches from Bogota to the State Department are made public by the resolution of Congress.

December 31.—Colombians land at Carti, Panama, and take away an Indian chief; they are pursued by American war-ships.

January 1.—A rumor at Colon states that the *General Pinzon*, a Colombian cruiser, had been sunk by United States war-ships.

January 3.—The cruiser *Topeka* and two torpedo-boats are ordered to Colon.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

December 28.—Four thousand men under Bulgarian leaders are ready to invade Turkish territory.

December 29.—Dominican rebels attack the provisional government forces in Santo Domingo.

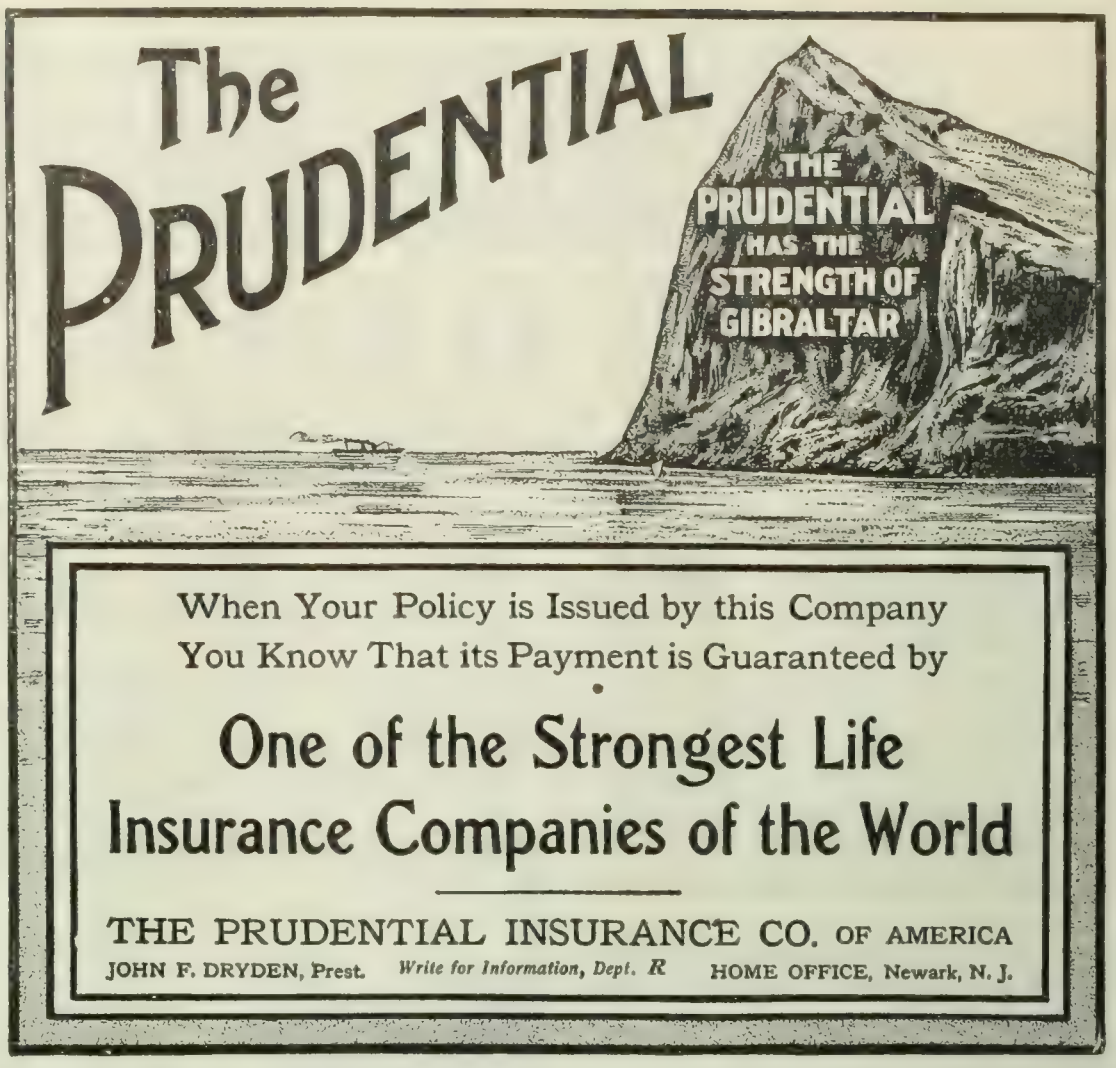
The Bolivian Congress ratifies the treaty settling the Acre dispute.

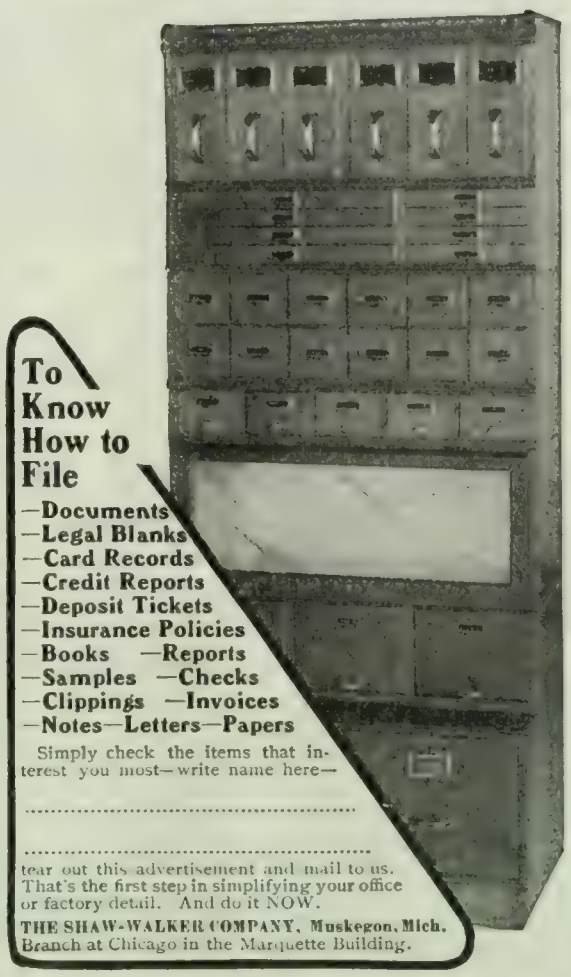
December 30.—The Panama Canal Company in Paris votes to continue the existing engagements with the United States.

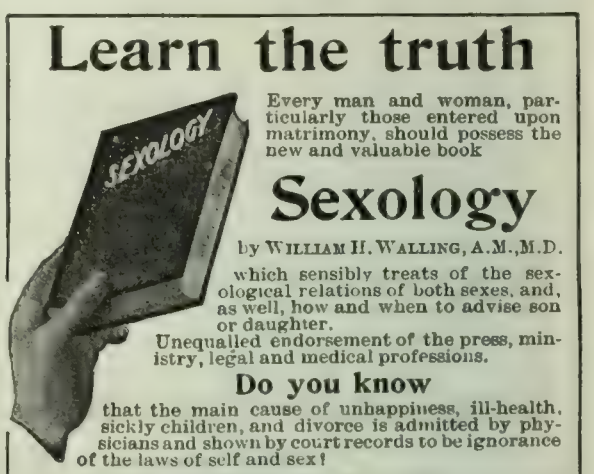
Etienne Brisson is elected to succeed M. Bourgeois as president of the French Chamber of Deputies.

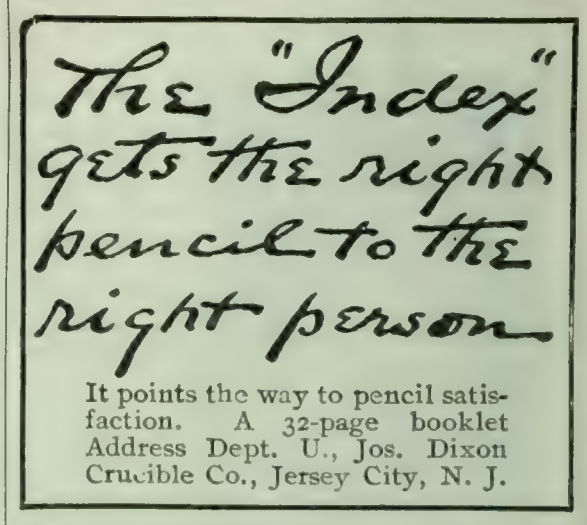
The Transvaal Legislative Council decides in favor of the introduction of Asiatic labor.

December 31.—The Skinner expedition returns to Jibutil from Adis Abeba, having negotiated a commercial treaty between the United States and Abyssinia.









January 2.—A revolution breaks out in Uruguay.

January 3.—The Peruvian Congress approves the treaty with Bolivia for the arbitration of the boundary dispute.

Domestic.

THE CHICAGO FIRE.

December 30.—Five hundred and ninety lives are lost in a fire and stampede in the Iroquois Theater, Chicago.

December 31.—Efforts to fix the responsibility are begun. Seven employees of the theater are arrested on charges of manslaughter.

January 1.—The managers of the Iroquois Theater, Chicago, with Commissioner of Buildings of that city, are held in $10,000 bail each, in connection with the disaster at that city; Mayor Harrison orders every theater in the city closed until all the ordinances in relation to amusement-places are obeyed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

December 28.—Western packing-houses have received large rush orders for beef from the Russian War Department.

The Cuban reciprocity treaty becomes effective.

The cruisers *Dixie* and *New York* are ordered to Panama.

December 29.—President Roosevelt directs an inquiry by United States diplomatic and consular agents in Russia, to ascertain facts about the contemplated massacres of Jews at Kishineff.

It is said that the Smoot case, now before a Senate committee, might result in a thorough inquiry into the practises and policies of the Mormon Church.

December 30.—President Roosevelt denies reports that he had offered the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee to various persons; Senator Hanna has not decided as to whether or not he will retain the chairmanship.

January 1.—The President shakes hands with nearly 7,000 civilians at the New Year's reception at the White House.

January 3.—Five thousand men employed by the Carnegie Steel Company threaten to strike if the cut in wages ordered is insisted upon by the company.

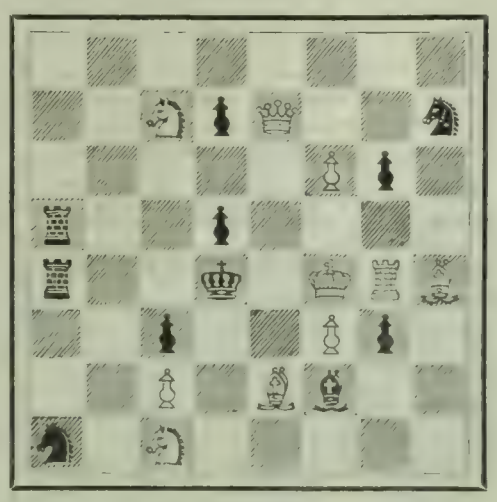
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 894.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by MURRAY MARBLE and the REV. GILBERT DOBBS.

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

8; 2SpQ2s; 5Pp1; r2p4; r2k1KRB; 2p2Pp1; 2P1Bb2; s1S5.

White mates in two moves.

You can Buy a Beautiful

ORIENTAL RUG

Direct from the Importers on Small

MONTHLY PAYMENTS

We sell only genuine Persian and Turkish rugs—largest selection in America. Lowest prices. We send the rug to you on approval. See it on your own floor. Enjoy it while you pay for it. Send for free booklet "In Rugdom," which explains our payment plan and tells some interesting things about rugs.

The Oriental Importing Co.
258 Fourth Ave., New York.

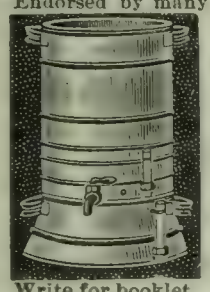
FERRY'S SEEDS MEET ALL NEEDS

Experience has established it as a fact. Sold by all dealers. You sow—they grow. 1904 Seed Annual postpaid free to all applicants.

D. M. FERRY & CO.
DETROIT, MICH.

Distilled Water and the Clergy

Endorsed by many prominent men in the church and thousands of its members.



THE SANITARY STILL

on your kitchen stove furnishes plenty of distilled aerated water at trifling cost. Simple as a tea kettle.

BISHOP SAMUEL FALLOWS, St. Paul's Church Rectory, Chicago, writes: "It is invaluable. We would not be without it for any consideration."

The Sanitary Still used in the WHITE HOUSE. Highest award at Paris Exposition. Write for booklet. Durability unequaled.

Write for booklet.

Avoid cheap and flimsy Stills. *Agents Wanted.*

A. H. PEIRCE MFG. CO., 68 N. Green Street, CHICAGO.

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package.

Gluten Grits AND BARLEY CRYSTALS,

Perfect Breakfast and Dessert Health Cereals.
PANSY FLOUR for Biscuit, Cake and Pastry.
Unlike all other goods. Ask Grocers.
For book or sample, write
FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N. Y., U.S.A.

Are Your Legs Straight?

If not they will appear straight and trim if you wear our easy Pneumatic and Cushion-Rubber Forms. (Patents applied for throughout the world.) Adjusted instantly; defy detection. Immediately adopted by men of fashion. Write for full description, mailed under plain letter seal.

Henderson & Henderson, Inc.
Dept. L5 Buffalo, N. Y.
(Man'f'rs, under five patents, H. & H. Pneumatic Bust Forms for Women.)

Louisiana Purchase and Territory. Papers of 750 words wanted covering the topic. Special awards for the best. For particulars, address Competition, P. O. Box 158, Madison Avenue, New York City.

X-RADIUM HEATER

Greater than Steam
More Wonderful than Electricity

The biggest little thing ever invented is this marvelous X-Radium Heater. Costs nothing to operate and will last a lifetime.
Keeps the coffee hot.
Keeps the vegetables hot.
Keeps the meat hot.
Only $2.50.

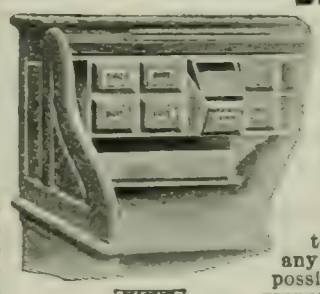
Fully nickeled and finely polished, it is an ornament to the dining-room—a child can use it. A necessity in every home. Descriptive pamphlet mailed free.

If dealers cannot supply it we will send prepaid to any address in U. S. east of Missouri River on receipt of $2.50
Send for one to-day.

NOVELTY MFG. CO.
Dept. O
Jackson, Mich.
U. S. A.

"GUNN" DESKS

Everything for the office made in all the woods and finishes.



Many exclusive patented features, one of them our drop-front pigeon-hole box, is unequaled as a time-saving device.

LOOK FOR THE TRADE MARK — ALWAYS IN RED.

If you desire an up-to-date office desk of any description and best possible value for your money, get a "GUNN." To distinguish it from other makes, see that it has the Grand Rapids Trade Mark, as we are the only manufacturers entitled to use it. We have branches in all leading towns, where samples can be inspected. Catalogue and list of branches on application

THE GUNN FURNITURE CO.
Dept. L Grand Rapids, Mich., U. S. A.

DO YOU KNOW

That you can add to your income by reading proof or corresponding for the press? It will pay you to write us for more information on either subject, unless you are satisfied with your present salary.

The opportunities are many and you can succeed because our instruction is thorough, personal and founded on practical experience. If you prefer to write ads we can teach you that also.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Philadelphia, Pa.

KILPS Write for Price List. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

Let Us Help You Think

Have you been called upon to speak on short notice? Do you require help in the preparation of literary work? Do you seek facts or statistics which are difficult to obtain?

We prepare carefully

SPEECHES SERMONS
TOASTS LECTURES
ESSAYS TREATISES, etc.

Novels, Plays, and All Kinds of Manuscripts Criticised, Revised, and Sold on Commission

All Transactions Strictly Confidential

The International Literary Bureau
Established 1893
Bible House New York City

van Houten's Cocoa

For Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper, the Unequalled Beverage.

Best & Goes Farthest

63 YEARS
Uninterrupted Dividends Paid

On New York City Bank Stocks which I have for sale. Shrewd and conservative investors should put their money in securities of this kind rather than invest in new enterprises which experience has taught are shortlived.

The above stocks have paid dividends since 1840.

Send for Circular.

CLINTON GILBERT,
2 Wall St., New York.

Coolene FOR PERSPIRATION
If you are troubled with perspiration of the arm-pits, neck, forehead, hands or feet, send for free sample and booklet.
COOLENE CO., 167 Griswold Street, Detroit, Mich.

DON'T BE SEA SICK
It's Not Necessary
HERE'S A CURE THAT CURES
Instantly Relieves Sea Sickness, Car Sickness, and Bilious Headaches.
Titan Tabules are Guaranteed
MICHIGAN PHARMICAL CO.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

WHITMAN SADDLES
Known the world over. Everything from "Saddle to Spur."
THE MEHLBACH SADDLE CO.
Successors Whitman Saddle Co.
CATALOGUE FREE 104 Chambers St. New York City

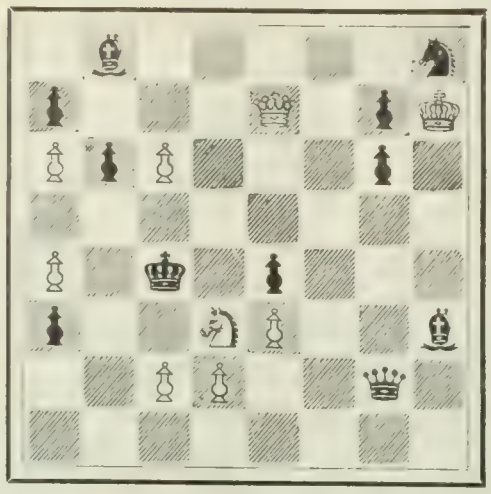
Ridpath, Britannica, Appleton's, and International Cyclopedia. Copies wanted. State No. of vols., edition, date, condition, price (to purchase or loan for a year). Expressage paid, any part United States. Publishers or dealers need not apply. Address Librarian, P. O. Box 158 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Problem 895.

By F. W. Wynne.

First Prize, *Football and Field* Tourney.

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

1 b 5 s; p 3 Q 1 p K; P p P 3 p 1; 8; P 1 k 1 p 3; p 2 S P 2 b; 2 P P 2 q 1; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 888. Key-move: Kt—B 4.

No. 889.

1. B—B 2 / K—B 4	2. B—B 8 ch / K—Q 5	3. Kt—B 6, mate
	2. ..... / K—Kt 4	3. P x Kt, mate
1. ..... / Q x B	2. Q—R 5 / Q x Q	3. Kt x P, mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. Q or Kt, mate
1. ..... / R x Kt	2. Q—K 3 ch / P x Q	3. B x P, mate
1. ..... / P x P	2. Kt x K P ch / Q x Kt	3. Q—B 2, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.; C. B. E., Youngstown, O.; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; Arata, New York City; Dr. J.H.S., Geneva, N. Y.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.

888: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; Z. G., Detroit; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.; C. W. Shewalter, Washington, D. C.; R. R. R., San Antonio, Tex.; J. B. Weber, West Seneca, N. Y.; J. Poor, Haverhill, N. H.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; E. A. Kusell, Oroville, Cal.

889: The Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; H. H. and S. B., Corning, Ark.

Comments (888): "Very good. The key is not ideal, as the Kt is obviously 'out'"—M. M.; "A strong problem with a weak key"—G. D.; "The

5% INSTEAD of 3½ or 4 per cent.

ASSETS $1,700,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS $175,000
Under New York Banking Department Supervision.

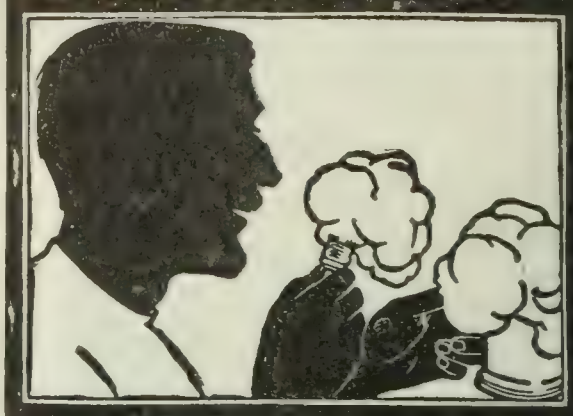
YOU can get more complete, reliable information about this Company's standing, resources and reputation, than you are apt to have concerning institutions paying 3½ or 4 per cent. for the use of your funds. Such knowledge is worth having, whether you decide to become an investor or not.

Write Us.

5 per cent. per annum—quarterly, by check. Withdrawal at your pleasure, and full earnings paid to then from the day your funds were received.

Industrial Savings & Loan Co.
1189 Broadway, New York.

WILLIAMS' SHAVING SOAP



You'll laugh, too, when you realize what a pleasure shaving can become every day in the year with that great, creamy, healing lather.

Sold in the form of shaving sticks, shaving tablets, etc., throughout the world.

THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO., Glastonbury, Conn.
LONDON PARIS BERLIN SYDNEY

A Lady's Complexion
can be made soft, smooth, and free from pimples, by the daily use of charcoal. It absorbs all gases, and stops fermentation. This causes a rapid clearing of the complexion.
MURRAY'S CHARCOAL TABLETS
are composed of pure Charcoal.
AT ALL DRUGGISTS
A. J. Ditman, 41 Astor House, N. Y.

PETER MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL

is scientifically prepared under the most improved method, insuring cleanliness in every detail of manufacture, and consequently is

PURE—SWEET—DIGESTIBLE.

No disagreeable taste or odor and

Always Produces Satisfactory Results.

Sold only in flat, oval bottles, bearing name of
Schieffelin & Co., New York, Sole Agents

INVENTIONS
patented and sale undertaken if patent is obtained by us. 20 years experience. Send for booklet.
Patent Development Co. of America,
180 Broadway, New York City.

15,000 COPIES
of *Financial Topics* were issued for December. We have remaining 1,000 COPIES; a sample copy will be sent FREE, while they last, to persons interested in financial matters. Address FINANCIAL TOPICS PUBLISHING CO., 201 Exchange Court Building, New York City.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Thompson's Eye Water

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"L.," Manchester, England—"In spite of my good feeling for America, I must say that I do greatly dislike your Americanisms. They tend to corrupt the language, and I find these corruptions are gradually creeping into newspaper English on this side. For example, in your LITERARY DIGEST I now and then read the phrase 'right away,' meaning, I suppose, 'soon.' If you do mean *soon* why do you not say so? Among 'the many good things America gives us' is some very bad English."

Our English cousin, "L." we fear, will have to reconcile himself to the use of "right away." It is a forceful phrase that means *now, at once*—not "soon." And it has so firm a hold in the United States that there is very little possibility of its being dislodged. But is it quite certain that this is an Americanism? Many a so-called Americanism has been found, after research, to be good Chaucerian or Shakespearian English. Thackeray, in his "Pendennis," vol. i., ch. 3, speaks of a woman who "used to melt *right away* and be absorbed into her pocket-handkerchief." The phrase as used here has probably a little different meaning, the author intending to describe the degree of sorrow with which she was affected. Yet it probably would not be difficult to find in standard English books the phrase used in the American sense complained of above.

By the way, "L." is not the first Englishman who has run counter to this same unlucky phrase. Dickens records his funny experience with it in "American Notes," as follows:

"Dinner, if you please," said I to the waiter.

"When?" said the waiter.

"As quick as possible," said I.

"Right away?" said the waiter.

After a moment's hesitation, I answered, "No," at hazard.

"*Not* right away?" cried the waiter, with an amount of surprise that made me start,

I looked at him doubtfully, and returned, "No; I would rather have it in this private room. I like it very much."

At this, I really thought the waiter must have gone out of his mind; as I believe he would have done but for the interposition of another man, who whispered in his ear "Directly."

"Well! and that's a fact!" said the waiter, looking helplessly at me: "Right away."

I saw now that "right away" and "directly" were one and the same thing. So I reversed my previous answer, and sat down to dinner in ten minutes afterwards; and a capital dinner it was.

"Critic."—In our issue for December 12th, read *stigmatizing* for "stigmating."

To several Correspondents.—The phrase, "she raised children" is sometimes used by good writers. It would be better, we think, to restrict this meaning of the word *raise* to animals, as, he *raised* cattle. We *bring up* children. (See *Faulty Diction* in the STANDARD DICTIONARY.)

Pronounce—
in'-teresting, not interest'-ing
indis'-putable, not indispu'-table
fin'-an-cier' not fi'-nan-cier

Pears'

Pretty boxes and odors are used to sell such soaps, as no one would touch if he saw them undisguised. Beware of a soap that depends on something outside of it.

Pears', the finest soap in the world is scented or not, as you wish; and the money is in the merchandise, not in the box.

Established over 100 years.

PAYING INVESTMENTS

A prominent capitalist of Philadelphia who has shares in, and sheep on the Co operative Ranches, made this remark to the superintendent of the Ranches a short time ago:

"I haven't an investment in the East that can make as good a showing as my investment in the Montana Co-operative Ranches this year."

Nearly eight hundred Eastern people, Bankers, Lawyers, Doctors, Merchants, women and children, are interested in, and have cattle or sheep on these ranches.

Write for Annual Report and particulars to

MONTANA CO-OPERATIVE RANCH COMPANY

GREAT FALLS, MONT.

To Conservative Investors

Seeking Safe 6% Incomes in Standard Securities.

The Preferred Stock of the **United States Telephone Company** pays 6% dividends per year in quarterly installments, 1½% each in January, April, July and October. Par Value of Shares $100.

The Company owns and operates 20,000 miles of wire, furnishing long distance telephone service to over 400 towns in **Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and West Virginia,** and exclusive Contracts with all Companies.

Statement for six months ending June 30th.

Gross Receipts	$ 183,419.92
Operating Expenses and Taxes	82,979.79
Net	$ 100,440.13
Fixed Charges	46,960.23
	$ 53,479.90
Charged off Acc't maintenance and depreciation	26,955.11
Surplus for Stock	$ 26,524.79

Amount required for six months' dividends on total Preferred Stock issue, $15,000. The net earnings, after fixed charges and maintenance, are now equal to twice the amount required to pay Preferred dividends. More than half the net surplus applicable to stock was charged off for maintenance and depreciation.

The financial condition of the Company has been audited by Messrs. Haskins & Sells, Certified Public Accountants.

We own and offer the entire issue of Preferred Stock, $500,000, as an entirely safe investment of recognized merit, and not a speculation, in amounts to suit purchasers.

CLAUDE ASHBROOK, Investment Banker,

Wiggins Block. **(Member Cincinnati Stock Exchange.)** **CINCINNATI, OHIO.**

PERSISTENCE is the bridge which reaches from the end of the rope to victory

¶ Reading Ad Sense every month, and re-reading Brain Ore occasionally, grow wisdom and persistence.

¶ Ad Sense is the money maker's monthly magazine, which interests general advertisers and all classes of good business people in many countries. One dollar a year.

¶ Brain Ore is Earl M. Pratt's "Paul Point" report on advertising. 25 cents.

¶ We send you Ad Sense for a year and a copy of the Brain Ore book for one dollar; or a sample copy of Ad Sense and a copy of Brain Ore for 25 cents: No free copies.

¶ For sale by newsdealers everywhere.

THE AD SENSE COMPANY

272 Marquette Building, CHICAGO

3 Months Free

THE INVESTOR'S REVIEW

A journal of advice for everybody. Fully illustrated. Gives latest and most reliable information concerning industrial, mining, oil and other stocks and enterprises. No investor can afford to be without it. Keep posted. Knowledge is power. Fortunes have been lost for the want of knowledge of opportunities that came too late, and fortunes have been made by gaining knowledge easily obtained if you will only seek it. Great opportunities come and go. Great fakes likewise. Get posted before investing in anything. Write at once for *free sample copy.*

THE INVESTOR'S REVIEW,
1300 Gaff Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

7% GUARANTEED Interest for Life on Life Annuities issued at age 50, at age 62, Ten Per Cent. Tax exempt. Sales in 1902, Ten Million Dollars. J. A. Steele, 115 B'dway, New York

RHEUMATISM CAN·BE·CURED

Here is the one physician who has really **conquered Rheumatism** in all of its various forms. Years of study as a Specialist, devoted to this dread disease, have made sure his phenomenal success by curing the most stubborn cases. To help you realize that the above statement is true, we will forward on application, a trial box of Dr. Whitehall's Rheumatic Cure, **absolutely free**, thus assuring you immediate relief, demonstrating the fact that your Rheumatism can be cured at home, easily, simply, pleasantly, and at trifling cost. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents a box. Address

The Dr. WHITEHALL MEGRIMINE CO., 168 Main St., South Bend, Ind.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED

"WALNUTTA" HAIR STAIN is prepared from the juice of the Philippine Islands walnut, and restores Gray, Streaked, Faded or Bleached Hair, Eyebrows, Beard or Moustache to its original color, **instantaneously.** Gives any shade from **Light Brown to Black. Does not wash off or rub off.** Contains no poisons, and is not sticky or greasy. **"Walnutta" Hair Stain** will give more satisfactory results in one minute than all the hair restorers and hair dyes will in a lifetime. **Price 60 cents a bottle,** postpaid. To convince you of its merits we will send a **sample bottle postpaid for 20c.** **PACIFIC TRADING CO., Dist. Office 78, St. Louis, Mo.**

100 VISITING CARDS Post paid **35c**

Correct styles and sizes. Order filled day received. Booklet **"Card Style" Free!** Also **business, professional** and **fraternal** cards. We have cuts of emblems for **all societies.** E. J. SCHUSTER PTG. & ENG. CO., DEPT. 30 ST. LOUIS, MO.

STARK TREES SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL

Largest Nursery. Fruit Book Free. Result of 78 years' experience

STARK BROS. Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

USE Le Page's Photo Paste

LE PAGE'S GLUE STRONGEST IN THE WORLD

Le Page's Gold Medal Mucilage.

ASTHMA cured to stay cured. Cause removed. Health restored. Attacks never return. Eat heartily. Sleep soundly all night. No further need of medicines. Over 52,000 Asthma and Hay Fever sufferers treated. Write for

BOOK 25A FREE. **P. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.**

Corresponding Secretary wanted in every city and town in United States not yet represented. Educational institution. Spare time only. State fully occupation, age, school training, time available, references. Address Institute, P. O. Box 158, Madison Avenue, New York City.

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

mates are many and beautiful but the key is apparent"—F. S. F.; "Endless interesting 'tries'"—W. T. St. A.; "No other excuse for the otherwise superfluous Kt"—J. H. S.; "Very difficult"—"Twenty-three"; "Seemed to defy solution"—Z. G.; "Fine setting"—E. B. K.; "One of the best"—A. H.

889: "Very difficult after 1. $\frac{\cdots\cdots}{Q \times B}$"—M. W. H.; "Very clever" M. M.; "A subtle key and intricate variations make it a problem of the first rank"—F. S. F.; "The finest second move I have met with"—W. T. St. A.; "Modest key. Fine after-play"—J. H. S; "Leading variations are superb"—C. N. F.; "Choice"—J. G. L.

In addition to those reported, W. R. Coumbe, Mulberry, Fla., got 882; J. H. L., E. A. K., and J. P., 886.

Intercollegiate Chess.

The twelfth annual Intercollegiate Chess-Tournament was played in New York City, beginning on Monday, December 28. Harvard won the championship.

THE SCORE:

	Won.	*Lost.*
Harvard	9	3
Yale	7	5
Columbia	4½	7½
Princeton	3½	8½

INDIVIDUAL SCORES:

Harvard.	*Won.*	*Lost.*	*Columbia.*	*Won.*	*Lost.*
Carr	3	0	Tucker	1½	1½
Bridgman	2	1	Barshell	1½	1½
Brackett	2	1	Lazinsk	1	2
McClure	2	1	Schroeder	½	2½
Total	9	3	Total	4½	7½

Yale.	*Won.*	*Lost.*	*Princeton.*	*Won.*	*Lost.*
Mather	3	0	Ward	2	1
Adams	2½	½	Mowry	1½	1½
Sandiford	1	2	Schoonmaker	0	3
Palmer	½	2½	Brasher	0	3
Total	7	5	Total	3½	8½

RECORD OF THE TOURNAMENTS:

Year.	Columbia.	Harvard.	Yale.	Princeton.
1892	9	7½	5	2½
1893	8½	7	5	3½
1894	3	9	6	6
1895	8	8½	3½	4
1896	4½	10	4	5½
1897	6½	10	4½	3
1898	8½	10	2½	3
1899	8½	9	5	1½
1900	8½	6	3½	6
1901	6½	5½	7½	4½
1902	7½	6	7	3½
1903	4½	9	7	3½
Totals	83½	97½	60½	46½

Columbia won the trophy four times: 1892, 1893, 1900, 1902; Harvard, seven times: 1894 to 1899 and 1903; Yale, once, 1901.

Janowski Beats Taubenhaus.

The Paris Match is finished. Janowski showed his superiority over Taubenhaus, by a score of 5 to 1, and 4 draws.

Dandruff

Men once a week, women once in two weeks, should wash the head with a copious lather of warm water and Glenn's Sulphur Soap. It will remove and keep out dandruff.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap is a specific for scalp and skin diseases. Be sure and get

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

25c. a cake at all drug stores or mailed for 30c. by The Charles N. Crittenton Co., 115 Fulton St., New York.

You pay five times too much for lamp-chimneys. Buy good ones. MACBETH.

If you use a wrong chimney, you lose a good deal of both light and comfort, and waste a dollar or two a year a lamp on chimneys.

Do you want the Index? Write me.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

RHEUMATISM Cured Through the Feet

External Remedy so successful that the makers send it FREE ON APPROVAL to anybody. *TRY IT.*

If 100,000 men and women, suffering with every kind of rheumatism, acute or chronic, have been cured by a harmless draft on the foot, isn't it worth a trial?

Send your name to the Magic Foot Draft Co. They have so much confidence in the merit of the drafts that they send them to every sufferer in the world they can hear of—without a cent in advance. You pay **One Dollar** when satisfied with the benefit you receive—otherwise you pay nothing—**you decide.**

The Drafts are worn on the soles of the feet because the entire circulatory and nervous systems are most easily reached through the extremely sensitive skin at this point; but they cure rheumatism in every part of the body, to stay cured, by drawing the acid poisons out of the blood through the foot pores. Write today to the Magic Foot Draft Co., R.U. 9 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich., for a pair of Drafts free on approval and **valuable free booklet on rheumatism.**

How she believed she could get a husband

and got one.

How she applied literally the words of a Boston lecturer about the

"All-encircling good;"
"Thought force in daily life;"
"The power of suggestion;"
"Believe and ye shall have."

A charming little story.
Amusing and instructive.
Selling by the thousands.

"The TRANSFIGURATION OF MISS PHILURA"

By Mrs. FLORENCE MORSE KINGSLEY, whose "Life of Titus" sold over a million copies. Price 40 cents, postpaid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVIII., No. 3 New York, January 16, 1904 Whole Number, 717

Published Weekly by
Funk & Wagnalls Company.
10 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

CAUTION.

A NUMBER of men are going about the country claiming to represent the publishers of THE LITERARY DIGEST and soliciting subscriptions for combinations of books and periodicals, payment to be made in instalments. Their plan is to get the first instalment in cash, after which the subscribers do not hear from them nor receive any further satisfaction. We have thus far received complaints about men going under the following names and working in the places mentioned: R. J. Dutrow, New Orleans, La., Greensboro, N. C., and Gainesville, Ga.; E. C. Elmer, Baltimore, Md., and Talladega, Ala.; Geo. B. Wilson, Anniston and Talladega, Ala.

There are doubtless others pursuing similar methods in other places. On general principles, we urge our subscribers and also the public to pay no money to strangers, even tho they show printed matter bearing the name of the publishers of the books or periodicals offered. Remittances should be sent direct to the publishers, or through established and reliable subscription-agencies.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

CHICAGO PAPERS ON THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE THEATER FIRE.

IT has not taken the Chicago papers long to place the responsibility for the frightful disaster that took 569 lives in the Iroquois theater on December 30. "A city government unfit to perform its plain duty and owners and builders anxious to save money by disregarding the law," says the Chicago *Tribune*, "compose the evil trinity that have brought upon Chicago the worst of its misfortunes." The other Chicago papers reach substantially the same view. The law in Chicago provides that theaters shall be equipped with automatic sprinklers—the Iroquois had none. The head of the building department says by way of explanation that "the sprinkler ordinance never has been enforced." The law provides for a fire-alarm box in every theater—the Iroquois had none. The stage skylights, which should have opened automatically, or been opened, to draw the fire and smoke away from the audience, "were blocked and wired so they could not open," says Fire Inspector Fulkerson. If they had been opened, he added, "the flames would have been diverted from the auditorium entirely." The ordinance directing that all galleries shall have independent exits and entrances "was disregarded because the building department was persuaded by improper considerations that such exits and entrances were unnecessary," says the Chicago *Tribune*. Thos. J. Noonan, the working manager of the theater, admits that eleven of the exits were locked and bolted; and the three managers and twenty employees testified in the Fire Department investigation last week that none of the employees had ever been told his duty in case of fire. The proscenium light board was located in such a way that it caught the "asbestos" curtain and kept it from being lowered at the critical moment, and the curtain itself was destroyed in the fire. Joseph Dougherty, who had charge of the curtain, testified that only two weeks before the disaster, during a matinée performance, there was a fire on the stage, and that when they tried to lower the asbestos curtain it was stopped by the same obstruction. He says that he protested at the time, but that no attention was paid to the warning.

It is now recalled that last summer there was an agitation against "unsafe theaters," and investigations were conducted by the city Building Department and by a committee of the City Council, and that startling violations of law were discovered. Nothing was done. The Chicago *Journal* says:

"On November 2 the mayor sent to the Council a report from his building commissioner which showed that not a theater in Chicago was within the law. In the great majority gross, dangerous, inexcusable violations of the law were pointed out.

"But this document, accusing theatrical managers residing in the boulevards, accusing wealthy builders and prominent contractors, accusing large property-owners and small ones, accusing great architects—this report showing in cold black type that the lives of the hundreds of thousands of theater-goers were in peril—caused scarcely a ripple in public affairs. So accustomed was the city to evidences of law-breaking, so engrossed were the citizens in the race for wealth, so callous was the public conscience, that the report was dismissed with a passing glance. . . . . .

"The mayor passed the responsibility, which had been shifted to him by the building commissioner, on to the Council. The Council passed the responsibility to the judiciary committee. The judiciary committee decided to revise the ordinance governing theaters, 'when it got around to it.'"

"Graft" is written large over the disaster, according to the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, which says:

"The *Inter Ocean* knows of one theatrical manager who offended the City Hall. A building inspector came and told him that the theater was a fire-trap and would be so declared when inspected—a week later.

"The manager saw the point. He promptly 'squared himself' with the powers that be. His theater was not declared a fire-trap, but was left to burn peacefully some months later, when, fortunately, there was no audience in it.

"There may have been no 'graft' in the Iroquois theater case—tho on the building department's record that is hardly credible—but there was manifest failure to enforce the laws. If there was not 'graft,' there was gross negligence or incompetence. Why?

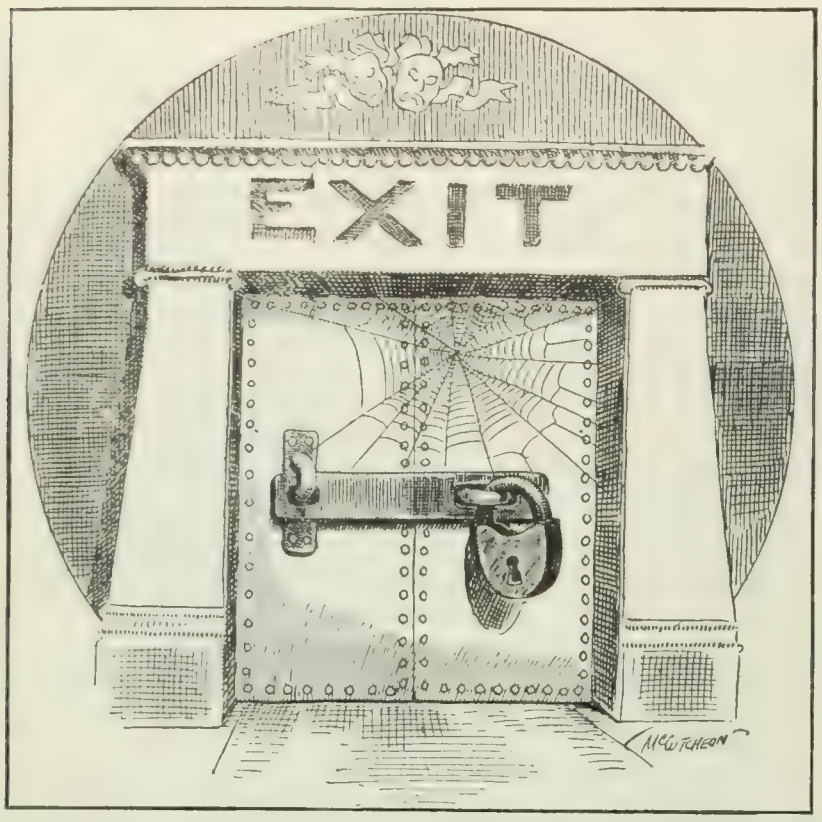
"Because Chicago has a government—with a 'personally honest' mayor at its head—which is unable or unwilling to provide a building department which is neither incompetent, negligent, nor corrupt, and which will and does enforce the laws. In the last analysis nearly 600 people are dead because for one reason or another the laws were not enforced.

"And the only remedy—the only method by which such horrors may be averted in future—is for Chicago to provide itself with a government which will to the letter enforce the laws—enforce the laws—enforce the laws!"

The Chicago *News*, in the following editorial, charges that lives have been "bartered for theater passes":

"Some of the officials in the City Hall have profited in the past by the violations of the building ordinances which have rendered Chicago theaters dangerous to their patrons. So long as a theater

was permitted by the authorities to sell its standing-room, to dispense with a fireproof curtain and with other important safeguards against fire and panic, it had to be liberal with its passes. Therefore, many of the theaters kept the City Hall well sugared with such petty bribes.



—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

"*The Daily News* believes that the pass evil should bear much of the blame for the ghastly business of coquetting with death. The tolerant attitude of responsible officials of the city government toward the fire-traps to which the public was enticed for entertainment was paid for with free admissions. To have made things unpleasant for the polite gentlemen who issued the passes would have stopped the supply. So violations of the ordinances were permitted to go on year after year. The peculiarities of the City Hall conscience were such that while the flow of passes continued, it was lulled to sweet repose regardless of possible consequences. Because this sort of thing is beggarly and contemptible, the public can not regard it as trivial. The Iroquois Theater horror stands as proof of its serious importance.

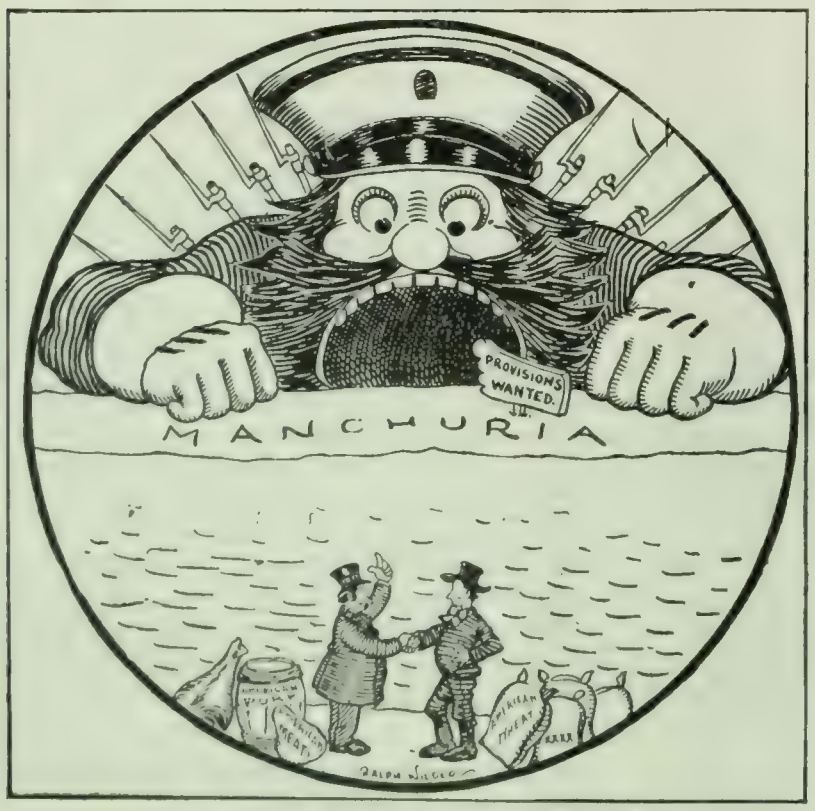
"Very properly, the mayor has closed every theater in the city, with the intention to permit such to open again only after it has complied strictly with the building regulations that apply to such places of amusement. There should never be in Chicago again, even for a day, an open theater which runs by sufferance instead of by right. Let the proprietors of those resorts put their business upon a legitimate basis. Let them abolish petty bribery as a branch of it and bestow no favors anywhere. The pass evil brings peril and injustice to the patrons of theaters who pay their way. The city official who winks at an abuse because he is on a theater's free list or for any other sordid reason is a public enemy."

THE "FIRM HAND" IN SANTO DOMINGO.

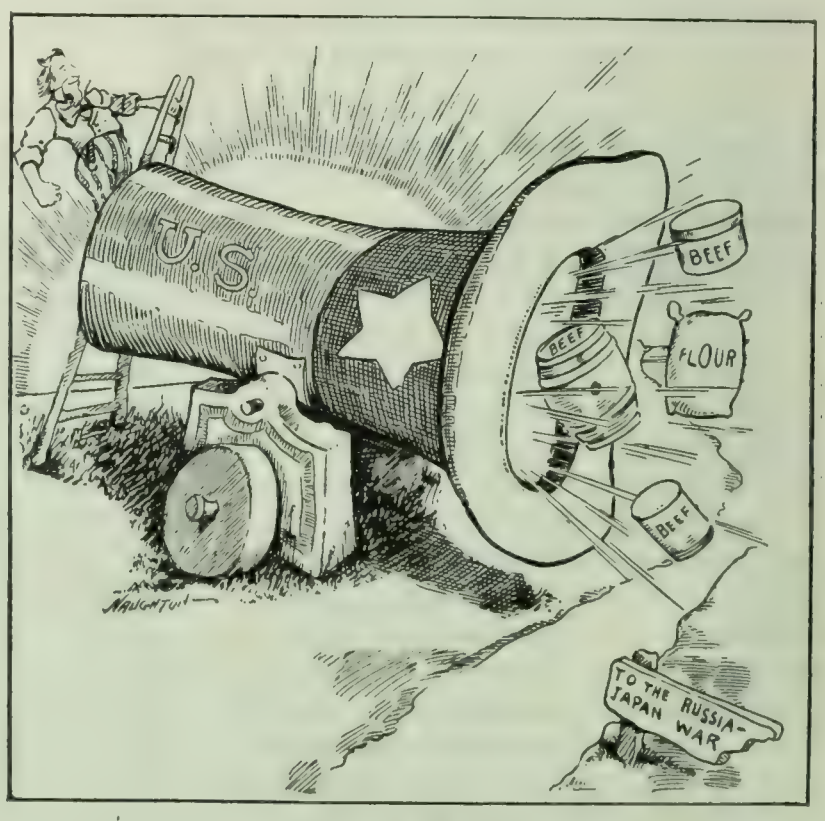
COMMANDER DILLINGHAM, of the cruiser *Detroit*, "is entirely indorsed and approved by the Government" in his action in Santo Domingo, says a Washington despatch, in prescribing certain limits in the town of Sousa, occupied by American citizens, in which he has "forbidden any fighting or any armed force of any party." He says in a despatch that he "can control situation," and "will not allow interruption of commerce," and has "joined British captain in note to military commander here holding him responsible for any disorder and telling him that we would take such prompt action as we see fit in case of disorder." The Washington despatch which represents the Administration as indorsing this action says further that "it is realized by the Administration that the Dominican problem must be taken up and disposed of in a way that will put a stop to what was described by a European ambassador to-night as 'an insufferable nuisance which the civilized world looks to the United States to clean up.'"

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* has long urged that the United States should restore order in the turbulent little republics around the Caribbean; and the Baltimore *American* says similarly of Santo Domingo:

"The apparently interminable nature of the domestic troubles in Santo Domingo should prompt the United States to drastic action. For any material reasons, except of a military nature, we have no use for the half island; but, as the world looks to us as the guardian of all this hemisphere, we can not hope to much longer escape our responsibility in this instance. Revolutions follow each other in that benighted and turbulent republic with startling rapidity. Wos y Gil, Jiminez, and Morales, with numerous others, are constantly warring for control, and the domestic affairs of the country are in an intolerable state. Not only are American interests in perpetual jeopardy, but life and property are never safe. Trade is retarded, and the development and civilization of the



AN "OPEN DOOR" IN MANCHURIA.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.



THE FIRST GUN.
—Naughton in the Minneapolis *Tribune*.

OUR PART IN THE FAR-EASTERN WAR.

—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press.*

—Spencer in the Denver *Republican.*

PICTURES OF THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE.

island so impeded that serious hurt is done to the whole chain of the Greater Antilles.

"In a military way Santo Domingo would prove a valuable link in the chain we are forging to insure our absolute control of the Caribbean Sea and the commercial approaches to the proposed isthmian canal. It would connect Porto Rico with the naval stations we are about to establish on the Cuban coast, and enable us to command beyond all question the Windward and Mona passages. It happens, too, that no other nation is particularly interested in the fate of this republic. Its political status is most insignificant, and it exists principally as a preying-ground for those adventurers who fight incessantly for control of its government. The better class of the Santo Domingoans would, without doubt, welcome the establishment of a strong and competent authority, capable of giving internal peace and rigidly maintaining it, and sufficiently enlightened and progressive to desire and promote the development of the country, which, like all the West Indian lands, is rich in possibilities.

"There is, as everybody knows, a principle of international comity under which one nation is strongly prohibited from interfering in the domestic affairs of another. The turbulent element in Santo Domingo would argue, probably, that the revolutions there are purely domestic affairs. So they are in a sense; but there is another side to the argument. Whenever internal disturbance becomes so incessant as to impede the political, commercial, and moral progress of a country, it becomes a matter of external concern. Every government which claims to be civilized is indebted to the world to the extent that it must pay constantly its share toward furthering civilization's progress. Santo Domingo long since ceased paying on this obligation, and long since she has demonstrated her own inefficiency. It is, therefore, time for a stronger Power to step in. That Power must, very obviously, be the United States, and without further delay we should annex Santo Domingo and set up there a decent and stable government. For such an act we would be universally commended."

The New York *Evening Post* says in criticism:

"It seems that we are now showing a 'firm hand' in Santo Domingo. That is all very well if it doesn't develop into a hand firmly upon some other's property. Certainly our naval commander on the spot has gone perilously far in 'forbidding fighting within certain limits necessary to protect lives of United States citizens.' That is one of those elastic doctrines which may easily be made to stretch so as to cover all kinds of interference. That it will come to this is the expressed wish of a European diplomat now in Washington, who observes that the chronic revolutions in Santo Domingo have become an 'intolerable nuisance,' and that the 'civilized world looks to the United States to clean it up.'

"It might well be thought by the innocent-minded that Uncle Sam was about to appoint himself universal receiver of revolutions. His course at Panama made all professional revolutionists prick up their ears. There was the old gentleman for them to approach with their gold-brick revolutions! Accordingly, they all set to work. It is a fact, reported by a detective agency employed by Central and South American governments to 'shadow' exiles and agitators in this city, that every mother's son of them took ship the moment that the success of the Panama revolution was assured by the President's action. Let the revolutions begin. No chiefs of faction need despair of seeing Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Hay turn a telescope their way, as in Mr. Opper's cartoon, and say, 'I recognize a republic.' Indeed, we know how promptly the Dominican insurgents applied for recognition. If one Junta, why not another? Why should not all revolutionary heads bobbing up and down on the horizon look alike to a benevolent and not too inquisitive President?"

DISASTERS AND CRIMES OF 1903.

THE annual record of disasters and crimes collected by the Chicago *Tribune* shows an increase of lawlessness, while the number of legal executions has decreased. Death from violence has increased, and there are now almost as many deaths from self-destruction as from murderous violence. "While the figures given are the best obtainable," says the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, "they are not complete, for it is not possible for any newspaper to contain all the information of the country, however well managed its news service may be." *The Tribune* gives this editorial summary of its statistics:

"There were 8,976 crimes resulting in death by various forms of violence in 1903, a small increase over 1902, when there were 8,834. One of the most significant features of this record is the fact that 406 of these murders were committed by thugs and hold-up men, being nearly twice as many as were committed last year, and showing proportionately the increase of lawlessness. There were 8,597 cases of suicide in 1903. The following figures show the steady increase of self-murder: In 1899, 5,340; in 1900, 6,755; in 1901, 7,245; in 1902, 8,291; in 1903, 8,597. As has been the case during the last three or four years, poisoning and shooting have been the principal methods, the two numbering 7,677 out of 8,597. The ease with which poison may be obtained accounts for 4,050 of these cases.

"The total number of legal executions in 1903 shows a falling-off compared with last year, being 123, as against 144 in 1902, 188 in 1901, and 110 in 1900. There were 77 hanged in the South and 46 in the North, and of these 63 were white and 60 colored. The largest number of hangings was 11 each in Missouri, New York,

and Alabama; 10 in Virginia, 9 in Georgia, and 8 in Pennsylvania. Lynchings numbered 104, as compared with 96 in 1902. Notwithstanding this comparatively slight increase, an examination of the reports for several years back shows that there were many less lynchings in the decade just closed than in the preceding decade. The total for 1903 includes 92 in the South and 12 in the North; 86 negroes, 17 whites, and one Chinaman; 102 men and 2 women. The two principal alleged crimes were murder, 47 cases; and criminal assault, 20. Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi led the list with 11, 12, 14, and 18 respectively. Alabama, which used to be notorious for lynchings, had only two cases, and there were two Southern States, Maryland and Virginia, which had none.

"The loss of life by disasters in 1903 has been large. Shipwrecks on the ocean and inland lakes and rivers have taken 1,935 lives. Over 4,000 persons have been killed and over 5,000 injured in railroad accidents. These figures include only the severely injured, and the list of killed is mainly passengers [?]. The complete returns, including those killed and injured on electric roads, will be much larger, as *The Tribune's* record includes only prominent disasters. There have been numerous other disasters involving heavy loss of life. Cyclones and rockslides in April killed 127 persons. By cyclones and the floods at Topeka and Kansas City in May 266 persons perished. In June there was a series of unusual disasters. Eighty lives were lost by a cyclone at Gainesville, Ga.; 58 by a flood at Spartansburg, S. C.; 31 by a cloudburst at Clifton, Ariz.; and 200 by a cloudburst at Heppner, Ore. Then the country enjoyed immunity from great disasters until December 30, when between 500 and 600 lives were lost by the burning of the Iroquois Theater—the crowning horror of the year's record at home or abroad. The embezzlers and defaulters in 1903 got away with $6,586,165, not a large sum as compared with the average of the last fifty years."

"There seems to be no way to check suicides," comments the Macon *Telegraph*, "but murders and homicides would be far fewer if the courts dealt out justice to murderers more certainly and swiftly. In one way or another the law is prevented from being the terror to the murderer that it should be."

POLITICAL STATUS OF PORTO RICANS.

IF, as the United States Supreme Court has just decided, Porto Ricans are not aliens nor subjects of any foreign sovereignty, "what are they?" asks the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.); and other anti-imperialist newspapers are now taking up the call for a more definite political status for the inhabitants of our insular territory. The decision of the court is rendered in the case of Isabella Gonzales, a young Porto Rican woman. In 1902 she was refused admission to the port of New York on the ground that she was an alien, likely to become a public charge. In the opinion rendered, Chief Justice Fuller says that, according to the act of 1900, creating a civil government in Porto Rico, the woman is a citizen of Porto Rico, and that there was nothing expressed in the act "to indicate the intention of Congress that citizens of Porto Rico should be considered as aliens, and the right of free access denied to them." The court did not agree with the counsel for the Government that the test of the plaintiff's rights was citizenship, and added:

A THREE-SHELL GAME: FIND THE CONSTITUTION.
—Hedden in the Manila *Sunday Sun*.

"We are not required to discuss the power of Congress in the premises, or the contention of Gonzales's counsel that the cession of Porto Rico accomplished the naturalization of the people, or that of Commissioner Degetau that a citizen of Porto Rico is necessarily a citizen of the United States.

"The question is the narrow one whether Gonzales was an alien within the meaning of that term as used in the act of 1891. We think it clear that that act relates to foreigners as respects this country, to persons owing allegiance to a foreign Government, and citizens, or subjects, thereof, and that citizens of Porto Rico, whose permanent allegiance is due to the United States, are not aliens, and upon their arrival by water at the ports of our mainland are not 'alien immigrants' within the intent and meaning of the act of 1891."

"It would seem that the present half-way decision, which splits a hair 'twixt north and northwest side in order to dodge the main question," says the Springfield *Republican* (anti-Imp.), "was made necessary in order to bring the five imperialist judges over to some sort of a disposal of the pending case that would not expose the court to the public, as most of the other insular decisions have, as divided between two or three antagonistic judgments arrived at through from four to six antagonistic lines of reasoning." "Here is only a hint of the embarrassments awaiting a republic," remarks the New York *Evening Post* (anti-Imp.), "that injects into its body politic a great class of people who are neither citizens nor aliens"; and "the logic of the situation is to prepare our 'nationals' for citizenship with all expedition; or, should they seem undesirable as citizens, to restore them to their real status as aliens." The Philadelphia *Record* recalls that the woman has since married an American, and she, therefore, is an American citizen. It goes on to comment:

"Suppose an American girl should wed a Porto Rican, what nationality would she acquire? What would be the status of the children of such marriage? Congress will have to fish or cut bait. The tangle will not become simpler by persistency in non-action. The transfer of population by conquest from one sovereignty to another effects a transfer of nationality just as the nationality of a female is changed by wedding a foreigner. This is a law universally recognized, and in obedience thereto the inhabitants of all territory annexed by the United States previous to our insular acquisitions were regarded as having become American citizens, unless, within a period limited by the treaties of cession, they chose to declare their continued allegiance to their former sovereigns. The creation of a class of persons who, while permitted freely to enter this country, would be forever debarred from the acquisition of civil rights, would be contrary to the spirit of our institutions. The islanders will either have to be adopted or declared independent and only temporarily under our protection. On one or the other horn of this dilemma the legislators at Washington will sooner or later be impaled."

On the other hand, the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) calls the decision "good law," and "good political sense." According to the court, "Porto Ricans are not aliens, but Americans." The New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.) remarks similarly:

"The United States Supreme Court now decides that they are not aliens, and can not be treated as such. Its decision does not directly confer American citizenship upon them, but it does so by inference, and will go far toward doing so in fact. If they can not be treated as aliens, they are in effect treated as American citizens.

"This is all well as to the Porto Ricans, who are attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same, and who are,

moreover, so few in number that their immigration can give us no trouble. But what about the effect of this decision on the status of the Filipinos, concerning whom the case is very different?

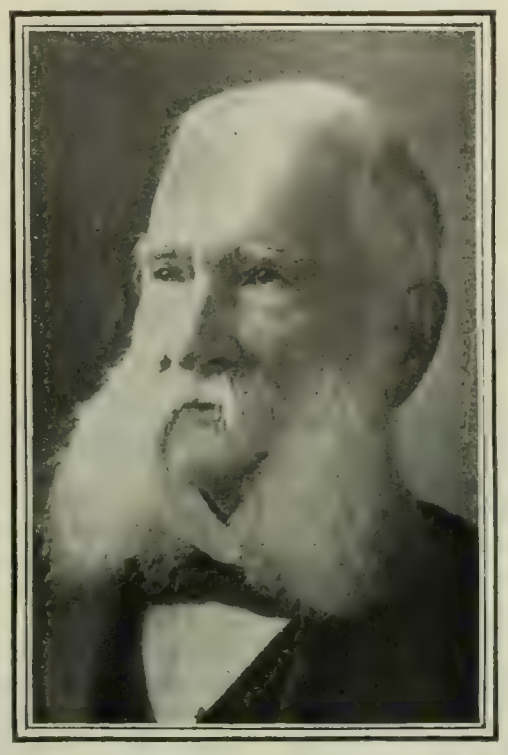
"The decision makes legislation on this head absolutely necessary. The power of Congress over our dependencies and all that concerns them has been fully established. It should be exercised to define the status of colonial citizens and regulate their immigration. It is not necessary that they should be aliens in order that we may shut out paupers, diseased persons, and other 'undesirables' among them.

"Meantime, we can rejoice in the fact that the docile Porto Ricans have taken another step toward real American nationality."

LONGSTREET AT GETTYSBURG AND AFTER.

WHILE the British and German press are debating whether Wellington or Blücher won the day at Waterloo, the American press have been moved by the death of General Longstreet to reopen the discussion as to whether Lee or Longstreet lost the day at Gettysburg, the "high tide of the Confederacy." If Longstreet had promptly launched the Pickett charge when Lee ordered it, it would have crushed the Federal left and won the day, declare those on one side; while those on the other side aver that if Lee had taken Longstreet's advice, and never sent the Pickett column on its ill-fated advance, the Southern army would have at least escaped disaster, and might have won. General Longstreet is also criticized for his conduct after the war, when he became a Republican, joined in a negro parade in celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment, and accepted important federal offices under Presidents Grant, Hayes, Garfield, and McKinley. He said of his course:

"To me the surrender of my sword was my reconstruction. I looked upon the 'Lost Cause' as a cause totally, irrevocably lost. I adopted the principles of the Republican party. I threw myself into sympathy with the Government into which I had been admitted as a member. Of course by this action I sacrificed the esteem of the Southern people. In New Orleans, where I was then residing, I was forced to give up my business, and the newspapers boasted that I had been driven from the city. In Georgia also I was long made an object of public vilification. But I have stood firm to the principles I adopted, and to-day I am proud to see indications that freedom of thought and freedom of suffrage are likely to gain at least some foothold in the Southern States."



GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET,

Who warned General Lee against launching the disastrous Pickett charge at Gettysburg. General Longstreet died at Gainesville, Ga., on January 2, at the age of 83.

The Charleston *News and Courier*, which adheres to the "lost cause" more tenaciously than any other newspaper in the country, says of General Longstreet that "but for his failure at Gettysburg, what has been called 'the high tide' of the struggle between the South and North would have turned doubtless to our advantage" And it adds:

"After the war, when the South was in the very depths of poverty and distress, General Longstreet took a course which placed him in antagonism to his own people and section, and embittered his whole life. Whatever the sentiments impelling him to take part in the reconstruction of the South, it will never be forgotten that before the blood of the soldiers who followed him to their death had dried on the battle-fields he was enlisted as a leader in another war against his own kind and in his own land. We wish the last thirty-five years of his life could be blotted out."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* similarly says that it was to General Longstreet's tardiness at Gettysburg that "the loss of the battle was due," and continues:

"The failure of the fight at Gettysburg—very generally attributed to General Longstreet's inaction on the first and second days because the battle was not pitched on lines approved by him, and discussed so often by men who were on the field that it is unnecessary to more than refer to it here—embittered the after-life of the great fighter, whose record would have been revered by the entire people of the South if fate had been merciful enough to have closed his career in the carnage on Gettysburg heights. . . .

"It would have been better for the memory of General Longstreet had he accepted uncomplainingly the criticism of his conduct at the battle of Gettysburg, but he preferred to keep that controversy open, and his writings on the subject have done much to embitter the minds of his comrades in arms against him. His bitter criticism of General Lee can never be forgiven by those who served under that peerless American, for his criticism not only attacked the military record of the great Confederate, but also his private character. In a volume just published, General Longstreet attributed the splendid but fruitless charge on the third day at Gettysburg to the bloodthirstiness of General Lee, so far did his regret at his own fatal inaction in that memorable fight carry him. Had his own conduct at Gettysburg been such as to satisfy himself, this criticism would never have been penned. It was not malice, but remorse, which gave birth to that statement."

Mrs. Longstreet comes to the defense of her husband's memory in the following statement:

"It is significant that not one word was ever uttered against Longstreet's military record until the man who could forever silence the calumny was in his grave; until the knightly soul of Robert Edward Lee had passed into eternity.

"General Longstreet's operations at Gettysburg were above the suspicion of reproach until he came under the political ban of the South by meeting, as he saw it, the requirements of good citizenship in the observance of his Appomattox parole.

"Then the storm broke. He was heralded as a traitor, a deserter of his people, a deserter of Democracy, etc. In the fury of this onslaught originated the cruel slander that he had disobeyed Lee's most vital orders, causing the loss of the Gettsyburg battle and the ultimate fall of the Confederate cause.

"The sectional complaint that he deserted 'Democracy' is about as relevant and truthful as the assertion that he lost Gettysburg. He was a West Pointer, a professional soldier. He had never cast a ballot before the Civil War; he had no politics. Its passions and prejudices had no dwelling-place in his mind. The war was over, and he quietly accepted the result, fraternizing with all Americans. It was no great crime.

"But the peculiar circumstances favored the conspiracy to make Longstreet the long-desired scapegoat for Gettysburg. There was an ulterior and deeper purpose, however, than merely besmirching his military record. Short-sighted partizans seemingly argued that the disparagement of Longstreet was necessary to save the military reputation of Lee. But Lee's great fame needed no such sacrifice.

"The outrageous charges against Longstreet have been wholly disproved. Much of the partizan rancor that once pursued him has died out. Many of the more intelligent Southerners have long been convinced that he was the victim of a great wrong."

The Atlanta *Constitution* brings out the fact that when Longstreet accepted federal office it was under the advice of some of the foremost leaders of the Confederacy. It says:

"General Longstreet's taking of office under President Grant has been always a misunderstood transaction. It was not a surrender of his Southern sentiments or an act of disloyalty to the Southern people. At the time when General Grant, feeling the impulses of former comradeship, tendered an office and its emoluments to General Longstreet, whose fortunes were in sore straits, the old soldier refused to consider acceptance of the offer until urged to it by his later fellow soldiers in New Orleans, including

Generals Hood, Beauregard, Harry Hayes, Ogden, and even Jefferson Davis himself. He accepted it in the belief that it was duty to take any occasion for public service that otherwise would be held in the hands of alien carpetbaggers and haters of the Southern people. But the occasion was too soon—the passions of the people yet too inflamed. Without full knowledge of the inwardness of his conduct the people whom he loved heaped upon him a penetrating scorn and livid coals of indignation. He was too brave to complain; too considerate to expose his advisers, and his heroism was never more chivalrous than the long patience with which until now he has endured the misjudgments of his Southern fellow men.

"But these things are naught now to the flown spirit. Hereafter truth will take hold upon the pen of history and revive much that has been miswritten of this great son of the South. His stainless integrity, his devotion to the cause of his militant people, his incomparable bravery in battle, his superb generalship on campaign, and his later chivalry in the calm conduct of his citizenship and public service remain as wholesome memories of a world-acclaimed Southern hero."

THE STEEL TRUST AND THE PUBLIC.

"STEEL common" seems very much like a "common steal" to the Philadelphia *North American*, in view of the decision of the directors, last week, to omit the quarterly dividend on it. Some 40,000 persons, it is reckoned, own this stock, and some of the newspapers are recalling the rosy statements issued by some of the big fiananciers to induce people to buy when the trust was launched. Mr. Morgan is recalled as expressing the opinion that the preferred stock would be worth about 90 and the common about 40, and many employees of the trust were induced, about a year ago, to buy the preferred stock, in the celebrated "profit-sharing" scheme, at about 85. The preferred is now selling at about 55 and the common at about 10. The employee "profit-sharers," whose wages have been cut severely during the past few weeks, are bringing the shares back to the company, so says a Pittsburg despatch, and demanding their money back. Charles M. Schwab, whose operations in connection with the shipbuilding trust are still under investigation, testified last week that he is the principal stockholder on the records of the Steel Corporation. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* and the New York *American* note that the trust has accumulated a surplus of $90,000,000 in three years, and suggest that the directors might better have used the small fraction necessary of this to continue the dividend rather than to go back on their own prospectuses and give the whole enterprise a doubtful appearance.

Yet it is hard for other papers to see how the corporation could continue to pay the dividends, in view of the startling decrease of earnings revealed in its preliminary annual report. The decrease may be seen in the following table, showing the net earnings by quarters for 1902 and 1903:

	1903.	1902.
First quarter	$25,068,707	$26,715,457
Second quarter	36,642,308	37,662,058
Third quarter	32,302,821	36,945,489
Fourth quarter	14,845,042	31,985,759

The New York *Evening Post* says in defense of the directors' course:

"The really noteworthy fact at present is that the Steel Corporation is meeting the situation as it should be met. The company's real danger, a year or two ago, lay in rash acceptance of a belief that the mere fact of consolidation in the trade had done away with the violent fluctuations in consumers' demand which have always marked the history of the trade. Such a theory begins to do mischief when it is used as an argument for a too large paying-out of surplus in dividends and for increase of bonded debt. The company's action on its common-stock dividend, and its peremptory stopping of conversion of stock into mortgage bonds, are the best guarantee of a wiser policy in the future.

"Nor should the management's courage in laying the quarter's return of earnings before the shareholders be overlooked. The great importance of the example set in this matter by the Steel Corporation to other industrial combinations again invites attention to this point. It is not as agreeable to publish poor earnings as to make such brilliant showing as that of a year ago. But we are firmly convinced that the company's situation is the stronger because of this publication. Let it, for instance, be imagined that, when the common dividend was passed, all official information as to earnings had been refused. Where would the Steel Corporation, or any of its securities, have stood then?"

The New York *Journal of Commerce* (which warned the working men a year ago against buying the Steel stock) believes that the manipulation of the "Steel common" has been an unsettling factor in the steel business, and has contributed to the present distress in that industry.

The New York *Financier* believes that the Steel trust "is a menace to the real prosperity of the United States," and it urges that the corporation be reorganized. It remarks:

"Fresh evidence is afforded daily that the United States Steel Corporation, as at present constituted, is a menace to the real prosperity of the United States. We do not mean by this that the existence of the concern as a corporation necessarily involves the future of the country, but the affairs of the trust are in such shape that reports of its condition tend to exaggerate in the minds of people the current impression that industrial matters are in a bad way.

"When the Steel trust was organized, the sane udgment of financial experts was that the corporation would go to pieces, or at least exhibit its inherent weakness. at the first breath of adverse conditions, and this is exactly what has happened. The company is not bankrupt, nor is it likely to become so, but it has already confessed its helplessness in the matter of earning promised returns on its enormous capitalization. The load is too heavy. That sums up the situation, and the struggles of its managers to accomplish the impossible only accentuate the difficulties under which they are laboring. The United States Steel Corporation should be reorganized from top to bottom. If possible, its common stock, now a subject for jest, should be called in, curtailed or exchanged. The preferred stock should be placed on a five-per-cent. non-cumulative basis and kept there permanently. The fact is overlooked that the steel situation may possibly be prosperous, notwithstanding the plain evidence that the Steel trust is not. As long as the financial affairs of the company are taken as a true barometer of trade, confidence will not be restored and business will be unsettled."

TWO POSTAL "GRAFT" CASES.

AFTER many months of postal investigation, denunciation, and general furor, two of the alleged "grafters," one a United States Senator and the other a Representative, have been haled into court, with results that do not seem to please the press. Senator Dietrich (Rep.), of Nebraska, charged with accepting money to favor a candidate for postmaster, walked out of the court-room a free man because the alleged bribery took place before Dietrich had taken his oath of office. Ex-Congressman Driggs (Dem.), of Brooklyn, charged with accepting money for the use of his influence with the postal authorities in favor of a cash-registering machine, so "frankly and with suitable dignity admitted the transaction," to use the words of the judge, that the jury found him guilty "with a strong recommendation to mercy," and the judge delares that "did not the statute make it obligatory on me to do so, I would not in passing sentence make imprisonment any part of the punishment." Driggs admits that he received $12,500 for his influence, and admits that he paid George W. Beavers $2,800. Altho Driggs is a Democrat, he paid the $2,800 to Beavers "as a contribution to the Republican campaign fund," he says, on account of his strong friendship for Beavers. Driggs, like Dietrich, made the defense that the alleged bribery took place before he became a Congressman, but by a difference in the indictments this plea did not save the Brooklyn Congressman. The New York *Tribune* explains the difference thus:

"At first sight the court decisions in the cases of Senator Diet-

rich and ex-Congressman Driggs appear to be at variance. Both men pleaded that the offenses charged against them were committed before they had actually taken their seats in the houses to which they had been elected. Judge Thomas disallows that plea in the Driggs case, while Judge Van Devanter holds it well taken in the Dietrich case. The apparent conflict of authorities is explained by the fact that one prosecution is taken under Section 1,781 of the Revised Statutes and the other under Section 1,782, and these slightly differ in phraseology. By the first a Congressman is in one clause forbidden to take any compensation for procuring an office or contract, and in a second clause is forbidden at any time 'after his election' to take any compensation to influence any act to be taken by him officially. Senator Dietrich was charged with having violated not the second, but the first, clause of this section, and the words of the law do not seem to make services in procuring an office on the part of a Senator-elect misdemeanor. The Driggs prosecution is based on the next section, which forbids a member of either house after his election to do any service for pay in connection with any contract in which the Government is interested. So his offense was squarely covered and his conviction followed."

SENATOR DIETRICH (REP.).

Of Nebraska. Charged with accepting a bribe, he is acquitted on the ground that the alleged offense took place before he had taken the oath of office.

As intimated above, the newspapers are not pleased with these results. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says of the Driggs case:

"What is the effect of leniency like this upon the uninstructed minds of the country, upon those who cry out against the law as giving one kind of justice to the poor man and another kind to the rich, one kind to the man unprotected by the political pull and another kind to the man who can command its all-powerful aid? Surely, in these postal-fraud cases, of which that of Driggs is merely an ordinary sample, it is of the highest importance that stern and inflexible justice be decreed. Everybody knows the extraordinary efforts that have been made to have President Roosevelt protect many of these offenders, and knows also that he has refused to yield in the slightest degree from his determination to prosecute all without fear or favor and to the full extent of the law. Driggs was shown on this trial to have been in close association with the leading spirits in these frauds. His conviction will carry terror to them and to all their associates in crime. Is the precedent to be set that all, if convicted, are to be treated with the utmost consideration and kindness? Were they all ignorant of the law, and guilty only of technical violation?"

The New York *Press* says:

"It is in the operations of such members of Congress as Driggs, who have no politics but the politics of gain, that the source of corrupt government lies. The detection and conviction of one such high-class criminal is worth more to decent and honest administration than the capture of a whole army of small fry who enjoy only the petty pickings of plain theft. When one such prize is taken by the guardians of good government, the time becomes ripe for making a wholesome example of him. That is why we can not understand why Judge Thomas should have apologized to Driggs."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

SINCE Father Time another year
Has garnered to his store,
Be sure when writing letters now
To date them 1903.
—*The New York Sun.*

A SPRINGFIELD, Mass., woman of eighty-five never rode in a railroad-train. Evidently.—*The New York Evening Telegram.*

NEW YORK is almost as delighted with "Parsifal" as it was with the double sextette in "Florodora."—*The Detroit Free Press.*

IF St. Louis grafters can trim the city so successfully, what will they do to the Exposition visitor?—*The Greenville* (S. C.) *News.*

IN CHICAGO.—The loud noise you hear is the slamming shut of the stable door after the horse is stolen.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

THE former presidents of Santo Domingo are said to be marching in overwhelming force against the capital.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

WE might settle the whole Panama canal matter very quickly by landing General Shafter and sinking the isthmus.—*The Augusta Chronicle.*

JOHN TURNER, the English anarchist, declares that he is glad he is in jail at Ellis Island. That seems to make it unanimous.—*The Washington Post.*

A NEW YORK hunter, caught in a blizzard, kept himself alive by kicking himself. An excellent suggestion for Perry Heath.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

WITH Great Britain trying to steal Tibet, Japan trying to steal Korea, Russia trying to steal Manchuria, and Germany trying to steal anything that is not nailed down, China must feel like a minority stockholder in the United States Shipbuilding Company.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

STUDYING FINANCE IN EUROPE.
—Satterfield in the Omaha *News.*

A RECKLESS SKATER.
—Smith in the Pittsburg *Post.*

GREAT PROBLEMS IN CARTOON.

LETTERS AND ART.

WHAT CONSTITUTES TRUE LITERARY STYLE?

MR. WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS, recently entertaining his readers with the fancy that some enlightened millionaire had decided to spend money on "mission work" among literary aspirants, has said:

"Missionaries, in certain limited numbers, would be sent out to combat the superstition that style is something which is, with great pains and expense, put into a man, by the studied imitation of master-stylists, and for the propagation of the true faith that style is something which can only come out of a man, and is nothing but his peculiar way of saying things, as personal to him as his voice, or his walk, or his delight in sweets or salted almonds."

With this saying as a text, Mr. Stephen MacKenna, a writer in the January *Criterion*, offers the following observations:

"To know one's own language—there, as the matter appeared to many of the great French writers, lies almost all the secret of creation as well as of presentation. It was a cardinal principle with the author of 'Madame Bovary' that form and matter are one: if a writer has distinction of style, it is that he has distinguished ideas; the research of finesse in expression is only the labor of a true definition, the presentation of the idea in its very self and not in some mere shadow of it; the habit of such research is, by the fact of the association of ideas, the enrichment of the mental stores, the constant development of the conscious personality. In other words, originality, as Flaubert used to maintain to his disciple Maupassant, is a thing which one must educe if one has it, and acquire if one has it not. Baudelaire attributes the same doctrine to Edgar Allan Poe, approving it himself; Buffon enunciated it when he said that Genius was Patience; and Balzac applauds Buffon, adding the suggestive remark, 'Patience, in fact, is the nearest equivalent in man to the processes of nature in creation.'"

There can be no such thing as a school of style, continues the writer, since style is simply "individuality," or "the perfect expression of the personal temperament by means of an entirely personal use of words and phrases interwoven in the beauty of freshness, and the beauty of cadence, and the grave beauty of precision." We quote further:

"Any and every style may be good, from the dry, cold, pregnant terseness of Bacon's Essays to the quiet, clear spaciousness of 'Pilgrim's Progress,' the compact subtility of research in Mrs. Meynell, the radiant precision of Pater, the warmth of life and sensuous fulness of the Meredithian sentence, the careful cadenced simplicity and timidity of Mr. Yeats. But always there must be distinction, something that gives the joy of the sense of a brain and a personality driving the pen, not merely in what is to say, but in the way it is said. A writer just mentioned abounds in the quotation of a dictum of Lord Bacon's to the effect that everything beautiful has something strange in it; one might almost say that the excellence of style is in this something strange emerging from perfect lucidity. Much of the charm we find in old writers comes to us very legitimately from what we call their quaintness—that is, from the strangeness of a vocabulary and method intelligible to us, but not in our daily use: may not a modern writer seek to make for himself a style quaint by its newness, as rich and strange as anything Elizabethan, provided only it be as readily understood? Russell Lowell says of Chaucer, 'Humor his lines a little and he is full of music'; perhaps we should be a little more willing than we are to humor any writer who shall seem to have anything to say; a little patience and we shall put ourselves into harmony with his method, justify his uses of words, feel a mood in his cadences, and so find a new savor in literature, an untasted joy. . . . . .

"The entire business of a writer and all his agony are to make unfailingly the correspondence between the idea and the one exactly appropriate and communicative word or phrase. How to attain the power of making this correspondence instantaneously, intuitively, so that one has one's art at one's finger ends—that is the problem."

The London *Spectator* (December 12), in an article on "Obscurity in Literature," has this to say:

"The first duty of a sentence is to contain a tangible thought. If the thoughts of a writer are phantoms wandering without substance, his words are sure to be turgid and empty. In modern verse particularly we are often confronted with phrases that by some trick of association or reminiscence delude us for the moment into uncritical admiration. When we examine them more closely, we perceive that no thought whatever is present. We admit, of course, that in poetry there is such a thing as the haunting word, the word endued with a magical propriety which no rational process of thought can explain. When Keats imagines a dreamland—

Of perilous seas, in faery lands forlorn—

we are aware that epithets like 'forlorn' are quite inexplicably beautiful, and beautiful in quite another sense than the marvelously picked but reasoned epithets of Gray, or Tennyson at his best. But words like these, tho we can not explain their charm, are none the less felt to convey a real sentiment. They defy logical analysis just because they are charged with emotion. . . . The supreme in modern art is attained when behind the gossamer of suggestion we recognize the mind of a real thinker. Such recognition gives us confidence to follow the writer down obscure bypaths of inward experience. Writers like Walter Pater and Mr. Meredith warrant this sort of confidence, and where we can not easily follow them we blame ourselves. Less convincing is the obscurity which pervades a play of Maeterlinck. We have less ground for believing that we are in touch with a mind supremely logical as well as a temperament supremely sensitive. With all the solemnity of forests and moonlight, our risible nerve is dangerously alert, and sometimes it happens that nothing but a sense of duty will avert a scandalous outbreak of Philistine laughter. We enjoy the mixed emotions of a person who, standing before a very 'impressionist' picture, detects in himself, along with a certain admiration, the disturbing question whether behind those mysterious effects there is any real draftsmanship. . . . . .

"Great genius has nearly always united profound ideas with very simple speech. Even in that most difficult art, the analysis of human character, the highest achievements stand out in a frame of pellucid utterance. Nobody, therefore, has call to be ashamed if he confesses that in the main Mr. Meredith and Mr. Henry James are beyond him. In Shakespeare, Balzac, and George Eliot he will find consolation when all his modernly artistic friends have done their worst in the way of reproach."

EMANCIPATION OF AMERICAN SCULPTURE.

THE history of sculpture in this country has been traced for the first time in a work lately published by Mr. Lorado Taft, of Chicago, himself a well-known sculptor. Of the three periods noted by him as distinguishing the work of our sculptors, the first, ending in 1850, included all experimental efforts that show no particular relation to style. Into this period fall such men as Horatio Greenough, whose colossal statue of Washington stands opposite the eastern front of the Capitol, and Hiram Powers, whose "Greek Slave" is world-famous. The second period, ending in 1876, is denominated by the author "one of commercial activity—a time of opulence rather than enthusiasm," and its achievements, he says, were not distinctive "except in the case of a few sturdy men who were too strong in their own individualities to bow to the fashion of the hour." It produced Erastus D. Palmer, Thomas Ball, William Wetmore Story, Harriet Hosmer, and J. Q. A. Ward. Perhaps the best-known figure of this epoch is John Rogers, whose Civil War groups have been reproduced in numberless households. The third period, beginning in the year 1876, with the Centennial Exposition as the chief agency in confirming the emancipation of sculpture from its imitative stage, was an era, according to Mr. Taft, in which sculpture "reached the dignity of a national expression, something neither Anglo-Saxon nor Italian nor French; but a fusing of all these elements into an art which is vital and significant—the true product of the country

HORATIO GREENOUGH.

His best-known statue is that of George Washington, fronting the Capitol.

JOHN ROGERS.

His Civil War groups have been described as "thoroughly American in the best sense of the word."

DANIEL C. FRENCH,

Whose "Alma Mater" was unveiled at Columbia University a few weeks ago.

and the age which have given it birth." With this period we reach the familiar names of Augustus Saint Gaudens, Daniel C. French, Frederick MacMonnies, George Grey Barnard, and William Ordway Partridge. The nature of the evolution from the second to the third period is expressed in the following paragraph:

"The change in American sculpture which the Centennial period ushered in was not one of name alone, but of spirit—the working of new influences now became evident. These influences were completing the exchange of a cold, impersonal classicism for an expressive and often picturesque truth, destined to attain in its highest manifestations to a new idealism. Broadly speaking, it was the substitution of the art of Saint Gaudens for that of Hiram Powers, tho, of course, no transition is so abrupt as such a statement would suggest; nor could the sculpture of Hiram Powers ever have begotten unaided the sculpture of Augustus Saint Gaudens. New and various forces had been making themselves felt for some time. Tho Powers died but three years before the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, his work was already largely discredited—that is to say, it had long since ceased to be the standard for the younger men. The sturdy native works of Brown, Ward, Ball, and John Rogers, and particularly the union of familiar truth and sentiment that is found in Palmer's chaste fancies, had been exerting their powerful influence. Further, while tastes were changing at home, an artistic revolution had taken place in Italy, where the native sculptors had declined to 'do Greek' any longer, betaking themselves to those romantic, picturesque and *genre* subjects and methods which have held sway ever since. This change had been gradual—a matter of years—and the last American representatives of the 'classic school,' notably Rinehart and Miss Hosmer, showed, as has been seen, a considerable infusion of life in their ideal works; while Story, more audacious, if less artistic, clung still to the ancient subjects, but treated them in a personal and exaggerated way of his own. In 1876 Mr. Story was our most noted sculptor abroad, and Palmer the most popular at home."

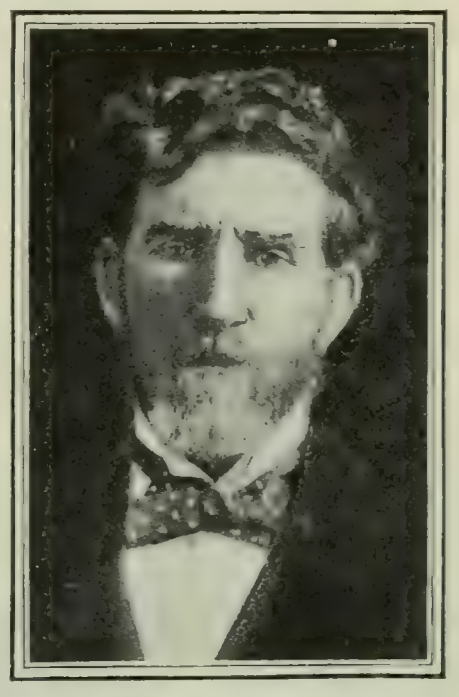
In Mr. Taft's view, the mass of sculpture produced before the Centennial seems to-day "almost as old-fashioned and alien as the earliest works." He adds, however, that "since 1876 sculpture has become a more genuine expression of feeling, the 'neatness' and 'correctness' of an amateur age giving way to a manifestation of true creative power. Hand-in-hand with an increasing perfection of form, one discerns a gradual elevation of ideas. Our sculptors are learning to choose the broader and more lasting themes; the hitherto timid wings are beginning to soar." Even yet, however, there is but little homogeneity in the work of the contemporary body of American sculptors. Between St. Louis and San Francisco there is no art-center. In California the conditions are somewhat similar to those existing in the East fifty years ago. We quote Mr. Taft's characterization of the sculptors of the Pacific slope:

"Like our ancestors—and theirs—of the Atlantic shore, these stalwart men of the sunny slope are without artistic training, but avid for 'art.' Their wealth, their instincts, and their pride demand it, and they indulge their tastes without stint, but thus far, it would seem, without discrimination. They build memorial arches embroidered with ludicrous sculptures, and set up statues which cause pain in the Eastern foundries where they are cast. They ask no counsel from artist or critic.

"Herein is the very great difference between the two sections of the country. The East, intrepid in business and fertile in invention, was long exceedingly timid in matters esthetic, clinging closely to the traditions of Europe, seeking a precedent for every step, doing only what was being done abroad. The Western coast in its self-sufficiency seems more typical of America, showing an attitude which might have been expected everywhere in this land of independence. Having nothing, it proceeds to create in its own way sculpture and paintings, as it has already—and brilliantly—created its own literature. Where there are no restrictions the products must necessarily be in large measure formless and uncouth; but be they amusing or pathetic, they will disclose a quality of freedom and spontaneity, of that delight in doing which is the very soul of art. In time this soul will find itself a body; not an amorphous hulk of giant size, but a symmetrical organism

HIRAM POWERS.

He was the first American sculptor to win European reputation.



AUGUSTUS SAINT GAUDENS.

Perhaps the greatest of all American sculptors. His last statue is that of Sherman, in Central Park, New York.

FREDERICK MACMONNIES,

Whose statue of Nathan Hale stands in the City Hall Park, New York.

which may convey nobly the dignity and grandeur of the creator's conceptions. In the East the 'body' was builded first, laboriously, conscientiously, with many a measurement and reference to authority—and its soul has but begun to make itself felt. The ardent, exuberant West must perforce do its work in its own way, and its individual expression promises to be vastly interesting."

THE FRENCH WOMAN IN PRESENT-DAY COMEDY.

IN France, "where woman, since the Middle Ages, has been the object of a chivalrous cult, where social life has more than elsewhere attained a high degree of refinement, where the literary and artistic education of women has almost been at the expense of their practical training, where 'feministe' theories—considered unusual elsewhere—have been accepted with eagerness and feeling by the majority of the public—in France, the comedy of manners must accord to woman the dominant place." This is the text for a study of the French woman in the comedy of to-day by M. Charles de Granges in *Le Correspondant* (Paris). French writers, he declares (speaking only of living authors), vie with one another in their zeal in depicting the "amiable sex"; but most of them fail in their task because they endeavor to depict women of a sphere to which they have never had access, and of which they have no real knowledge. Alexandre Dumas, *fils*, is cited in this connection:

"Here is a man of 'irregular' origin, dragged by his great devil of a father (*grand diable de père*) into the most questionable society, frequenting only the cabarets and the green-rooms of the theaters, accustomed to observe feminine psychology as revealed by the Marguerite Gautiers, Albertine de la Bordes, and Susan d'Anges, undertaking what? Great goodness! to paint the women of the world, belonging to the so-called highest aristocracy, and to reveal to us their souls and analyze their hearts. And it is he who has invented the problem comedy, wherein he pleads for the divorce, for the reciprocal rights of father and child, for the forgiveness and glorification of certain faults. But we would say to him: 'Your pretended marchionesses, countesses, and baronesses are but disguised understudies who play at the fine lady. Your great lords are but pedants, your bourgeois speak like janitors or worse, or sometimes like retired country schoolmasters. As for your naive young girls, they are geese. We absolutely refuse to recognize ourselves in this discordant picture of a world which would be amusing if it did not meddle with things which in no way concern it."

Where on earth, asks M. de Granges, has Marcel Prévost found his types of women? They may exist somewhere or anywhere. This is not denied; but they must be exceptions, and these exceptions are taken because comedy concerns itself with the ridiculous or with the representation of passion—in other words, everything contrary to the normal way of living. But, objects M. de Granges, "these are not held up as exceptions to amuse or shock. They are spread out before us as *realism* and *naturalism*—as cross-sections of real life. And that is what we complain of." Worse than this, some dramatic writers, anxious to have their pieces produced, very soon come to write "to suit the taste of the hour or to furnish a part for some popular actress."

"We have seen in our day certain feminine types repeatedly produced which might have been stamped and labeled with the name of the actress whose specialty they were. First, the bleating young woman, timid and furtive by turns: Reichemberg. Secondly, the great neurotic adventuress—or something worse—with carrot hair, who kills, who dies, and declaims for a whole hour with a dagger in her heart, and who gesticulates and breaks herself in two like a clown: Sarah Bernhardt. Thirdly, the misunderstood wife, married to an imbecile or a scoundrel, passionate and neglected by her husband, who studies the code and interviews commissioners of police, and who possesses a varied repertoire of tirades against the laws of man, and all sorts of feminine denunciations: Bartet. Fourthly, the type of the easy-going, bantering Parisian tomboy, with the intonations of the faubourgs, half grisette, half artist: Réjane."

M. de Granges goes on to analyze in detail a number of the representative comedies of modern French writers, and attempts to "consider with great care and precautions the feminine types created by our dramatists . . . in a certain number of pieces, laying bare the feminine psychology at the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth centuries."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEW PLAYS BY BARRIE AND ZANGWILL.

TWO new plays possessing considerable literary interest—"Little Mary," by J. M. Barrie, and "Merely Mary Ann," by Israel Zangwill—have been presented in New York during the past few days. They evoke favorable comment in most of the metropolitan papers, and are generally regarded as pleasing and graceful additions to contemporary drama.

Mr. Barrie's play, which has had quite a vogue in England, is of an extraordinary character. It is a satire upon over-eating, and its plot is sketched by *The Times* as follows:

HENRY DIXEY AND JESSIE BUSLEY IN "LITTLE MARY."

"Moira is an apothecary's granddaughter who has the native passion of motherhood, but who is destined by fate and the apothecary to devote her life to the mission of restoring the digestive apparatus of the nobility. At the age of twelve, in the first act, she has set up a crèche in the back room of the apothecary-shop for the children of the working women in the neighborhood. There are four infants in four bunks, and when the Earl of Carlton happens in to have a prescription filled there is the prettiest of sentimental scenes revealing the children, who peep over the bunks with childlike Barrieisms and also the tender, housewifely heart of 'Little Mother.' . . . . . .

"The apothecary has spent his life in writing a work in two vast tomes, revealing the se-

cret which alone can lift the nobility out of its degeneracy, and with his last strength he wills it to Moira with the filial duty of putting its precepts into practise. The second and third acts reveal Moira six years later heroically carrying her secret, which she has mysteriously and with the still potent fervor of her motherhood called 'Little Mary,' into the house of the earl, and into the midst (as one may say) of his family.

"How she encounters the family physician and, in spite of his denunciations as a criminal quack, heals the patients he has failed to heal (the play is here quite as keen a satire on the doctors as on the nobility), only Mr. Barrie may tell. Without knowing how, the pale and chair-ridden daughter is made to flush with health and skip with joy; the lazy nephew is cast into a frenzy of industry; even the calfishly love-sick son is restored to normal sense.

EDWIN ARDEN AND ELEANOR ROBSON IN "MERELY MARY ANN."

"When the family doctor, the great Sir Jennings, is triumphantly routed, Moira is at last persuaded to reveal the secret of Little Mary. With the effect of delivering a catapult she says heroically in the center of the stage that Little Mary is the STOMACH."

The Times ventures the prediction that "those who delight in Sentimental Tommy will delight equally in Sentimental Tummy. The heart warmth, the capricious, abundant fancy, and the somersaulting jest are as new and as rich as ever." *The Tribune* finds the new play "very pretty and simple," but "frail." *The Commercial Advertiser* says:

"'Little Mary' is a delightful evening's entertainment. It is not often in these barren days that an audience gets so many real chuckles as that which saw the comedy last night. But it is not Little Mary, *per se*, that gives many of the chuckles. It is a little episode here and a little episode there, a bit of dialogue, a bit of semiserious sentiment such as Barrie so well knows how to do that worm their way into the hearer's heart and make it expand with joy."

Mr. Zangwill's play is characterized by *The Evening Post* as "a genuine fragment of the comprehensive comedy of human existence, telling a perfectly simple and common story, but infinitely fresh, moving, and interesting, because it exhibits, not the old sawdust puppets of the stage, but creatures of flesh and blood, solid actualities, governed by the nature and circumstances allotted to them, not by the necessities of the hack playwright or incapable actor." The same paper says further:

"The first three acts occur in a cheap lodging-house in South London. One of the lodgers is a young composer, delicately nurtured, well-connected, exceedingly ambitious, and desperately poor. He will not prostitute his genius by writing comic songs for cash, and the publishers decline to buy his masterpieces. Therefore his soul rages within him, and he reviles the world. His fortunes are at the lowest ebb, but in the eyes of one woman at least he is a hero, and she is the grimy little drudge who blacks his boots and carries up his coals, but is yet able to feel the magic of his music. Upon her he scarcely bestowed a thought, until one night a friend directs his attention to her, and he sees the beauty beneath the squalor. Finally, amused by her undisguised admiration of him and her utter simplicity, he gives her a kiss, and therewith seals her fate. Henceforth she is his devoted slave, tries to model her speech and manner upon his pattern, wears gloves in his presence, and anticipates his every want. Gradually he begins to grow fond of her, and when at last, after a fierce quarrel with his landlady, he is about to leave, he is exposed to great temptation, for Mary Ann says briefly that she will go with him. Of wrong she has no notion whatever. Her faith in him is absolute, and her innocence impregnable. He endeavors to explain, but she does not in the least perceive the drift of his speech, and, in the end, he yields and promises to take her with him, altho her purity awakens his remorse.

"But then a wonderful thing happens. Mary Ann's big brother in America dies suddenly after making a great fortune in oil, and thus the 'slavey' is converted into a rich heiress. She does not realize the change in her condition, but Lancelot is still man enough not to consent to make her his mistress, and too proud to marry her. Again he tries to explain, and again she baffles him by her virginal simplicity. When he tells her that she can not accompany him except as his wife, she at once asks him to marry her, and when he replies, as gently as he can, that that is impossible, she suddenly acquiesces. 'Do you understand?' he asks her. 'Oh, yes,' she answers simply, 'it is impossible because you think that I am not good enough for you.' And so she goes from drudgery to luxury with a breaking heart. It is a pity that the piece does not end at this point, for it can not be disputed that the concluding act, cleverly written and managed as it is, appears somewhat tricky and theatrical by contrast with what has gone before. After six years of education and travel Mary Ann is as accomplished as she is lovely; Cinderella has become the Princess. All Mr. Zangwill's cleverness can not make so complete a transformation altogether reasonable. A less conventional conclusion would have been at once more credible and more effective. But his final situation is skilfully devised."

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF BRET HARTE.

MR. G. K. CHESTERTON, the London journalist and literary critic, devotes one of the essays in his new book, "Varied Types," to an American subject—Bret Harte. It has been said of Mr. Chesterton that he "has a distinctive style and a riotous gift of paradox." Both of these qualities are abundantly illustrated in the essay under consideration. Starting with the statement that "there are more than nine hundred and ninety-nine excellent reasons which we could all have for admiring the work of Bret Harte," Mr. Chesterton goes on to say: "But one supreme reason stands out in a certain general superiority to them all—a reason which may be stated in three propositions united in a common conclusion: first, that he was a genuine American; second, that he was a genuine humorist; and, third, that he was not an American humorist." We quote further:

"With distinctively American humor Bret Harte had little or

nothing in common. The wild sky-breaking humor of America has its fine qualities, but it must in the nature of things be deficient in two qualities, not only of supreme importance to life and letters, but of supreme importance to humor, reverence, and sympathy. And these two qualities were knit into the closest texture of Bret Harte's humor. Every one who has read and enjoyed Mark Twain, as he ought to be read and enjoyed, will remember a very funny and irreverent story about an organist who was asked to play appropriate music to an address upon the parable of the Prodigal Son, and who proceeded to play with great spirit, 'We'll all get blind drunk, when Johnny comes marching home.' The best way of distinguishing Bret Harte from the rest of American humor is to say that if Bret Harte had described that scene, it would in some subtle way have combined a sense of the absurdity of the incident with some sense of the sublimity and pathos of the theme. You would have felt that the organist's tune was funny, but not that the Prodigal Son was funny. But America is under a kind of despotism of humor. Every one is afraid of humor: the meanest of human nightmares. Bret Harte had, to express the matter briefly, but more or less essentially, the power of laughing, not only at things, but also with them. America has laughed at things magnificently, with Gargantuan reverberations of laughter. But she has not even begun to learn the richer lesson of laughing with them."

The characters in Bret Harte's short stories, Mr. Chesterton asserts, show in a marked degree his qualities of sympathy and reverence. "He does not make his characters absurd in order to make them contemptible; it might almost be said that he makes them absurd in order to make them dignified." For example, "the greatest creation of Bret Harte, greater even than Colonel Starbottle (and how terrible it is to speak of any one greater than Colonel Starbottle!), is that unutterable being who goes by the name of Yuba Bill. He is, of course, the coach-driver in the Bret Harte district. Yuba Bill, it might almost be said, is too great ever to be sociable. A circle of quiescence and solitude such as that which might ring a saint or a hermit rings this majestic and profound humorist. His jokes . . . fall suddenly and capriciously, like a crash of avalanches from a great mountain." Mr. Chesterton continues:

MR. G. K. CHESTERTON,
Whose brilliant and unconventional essays have created something of a sensation in literary London.
Courtesy of Dodd, Mead & Co.

"One of the worst of the disadvantages of the rich and random fertility of Bret Harte is the fact that it is very difficult to trace or recover all the stories that he has written. I have not within reach at the moment the story in which the character of Yuba Bill is exhibited in its most solemn grandeur, but I remember that it concerned a ride on the San Francisco stage-coach, a difficulty arising from storm and darkness, and an intelligent young man who suggested to Yuba Bill that a certain manner of driving the coach in a certain direction might minimize the dangers of the journey. A profound silence followed the intelligent young man's suggestion, and then (I quote from memory) Yuba Bill observed at last:

"'Air you settin' any value on that remark?'

"The young man professed not fully to comprehend him, and Yuba Bill continued reflectively:

"'Cos there's a comic paper in 'Frisco pays for them things, and I've seen worse in it.'

"To be rebuked thus is like being rebuked by the Pyramids or by the starry heavens. There is about Yuba Bill this air of pugnacious calm, a stepping back to get his distance for a shattering blow, which is like that of Dr. Johnson at his best. And the effect is inexpressively increased by the background and the whole picture which Bret Harte paints so powerfully: the stormy skies, the somber gorge, the rocking and spinning coach, and high above the feverish passengers the huge dark form of Yuba Bill, a silent mountain of humor."

Bret Harte, we are reminded, "had to deal with countries and communities of an almost unexampled laxity, a laxity passing the laxity of savages, the laxity of civilized men grown savage." He dealt with the life of a people who, "having no certain past, could have no certain future." Mr. Chesterton says in conclusion:

"The strangest of all the sardonic jests that history has ever played may be found in this fact: that there is a city which is of all cities the most typical of innovation and dissipation, and a certain almost splendid vulgarity, and that this city bears the name in a quaint old European language of the most perfect exponent of the simplicity and holiness of the Christian tradition; the city is called San Francisco. San Francisco, the capital of the Bret Harte country, is a city typifying novelty in a manner in which it is typified by few modern localities. . . . Old California, at the time of the first rush after gold, was actually the paradox of the nation of foreigners. It was a republic of incognitos: no one knew who any one else was, and only the more ill-mannered and uneasy even desired to know. In such a country as this, gentlemen took more trouble to conceal their gentility than thieves living in South Kensington would take to conceal their blackguardism. In such a country every one is a stranger. In such a country it is not strange if men in moral matters feel something of the irresponsibility of a dream. To plan plans which are continually miscarrying against men who are continually disappearing by the assistance of you do not know whom, to crush you know not whom, this must be a demoralizing life for any man; it must be beyond description demoralizing for those who have been trained in no lofty or orderly scheme of right. Small blame to them, indeed, if they become callous and supercilious and cynical. And the great glory and achievement of Bret Harte consists in this, that he realized that they do not become callous, supercilious, and cynical, but that they do become sentimental and romantic, and profoundly affectionate. He discovered the intense sensibility of the primitive man. To him we owe the realization of the fact that while modern barbarians of genius like Mr. Henley, and in his weaker moments Mr. Rudyard Kipling, delight in describing the coarseness and crude cynicism and fierce humor of the unlettered classes, the unlettered classes are in reality highly sentimental and religious, and not in the least like the creations of Mr. Henley and Mr. Kipling. Bret Harte tells the truth about the wildest, the grossest, the most rapacious of all the districts of the earth—the truth that, while it is very rare indeed in the world to find a thoroughly good man, it is rarer still, rare to the point of monstrosity, to find a man who does not either desire to be one or imagine that he is one already."

NOTES.

HENRIK IBSEN'S early historical drama, "The Pretenders" was recently presented in Brookline, Mass, by the "Jefferson Dramatic Club," an organization of amateur players.

The Bookman's January list of the six best-selling books of the previous month is as follows:

1. The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come.—Fox.
2. Rebecca.—Wiggin.
3. The Call of the Wild.—London.
4. The Heart of Rome.—Crawford.
5. Colonel Carter's Christmas.—Smith.
6. Cherry.—Tarkington.

GEORGE GISSING, who died in London a few days ago, was the interpreter of "Grub Street" and the lives of the London poor. His novels bear such titles as "The Unclassed," "The Nether World," "The Whirlpool." "His nearest approach to popularity," says the New York *Times Saturday Review*, "was in 1898, when his critical essay on Charles Dickens was published. The eloquence, justness, and genuine enthusiasm of his appreciation of Dickens astonished people who had read a previous book or two of Gissing so superficially as to believe that the exuberant sentiment and the boundless faith in humanity of the greater novelist must have been distasteful to him. Gissing was much talked of then, and some who had not read Dickens before began to read him on the recommendation of one who had been accounted a pessimist. But that misused word . . . was never properly applied to George Gissing. His books are sad but not actually pessimistic."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

ACUTENESS OF SENSE IN SAVAGE RACES.

A SPECIAL study of sense-perception in a savage race has been made on Murray Island, Torres Straits, by an expedition sent out by the University of Cambridge, England. The results of this investigation show, among other things, that there is little foundation for the belief that savages have acuter senses than civilized men, at any rate as far as these particular savages are concerned. Probably we should wait for similar investigations in other quarters of the globe before indulging in hasty generalizations. The results already reached are thus summarized in *La Nature* (Paris, December 19) by M. Fr. de Zeltner, who writes:

"It is generally believed that savages are gifted with extraordinary development of the senses, out of all proportion with our own. All travelers' tales swarm with typical examples that put primitive men ahead of us, so far as delicacy of sensation is concerned. It must now be acknowledged that everything that has been said on this subject is greatly exaggerated. Whenever it has been experimentally investigated, even with little scientific knowledge, it has been shown that their so-called superiority is of the slightest, even where it really exists at all. The fact has been strikingly demonstrated by an English scientific expedition under Dr. Haddon, which has been exploring the desolate region of Torres Straits. Convinced that a people can not be considered to be fully known when we are in ignorance of its psychophysiological characteristics, Dr. Haddon surrounded himself with specialists like Drs. Rivers, Myers, and McDougall, so as to make a complete study of the natives of Murray Island. Their small number (about 450) enabled him to devote the necessary time to his investigation, and the fact that they knew a few words of English made it more easy.

"The optical tests were conducted by Dr. Rivers, and consisted in measurements of the acuteness of vision, made with a screen on which was painted the letter E. The subjects were required to indicate the position of this letter—whether erect, prone, inclined, etc. It was shown that their acuteness was barely superior to that of a normal European. Thus the cases of extraordinary vision reported by explorers must be referred simply to the remarkable faculty of coordination of images, and of attention, possessed by savages.

"Experiments on color-vision also gave interesting results. We know how scanty the nomenclature of colors was in antiquity—so much so that some authors believe that the knowledge of colors was then only slightly developed. This opinion, which is strongly opposed by a certain school, is corroborated by the fact that the natives of Murray Island perceive only vaguely colors that are not represented to them by a determinate word. It is also curious to note that of 107 individuals examined, not one was color-blind, altho in Europe there are about four per cent. of such cases. Connected with this is the fact . . . that with Europeans the zone sensitive to red and green is more restricted, while that of blue and yellow is larger. With the Murray Islanders the green zone is the smallest and the blue the largest.

"In everything that concerns color-contrast, consecutive images, binocular vision, etc., there is scarcely any difference between them and civilized man.

"The difficult task of experimenting on the sense of hearing was given to Dr. Myers, who found that it was made harder still by disturbances of audition, due to the occupation of the natives as pearl-divers. He was able to show in the case of young subjects that they are inferior to Europeans, not only in acuteness of hearing, but also in appreciation of musical intervals. . . . Nevertheless, it is remarkable that the scale of audible sounds is greater with savages than in civilized man.

"Smell was hard to study because of difficulties opposed by the natives; but the experimenter believes that this sense also was normal. As for the sense of taste, the sole striking fact was the absence of any word designating the idea of 'bitter.' On the other hand, the sensitiveness of the skin and the evaluation of weight were found much more delicate than the average among the English. Doubt is thus cast on the theory that attributes the skin-sensitiveness of Europeans to the use of clothing.

"Finally, there seems to be absolute equality between savages and civilized men as regards the time of reaction to sense-impressions, save in the case of response to a visual signal, where the natives react slowly. This may, perhaps, be explained by the fact that they were unaccustomed to such an experiment.

"It is probably true also that the difficulties encountered by the experimenters in exchanging ideas with the natives altered in some measure the results of the work that they accomplished. Nevertheless, these investigations, of which we have been able to give here only a very general idea, and which are not entirely completed, are of great interest. They do honor to the scientists who have obtained them and to the University of Cambridge as the originator of this expedition, which marks one of the first steps toward the integral study of primitive peoples."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEGLECTED DISCOVERY.

WHY some scientific discoveries become world-wide sensations while others as wonderful are neglected is hard to explain. Every one knows of radium, yet it differs from many other substances only in the intensity of its radioactivity, and when radioactivity was discovered several years ago no attention was given to the matter by the public. The *x*-rays "created a sensation" immediately; but the recently discovered *n*-rays, regarded by many scientific men as still more remarkable, have failed to interest most of us. Says an editorial writer in *The Electrical World and Engineer:*

"It would be hard to mention an important scientific discovery which has attracted less public attention than Blondlot's beautiful researches on the rays which he has thus named [*n*-rays]. The daily press, which is usually generous to striking discoveries, seems hardly to have learned that *n*-rays exist. And yet no work within a decade gives richer promise of important results. M. Blondlot's latest discovery is that radiants which give out *n*-rays can communicate a similar variety of radioactivity to some neutral bodies upon which the *n*-rays fall. The phenomenon was discovered while concentrating the rays by a quartz lens upon a phosphorescent screen, when it was found that the *n*-radiation persisted with the lens as a source after the original source was removed. Following up this clew, it turned out that various other substances became temporarily active after exposure to *n*-radiation. A sheet of lead, for example, became active on both faces after exposure to the rays, producing an effect that might easily have been mistaken for penetration of the lead by a less experienced observer. In short, a set of phenomena closely similar to so-called induced radioactivity are produced by these extraordinary *n*-rays, which have so commonplace an origin as a Welsbach burner, and are reflected and refracted like any other kind of radiant energy. The *n*-rays appear to form a connecting-link between the ordinary phenomena of light and the singular effects of radioactivity which have set the scientific world agog within the last year or two. No explanation of the latter can now be regarded as complete unless it takes full account of the former and their relation to ordinary radiation. A linkage of this sort is invaluable in preparing for generalization the great mass of experimental data that has been accumulated. The complete emission spectrum of a radiating substance has thus far never been determined, and until this can be done the phenomena which belong to the radiation can not fully be determined. The study of the *n*-rays has opened a new field of investigation which seems likely to yield some very important theoretical results."

From a note in *La Nature* (December 19) we learn that the curious radiations from the human body discovered by Charpentier and Blondlot are found, on further study by D'Arsonval, to be closely analogous to these *n*-rays. Says that paper:

"The apparatus used in showing the human radiations is composed of a screen of platinocyanid of barium rendered slightly luminous by a fragment of a radium salt. Under the influence of the *n*-rays, such a screen acquires a higher degree of luminosity. Now if instead of bringing the *n*-radiations we approach the screen to a muscle an increase in luminosity is seen. This increase is in proportion to the contraction of the muscle. The same effect is produced by the nerves. The sensitiveness of the apparatus is so

great that we may trace with it the course of a nerve under the skin. Thus, as M. d'Arsonval observes, physiology finds itself in the presence of a new method, and the exteriorization of a manifestation of nervous activity is realized."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

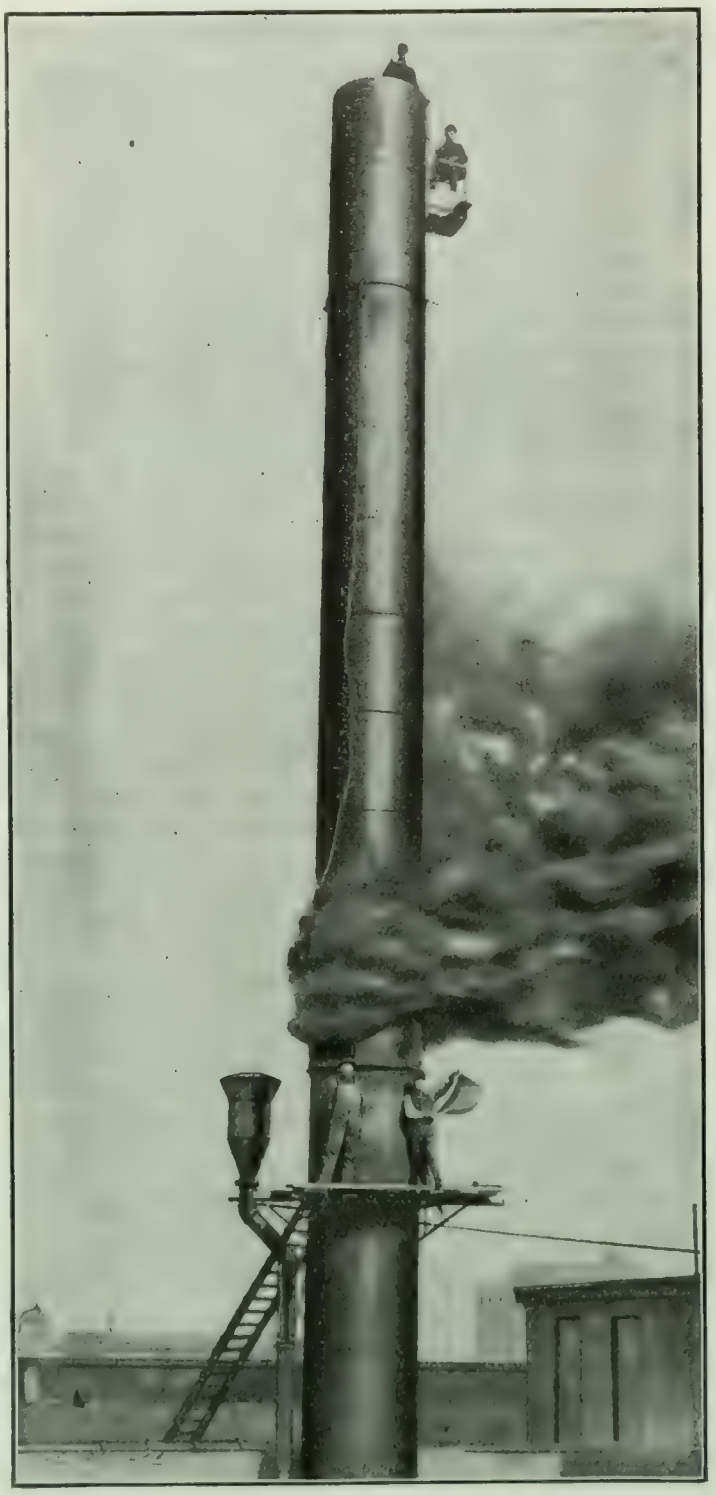
OUTLOOK FOR THE MOSQUITO.

SPEAKING of the conference held in New York city on December 14 last to organize the war against mosquitoes, *Engineering News* asserts that the attitude of the public in relation to the movement has now changed from ridicule to respect. It says:

"Such tangible results have now been achieved and the hearty cooperation of such a large number of property owners, entomologists, engineers, sanitarians, and public-spirited citizens generally has been secured as to make possible a well-attended conference of representative men, at which papers on various aspects of the mosquito problem were read and steps taken to form a permanent national organization to combat the mosquito nuisance and menace. . . . As a conference, the gathering was notable for its many brief and forceful addresses, and the character of the men who presented them. As a discussion of a vital, economic and sanitary question, affecting the comfort, prosperity, and health of millions of people, the remarks were of a distinctly practical rather than theoretical character. Prominent New York men of affairs told of the satisfaction they had derived from money and time expended in exterminating mosquitoes on their Long Island, Staten Island, and New Jersey estates. Engineers and entomologists told of their part in the study of the problem and in its successful solution. No one questioned the possibility and feasibility of reclaiming any mosquito-infected section and of suppressing both malaria and yellow fever, if individuals and municipalities would cooperate, and, in the case of large areas, if state and perhaps national governments would join in the work. Except for preliminary studies, however, local action alone will generally be sufficient. Once the biological side of the question has been determined, funds raised, and private and public cooperation secured, the work of mosquito extermination generally resolves itself into the engineering problems of drainage, filling, and, in some cases, the construction of dams or tide-gates to control water-levels. 'Mosquito engineering,' as Mr. Henry Clay Weeks, one of the most prominent workers in this new departure, terms it, promises to afford many opportunities to engineers in the future."

Lengthening a Smoke-stack While in Use.—The 110-foot round iron smoke-stack of the Century Building in Indianapolis was recently lengthened sixty feet while the boiler and plant were in full operation. Says *The Western Electrician*, which gets its information from *The Iron Age*:

"The stack had long been a source of annoyance to occupants of near-by tall buildings, and to extend it without banking the fires and shutting off the power of the manufacturing companies occupying the Century Building was considered impossible by local engineers. W. H. Schott, consulting engineer of Chicago, was called upon and in an ingenious and effective way accomplished the job. A damper was placed in the old stack a few feet below the top and two holes were cut in the sides a short distance below the damper. This permitted the escape of the smoke and gases, and the workmen were able to rivet the previously prepared sheets into place with but little difficulty. The stack is five feet in diameter and was extended to a height of one hundred and seventy feet in eight days."

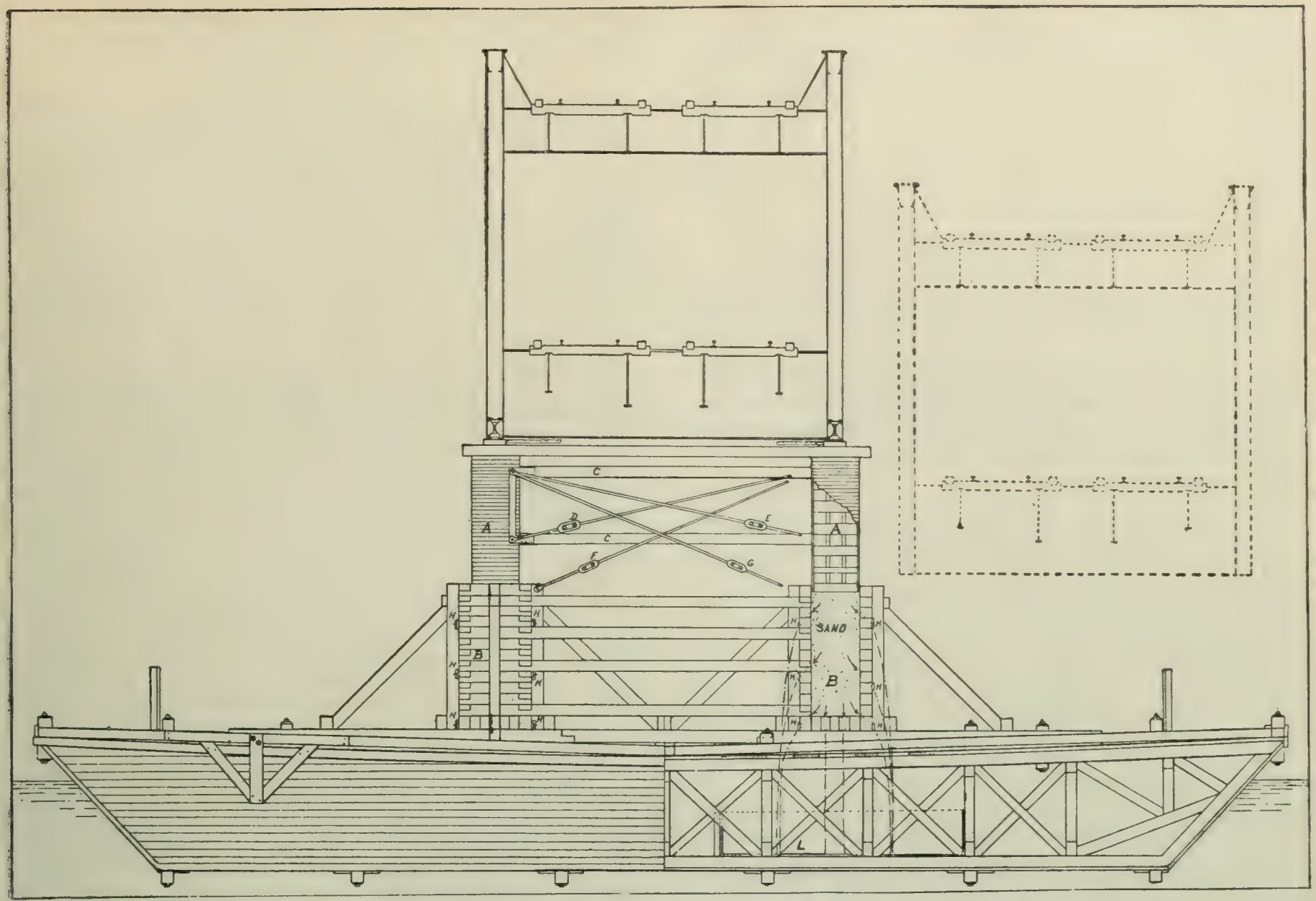


EXTENDING A SMOKE-STACK WHILE IN FULL BLAST.
Courtesy of *The Iron Age* (New York).

THE HARMLESSNESS OF ELECTRICITY.

ELECTRICITY, according to an editorial writer in *Cassier's Magazine*, rarely does harm—that is, the harm that it does is not a direct electrical effect. The current only stirs up something else, such as chemical action or the expansive force of heated vapor, and that does the business. Possibly the man whose water-pipes have been destroyed by electrolysis, or whose dwelling has been shattered by a thunderbolt, does not care greatly whether the electric current is directly or only indirectly responsible for the damage; but the fact, as stated, seems indisputable. Says the writer:

"There are few forces of nature that are less harmful in themselves than electricity. The damage done by flood or tornado, for instance, is done directly by the water or the air. But electricity, when it works, usually does so indirectly or by setting another of nature's forces into operation. An exception to this may be where the victim may have been so weak, physiologically, that a simple fall from a chair might have had a similar result. But in the majority of cases death from electric shock is shown to be due to well-defined chemical changes in the blood or tissues, due to the electric current. The damage done also to gas- and water-pipes by electrolysis, while primarily occasioned, it is true, by the escape of electricity from electric-railway circuits, is not directly due to that force, but rather to a secondary action, and that a purely chemical one—namely, the setting free by electrical action of certain elements, such as chlorin and sodium, constituents of a saline solution in the soil, which attack and corrode the iron-pipes. Without some such solution in the soil there would be no such thing as electrolysis; also, when lightning strikes a tree and shatters it, the result is not due directly to electricity, and not even to the electric current, but rather to the intense heat which the electric current generates in passing through the tree, which heat suddenly converts the sap into steam, and the latter in expanding, if the force be sufficient, tears the tree to pieces. If the force is not sufficiently powerful, the effect may be only to loosen the bark of the tree in places, the evidence of which may last for years, but may not be otherwise hurtful to the tree's growth. So far, indeed, from electricity being necessarily fatal to animal or vegetable life, it is well known that in proper quantities it is decidedly beneficial, and, when properly applied, acts as a stimulus to vegetation. An excess of current, however, will also kill vegetation. In both of these cases its action is due to the chemical changes which it effects in the growing plant or tree."



SCOW AND SAND-JACKS DESIGNED FOR TRANSFER OF DRAW-SPAN, AND LOWERING ON NEW PIER.

A, Plungers which telescoped into sand-boxes *B*; *C*, *D*, *E*, trussed bracing which was removed after bridge had been lowered slightly; *F*, *G*, tie-rods removed before bridge was lowered; *H*, sand-holes operated by sliding-bars; *L*, bin into which the sands run when released from box *B*.

Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

BRIDGE-MOVING WITH THE AID OF SAND.

THE recent raising of the tracks of the Lackawanna Railroad where they pass through the city of Newark, N. J., involved the removal of the drawbridge over the Passaic River. This great draw, weighing about a thousand tons, was successfully shifted thirty-five feet to one side and lowered over ten feet by the use of reservoirs of dry sand—a novel method as thus applied. Says *The Scientific American* (January 2) in an account of the feat:

"The transfer of the draw-span involved moving the structure thirty-five feet laterally to the new pier and lowering it through a distance of ten and one-half feet. This was accomplished by transferring the span to four pontoons; warping the pontoons thirty-feet upstream and lowering the draw-span until it rested upon its bearings on the new pier. Regarded as an engineering feat, there is nothing new in such a transfer; but owing to the uncertain tidal conditions, the great depth through which the bridge had to be lowered, and the necessity for very precise centering of the span, new conditions existed which called for particular care and exactitude. The chief problem, of course, was to provide a means of lowering the draw-span accurately and safely through so great a distance, and the chief engineer, Mr. Lincoln Bush, who is responsible for the work, decided that it would be difficult and risky to make use of hydraulic jacks for a vertical drop of this extent. In the first place, there was the possibility of an unequal action of the jacks, and there was the disadvantage that with hydraulic jacks it would be impossible to make the fine lateral adjustments that would be necessary in placing the draw exactly to center. . . . . .

"In order to cover the two points desired, namely, easy control in lowering and a certain degree of lateral adjustment in the final placing on the pier, Mr. Bush designed and used an entirely new apparatus which he defines as a sand-jack. The construction and operation of this was as follows: Transversely beneath each half of the draw were a pair of scows, each 31½ feet wide by 108 feet long and 9 feet 6 inches deep. Transversely across the scows was built up a pair of oblong sand-boxes, one beneath each truss of the bridge. These boxes, which were constructed of 12 x 12 timbers, measured 4 feet 1 inch in the clear in breadth, 54 feet in length, and 11 feet in depth. The boxes were filled with perfectly dry sand to within a few inches of the top. Resting upon the surface of the sand in each box was a plunger built up of 12 x 12 timbers, whose external dimensions were such as to allow it to descend into the sand-box as the sand ran out, with a clearance all round of half an inch. These plungers were 11 feet high, and at the commencement of the operations their bottom face rested upon the sand just 7 inches below the top edge of the boxes. The latter were provided with four horizontal lines of sand-holes in the sides, each hole being 2 inches in diameter. The flow of the sand out of the holes was regulated by means of wooden sides on the outside of the boxes with holes in them to correspond with those in the box. There were also two lines of 2-inch holes bored in the bottom of the boxes. To prevent racking or swaying of the structure, the two plungers were braced together by means of timber struts and iron tie-rods. In carrying out the transfer of the span, the pontoons, partially submerged with water-ballast, were floated beneath the bridge, the centrifugal pumps were started, discharging the water-ballast, and the span was lifted from its bearings. It was then warped upstream and centered over the new pier; and then, by opening the sand-holes and allowing the sand to flow out, the span was brought down speedily and with great accuracy until it rested upon its new bearings, the work being carried through without any hitch, and this in spite of the fact that a heavy rainstorm came on and lasted throughout the whole of the operation. If the water had entered the boxes, of course it would have packed the sand and prevented its flow through the sand-holes; but provision for this contingency had been made by covering the sand-

boxes with tarpaulins. A certain amount of water, however, did get into one box, but its presence was quickly detected, and the temporary packing of the sand was easily remedied by the proper manipulation of the sand-holes. The announcement that the draw-span was to be lowered by these very original methods attracted widespread attention in the engineering world; and it is gratifying to the railroad company, and particularly to the chief engineer, to know that, in spite of predictions of trouble, the work was carried through with accuracy and despatch."

ALLEGED BLEACHING OF NEGROES BY X-RAYS.

AN account of the successful use of *x*-rays to turn negroes white in a Philadelphia hospital has been productive of numerous sensational newspaper articles, not to mention comic paragraphs and cartoons. The story as it appeared in the Philadelphia *Record* runs as follows:

"A recent discovery at the University of Pennsylvania shows that . . . the blackest skin can be made white through the agency of the wonderful *x*-ray.

"The discovery was made incidentally while negroes were being treated with the rays for cancer and lupus, and altho no attempt has been made to try the effect of the light upon the skin of a healthy negro, yet there is no reason to doubt that the rays could be employed for the sole purpose of whitening the skin and that before long some one will hang out the sign, 'Complexions Bleached to any Desired Shade.'

"Dr. H. K. Pancoast, the sciagrapher of the University hospital, noticed that after negroes had been treated for some time with the rays the skin became gradually whiter, and that after a long time the surface became perfectly white in every place that the light touched. The condition is apparently permanent, for some of the negroes have not been treated for many months, yet the skin remains as white as after the last treatment.

"The white-colored skin is exactly like that of an ordinary white man, and presents a perfectly healthy appearance. It is natural skin, but the former coloring has disappeared, because the rays have destroyed the pigment which caused it.

"The same condition is met with now and then in negroes who, tho perfectly healthy otherwise, have had the coloring-cells die out, when white patches appear. The *x*-ray is a most powerful agent of destruction, and under its influence the pigment is totally destroyed, and there is no power to reproduce it, giving the skin a permanent whiteness.

"There is no reason to believe but that a healthy negro could be whitened by having the coloring-matter bleached from his skin, and the only question is whether or not the patient would be able to stand the treatment applied so extensively. The *x*-ray will not only destroy the pigment, but if applied with enough force it will entirely kill the tissues, and this sort of a burn is the worst known to medicine. But with a mild application extending over a long space of time the burns could be avoided. In the cases treated at the University hospital there were no burns whatever, and the patients are perfectly healthy. It seems possible to give the treatment without impairing the health of the subject."

On this statement Dr. Carl Beck, a recognized authority on the uses and effects of the *x*-ray, in an interview printed in the New York *Sun* (December 28), commented as follows:

"I can say most emphatically that the negro will never be able to change the color of his skin by the use of the *x*-ray. The proposition is not a new one. Some years ago I made experiments as to the effect of the *x*-ray on the skin of negroes. I found that some of the pigment which differentiates the skin of the black man from the white would be burned out, if I may use that expression. But very little of it.

"The result was a dull, dirty-colored skin. Even this was not permanent. In a comparatively short time the pigment would return and the skin resume its natural hue.

"I consider it an absolute impossibility to continue the use of the ray long enough to burn out all the pigment, or to apply it all over the body so that the entire skin would be affected. An injudicious use of the *x*-ray inflicts a most painful and dangerous burn. A long or general application of it would be little less than criminal."

The Origin of Life.—That life is essentially a chemical reaction that has been handed down from one portion of material substance to another since it first took place in the primitive ocean of some remote geological epoch, is asserted by Prof. Albert P. Mathews, of Chicago University, in an article in *The World To-Day* (January). Professor Mathews believes that it is not too much to hope that this reaction may be produced artificially, in which case we shall have living matter chemically formed. Says the writer:

"It is supposed that when the earth was very hot and cooling certain compounds of carbon and nitrogen called cyanogen compounds were formed in large quantities and precipitated into the warm primitive sea. These compounds then entered into a reaction which resulted in the production of protoplasm, and this reaction has been handed down from one particle of protoplasm to another from cell to cell ever since. Altho originally this reaction took place outside of protoplasm, it is now confined to it, since the conditions on the surface of the earth no longer enable it to continue outside. In my opinion this reaction probably concerns the cyanogen compounds which are produced in the course of the chemical changes in the cell, and this reaction in its turn produces the complex proteids and other substances which give protoplasm its contractile and other powers. To make living matter, if this is true, we shall not have first to make albumin. Albumin is a result of the reaction and not the cause; nor shall we have to make a living substance, for, as has been shown, no such substance probably exists; but we shall have to duplicate a reaction in which possibly several substances are concerned. While, therefore, its artificial synthesis may be long delayed, and while unforeseen obstacles may arise, I think from recent progress we have every reason to feel encouraged and to look forward with confidence to the artificial formation of protoplasm."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

TO the assertion of the New York Interborough Railway Company that the third rail has never been successfully covered, *Electricity* replies as follows: "We must beg to differ. It is true that it has not been protected in the large cities named, but it has elsewhere. And what can be done in one locality can be accomplished in another, providing sufficient funds are forthcoming for the alterations."

THAT there is sufficient radium in pitchblende to make it possible for a photograph to be taken by it directly is announced by Prof. A. R. Crook of Northwestern University. Says *The Electrical World and Engineer*: "By winding tin wire around a sensitive photographic plate and wrapping the latter in several coverings of black paper to exclude the light, the radium rays from the pitchblende passed through the paper and made an impression on the sensitive plate, so that when the plate was developed it showed where the wires had been wrapped around it. Professor Crook states that the value of the experiment lies in the proof of a new way in which to discover radium in minerals."

THE Nobel prizes, each of the value of about $40,000, were awarded in Christiania on December 10. The prize in physics was divided between M. Becquerel and M. and Mme. Curie, of Paris. The prize in chemistry was awarded to Professor Arrhenius, of Stockholm; the prize in medicine to Dr. Finsen, of Copenhagen, and the prize in literature to Dr. Björnstjerne Björnsen, of Christiania. It may seem somewhat ungracious," says *Science*, "to call attention to the fact that three of the four recipients are Scandinavians, whereas Nobel wrote in his will 'I expressly direct that in the award of prizes no attention whatever shall be paid to nationality, so that only the most worthy shall receive the prize, whether he be a Scandinavian or not.' It is also the case that, contrary to the express directions of Nobel's will, about half the income of the fund has been diverted to local uses."

"A GERMAN experimenter, Herr Bernhard, noting the structure of aluminum," says *The Engineer*, "decided to try it for putting an edge on fine-cutting instruments, such as surgical knives, razors, etc. He found that it acted exactly like a razor-hone of the finest quality. Further investigation showed that when steel is rubbed on it the aluminum disintegrates, forming a minute powder of a greasy, unctuous nature that clings to steel with great tenacity, and thus assists in cutting away the surface of the harder metal. So fine is the edge produced that it can not be made finer by the strop, which, used in the ordinary way, merely tends to round the edge." In quoting the above statement *The American Machinist* says that an aluminum hone tried recently by an engineer who had read a similar item of news was not at all satisfactory. It remarks: "If the German experimenter named made a success of it, perhaps there is some important detail left out. Does he use oil, water, or other lubricant?"

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RELIGION IN 1903.

PREEMINENT among the events of the past year, so far as they affect the Christian church, were the death of Pope Leo XIII. and the election of his successor. Of church problems during the year the most vexing has probably been that of religious education. Of tendencies within the church during 1903 the most important is perhaps that toward denominational unity. Such, in brief, is the impression conveyed by a *résumé* of the year's progress printed in the Boston *Congregationalist* (December 26). To quote from it:

"In Australia, Great Britain, France, and the United States relations between church and state as they pertain to education of the children and youth have been divisive issues; in Australia the results of the extreme secularism of the past have led to formal Protestant union in an effort to restore instruction in the Bible to the public schools; in France it has been shown in the resolute and successful effort of the Combes ministry to take education out of the hands of the Roman Catholic teaching orders and bring complete secularization of the educational system of the republic; in Great Britain it has caused the successful Passive Resistance movement on the part of Free-Churchmen against payment of public rates for the support of Church of England schools; and in this country it has taken the form of a reopening, in addresses before religious and educational gatherings and in articles in the public prints, of the question of the satisfactoriness or unsatisfactoriness of the ethical results which have come from our present method of dealing with religion in the free public schools.

"The latent conviction more or less generally diffused, coupled with increasing recognition by pedagogues and clergymen and Sunday-school workers of a progressive type, that the result of the Sunday-school system of the Protestant churches was not altogether satisfactory, led early in the year to the formation of the Religious Education Association, which in some respects is the most significant new movement of the year in the Protestant churches of the United States."

Passing on to a consideration of the movements toward a closer affiliation among sects, *The Congregationalist* says:

"Methodists North and South have met, through committees, in conference perfecting a joint hymnal, but they apparently are no nearer on the divisive issues growing out of slavery and the Civil War. In England, on the contrary, the minor Wesleyan bodies have come a step nearer together, and everything is tending there toward consolidation of Wesleyanism in the motherland, just as it has come to pass in Canada and Australia with such marked good.

"Most successful of all the efforts to Christian unity of the year, because representing most diversity of polity and because somewhat further along than the movement in Australia, has been the drawing together of Congregationalists, Methodist Protestants, and United Brethren of this country in the first steps of what may be affiliation.

"In far-off Australia, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Congregationalists have taken the first steps toward ultimate unity. Some of the utterances—notably that of Bishop Gailor at the recent Pan-Episcopal Congress in Washington—show that the Protestant Episcopal Church is kindly disposed toward the non-Episcopal Protestant sects, and that it has far more in common with them than it has with the Orthodox Greek or Roman Catholic churches—as they have come to be—but there has been no official Protestant Episcopal approach toward non-Episcopalians on lines any less proscriptive than those put forth a few years ago."

Theological controversy originating in Professor Delitzsch's "Babel and Bible" lectures has been especially active in Germany. Noting this, the New York *Independent* (January 7) goes on to say:

"The discussion has not raised much of a disturbance in other countries. For England and America, of really more interest has been the completion of Professor Cheyne's 'Encyclopedia Biblica,' which practically rejects all supernaturalism in the New Testament, as well as the Old, thus familiarizing the English reader with the extremest radical views of German Rationalists. The milder higher criticism of Hastings's 'Bible Dictionary' has hardly raised any outcry. In this country, while sporadic attacks have been occasionally made on the liberal utterances of such men as Dr. Rainsford and Professor Bowne, they have attracted little serious attention."

Recent developments in the Philippines are chronicled by *The Independent* as follows:

"The Aglipay schism from the Roman Catholic Church has grown to surprising dimensions, and it is now uncertain whether the new American bishops will be able to suppress it. They have with them the strength of the old church, with its rightful claims, and they have much greater skill and wisdom; but the sentiment of the people has been with the native clergy, who have so largely joined the new body. Already the right of the Aglipay priests to the local churches is coming before the courts. The sale of the friars' lands to the United States Government, and their partition among the people, with the removal of the friars, will help the American bishops in their contention with the party of Archbishop Aglipay."

The remarkable progress of the Young Men's Christian Association during 1903 is reviewed by Hamilton W. Mabie in *Association Men* (New York, January). He says in part:

"The Young Men's Christian Association in 1903 added to its equipment in North America a new building every six days, with a total cost of nearly $3,000,000, and now has 117 such undertakings on foot with $4,000,000 pledged for more buildings. It also paid off nearly $500,000 on debts on property, and received nearly $250,000 for endowment. The membership has so increased in many cities, notably in Buffalo and Newark, that new and larger buildings have been erected and large branch buildings established where young men center. It is taking its educational work into factories and industrial plants. The most notable development in its religious enterprise has been in its popular noon services in industrial plants. Street Railway Association buildings have been opened at Brooklyn, a quarrymen's association at Proctor, Vt., miners' in Mexico, and colored coal-miners' in Iowa, and in new lumber-towns in Arkansas and Mississippi. In one new railroad association in the Southwest, 90 per cent. of the male population are members. Thirty-three railroad buildings were opened in the year. A general rule is made by the State Association committees to organize only where the business men of a town will erect a suitable building for an association, under the direction of a trained secretary."

Mission work has prospered during the year. The latest report of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions shows an increase of income in the United States and Great Britain of $2,000,000 over the previous year. The United States is represented by 6,991 stations and out-stations, 1,617 men, 2,638 women, 20,901 native laborers, and 506,606 communicants, of whom 43,723 were added last year. The income of the societies reported is $7,176,845.

ARCHBISHOP QUIGLEY'S ATTACK UPON THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE latest word in the Roman Catholic campaign against the American public-school system has been spoken by Archbishop Quigley, in an address before the Chicago "Catholic Woman's League," that has aroused national attention and is remarkable for its frankness. *The New World* (Chicago), which complains that much of the press comment evoked has been based on "wofully garbled" accounts, prints the archbishop's address *verbatim*, and from this source we quote the following representative paragraphs:

"Liberalism is still the fundamental error of the age. It is the denial of all authority and right outside of the individual and the state, and now generally proclaims the supremacy of the state in all human affairs, spiritual and secular. It began in rebellion against the divinely established authority of the church and its visible head, and has long since ended in abject submission to the

human authority of the state in all things. This is especially true of it, and more universally, in its attitude toward education."

"The modern spirit of liberalism would make the state supreme in morals and education to the end of getting rid of all religion that is not the creature of the state, and bringing up children in pure secularism. This is atheism; for what else is the assertion that the state is supreme in human affairs, than the denial of the authority of God and His church. The American system of non-sectarianism will inevitably produce the same result. It also banishes God and religion from the education of the child."

"Catholics know from saddest experience that non-sectarian schools are for the most part Protestant schools, supported and protected by the state. If not actually Protestant, then they are, what logically they should be, godless. They are not schools which Catholics can use. But it will be said, How can the state otherwise make provision for the education of all the children in the land, and at the same time respect the rights of parents to educate their children in their own religious belief? We simply point to the denominational system of Great Britain and its colonies, Germany and Austria, as an exemplification of how this difficulty may be solved and all rights of state and parents conserved. In these lands government does not claim the right to tax the whole people to establish and maintain schools which only a part of the people can use with a safe conscience. Schools are provided for the minority as well as for the majority."

"We do not flatter ourselves that infidels and Protestants will grant us the justice of giving us our proportion of the public schools, or relieve us of the tax now levied upon us to maintain schools from which religion is excluded or in which a false religion is taught. The time is past in this country, nevertheless, when the non-Catholic majority can interfere with our right to establish and maintain our own schools, colleges, and universities, or oblige us directly to send our children to their state schools, as has been done in other countries and in other times. I say directly, because there is need of eternal vigilance on our part lest indirectly they may impose this obligation upon us. An instance of this indirect way of violating our right of conscience, you have here in the city of Chicago in the adoption of a normal school by the school board, which your sons and daughters who aspire to employment as teachers in the public schools must frequent for a time, or be denied admission to the positions of teachers. Against such a requirement we must protest."

ARCHBISHOP QUIGLEY, OF CHICAGO,

Whose latest utterance "makes it perfectly plain that the Roman hierarchy is antagonistic to our public-school system, and intends to overthrow it if it can."

"This New World was discovered by Catholics and taken possession of in the name of the cross, and we can not get it out of our hopes that the cross will yet come into the possession of its own. . . . Whatever our present difficulties may be, and they are many and great, we must ever continue to assert the rights of the church as the representative of God. The time will come when we shall be listened to as were the Christians of old; for He in whom we trust will not permit His church to go down before onslaughts of men and theories whose triumph would mean the revival of paganism in the modern state."

Archbishop Quigley's address is widely commented upon in the religious press. The Roman Catholic papers in most cases echo his sentiments, as might have been expected. In one instance, however, and that within his own diocese, a hostile attitude is taken. The Chicago *Citizen*, a newspaper edited by a prominent Roman Catholic and officially representing the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the United Irish societies of Chicago and Cook County, declares:

"We believe in the American non-sectarian public school, and we believe in educating the youth of all races side by side, so that they may grow up as friends, trusting each other, not as enemies suspicious of one another. We believe it would be a fatal mistake to have the American public schools run, or controlled, by ecclesiastics of any creed. As it stands, the Catholic, the Protestant, the dissenter, the Jew, and the Confucian drink at the same deep fountain of knowledge. All have their separate religious instruction where it properly belongs—in the church, the temple, and the Sunday-school. If the latter is not provided by any particular church, the fault lies with the church, not with the state, the parents, or the children.

"The supremacy of the state, with all due respect to the able archbishop, is not denial of God. The power of the state comes from the people, and the voice of the people has been recognized from classic times as the voice of God. The Deity makes the people his oracle, and wo to the people who place any church above the state. The glory of America is that there is no state church—that abomination of true religion—within its borders; no sectarian college of any kind maintained at the expense of the national Government. . . . As the matter stands, we see no good to the church or to the community in putting forward an impracticable theory.

"The Catholics, altho the largest individual denomination in the United States, are hopelessly in the minority in proportion to the non-Catholic population. In a close vote they might hold 'the balance of power,' but such conditions do not often arise. Any bill formulated on the ideas advanced by Archbishop Quigley would be overwhelmingly defeated in the state legislature, and, even if passed, would raise such a feeling of bitterness in the non-Catholic mind as to utterly neutralize any sectarian good it might accomplish."

The Northwestern Christian Advocate (Chicago, Meth. Episc.) comments:

"The utterances of Archbishop Quigley are another evidence of the correctness of the assertion that has been made from time to time in *The Northwestern* that Roman Catholic ecclesiastics would soon make a serious effort to secure a division of the public funds for the support of the Roman Catholic schools. If this movement is successful, it means not only the state support of Roman Catholic schools and of the orders which would furnish the teachers for them, but the death of the American public-school system, which is the bulwark of the American republic. . . . The un-American utterances of Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Quigley should open the eyes of the people to the importance of an amendment to the Constitution that will prohibit the use of public funds for the support of sectarian institutions."

The New York *Examiner* (Baptist) says:

"The archbishop states the issue fairly and squarely. He makes it perfectly plain that the Roman hierarchy is antagonistic to our public-school system, and intends to overthrow it if it can. But 'forewarned is forearmed,' and the American people are less shrewd than we think they are if they can be taken in by such specious pleas. The public schools are by no means perfect, but they are serving a good purpose—not the least of which is that

very alienation of the young from the bondage of medieval superstition of which the archbishop complains—and the good sense of the community will not suffer them to be overthrown."

RESULTS OF THE CHURCH CENSUS IN NEW YORK.

FOR several weeks past the daily papers have been printing accounts of a census that was being taken in the churches of New York. *The Church Economist* (New York, January) presents the first complete summary of results, prepared by Mr. William T. Demarest, of the Church News Association. It seems that the time chosen for the count was the last four Sundays of November and the first Sunday of December. With one exception, the Sundays were pleasant. The cooperation of pastors was asked for in making the count, and a printed postal-card blank was sent by which the returns were to be forwarded to the office of the Church News Association. The territory was divided into four districts, the first and northernmost being approximately that part of the island lying north of Central Park. The second district was the east and west sides of the park, and a little to the south of it. The third was the full width of the island from Fifty-third Street to Fourteenth. The fourth was the whole southern end of the island, extending from Fourteenth Street to the Battery. The most important results of the investigation may be summarized thus:

The population of Manhattan Island, estimated from the figures of the government census of 1900, is now 2,007,350. The totals of the church-attendance canvass show that a little over 21 per cent. of the population attend Christian services every Sunday. If the 430,000 Jews were deducted from the population total, the percentage of Christian attendance would be over 27.

Protestant church attendance is found to be almost equally divided between morning and evening services. The term "evening" covers, for the purpose of this canvass, afternoon and evening services. As might be expected, the Roman Catholic attendance is mainly at morning masses, the afternoon and evening congregations numbering little more than 10 per cent. of the whole. The figures for the Roman Catholic evening attendance show, however, that the claim sometimes made by Protestants that Roman Catholic churches are closed after noon on Sundays is not based upon facts. Another point worth noting is that the attendance of children at services represents a little over 10 per cent. of the total Protestant attendance, and the Roman Catholic children's attendance represents 14.5 per cent. of the total.

There has been some discussion as to the relative efficiency of the large and small Protestant church. A few figures will show the relative attendance at small, medium, and large churches in the leading religious bodies. The Episcopal churches with memberships below 300 each are attended by 76.3 per cent. of their membership. Those with memberships ranging from 300 to 600 average 79.7 per cent. in attendance. The larger Episcopal churches, with memberships exceeding 600, have an attendance percentage of 76.4. The large Presbyterian churches do not make so good a showing compared with the smaller ones; those with memberships exceeding 600 having an attendance percentage of about 80.2, while the small churches, with memberships lower than 300, average 93.6 per cent. The churches with between 300 and 600 membership rank first in point of attendance, with 96.2 per cent.

Methodist churches nearly all exceed their membership by their attendance figures, but the smaller churches (less than 300 members) have 137 percentage of attendance, while the larger (300 to 600 members) have 114.7 per cent. There are so few churches of this body with more than 600 members that a computation of their attendance percentage would not be instructive. Reformed churches are almost equally divided between the three classes in size. The smallest has the best attendance, the percentage being 106.3. The middle class has 99.2, while the largest has the lowest percentage, 82.7. Baptist churches of the medium class in membership averaged higher in attendance than the smaller or larger churches. The percentage for those in the smaller class is 92.6, that for the middle class 97, while the larger churches have only 70.6 per cent. The small Lutheran churches rank much higher in point of attendance than the larger ones. Churches with less than 300 members have 89.8 percentage of attendance, those from 300 to 600 members 75.6 percentage, and those above 600 members but 50 per cent.

The Church Economist comments editorially:

"The results have a value which we will not discuss, further than to point out that they show by no means a discouraging situation. The fact that a fourth of the entire Protestant population of New York is in the habit of attending church service regularly is most impressive.

"No other summons calls so large a proportion of New York's inhabitants together for any stated purpose. We doubt even if the numberless branches of business occupation yield so large a roll of wage-earners. It exceeds the total registration of male adults for the requirements of citizenship; it vastly surpasses the daily totals of attendance on secular amusements, and, in short, it is a new proof that religion is now, as in the days of Lord Bacon, 'the chief bond of human society.'

"One suggestive feature we may allude to is the practical equality of the morning and evening attendance among the Protestant and miscellaneous services. We have heard so much of the neglect of the second service that this exhibit will come as a surprise to most persons.

"It should not be forgotten that, in the Protestant churches, there is a large Sunday attendance at supplementary services, such as brotherhood and Christian Endeavor meetings, after-meetings, and the like. And in connection with the Sunday-school service, many adults attend statedly as teachers, officers, and members."

WORK OF THE FRENCH DOMINICAN FATHERS IN AFRICA.

THE conversion of individuals to the Christian faith is no longer the immediate aim of the Dominican missionaries in the French African possessions. Their "struggle and toil and sacrifice is to make the native and Mohammedan peoples love Christianity and Christians—and France. Then, in another generation, they will be ready to receive the Gospel message." This is the plan which the "White Fathers" are following out in their labors in French Africa, according to a writer, E. Marin, in *Le Correspondant* (Paris). He says:

"It is principally by their works of benevolence and education that the White Fathers, so loyally aided by the White Sisters, are making the millions of Africans love the Christian religion and the French republic. If, at the same time, they have the great joy of winning for God certain individual souls, this result is in reality less important in the evangelization of the country than the uplifting influence exerted upon the great mass of the population. To seek above all to lessen as much as possible, and finally do away with entirely, the prejudices and feelings which keep apart the Mussulman and Christian civilizations, to gain the confidence and sympathy of the native peoples by works of love and charity, and thus prepare the land and its precious souls to receive the Gospel message—this is the program laid out for the missionaries by the illustrious founder of their order, Cardinal Lavigerie, and followed by them in all our [French] possessions in Africa."

Father Hacquard, one of the most devoted of these missionaries, who made five long journeys into the heart of the black country, and who died on the field of his labors at the headwaters of the Niger in 1901, expressed to M. Marin his views on the evangelization of French Africa, and his experiences confirmed the ideas of the review writer. Father Hacquard believed that education, especially in the general facts of physics and applied science, is the imperative need of all Africa and "absolutely necessary as an *avant courier* of Christianity." M. Marin reports him as saying:

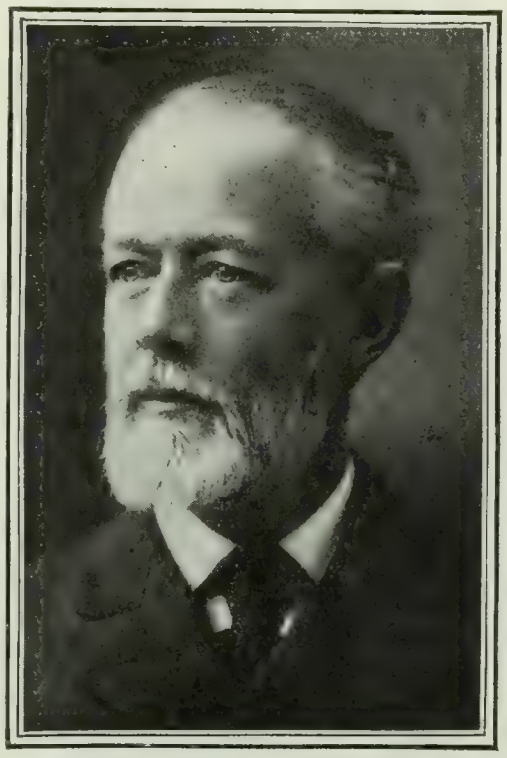
"The young people, and the children especially, should be given a large measure of instruction, not only at school, but constantly, in every-day conversation, with special emphasis on the order of natural events, and explanations of common physical phenomena. This in good time will have a mighty influence in the propagation of the true faith and in destroying superstitions, prejudices, childish fears. For it is the blackness of their ignorance rather than that of their skin which has made the negro the victim of sorcery, superstition, and fetichism, and of the 'doctors' who use these

terrors to exploit their poor bodies. The negroes who have been freed by education from these chains have already shown themselves men much superior to the great mass."

The magnitude of the educational and benevolent work done by the white Fathers in French Africa, we are told, may be estimated from some of the data of one mission in the north, near to the Moroccan frontier. This mission has 19 schools under its supervision, with 1,032 pupils, and 22 charitable institutions—chiefly hospitals—in which more than 200,000 sick are cared for.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE IN THE SCIENTIFIC ATMOSPHERE.

IT is not impossible that the Methodist pastor in West Medford, Mass., who formulated heresy charges recently against Prof. Borden P. Bowne, of Boston, would have felt disposed to include Prof. William North Rice, of Wesleyan University, in the impeachment, had he seen in season the book which Professor Rice has recently published, called "Christian Faith in an Age of Science." This work is an attempt to set forth the present status of Christian doctrine and belief as affected by the general scientific atmosphere of our own day. The author, from the standpoint of a student of science, observes the manner in which modern science is showing us the unity of the universe, and then indicates how these conclusions have affected theology, arriving at the conclusion that the great verities of Christianity remain. His attitude of mind and the nature of some of his conclusions may be inferred from passages like the following upon the proposed reconciliation between Genesis and geology:



WILLIAM NORTH RICE, PH.D., LL.D.
Professor of Geology in Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

"The conclusion which seems forced upon us is that no reconciliation between the geological record and that of Genesis is possible. The order of events in Genesis is one which would naturally suggest itself to an unscientific but somewhat philosophical imagination. . . . Let us fairly recognize that inspiration does not mean omniscience, and that errors in detail on the part of the biblical writers, especially on subjects outside the sphere of morals and religion, do not invalidate the claims of Christianity as a revelation. We shall then be freed from any anxiety as to the reconciliation between the opening chapters of Genesis and modern science. In a spirit of purely literary and historical criticism we can then consider what the original writer of the two narratives in Genesis and what the compiler who put them into the Pentateuch probably believed and probably intended to teach—whether the first narrative was intended to be history or poetry; whether the days were intended to have any chronological signification or not; whether the order of events was intended to be an order of time, or only an order of thought; whether the second narrative was conscious allegory, or myth, erroneously believed by the writer or the compiler to be history."

The whole question of the historicity of Genesis is disposed of by Professor Rice in these words:

"It is evident, in general, that we have in the Book of Genesis nothing that approaches the character of reliable history till about the time of Abraham. The comparison of the teaching of science with the record of Genesis leads us to the conclusion that the date and record of creation of the earth and of man and the early history of any human race are not matter of divine revelation, but matter for scientific investigation. An agreement between the results of scientific investigation and the Hebrew tradition is neither to be sought nor expected."

Professor Rice accepts the evolutionary hypothesis, and while admitting that the origin of life is a matter that we as yet know nothing about, concludes nevertheless that "when we trace a continuous evolution from the nebula to the dawn of life, and, again, a continuous evolution from the dawn of life to the varied fauna and flora of to-day, crowned with glory in the appearance of man himself, we can hardly fail to accept the suggestion that the transition from the lifeless to the living was itself a process of evolution." The author thinks evolution "an implacable foe of that sort of theistic philosophy that . . . recognizes the presence and agency of God only in unusual and startling events," a God "who is seen only in the supposed gaps in the continuity of nature." The application of the evolutionary philosophy to a doctrine of prayer leads the author to views of this kind:

"We can not believe to-day that if God has purposed up to a certain moment to do a particular thing He will change His mind and decide to do something else in obedience to the dictation of our prayers. Such a notion would imply either that God's wisdom was so imperfect that our prayers could convince Him of the desirability of a change of plan, or that His purpose was so weak that He could yield to our simple importunity. The man who believes that God will change His plan in obedience to prayer, and still dares to pray, must be possessed of sublime hardihood. If I could fancy that God was willing to abdicate the throne of the universe in my behalf, I would not accept the tremendous responsibility."

In accordance with this general theory, the author disbelieves that the sun stood still, or the earth either, at the command of Joshua, and hints that as the account was taken from the lost "Book of Jasher," which was probably a poem, the account was a mere poetical allegory. In the same way the author says that "there is surely no sufficient ground for believing that the prophet (Jonah) was swallowed by a sea-monster, kept alive for three days in the alimentary canal of that creature, and subsequently discharged alive upon the shore." While he thinks that some miracles can be confidently accepted, such as the miracle of the resurrection of Jesus, "a critical examination of others seems to require their rejection as unhistorical. In regard to a large number, the wisest attitude may probably be a suspension of judgment." Admitting the many changes of belief that have been required by the emergence of the scientific spirit, Professor Rice says that "these changes involve the abandonment of no essential doctrine of Christianity."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE British and Foreign Bible Society's list of versions now includes 370 distinct forms of speech.

THE Protestant Episcopal Church in this country will not at present change its name to "Catholic" or to any other name, judging from the results of a vote taken by *The Living Church* (Milwaukee). The vote which favored a change at once was: Bishops, 22; clergy, 940; laity, 64,883. The vote against any change was: Bishops, 21; clergy, 384; laity, 92,655. The vote which favored an ultimate change, but did not desire it at this time, was 12 bishops, 596 clergy, and 92,342 laymen.

THE Union Theological Seminary, New York, announces an important course of sermons, to be given in the Adams Chapel on Sunday afternoons during January, February, and March. The general subject is "The Church in the World of To-day," and the speakers include Prof. W. N. Clarke, of Colgate University, Prof. Borden P. Bowne, of Boston University, Prof. E. C. Moore, of Harvard University, and Bishop Potter, of New York.

BENJAMIN FAY MILLS, who made a national reputation as an evangelist a dozen years ago and subsequently became the pastor of a Unitarian Church in Oakland, Cal., has launched a new religious crusade, with social and economic bearings, in San Diego and Los Angeles. His gospel, he says, is "a restatement of the fundamental truth that unselfishness is the solution of every individual and social problem"; it is "Christian in the true sense, and teaches that the life we believe Jesus to have lived is the life men ought to live, and it recognizes the same Gospel at the heart of every great religion."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CRISIS AND THE DUAL ALLIANCE.

WHETHER the war-cloud in the Far East burst to-morrow, or whether, in Macbeth's phrase, it "creeps in this petty pace from day to day to the last syllable of recorded time," the effect upon the Dual Alliance must be equally disintegrating. In this sense reason many well-informed newspapers in Europe, from the Conservative *Standard* in London to the Socialist *Avanti* in Rome. Responsible French organs do not, it is true, thus argue. The *Temps* (Paris), the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), and the *Figaro* (Paris) never burned more incense at the shrine of Holy Russia than they are now burning. The last-named paper is impelled to warn the French that Germany is making suspicious advances to the Czar. But there remains the cruel fact, as the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) calls it, that France can do nothing for Russia in the event of hostilities between Tokyo and St. Petersburg. The London *Standard* states the case more bluntly still. "The chance that the Czar may invite the assistance of France is remote," it declares, "for he is aware that the value of such support would be neutralized by the automatic operation of counter-engagements contracted on the other side." The Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* is prompted to ask what use the Dual Alliance has for either party to it, especially when the extension of the scope of the compact to the Far East was announced to the world with so many flourishes not many months ago. In its fidelity to the Dual Alliance the *Figaro* is moved to say:

"When France, in an admirable spirit of conciliation, is prompted to group around her the sympathies of European nations, she manifests a state of mind that is precisely that of the Czar. From the visits to Paris of the King of England and the King of Italy the impression results that an era of calm and felicity is about to open. The exchange of courtesies between French and English parliamentary committees, the coming visit to Paris of Italian commercial notabilities, indicate on both sides a final burial of former rancors.

"This is the work of the Franco-Russian Alliance. To have realized this beautiful dream of universal peace will constitute the glory of the Czar of Russia, and will win for him from posterity the title of the peacemaker. It is by leaning upon France that he has fulfilled his mission so well. It is because she is strong in this alliance that France has been enabled to regain, in the eyes of astonished Europe, that rank of initiator and of arbitrator accorded her in the heroic times.

BARON HAYASHI,

Japanese Minister in London, noted for his "peace" interviews.

"The jurisdiction of the tribunal of The Hague, already in operation and in action, attests the desire of each nation to follow in the path traced by the Czar.

"The Franco-Russian Alliance has, therefore, produced excellent results, essentially peaceful results, abroad. It has cooled the ardor of the German Emperor by rearing the insurmountable barrier of a well-cemented union, and it has given the Triple Alliance a blow that disintegrates it.

"The Franco-Russian Alliance has had, apart from the defensive clause in the event of war, a not less happy influence upon the relations of the two great friendly nations. Russia has found in France great financial support. Her various bond issues have always been eagerly subscribed for. Special enterprises for the exploitation of mines have been launched on the Paris market. They have met with a cordial reception. . . . . .

"France must struggle in Russia against the invading influences of commercial Germany. Germany has a decided advantage over France. Not only do a great many Germans speak Russian, but, from the fact of the commercial treaty of Berlin, Germany has been made the privileged nation as regards duties on goods entering Russia. Moreover, the proximity of these two productive centers diminishes freight charges. It is not to be wondered at that Germany can seriously compete with France commercially. It must not be forgotten that Germany possesses in a high degree the commercial virtue of not being easily rebuffed. A Russian has said on this subject: 'When you turn a German who wants to do business out of the door, he comes in through the window.' . . . .

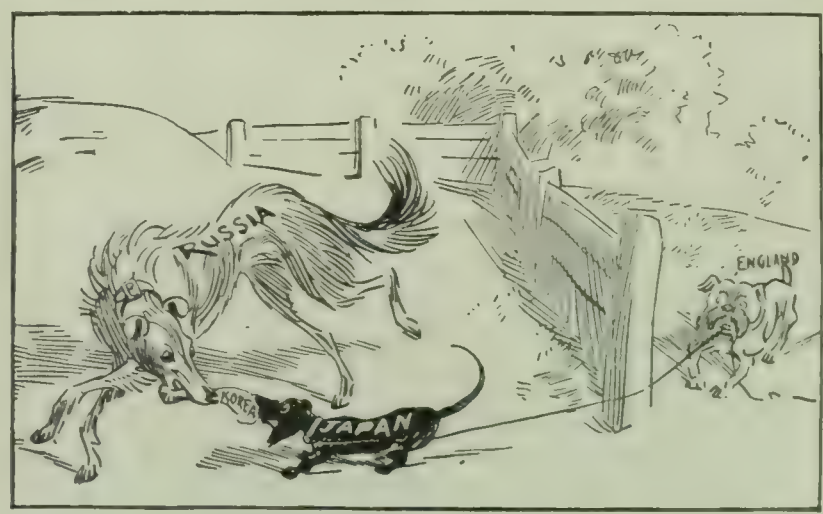
"It behooves France to avoid everything that might disturb her friendly relations with Russia. In France the Socialist element alone would be capable, by its blatance in the press and on the platform, of influencing the confidence of the Russian Czar's sentiments, assuming that His Majesty did not know that the Socialist faction is without solid bases in France."

The disparaging reference to the Socialist faction, an element of increasing importance in the anticlerical combination now uppermost at Paris, is understood by the London *Times* to reflect the

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

"Back, brutal Cossack, I am hungrier than thou!"

—*Fischietto* (Turin).



SECRET OF JAPAN'S COURAGE.

The little one holds his own—but there is a secret reason for that.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

HUMOROUS SIDE OF THE CRISIS.

sentiments of the bellicose clique surrounding the Czar. Anti-French invectives became so virulent in some Russian newspapers as to prompt a reminder from the Government that it wields such a weapon as censorship of the press. The last explosion of the sort was in the St. Petersburg *Sviet*. It is through the medium

From copyright stereograph by Underwood & Underwood, N.Y.

BARON MOTO AMI YAMAGUCHI,

Commander of the Japanese forces in China, and his staff, at the headquarters in Peking.

of this organ, as is well known, that the more belligerent of the bureaucrats communicate themselves to their pet public. "It is beyond doubt that the ministry ruling France is opposed to Russia," the *Sviet* was pleased to observe. "If the acts of the French cabinet be carefully scrutinized, the conviction is unavoidable that it is doing its best to shake the pillars of the Franco-Russian Alliance." The censor has ordered the St. Petersburg paper to leave such things unthought henceforth. But the train of reflection is pursued by the Socialist *Petite République* (Paris), the anticlerical *Action* (Paris), and the anticlerical *Lanterne* (Paris). These papers consider the clerical press of France the bulwark of the alliance with Russia. The theory of the clericals, we are told, is that by making the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine an issue they can reach the weak place in the anticlerical armor. The clerical *Gaulois* (Paris) has been printing the friendliest generalities regarding Russia.

The prolongation of the Russo-Japanese crisis has placed the Dual Alliance in a curious position, thinks the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), which asserts with positiveness that in all the negotiations "there has been a complete understanding between France and Great Britain," and that France "does not wish to be involved in a war between Russia and Japan." This fact affords the Vienna daily its basis for expecting peace. Admiral Alexeieff, Russia's viceroy in the Far East, has allowed his personal organ, the *Novy Krai* (Port Arthur)—quoted in the London *Standard*—to assert that France is cooperating with Great Britain in the interest of peace. These circumstances, and others, lead the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) to infer more confidently than ever that the trend of mutual interests tends constantly to draw Russia and France apart. "The Dual Alliance weakens day by day." The *Frankfurter Zeitung* asserts that the issue of peace or war has been taken out of the hands of the Dual Alliance and practically left with Great Britain. Russia, it thinks, has receded from her former uncompromising position, for reasons as yet unknown.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

REAL MAKERS OF VATICAN POLICY.

GREAT changes in Vatican policy have been heralded as imminent by some liberal and anticlerical papers in the Old World. The appearance of a new sovereign pontiff would, it was said with confidence, result in a departure from some of the methods which had commended themselves in the previous reign. But all these impressions are based upon a misunderstanding of the situation, declares M. Angelo Treves in the *Humanité Nouvelle* (Paris). He asserts that a pope has practically no influence over Vatican policy, because the real power is in the hands of an oligarchy of ecclesiastical dignitaries who will permit the adoption of no important measures without their approval. We quote:

"That the personality of the pontiff has any influence whatever upon the direction given to Vatican policy may be a current theory in Paris or St. Petersburg, but certainly not in Rome, where live the cardinals, the Secretary of State, the heads of the religious orders and congregations, the great dignitaries of the Vatican, where each has his relatives, friends, and acquaintances, so that what from afar appears mysterious and obscure seems near at hand to be quite simple and clear.

"It is not the Pope who rules the church. Neither is it, as so many think, the other Pope who looms before the one in the Vatican, the black Pope, the general of the Jesuits. The church is to-day ruled by a combination of persons and interests stronger than the pontiff. This combination imposes itself upon him, and allots to its creatures the best posts in the higher administration, giving to pontifical acts what direction it pleases, tracing the line to be taken by the mystical bark of Peter. When the Pope happens to be a man of weak character, lending himself readily to control, or rather timid in his actions and irresolute in his mind, the dominant oligarchy takes no pains to conceal its power and its clutch. Partly by terror, partly by persuasion, it reduces the pontiff to a docile instrument in its own hands, without leaving him even the illusion of command. Such was the case with Pope Mastai-Ferretti, Pius IX., who, in the beginning of his reign, had some tendency to independence. He wished to play the part of a liberal, and, Italian in origin and sentiment, when Italy rose against the foreigner, he shared the common enthusiasm, blessed the patriots, and sent his troops, under the command of General Durando, to the banks of the Po, to unite with the Piedmontese and the Lombards in the war against the Austrians. The action of Pius IX. was so unexpected to those surrounding him, occasioned such a feeling of amazement, of consternation even, that all were overwhelmed. But, the first moment of stupefaction having passed, and regaining their self-possession and a consciousness of their power, the coterie lost no time in violently opposing the Pope's odd policy and in letting him understand that it would be out of the question to tolerate a pontiff who thought for himself, and who wished to break with the traditions of the past. Pius IX. had present in his memory the shade of the Pope Ganganelli, who, for having wished to outmaneuver the tactics of the Jesuits and the Vatican factions, saw his audacities dissipated by a subtle poison. Hence, shortly after his revolutionary proclamations, he made an honorable amendment for his reforming and liberalizing impulses, recalled his troops, and by the famous allocution of April, 1848, returned to the straight path, abandoning forever all personal policy. Forever, be it said, for during his long pontificate, which lasted thirty years longer, he had not an iota of independence, not a shade of revolt. He surrendered himself wholly into the hands of the oligarchy, which imposed upon him, in turn, Cardinal de Merode and Cardinal Antonelli, who, in the name of Pius IX., practically ruled the church.

"Vatican feeling had to adjust itself in a wholly different manner to Joachim Pecci. With his great pride and his boundless ambition he would have been unable to tolerate appearing in the world's eyes as the humbler doer of the will of others. But just because he was so particularly attached to appearances, the able men about him left him only the appearances of power. Instead of getting on the warpath, as they had done under the preceding pontiff, they endeavored with great care to disappear behind the person of Leo XIII., to conceal themselves and dissemble their work. The authorized representatives of the coalition, the astute and tenacious Sicilian, Cardinal Rampolla, assumed the attitude of humblest respect, of abject veneration before him whom he prepared to control. With that dexterity which belongs to the

Roman tradition, he presented as emanating from his master the ideas that he had carefully put into his head. Leo XIII. could really believe himself to be the arbiter of his own actions. The dexterity of the men about him consisted in preparing matters in such a way, adjusting the light from such an angle, adapting them to such an end, that the Pope could only act accordingly. The final decision was really personal in the pontiff, but everything had been arranged in such a way that his decision was the only one possible.

"And since this formidable coalition is enduring, and stronger than all the popes, since it imposes upon them all and directs them all, it follows that the personality of the pontiff counts for very little, for even less, perhaps, than the personality of a monarch in a constitutional monarchy like England or Italy. The coalition is always inspired by the same traditions, and it has recourse to the same systems. It is as immovable in its ideas and in its suggestions as is the dogma that inspires them. These things are very well known in Rome."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S FEAR OF FRANCE.

EITHER France feels immensely flattered by the dread she inspired in the mind of President Roosevelt when isthmian plots were thickening, or the newspapers of Paris do not understand their country. They have all become very much interested in Assistant Secretary of State Loomis, whose recent speech shows, according to the Paris *Temps*, that President Roosevelt was afraid France would seize and hold the isthmus of Panama unless measures were promptly taken to forestall the proceeding. "Mr. Loomis went to New York for the special purpose of making sensational revelations," says the official organ of the French Foreign Office. It continues as follows:

"It is a curious chapter in diplomatic history that has been unfolded to our gaze, and the impression it produces is all the livelier because one is scarcely accustomed to see under-secretaries of state making themselves chroniclers of contemporary events and freely revealing cabinet secrets at dessert. The method is novel. But there is nothing in it to perturb the American public mind, which is not superstitious regarding precedent. And it seems clear that the authors of this official indiscretion carefully calculated beforehand its extent and its consequences."

Mr. Loomis has inspired something akin to amazement in the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), an antiministerial organ. It conjectures that the Assistant Secretary of State "entered the domain of hypothesis in defining what would be the attitude of France in this circumstance." It attributes "very conjectural politics" to Mr. Loomis, and it sees "no need to pause before the hypothesis involved." It pauses before another aspect of Mr Loomis's theme, however, and declares:

"Even in Washington they are noting that European Powers are not disposed, out of consideration for the Pan-American hegemony to which the United States pretends, to allow their interests to be compromised by any American state. Great Britain, Germany, and Italy have shown as much, moreover, in the matter of Venezuela's affairs. France would not hesitate to do as much upon occasion, and it is not a bad thing that this should be understood in the two Americas.

"According to Mr. Loomis, what has happened in Panama at the expense of Colombia, ought to serve as a lesson to the other Latin republics of the New World. They ought to understand. . . . Mr. Loomis admits that all these Latin republics are not to be placed on the same level, and that some of them are governed by honest and intelligent men. But the Assistant Secretary of State lacked moderation, perhaps, in saying further that the United States had respected the sovereignty of all the governments 'when it was possible to do so.' This reservation, in truth, makes such respect depend upon considerations of opportunism that may lead very far a strong government that finds itself in negotiation with a weak government. In any event, Mr. Loomis's speech, taken together with Panama events, should, fully as much as the latter, serve as a warning to the Latin nations of America. . . .

"Unfortunately, previous warnings have gone for nothing. If exception be made of such nations as Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, most of the Latin-American republics seem to make it their business to alienate in turn both the European Powers and the United States of North America. In this way they create for themselves the impossibility of obtaining adequate support in any direction."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EMPEROR WILLIAM ANGERS THE ENGLISH.

ENGLAND'S joy in the restoration of a certain imperial voice has been equaled only by her amazed indignation at the statements emanating from that voice. The aggravation results from a military celebration in Germany, during which, according to the press despatches, the Emperor "drank with all the commanding officers" and afterward "talked in a loud voice." His Majesty toasted the German Legion "in remembrance of its incomparable deeds, which, in conjunction with Blücher and the Prussians at Waterloo, saved the British army from destruction." This toast was received in England with an outburst of indignation so unanimous and hearty as to inspire in the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) the reflection that "if we could still cherish any illusions regarding the sentiments dominating Great Britain where Germany is concerned, those illusions could not survive perusal of the comments of British organs." "We must remember," adds the Paris *Temps*, "that the English have a particularly sensitive epidermis for all that concerns Waterloo. It was their greatest terrestrial victory."

The incident has led to a characterisic exchange of views between the newspapers of England and those of Germany. "A gratuitous affront," declares the London *Globe*. "The London

AMERICAN BAR.

Uncle Sam's hunger must be appeased.

—*Fischietto* (Turin.)

HAPPY UNCLE SAM.

UNCLE SAM (to European Powers): "See what I get out of my hat—can you do as well with your crowns?"

—*De Amsterdammer Veekblad voor Nederland.*

UNCLE SAM IN TWO ASPECTS.

papers manifest a total absence of the slightest desire to thaw the frigidity between Great Britain and Germany," concludes the *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten*. "A wilful and impudent perversion of history that will not be allowed by Englishmen to pass without vigorous protest," says *The St. James's Gazette* (London). Yet the scholarly accuracy of Emperor William in saying what he did is vouched for by the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. "It can only be matter of regret that His Majesty has chosen words that grate on English ears," thinks the London *Times*, to which the *Kölnische Zeitung* replies: "It would be a mistake to attach any importance to such comment." "William II. seems to be aspiring to rise above historical accuracy," remarks the London *Standard*. "How singular those displays of British irritability become!" exclaims the *Vossische Zeitung*. "The English army had never been beaten at Waterloo," maintains *The Daily News* (London), "and, therefore, could not have been rescued." "These English," observes the Berlin *Lokal-Anzeiger*, "do not seem to know their own history."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POSSIBILITY OF A CATACLYSM IN RUSSIA.

POLITICAL conditions in the Czar's empire are shaping themselves in so many gloomy phases that the possibility of a cataclysm is seriously discussed in western Europe. *The Spectator* (London) says it can see "no chance of revolution in Russia," but the *Nation* (Berlin), a well-informed and accurate weekly with the best sources of information, has been making surprising revelations that seem to point to an upheaval of some kind within no distant time. The Czar himself is represented as having become an object of contempt, not only to many of the men about him, but to millions of his subjects. It is said to be an open secret that a powerful military clique agitated the deposition of Nicholas II. on account of what is described as his "imbecility." The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), as well informed as it is cautious in speaking of Russian affairs, hints at "perils to come," while the London *Times* learns that the Russian nobility are seriously alarmed by "the dangerous fermentation existing both among the peasantry and the working classes in the cities." The Socialist organs, notably the *Arbeiter Zeitung* (Vienna) and the *Neue Zeit* (Stuttgart), are predicting "the downfall of Czardom," and while allowance has to be made for their special point of view, their evidence is deemed good by the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels). This organ thinks the St. Petersburg Government is making a dangerous mistake in expelling newspaper correspondents so frequently, and in closing all unofficial sources of information regarding the internal condition of the empire. But to return to what the Berlin *Nation* says:

"Russia's internal affairs are intensifying in such a fashion that no one with any knowledge of the country can entertain further doubt of the approach of an acute crisis. Economic, social, and political forces are acting in unison to the same end. The most astonishing feature of the situation, at first glance, is the spread of labor agitation. This phenomenon, however, if more closely studied, is seen to have as its basis certain characteristics peculiar to the Russian masses. Any one unacquainted with the character of the Russian people might be surprised that in a land where the industrial proletariat was formless only a decade ago, demonstrations of the nature and magnitude of those recently witnessed at Kieff, Batum, Baku, and elsewhere, could be possible. But Russian soil has always been noted for an epidemic contagion of the most oddly assorted movements. But these ideas have for centuries past been religious rather than political. . . . . .

"Any one gaining knowledge of Russian sectaries at first hand must be struck by the uncanny quickness—one might say the contagion—with which the wildest religious ideas, seemingly born of brain-sick fancy, spread over vast areas and find millions of believers who adhere to the novel doctrines in secret. Now the very region which has had the most rapid industrial development, the South, appears to be the most promising field for the formation and growth of sects. But the sectaries include not only those subject to the most eccentric vagaries of the religious consciousness, but a large element highly endowed with self-respect and self-control. It may be seen, therefore, how promising is this field for the propagation of political and revolutionary doctrines."

But since the authority of the Czar and of his Government rests upon a religious basis, pursues this authority, the growth of sects is fatal to the principle of autocracy. "Almost without exception, the millions of sectaries in Russia have lost all sense of allegiance to the central authority." The instinct of blind obedience has greatly faded. The situation is aggravated by a growing contempt for Nicholas II., who seems to be slowly but surely losing his prestige as the father of his people. The great military magnates and the nobles, it is also averred, feel a diminishing respect for the Czar, "who is weak-willed, lacking in decision, fantastical in his religious ideas." To quote:

"This contempt for the weak, spineless, irresolute personality of Nicholas II., which is now so very conspicuous throughout the army, is very marked among the upper classes, or, as the Russians say, 'intelligent society.' Nobody now expects anything from the Czar. . . . Whoever has his ear has the man. To-day it is De Plehve and his creatures. To-morrow it may be Prince Uchtomski again. The following day it is as likely as not to be some Buddhist 'professor' or other, if not some magician or Llama. Ever since the famous French adventurer Philip began to play a leading part in court circles at Livadia and captured the mind of the Czar by conjuring up the shade of Alexander III., not only the Czar himself, but his Hessian spouse, hitherto deemed cool and calculating, would seem to be steeped in every possible description of mystical and occult phantasmagoria."

And while confusion reigns at court, confusion worse confounded spreads throughout the empire. One district after another is put under martial law and wholesale arrests are becoming general. "As most of the persons arrested are punished by banishment into distant towns and villages," says the London *Times*, "where they organize revolutionary committees, the movement is spreading with great rapidity, and the demand for revolutionary literature is daily increasing." Not to be outdone in pessimistic particularity, the Socialist *Neue Zeit* adds:

"The most that the Czardom can now accomplish is to stem the rising tide of Russian popular development. But this very development is undermining the foundation of the Czar's authority. The Russian peasantry can win the freedom of citizenship only from a Russia that has been politically freed. For this reason the Russian peasant will be constrained to take a part in the emancipation of Russia, even tho his object be only political freedom. And the aspiration in this direction is ever strengthening in him. New conditions of life are creating new needs for the peasant at the very time when his former advantages are diminishing. The popular disturbances of the past year are but the prologue of a prologue. Next comes the great drama whose enactment is preparing upon the stage of Russian history. And this drama is that of the downfall of Czardom."

But the Cassandras of European journalism enjoy no monopoly of the oracles. "The Russian bureaucracy have in them the strength which was lacking to the French Government in 1789," notes the London *Spectator*, which, as has been mentioned already, thinks no cataclysm possible. "The bureaucracy will probably succeed," it thinks, "the weight of the forces at their disposal being absolutely overwhelming." And in *The Monthly Review* (London) George Calderon writes: "It is unjust to picture the Czar as a benighted Oriental potentate, scion of a house of tyrants, waking at last from Asiatic sloth, as he listens to his German Scheherazade telling him what is being done in the Western world. The Romanoffs have seen and rejected our civilization since Romanoffs were. They have borrowed our mechanical arts, but never our social order. . . . English opinion of Russia is educated chiefly by exiled revolutionaries, yet it may be surmised that many Russians approve of the system under which they live."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A HOME WITHOUT DRUDGERY.

THE HOME, ITS WORTH AND ITS INFLUENCE. By Charlotte Perkins Gilman. Cloth, 347 pp. Price, $1.50 net. McClure, Phillips & Co.

MRS. CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN (or Stetson, as many know her) is always interesting, always stimulating. She sometimes overstates and more often omits balancing clauses and considerations; but throw away one-half of her contention and there is usually enough left to startle the reader into a new train of thought. In this book Mrs. Gilman is at her best. With brilliancy and force she attacks the home as it is, in order to save the home as she conceives that it should be. She does not believe that the wife and mother should be a cook, because this is to spoil a good wife to make a poor cook. Nor should she hire a cook on the ordinary plan, because this usually means the introduction of an ignorant stranger into the home, to spoil privacy and to do poor work. Her plan is the not untried one of cooperative cooking. If the 200 families that live in most city blocks were to cooperate, they could hire thirty trained cooks, who in central dining-halls could cook for the 1,000 people better than the 200 cooks who to-day spoil the domestic broth, and at an expense of only one and one-half dollars per week per family. We will believe it when we see it done!

CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN.

So with dusting and most household processes. It should be done, Mrs. Gilman thinks, by professional work, as offices are cleaned to-day. This would be cheaper than hiring servants, and yet would relieve the home of the odors and grease of kitchen and dining-room, give true privacy to the home, and, above all, free the wife to be true wife and true mother, not cook and household drudge. All of which, Mrs. Gilman believes, would go far to save the home. Perhaps so, but those who have tried boarding-houses and hotel apartments will have some doubts.

As for children, they are to be reared by trained nurses in proper cooperative nurseries, but under the care of the mother-love. The ordinary home has no provision for children, and most mothers no training in child-culture. Science to-day has almost revolutionized all life, except the belated arts of domestic cooking, housewifery, and, most of all, child-nature. We raise our children—to our shame—by instincts and precepts coming down from the Dark Ages. Mrs. Gilman asks that we give our children the best that science can give, together with mother-love. Doing this, for certain hours of the day, the mother can go out to quicken her life by contact with the world, earning as artist, artizan, or in profession, income for the family, even as her husband does, and then be able to return to her home with her husband and children, and find rest and peace and privacy, with equal sympathetic love. Husbands will be released from the strain to maintain a fashionable doll-wife, and will find in their wives true comrades; while wives will be infinitely happier, there will be more money, less expense, more privacy and peace.

A HIGH VIEW OF EDUCATION.

THE RELIGION OF AN EDUCATED MAN. By Francis Greenwood Peabody. Cloth, 89 pp. Price, $1 net. The Macmillan Company.

"THE religious life unfolds as the natural flower of the process of education, and the process of education reaches its fragrance and richness as it blooms into the scholar's religious life."

This sentiment nearly comprehends the synthesis of education and religion which Dr. Peabody constructs. Religion itself from one aspect is education, and education only results in its proper end when it becomes religion. For education is not merely the drawing forth of the truths that lie in the mind, still less is it merely the implanting of knowledge in the mind; rather "it is the building up of the scholar's mind" itself, "the birth of the intellectual life." Its end "is not information, but inspiration; not facts, rules, tables, but insight, initiative, grasp, character, power." This also is precisely the end and purpose of religion. It is to "draw out from the mingled motives and conflicting desires of the undeveloped life a conscious consecration, which shall issue into a new sense of capacity, resistance, initiative, and power."

Since this is so, Jesus has a message to teach the scholar. The same childlike spirit which he commends as the condition of entrance into the Kingdom of God is the only true attitude of the scholar. In the presence of truth the merely learned man, the pedant, the scholastic, remains content in his own attainments. The true scholar humbly places himself in an open and receptive attitude toward all truth. While Jesus showed himself a skilled dialectician in his conversations with the most skilful disputants of his time, and was recognized as a teacher who had the right to expound truth, even to educated men, his common attitude was that of the confident scholar who sets forth truth without argument, and by the authority of his own inward conviction. In the last analysis it is seen that his intellectual deliverances and his moral teaching are the same thing. They are merely fundamental truth. They are the expression of the great verities with which scholarship must begin, and toward which all learning tends.

The illustration of the attitude of the scholar Nicodemus toward Jesus is one of those eloquently spiritual interpretations that will be likely to live, and to be incorporated in the sermons of the future. This and other deep and soulful passages in this book remind one of the best work of Phillips Brooks, and have the charm and clearness of Henry Drummond. The young men at Harvard who had the pleasure to listen to these lectures must have been quickened and helped by them, and those who will read them will get a more inspiring view of the religious values of education, and of the normal and reasonable processes of religion.

A STORY OF LABOR STRUGGLES.

THE STORY OF A LABOR AGITATOR. By Joseph R. Buchanan. Cloth, 461 pp. Price, $1.25 net. The Outlook Company.

THIS book is warm with human interest. Besides being the autobiography of an interesting man, it is an important contribution to the history of labor. No one is better qualified than Mr. Buchanan to interpret to the world at large the hopes and intentions underlying the labor movement; for as agitator and organizer he has been a force in placing it where it stands to-day. In the critical years between 1880 and 1890 he was particularly active. These pages recall his struggles, sacrifices, defeats and victories with simple, frank directness.

The opening chapters describe several important strikes in which the author participated, and the trials he experienced in editing a labor journal in the city of Denver.

After several years' experience as composer and as a labor man, in conjunction with one S. H. Laverty, he started a weekly newspaper called *The Labor Enquirer*, on a cash capital ridiculously small. The working men supported the paper meagerly. For four and a half years its history was one of ups and downs, mostly downs. Any one but an enthusiast would have abandoned it long before its owner did. The incidents related in this connection would be wholly amusing apart from the pathos of the situation. The story of Charlie Machette, who sold his old watch and gave the proceeds to the starving editor, is a good one.

Reading his story one does not wonder that at times the author grew pessimistic. The wonder is that he persisted in his fight for the working man, who failed to appreciate the efforts made for him. "The apathy of the working men," writes Mr. Buchanan, "made me sick at heart; the indifference of the middle class discouraged me, and the cruel selfishness of the rich angered me."

The account of two Union Pacific strikes which Mr. Buchanan generaled and which resulted in complete victories for the strikers is given in detail. It was due largely to him, also, that the men won in the "Gould strike" in Missouri, Kansas, and Texas. After these three victories resulting under his direction, Mr. Buchanan was hailed as the mascot of railway strikes. As a penalty for his success he became the target of many fierce attacks in the press.

JOSEPH R. BUCHANAN.

By all odds the Denver and Rio Grande Railway strike was the fiercest and most dangerous in which Mr. Buchanan ever engaged. A long chapter is devoted to the story, detailing how dynamite was used on several occasions, how a band of women threw a pair of "scabs" into a ditch, and how matters almost culminated in a lynching-bee, with the author as its central figure. All the misdemeanors of the strikers were charged up to him, and for a time his office was guarded by a dozen men armed with repeating-rifles. In the end the Rio Grande strike failed. This result confirmed Mr. Buchanan in the belief that labor needs more than a just cause to win, especially in a contest with corporations: it needs the power to compel.

It was at San Francisco in 1886 that Mr. Buchanan, carried away by a frenzy of enthusiasm, in the course of an inflammatory speech, uttered the phrase, "On to Washington!" which became the rallying cry of

Coxey's army. This speech—the most radical utterance he ever made in public—came dangerously near to being revolutionary. The author himself sits in judgment upon it.

May, 1886, is memorable as the date of the first effort for an eight-hour work day in the United States. The most terrible affair of all the labor disturbances that grew out of it was the tragedy of the Chicago Haymarket, when seven policemen were killed by a bomb. Mr. Buchanan was active in a futile attempt to obtain executive clemency for the seven men sentenced to be hanged for the bomb-throwing. He narrates the story at length.

In the closing chapters of the book the scene is Chicago, where the author, in 1887, established another *Labor Enquirer*, with a cash capital of two dollars and forty cents. It did well at first, but the boom died out. Seated in his sanctum the editor reflected: "And this is the end of it all. After eight years of hard work and sacrificing, of battles fought, of victories and defeats, with tens of thousands of toilers in the land reaping the rewards of those years of striving, I sit alone, surrounded by the wreckage of my last redoubt, broken, ruined, deserted. . . . I bow my head beneath the tyranny of bigotry, intolerance, and jealousy. But, cruel as they are, these have not crushed me. Against these I could fight to my last breath; but ingratitude, neglect, these have been my undoing."

A POET'S PROSE EXHALATIONS.

THE KINSHIP OF NATURE. By Bliss Carman. Cloth, 208 pp. Price, $1.50. L. C. Page & Co.

MR. CARMAN, in his theme and in his exposition of it, in the subjects selected here, is pleasantly discursive, occasionally amiably dogmatic, and throughout of the meditative dreaminess of the poet rather than of the purposeful exposition of the essayist. But his reflections in the main, charming and sympathetic, are enriched by not a few graceful poetic illustrations.

BLISS CARMAN.

"The Kinship of Nature" is as much concerned with the habits and affections of men as with the beauties and inspirations of the rest of the physical world. He discusses The Art of Life, The Luxury of Being Poor, The Seed of Success, On Being Strenuous, The Debauchery of Mood, Atmosphere, and the like, as he also expatiates on The Scarlet of the Year, The Vernal Ides, April in Town, Trees, Careless Nature, and such themes. Sometimes in each class he is a little dogmatic, and his pronouncements do not always beget conviction. He has his point of view, and, whether it is another's or not, his talk is interesting. Much of it is also light. He is epigrammatic at times.

Here are one or two examples showing the style of his thought, some of it rather loose: "Art is expression. Set me a task in which I can put something of myself, and it is a task no longer: it is a joy; it is art." "Now, certainly, the love of truth and the love of goodness are great virtues: yet they are no greater, I take it, than the love of beauty." "One measure for man is his capacity for enduring solitude." "It is only the artist in life who can afford to be an idler, and you may take it as sober earnest that he is no debauchee of inactivity." "One thinks of prose as the simplest, most natural means of expression, and of poetry as labored in comparison. I fancy, however, that if we could interrogate those who have been masters of both arts, we should find the reverse to be true. 'Prose is toil,' they would say, 'while poetry is play.'"

Mr. Carman plays in poetry better than he toils in prose, but these essays, all of them very brief, have much of interest in their optimistic discursiveness on attractive matter for thought.

A MINIATURE ROMANTIC NOVEL.

THE LITTLE CHEVALIER. By M. E. M. Davis. Cloth, 317 pp. Price, $1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

MRS. DAVIS contributes a modest addition to that somewhat overstocked department of the day's fiction, the historical novel, in "The Little Chevalier." She goes to that "happy hunting-ground" for the American romancer, New Orleans, in the time of the Fifteenth Louis and his modest associate, the Pompadour. Mrs. Davis's receipt for "putting up" this kind of cerebral preserve is correct, if somewhat conventional. Romantic love, capricious beauty, villainy, war, and a truly terrible motif of revenge, since the Vicomte Henri Louis Nadau de Valdeterre has come to Louisiana, after his mother's death, to avenge that of his father which occurred eighteen years before, at the hands of the Chevalier Valcour de la Roche. The latter had fled to the New World after "pinking" his old friend so disastrously, and the young Valdeterre had sustained life on the hope of flashing his own blade in this hereditary enemy's heart.

As the story-interest is the important thing, not much may be told except this motif. How he meets the Chevalier and secures his revenge, coveted for eighteen years, Mrs. Davis tells. If the woof of her historic tapestry has some well-worn threads in it, old tapestries are the best, after all. Nobody will be carried by the station at which he wishes to get out by this little book's enthralment; but as a pleasant refuge for an hour or two from that weary feeling of "not knowing how to pass the time," it will serve well enough. It is only fair to add that many readers may qualify it more enthusiastically.

JOLLY JOURNEYS OF A JOURNALIST.

TWO ARGONAUTS IN SPAIN. By Jerome Hart. Decorated boards, pp. xii. + 256. Illustrated. Payot, Upham & Co.

IF Mr. Hart had taken the counsel of his friends on the Riviera he would not have crossed the Pyrenees. They warned him of brigands, beggars, fleas, and garlic; of bad hotels, slow trains, and over-zealous customs-officers. But he went. He crossed Spain from north to south, had an excellent time, and met with many surprises. In these pages are the pen-sketches of his journey, rapidly made, light in tone and thoroughly amusing. Also they are informing, altho the author avoids saying anything about religion, revolutions, and politics. Of Spanish politics he remarks: "Even Spaniards say they do not understand them, and I doubt whether foreigners ever can."

One of the first surprises he had on crossing the frontier was the leniency of the customs-officials. "They gave us much less discomfort than we have experienced on the piers in New York." The next surprise was to find a railway train having corridor cars, electric lights, steam heat, and luxurious upholstering. If not so fast as trains in the United States, those in Spain always arrive on time. To these surprises was added another when Barcelona was reached. It was seen to be a handsome, modern city, showing no signs of the decay and degeneracy expected in Spain. Its many schools, seminaries, and colleges were noteworthy; and so were its tall chimneys, for Barcelona is a great manufacturing town. Twenty-seven steamers of regular lines make it their port of entry. The author was startled by the trim and handsome appearance of the soldiers he saw in the streets—not ragged and barefoot by any means.

Spanish is not the tongue generally spoken by the natives of Barcelona. They speak Catalan and call themselves Catalans. Spanish, according to the author, is a difficult language to acquire thoroughly. A courteous priest, to whom Mr. Hart mentioned his troubles with the subjunctive mood, promised to send him a few lines on the subject. He sent sixteen pages, after reading which our author knew rather less about the subjunctive than he did before. As to the Spanish character, it is an incomprehensible mixture. As an index of its inscrutable twists, take the incident of holding a bull-fight at Madrid for the benefit of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. An unlooked-for trait in the Spanish is their amazing freedom with strangers. They have a democratic proverb which runs: "Below the King, all men are equal."

The first view our Argonaut had of the Puerta del Sol, Madrid's famous Gateway of the Sun, dispelled another illusion. He saw only a shabby square filled with shabby beggars and traversed by dingy tram-cars. "Madrid," writes Mr. Hart, "is a curious city. Being the capital of an idle nation, it is the concentrated quintessence of idling and idlers. The principal occupation is talking politics, and, odd as it may seem, there are cafés in Madrid frequented entirely by politicians out of a job—*cesantes*."

Eight pages of the book are devoted to the incessant smoking of the Spaniards. The cigarette is omnipresent. To it the author attributes the prevalence of tuberculosis in Spain, and inclines to think that the marked degeneracy of the Spaniards, as compared with other Latin peoples, may be traced to the same cause.

HERBERT SPENCER'S autobiography is announced for publication in the late spring, but may not appear until September. "The proof-sheets," says *The British Weekly*, "were distributed among Mr. Spencer's friends, and sometimes his worthy enemies, for comment and suggestion. In certain cases where the author differs from his commentator, the commentator's dictum, it is understood, will have its place in the work."

From a Busy Merchant.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.—As a regular reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST I take great pleasure in attesting to its worth as a magazine of general and special interest. Its condensation of the news of the day and of contemporary thought and action throughout the world in all its departments of activity makes the magazine peculiarly adapted to the needs of the busy man whose time for reading is limited.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 8, 1904. A. N. STEIN.

The New Encyclopaedia

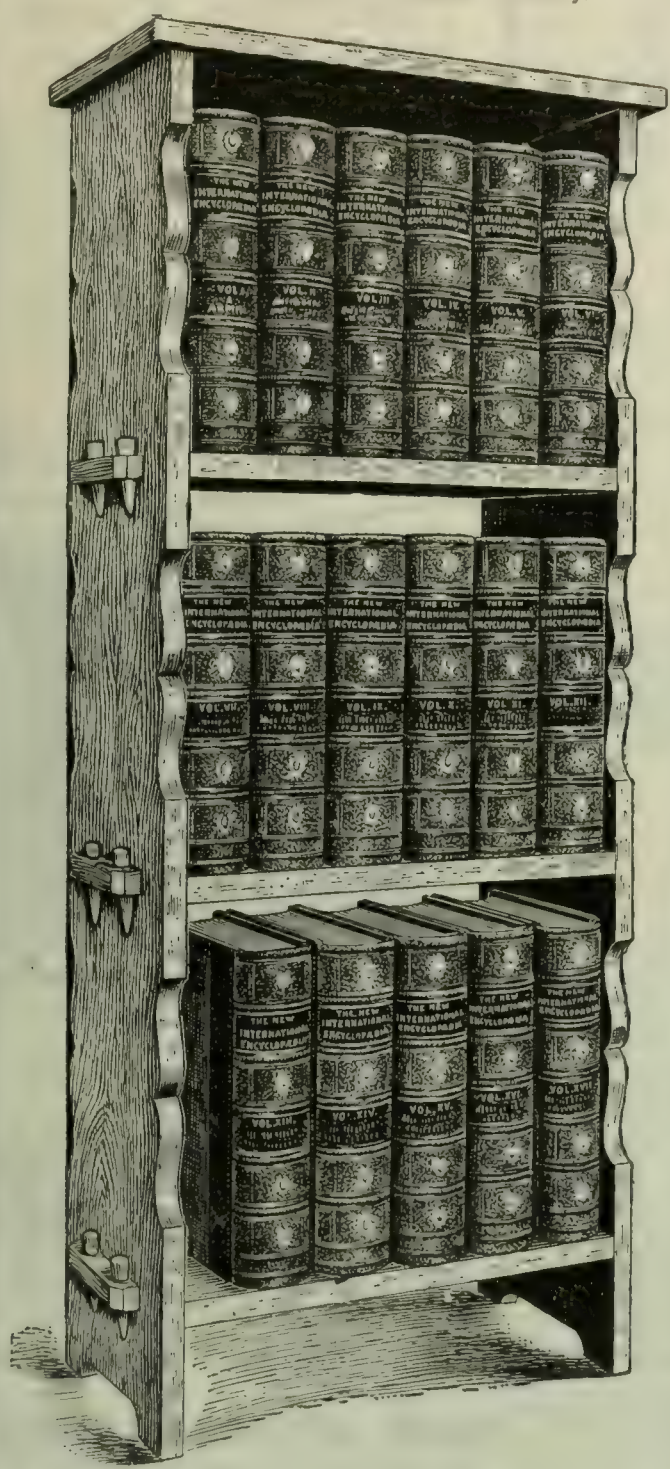
Ten Years Newer than any other in the English Language

Editors-in-Chief:

DANIEL COIT GILMAN, LL.D.,
President of Johns Hopkins University (1876–1902). President of Carnegie Institution.

HARRY THURSTON PECK. Ph.D., LL.D.,
Professor in Columbia University.

FRANK MOORE COLBY, M.A.,
Late Professor in New York University.



AN ENCYCLOPÆDIA is needed in the home as certainly as in a public library. In the household that can afford only the smallest family library there is greatest need for such a work as the New International Encyclopædia. It is a library in itself. It would require thousands upon thousands of books to furnish, in separate volumes, the stupendous amount of material covering every conceivable branch of knowledge, from the beginning of time down into the year 1903, which has been collected, sifted, edited and presented here in the most useful way for quick reference.

A well-known woman at a recent meeting of representatives of Woman's Clubs told her hearers that she used her encyclopædia more than she did her dictionary and found it a never failing source for the information she so constantly needed. There are tens of thousands of members of Woman's Clubs and Societies in the United States who, like this woman, can find a wealth of knowledge in their encyclopædias.

There are 16,000,000 women, mothers of families, questioned by children eager for information on every topic imaginable, and daily many of them not only fail to answer, but have no convenient means of finding out what is wanted.

Women have as great demands upon their time as the men; breadmakers are every bit as busy as breadwinners. They need the most helpful reference works as much as the fathers, husbands and sons. Each year, the world demands from the women more and more in the social, educational, religious and literary life.

The New International Encyclopædia

has been made for such people—for you, who would be well informed when you mingle with other people; for you, who are eager to lend a hand to the work of school, church or society; for you, who would help your children. It is a perfect mine of rich nuggets of general information. It describes all the prominent organizations of women. The biographical department embraces more than 20,000 subjects, including every nation and people—classical, mediaeval, and modern—the dead and the living from every walk in life. Characters and scenes in fiction and history, the essential traits of every important typical character and spot of frequent mention in books or conversation, are set forth in the New International Encyclopædia.

In household topics, foods, their value, use and abuse, their adulteration and preservation, in fact, all subjects pertaining to the home, are treated in special articles of value to every housekeeper.

Go to the New International Encyclopædia for information on any topic arising in conversation, at the club, in your reading, in school, in the home, at business, or at play, whether about people, places or things. You will find it there and complete, for this Encyclopædia is the latest, the newest, brought out in 1903 and complete to that year.

There are no less than 7,500 illustrations, of which 100 are full page colored lithographs, 600 are full page engravings, maps and charts. This great store of knowledge—17 royal octavo volumes, more than 16,000 pages—is offered at a SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY PRICE so low and on terms so easy that every book-loving family may possess it and not feel the outlay. If you have an old, unsatisfactory Encyclopædia, write us for terms of exchange.

It is manifestly impossible for us to give an adequate description of The New International Encyclopædia in an advertisement. We have therefore prepared an 80-page book of information, containing many handsome illustrations and maps, which fully describes this monumental work and which we will gladly send you upon request. It is free for the asking. Send for it to-day. Use annexed Coupon.

DODD, MEAD & CO., Publishers,

372 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.

Fill in Name and address and send this Coupon

DODD, MEAD & CO., New York:

Please send, without cost to me, the handsome book describing **The New International Encyclopaedia**, and containing specimen pages, colored illustrations, maps and information regarding discount and easy payment plan.

Name .....

Post-Office .....

No. 15. Lit. Dig. *State* .....

The Prophylactic Family:
Tooth Hair—Nail—Military Brushes
Always sold in a yellow box

The Prophylactic
Nail Brush
is made with pure selected bristles, forever secured in pure aluminum—chemically treated—solid wood back. Guaranteed not to split or crack in boiling water. Absolutely antiseptic and thoroughly serviceable.
Unlike all Others
Made to Wear a Lifetime
Send for leaflet and learn more about it
Price, $1.00 at all dealers, or sent by mail—postage free
Florence Manufacturing Company
14 Pine Street, Florence, Mass. U.S.A.

Get Your Glasses at Wholesale
Examine your own eyes without an oculist. Send for our "OCULARSCOPE," the latest invention of the 20th century. SENT FREE, with our beautiful illustrated catalogue of spectacles and eyeglasses. MAIL ORDER ONLY. Send to-day.
Grand Rapids Wholesale Opticians,
404 Houseman Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.

CHAIRS FOR INVALIDS
TRICYCLES FOR CRIPPLES
Invalids enjoy the supreme comfort and restfulness of our Street and House Chairs. Simple, strong and thorough in construction. Easily adjusted, light running, noiseless. Our catalogue shows the most
Improved Models
in tricycles and chairs especially designed for the comfort and benefit of cripples and invalids however afflicted. Sent free on request. Address
THE WORTHINGTON MFG. CO., Dept C, Elyria, O
[Successor to Fay Tricycle and Invalid Chair Co.]

IS THE BIBLE INFALLIBLE?
By Rev. J. T. Sunderland, and other Unitarian literature SENT FREE. Address M. C., Arlington St. Church, Boston, Mass.

AUTHORS! The N.Y. Bureau of Revision, est'd 1890. Unique in position and success. Revision and criticism of MSS. Circular D. Dr. TITUS M. COAN, 70 5th Ave., N. Y. City.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"American Art Annual, 1903-1904."—Edited by Florence N. Levy. (500 pp.; price, $5. American Art Annual, New York.)

"The Secret of the Everglades." — Bessie Marchant. (300 pp.; price, $1. The Mershon Company, New York.)

"With Boone on the Frontier."—Capt. Ralph Bonehill. (320 pp.; price, $1. The Mershon Company.)

"Under the Star-Spangled Banner."—Capt. F. S. Brereton. (309 pp.; price, $1. The Mershon Company.)

"One of the Fighting Scouts." — Capt. F. S. Brereton (322 pp.; price, $1. The Mershon Company.)

"A Popular Girl."—May Baldwin. (300 pp.; price, $1. The Mershon Company.)

"Sweeping the Seas."—Gordon Stables. (309 pp.; price, $1. The Mershon Company.)

"The Girls of Banshee Castle."—Rosa Mulholland. (316 pp.; price, $1. The Mershon Company.)

"The Defense of the Castle."—Tudor Jenks. (310 pp.; price, $1. The Mershon Company.)

"Tradition versus Truth."—John S. Hawley. (242 pp. Broadway Publishing Company, New York.)

"Christian Faith in an Age of Science." William North Rice. (425 pp.; price, $1.50. A. C. Armstrong & Son.)

"Twentieth-Century Fables." — Lamar Strickland Payne. (64 pp. Broadway Publishing Company.)

"Pernicious Pork."—William T. Hallett. (164 pp. Broadway Publishing Company.)

"Yankee Jumbles."—F. T. Ives. (390 pp. Broadway Publishing Company.)

"In the Michigan Lumber-Camps."—Charles A. Whittier. (187 pp. Broadway Publishing Company.)

"Typo-Culturists." — Mary Eupha Crawford, (43 pp. Broadway Publishing Company.)

"Political Parties and Party Policies in Germany."—James H. Gore. (Paper, 36 pp. G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"By the King's Command."—Reginald Drew. (328 pp.; price, $1.50. Broadway Publishing Company.)

CURRENT POETRY.

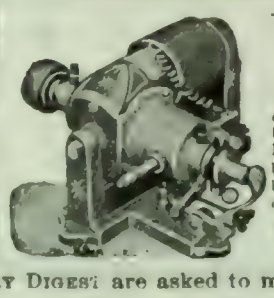
The World Runs On.

By EDMUND VANCE COOKE.

So many good people find fault with God,
Tho admitting He's doing the best He can,
But still they consider it somewhat odd
That He doesn't consult them concerning His plan.
But the sun sinks down and the sun climbs back,
And the world runs round and round its track.

Or they say God doesn't precisely steer
This world in the way they think is best,
And if He would listen to them, He'd veer
A hair to the sou' sou'west by west.
But the world sails on and it never turns back
And the Mariner makes never a tack.

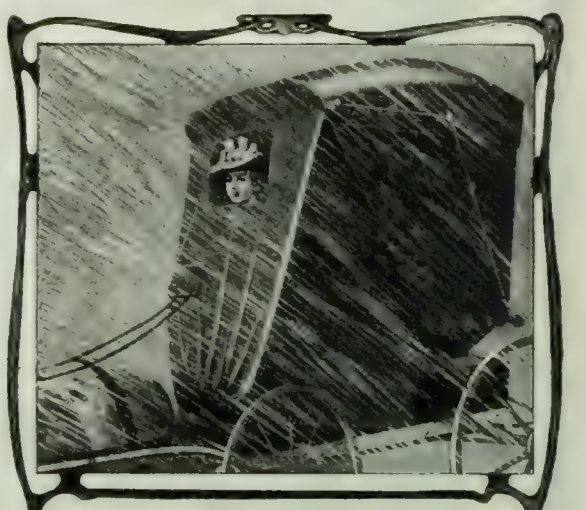
Or the same folk pray: "O, if Thou please,
Dear God, be a little more circumspect;
Thou knowest Thy worm who is on his knees
Would not willingly charge Thee with neglect,



To Owners of Gasoline Engines, Automobiles, Launches, etc.
The Auto-Sparker
does away with all starting and running batteries, their annoyance and expense. No belt—no switch—no batteries. Can be attached to any engine now using batteries. Fully guaranteed; write for descriptive catalog.
Motsinger Device Mfg. Co.
67 Main St., Pendleton, Ind.

Rambler

Touring Cars
Model "L" here illustrated, is the strongest and most powerful car of its weight; nothing equal to it, either in power or appearance, sold for less than $2,500.
It has full elliptic springs, two powerful brakes, 30 inch wheels and 3½ inch tires, 84 inch wheel base, 2 cylinder opposed engines of sixteen actual horse-power, and carries five people over any kind of roads, in any kind of weather.
Model "L" complete with canopy top, curtains, beveled plate-glass swinging front, 4 lamps, horn and side baskets, $1,850.00 at the factory.
Rambler Cars are made in six different models, $750.00 to $1,350.00. Shall we mail you our new catalog, illustrating each style and showing why you should buy a Rambler?
THOMAS B. JEFFERY & CO., KENOSHA, WIS. U. S. A.
Chicago Branch 304 Wabash Avenue.
Boston Branch, 145 Columbus Avenue.



Not a drop can touch you when your buggy is closed up by the
Blizzard Storm Front
Patented in United States and Canada.
Fits any buggy.
Adjusted in 30 seconds without getting out or removing gloves, sides open and close as quickly and easily as a door, large line pocket, guaranteed satisfactory. The large window, 12 x 20 inches, is a pliable transparent material that won't break. Rubber Cloth, $3.00; Heavy Rubber Cloth, $3.50.
Trade-mark "Blizzard" is stamped under drive pocket on inside.
If your dealer hasn't it, write us. Illustrated booklet free.
Vehicle Apron & Hood Co., 203 E. Rich St., Columbus, O.

SHAVE WITHOUT LATHER!
When You Shave Use Formal-Saponia,
A perfectly harmless liquid, principally a vegetable compound combined with Formaldehyde.
BEATS ALL SOAPS AND LATHERS.
It softens the toughest beard quickly and easily, is a perfect antiseptic and sure death to germs. Absolutely prevents barber's itch, blood poisoning, ringworm and similar diseases, and cures pimples, blackheads, cold sores, cuts, facial eruptions, and skin diseases. Does not require "rubbing in." Does not fill the pores of the skin with oil or grease, caustic soda or potash, which weaken the skin tissue, as lather does. Instead, it leaves the skin healthy, face cool, soft, white and smooth after shaving. Thousand times better than lather, but may be used with it if desired. Descriptive booklet mailed free. 4oz. glass sprinkletop bottles 25 cents at all drug-stores; or sent, direct, postpaid, for 40 cents. Address
THE E. L. MAYO SPECIALTIES CO., Elmira, N. Y.

7% GUARANTEED Interest for Life on Life Annuities issued at age 50, at age 62, Ten Per Cent. Tax exempt. Sales in 1902, Ten Million Dollars. J. A. Steele, 115 B'dway, New York.

KLIPS Write for Price-List. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

But oh, if indeed Thou knowest all things,
Why fittest Thou not Thy worm with wings?"

So many good people are quite inclined
To favor God with their best advices,
And consider they're something more than kind
In helping Him out of critical crises.
But the world runs on, as it ran before,
And eternally shall run evermore.

So many good people, like you and me,
Are deeply concerned for the sins of others,
And conceive it their duty that God should be
Apprised of the lack in erring brothers.
And the myriad sun-stars seed the skies
And look at us out of their calm, clear eyes.

—From *The Independent*.

Morituri Te Salutamus.

By WALTON W. BATTERSHALL.

[*In "Fernleigh-Over," part of the private grounds of a summer resident of Cooperstown, N. Y., which lies just below Otsego Lake, and where the Susquehanna River takes its rise, there is a simple mound, marked only with a plain white marble slab bearing these words:*

White man, Greeting! We, near whose bones you stand, were Iroquois.
The Wide land which now is yours was ours.
Friendly hands have given back to us enough for a tomb.

This singularly felicitous inscription, written by the Rev. W. W. Lord, D.D., then rector of Christ Church, Cooperstown, was designed to mark the burial-place of some Iroquois Indians who had fallen fighting with others of their own race. The lines which follow were written by a scholar of rare vision and philosophic discernment, after visiting this mound. It is not often that it is given to the poet, touched by the pathos of such an incident, to lift it into such large and lofty significance!—HENRY C. POTTER.]

Engraved upon a stone, on a fair lawn
Where, from the bosom of the mountain lake,
The Susquehanna takes its winding way
And feels its first strange hunger for the sea,
I read these words: in which a vanished race
Gives salutation and pathetic thanks
For deathly wound and sepulture.

Alas!
Such meed and recompense to those swart tribes
Who held the marches of the wilderness,
And threw their fealty in the quivering scale
That gave the Saxon empire of the West!

Their shades move on the pictured page of him
Who, on this spot, flung o'er their savagery
The magic of romance. Their stealthy feet
Creep through the enchanted forests of our youth;
But, creeping ever to the eventide,
Where vanish shades of outworn types.

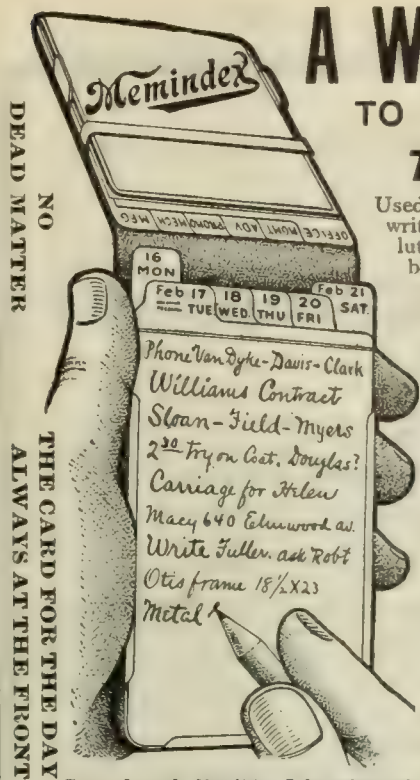
Farewell,
And greeting to yet happier hunting-grounds,
Sons of the twilight, martyrs of the dawn,
Caught in the logic and the thrust of things!

The weak give way that stronger may have room
For sovereign brain and soul to quell the brute.
Thus, in the epic of this earth, harsh rhythms
Are woven, that break the triumph-song with moans
And death-cries. Still rolls the eternal song,
Setting God's theme to grander, sweeter notes,
For us to strike; fighting old savageries
That linger in the twilights of the dawn.

Upon this sculptured stone, memorial
Of sacrificial life, the cosmic rune
I read, the mystic music of the worlds.

—From *The Critic*.

WE WANT TO BUY YOUR STAMP COLLECTION Best cash prices paid U. S. and foreign stamps; or we will give in exchange any books or periodicals you want, or **a fine new Columbia Graphophone outfit** with your own selection of records. Write for particulars. AMERICAN STAMP EXCHANGE, Mount Vernon, N. Y.



A Wonderful Help *Memindex*

TO ALL BUSY PEOPLE

The Vest-Pocket Card System

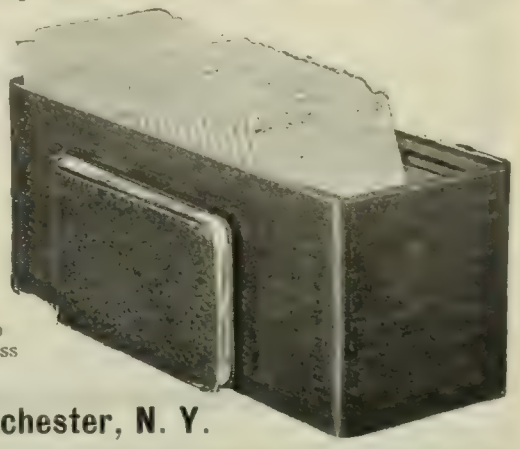
Used by thousands of prominent business men all over the United States. They write: "It fills a long felt want"; "the handiest thing I ever had"; "absolutely indispensable," etc. Handier, quicker, more useful than any memo. book or other card-index.

NO MORE FORGETTING

An always-with-you automatic Tickler. Reminds you to do things at the right time. Invaluable to all who would be prompt, systematic or successful. Elegant leather vest-pocket case. Carries dated cards for 2 or 4 weeks ahead; a fresh card for every day in the year, in neat hardwood cabinet on your desk, with your memos, for a year ahead. Extra cards for special matters.

HELPS YOU To plan your work. To work your plan. To accomplish more in a day. To find your memos. when wanted. To keep account of your pocket-money. To form systematic habits.

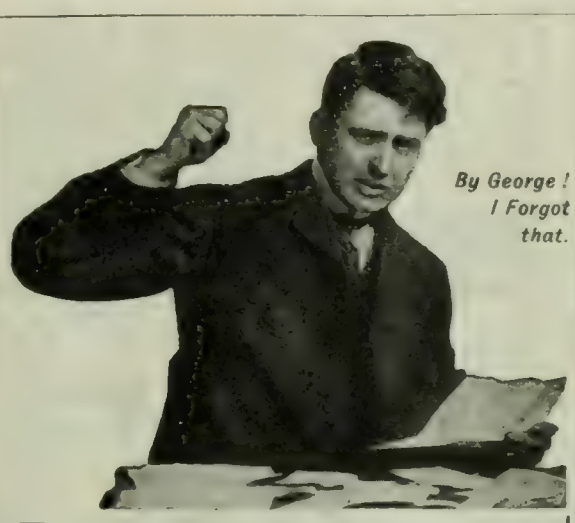
Best outfit sealskin case, polished oak cabinet, $3.00 complete; good outfits, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50. Booklet free.



Size of cards 2¾x4½. 7-day size 3x5. Extra cost 75 cents.

YOU NEED IT A year's experience has proved that almost everyone needs it. But you might neglect to order. To introduce quickly I will, for a short time, prepay express charges in the United States. Agents and local managers wanted.

HOWARD L. WILSON, 65 State St., Rochester, N. Y.



Train Your Memory

BE MASTER OF YOURSELF

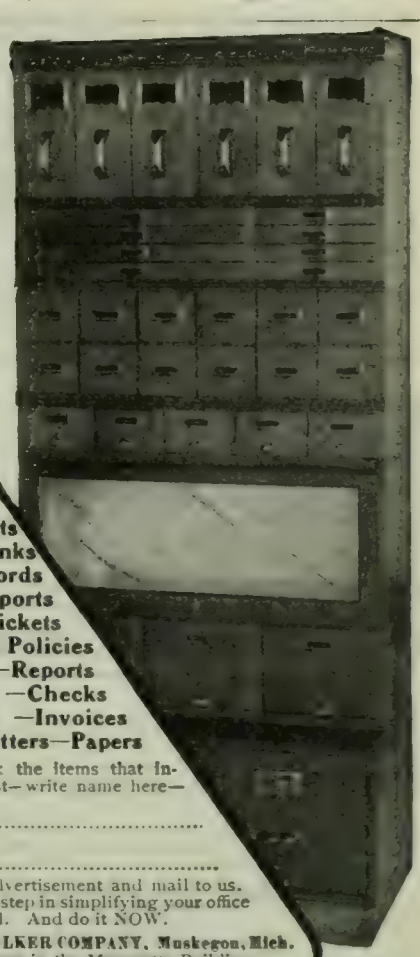
No matter what your position in life may be, a good memory cannot fail to be of inestimable value to you. It is absolutely necessary to success. The poorest memory may be developed and strengthened by proper training, just as the muscles are developed by a proper course in physical exercise.

The Pelman System of Memory Training

is taught in six languages. Requires only a few minutes daily and is so simple a child can master it. Mr. Pelman's book, entitled "*Memory Training: Its Laws and Their Application to Practical Life*," sent FREE by mail, postpaid, upon request. Write for one to-day.

THE PELMAN SCHOOL OF MEMORY TRAINING,
1637 MASONIC TEMPLE CHICAGO.

LONDON 4 Bloomsbury St., W. C.: PARIS, Ave de Neuilly, 109; MUNICH, Mozartstrasse, 9; MELBOURNE, G P. O. Box 405; DURBAN, Natal, Lynn Bldg.



To Know How to File

—Documents
—Legal Blanks
—Card Records
—Credit Reports
—Deposit Tickets
—Insurance Policies
—Books —Reports
—Samples —Checks
—Clippings —Invoices
—Notes—Letters—Papers

Simply check the items that interest you most—write name here—

.....

.....

tear out this advertisement and mail to us. That's the first step in simplifying your office or factory detail. And do it NOW.

THE SHAW-WALKER COMPANY, Muskegon, Mich. Branch at Chicago in the Marquette Building.

The Locke Adjustable Table $3.00

Attaches to almost anything—chair, bed, desk, couch, etc. Fine for reading, sewing and writing. Ideal for the sick. Universally adjustable. The only table with ball and socket joint. Attachable table, birch top, fittings enameled, $3.00. Quartered oak top, fittings antique copper oxidized, $4.50. Stand sold separately. Booklet with 25 illustrations FREE. Order today.

C. E. LOCKE MFG. COMPANY
8 Elm Street - - Kensett, Iowa.

Stimulation without Irritation

Means New Life to the Scalp.

The Evans Vacuum Cap gives the scalp a thorough massage and encourages a free and healthful circulation without rubbing and without the use of drugs or irritants. It will stop hair from falling out and restore a normal growth where live follicles exist. The Cap is used about ten minutes twice a day and its effects are pleasant from the very beginning. We will refund your money in full if results are not satisfactory after a thirty days' use. Call on or address,

EVANS VACUUM CAP CO.,

St. Louis Office, Fullerton Bldg.; New York Office, 1300 Bdwy.

NOTE:—To those who find it convenient to call at our offices we will give a sufficient number of demonstrations free to satisfy them as to the merit of this appliance.

Individual Communion Outfits.

Send for FREE catalogue and list of users.
SANITARY COMMUNION OUTFIT CO.
Box L, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

JONATHAN, A TRAGEDY

A charming volume of verse by Thos. Ewing, Jr. By mail, $1.07. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York

TOURS

JAMAICA "The Land of Never-Ending June"

Has an equable climate, excellent hotels, and rich, tropical scenery. It offers the greatest attractions for the tourist and health-seeker.

The United Fruit Company's Steamship Lines

afford an interesting, comfortable voyage on the magnificent twin-screw U. S. Mail Ships

Admiral Dewey, Admiral Sampson, Admiral Schley, Admiral Farragut

Sailings weekly between Boston, Philadelphia and Jamaica

Fare for Round Trip, including State-Room Accommodations and Meals, $75—One Way $40

Send for beautiful illustrated booklet fully describing Jamaica, its scenery, people, and interesting inland tours. Free on request. Address for information and booklets,

DIVISION PASSENGER AGENT

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

LONG WHARF, BOSTON, MASS.
Pier 5, North Wharves, PHILA., PA.

Raymond & Whitcomb Co., or Thomas Cook & Sons, Excursion Agents, or principal ticket offices.

JAPAN "In Cherry Blossom Season" under direction The Collver Foreign Tours, Regular, Personally Escorted, Spring Tour. Small Membership. Everything highest class. Leaving San Francisco March 5, 1904. Hawaii, Japan, Manila, and China. Send for Illustrated Itinerary if interested.

THE NIPPON-CALIFORNIA TOUR COMPANY
General Agents
368 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
301 Examiner Building, San Francisco.

EUROPE and ORIENT

23d Season of Uninterrupted Success. Comfort and Leisure. Thorough Sightseeing Under Expert Guidance. Limited Parties. All Arrangements First-class. Special Tours Arranged for Small Private Parties.

Dr. and Mrs. Howard S. Paine, 148 Ridge Street, Glens Falls, N. Y.

EUROPE AND THE ORIENT

Miss Redford sails July 1, 1904, on her annual trip to the Old World, visiting the British Isles, Continental Europe, and the East. Accommodation limited—strictly first-class, —years of experience. For information write at once to Miss Elizabeth A. Redford, 111 North Vine St., Nashville, Tenn.

COSTS NOTHING

6 per cent. net

to obtain our booklet, "We're Right on the Ground." (telling about Western mortgages). Complete descriptive list of on-hand loans, references, full particulars, etc. But 'tis

WORTH SOMETHING

to the investor who wants the highest security, highest rate consistent with such security, and his money handled by absolutely responsible people with over twenty years' experience. We want to prove to you that we exercise more than ordinary care and conservatism in the making of our loans. Drop us a line for the information we can give you.

E. J. Lander & Co., Box 8, Grand Forks, N.D.

TOURS

HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE

The **HOLY GRAIL**

BY Mary Hanford Ford

WAGNER'S great opera, **Parsifal**, is of profound interest to music lovers. The heart and mystery of the Grail as well as the conflict and victory of Parsifal is revealed in Mrs. Ford's wonderful pen picture. The work gives a history of the Grail literature, closing eloquently with Wagner's wonderful production. No recent writer covers the ground so satisfactorily.

Bound in Levant cloth, and Prepaid, $1.00.

Stockham Pub. Co., 68 Dearborn St., Chicago

The Perfect Perpetual Calendar. Simplest, most reliable; 50 cents. Post-free. Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE FAR EAST.

January 5.—Russian troops are landed in Korea to protect interests there in conflicts between the Japanese and Koreans. United States marines are sent to Seoul.

January 6.—Russia's reply to the Japanese note is received in Tokyo, but its nature is not disclosed. The Japanese railway in Korea refuses to carry a Russian guard for the legation at Seoul.

January 7.—It is said in London that Russia's reply contains new demands which Japan can not grant. Russia is negotiating with Turkey for the passage of war-ships through the Dardanelles.

January 9.—The Japanese Government continues the negotiations with Russia; another note is sent to Russia in which a time is set for the reply.

January 10.—Military activity in Manchuria indicates Russian preparation for war.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

January 4.—A land dispute in German New Guinea results in the massacre of two Europeans, two Chinese, and ten natives.

January 5.—All government troops in Uruguay have been despatched to the interior, where the rebellion is spreading.

The Pope appoints an Apostolic Delegate to Mexico.

January 6.—Bulgaria sends a note to the Porte complaining because the reforms in Macedonia have not been carried out.

A strike of sailors causes a supension of operations at Barcelona, Spain, and the trouble is spreading to other ports.

Commander Dillingham of the United States cruiser *Detroit* reports that anarchy prevails in Santo Domingo, and that he had landed a force at Sosua to protect American interests.

January 7.—A massacre of Christians is expected at Monastir, and Turkish troops are being held in readiness.

A report of the London Board of Trade shows a great increase in the commerce of England.

January 8.—Despatches from Kishineff report that the town is quiet and that no panic has occurred.

January 9.—The commercial treaties between China and the United States and Japan are ratified at Peking.

January 10.—Santo Domingo insurgents shell San Domingo, and fighting is reported outside the city.

Jean Léon Gérôme, French painter and sculptor, dies at Paris.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

January 4.—Both houses reassemble after the the holiday recess and receive a message from the President upholding his course toward Colombia and Panama in elaborate detail.

Senate: Senators McComas and Stewart defend and Senator Morgan opposes the Administration's policy toward Panama.

The committee on Military Affairs decides, by a vote of 8 to 2, to report the nomination of General Wood favorably.

House: A lively debate takes place over the resolution providing for an investigation of the alleged connection of Congressmen with the postal scandals.

January 5.—*Senate:* Senator Lodge upholds the President in the Panama question in an elaborate speech.

House: The resolution providing for the investigation of the alleged connection of Congressmen with the postal scandals is referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads after a spirited debate.

January 6.—*Senate:* Senators Lodge, Spooner, and Foraker defend and Gorman, Teller, Carmack, and Clay attack the course of the Administration in the debate on the resolu-

NOTICE! I will furnish the address of practically all the Naval Store Producers in the Southern States five hundred or more in exchange for Two and a Half Dollars. Reference: Central National Bank.

Address, **"BANKER," Ocala, Fla.**

X-RADIUM HEATER

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE

For keeping your breakfast hot. For keeping the dinner hot. For keeping the coffee, the pudding, the food hot—keeps 'em hot for hours. Costs nothing to operate. Will last a lifetime.

Indispensable to every household. Fully nickeled and polished, it makes a handsome addition to the dining-room equipment. It is everybody's necessity and everybody can have it.

Only $2.50

Heated on any stove or range—wood, coal, gas, gasoline, or oil—without any extra expense. A little thing (4 in. high and 7 in. wide)—but mighty big in practical usefulness. If your dealer cannot supply you, we send one prepaid to any address in the United States, east of Missouri River, on receipt of $2.50. Send to-day.

NOVELTY MFG. CO., Dept. O,
Jackson, Mich.
U. S. A.

Strictly Fresh Eggs

CLOVER BRAND

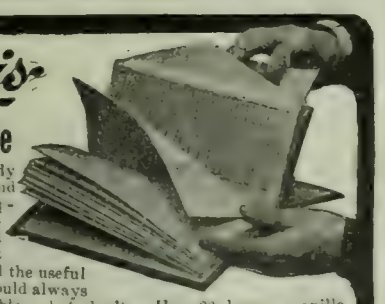
Direct from our poultry farms to you—shipped by fast express on your mail order. Every egg **guaranteed** to be delivered at your door (within 1000 miles of Ionia) **within 48 to 60 hours after the egg is laid. CLOVER BRAND EGGS** give health because they are absolutely fresh and are from **grain fed** hens free from disease.

Economical to buy. Express charges are small. Shipped in crates of 6 and 12 dozen. Special prices to yearly contract customers. Write for free booklet about **Clover Brand Eggs** and why this is the best way to buy eggs. Get the genuine. Every egg branded.

Registered

CLOVER BRAND EGG CO.,
210 Clover St., Ionia, Mich.

Weis Clipping File



Remarkably handy for the office man and others for filing clippings, advertisements, data of all kinds. In fact it will systematize all the useful information you should always have easily accessible — but don't. Has 20 heavy manilla envelopes, ruled and indexed. Size, 6 x 10 x 2 inches. Bound in deep-red art canvas, strong and durable, $1.00: in dark-green vellum de luxe, only 75c., at stationers or of us, prepaid, same price. Buy one, it will be money well invested. Booklet free.

CLOSED

AGENTS WANTED.
THE WEIS BINDER CO.,
140 Lagrange St., - Toledo, O.
Makers of the famous Weis Brush Mucilage Tubes.

WHITMAN SADDLES

Known the world over. Everything from "Saddle to Spur."

THE MEHLBACH SADDLE CO.
Successors Whitman Saddle Co.

CATALOGUE FREE **104 Chambers St. New York City**

Come Here! When in search of health and rest for mind and body. Your physician will agree. Booklet free.
STEUBEN SANITARIUM, Hornellsville, N. Y.

tion providing for a Senatorial inquiry into the postal irregularities.

House: A bill relating to franchises in Hawaii is discussed.

January 7.—*Senate:* Senator Morgan criticizes the President's Panama policy.

January 8.—*Senate:* The proposed Congressional inquiry into the post-office irregularities is discussed. The President sends in the nomination of Major-General Chaffee to be lieutenant-general and chief-of-staff, to succeed Lieutenant-General Young, who is to be retired from active service.

House: A bill appropriating $250,000 to fight the cotton-boll weevil is passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

January 4.—The United States Supreme Court desides that Porto Ricans are not aliens, and are entitled to admission to the United States without obstruction.

At the dinner in honor of Mayor McClellan of New York, Richard Olney proposes ex-President Cleveland for the Democratic presidential nomination.

January 5.—The Steel trust directors pass the ½-per cent. quarterly dividend on the common stock, but declare the 1¾ dividend on the preferred. The 1903 earnings show a heavy decrease.

January 6. — Twenty persons are killed and thirty-seven injured in a wreck of a Rock Island express train at Willard, Kans.

Managers of the Iroquois Theater, Chicago, admit that no precautions against loss of life had been taken and that eleven exits were locked on the day of the fire.

January 7. — Ex-Congressman Driggs of New York is found guilty of complicity in the postal frauds.

Secretary Hay, in his reply to General Reyes, refuses to open the Panama question.

January 8.—Charles H. Dietrich, charged with bribery in connection with the appointment of postmaster at Hastings, Nebr., is set free, the judge deciding that Dietrich was not a Senator when the alleged acts occurred.

January 9. — William Jennings Bryan arrives from Europe.

The steamship *Clallam* is lost in the straits of Juan de Fuca and fifty people are drowned.

Lieut.-Gen. Samuel B. M. Young is placed on the retired list of the army, and Secretary Root issues an order highly commending him.

January 10.—It is said that Western and Southern Democrats are opposed to New York as the place of holding that party's national convention.

CHESS.

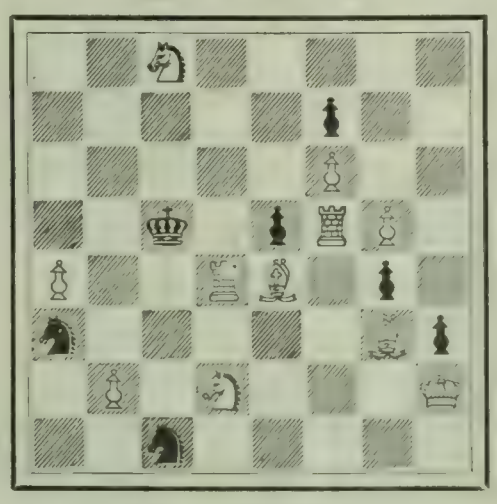
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor. LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 896.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by A. VAN EELDE,

Problem-editor, *Tijdschrift van den Nederlandschen Schaakbond.*

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

2 S 5; 5 p 2; 5 P 2; 2 k 1 p R P 1; P 2 R B 1 p 1; 5 B p; 1 P 1 S 3 K; 2 s 5.

White mates in two moves.

BOOKS WORTH HAVING

After-Dinner Stories By John Harrison

The dinner itself may be ever so good, and yet prove a failure if there is no mirth to enliven the company. Nothing adds so much zest to an occasion of this kind as a good story well told. Here are hundreds of the latest, best and most catchy stories, all of them short and pithy, and so easy to remember that anyone can tell them successfully.

Toasts By William Pittenger

Most men dread being called upon to respond to a toast or to make an address. What would you not give for the ability to be rid of this embarrassment? No need to give much when you can learn the art from this little book. It will tell you how to do it; not only that, but by example it will show the way. It is valuable not alone to the novice but the experienced speaker will gather from it many suggestions.

Civics: What Every Citizen Should Know By George Lewis

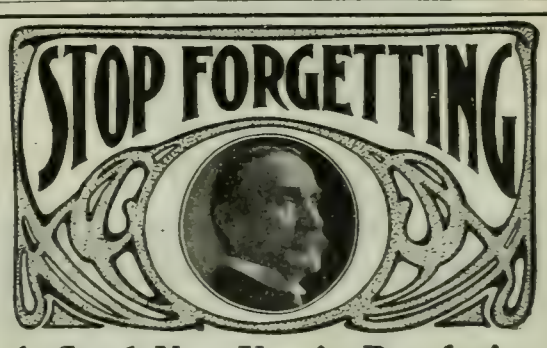
This book answers a multitude of questions of interest to everyone. It gives intelligent, concise and complete information on such topics as the Monroe Doctrine, Behring Sea Controversy, Extradition Treaties, Basis of Taxation, and fully explains the meaning of Habeas Corpus, Free Coinage, Civil Service, Australian Ballot, and a great number of other equally interesting subjects.

Cloth Binding. Each 50 cents Postpaid

Sold by all Booksellers or mailed for the price

The Penn Publishing Company
926 Arch St., Philadelphia

STOP FORGETTING



A Good New Year's Resolution

Send for the Dickson School of Memory's Correspondence course. It will give you a quick, retentive memory for names, faces, details of business and study. It will teach you concentration, increase your earning capacity, business success and social prestige. It will strengthen your will, develop your capacity for thought, work and pleasure; will enable you to memorize readily, converse well, and speak publicly without notes.

Simple, inexpensive: fascinating and profitable recreation for leisure moments. Personally conducted by Prof. Henry Dickson, the well-known Chicago Educator and Professor of Oratory in University of Notre Dame.

FREE Write to-day for free trial copyrighted exercise and booklet, "How to Remember." Sent under plain envelope, if requested.

DICKSON SCHOOL OF MEMORY
754 The Auditorium, CHICAGO

Let Us Help You Think

Have you been called upon to speak on short notice? Do you require help in the preparation of literary work? Do you seek facts or statistics which are difficult to obtain?

We prepare carefully

SPEECHES	SERMONS
TOASTS	LECTURES
ESSAYS	TREATISES, etc.

Novels, Plays, and All Kinds of Manuscripts Criticised, Revised, and Sold on Commission

All Transactions Strictly Confidential

The International Literary Bureau
Established 1893
Bible House New York City

"Held precious in the world's esteem."

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

For every growing and grown member of every family.

A refreshing food-drink, more beneficial and delicious than tea or coffee.

Pure, rich milk and extract of malted grain in powder form. Instantly prepared by simply stirring in water.

Our Booklet tells of many other valuable uses. Mailed with sample of Horlick's Malted Milk, free upon request.

At all Druggists.
Ask for HORLICK'S; others are imitations.
Horlick's Food Company, Racine, Wis.
84 Farringdon Road, London, Eng. 25 St. Peter St., Montreal, Canada

How To Grow Tall

WOULDN'T YOU LIKE TO ADD FROM TWO TO FIVE INCHES TO YOUR HEIGHT?

To be a "good height to dance with," to be "tall enough to see in a crowd"? To improve the symmetry of your figure and to add to your general appearance?

It is entirely possible for you to increase your height and accomplish these other advantages in your own home without taking any internal treatment, without drugs, without operation, without pain or injury to yourself, without putting yourself to any inconvenience.

FREE TO ANY SHORT PERSON

In order that anyone can learn how to get increased height we have prepared an interesting book for free distribution, explaining why some people are short and others tall, and telling how short people can add from two to five inches to their height, and get all the advantages that good height carries with it. All you have to do is to write for this book, stating your height, your weight, your age, your sex, and we will fully explain the secrets of getting taller, and securing a good figure. Address at once

THE CARTILAGE CO., Dept. 351, Rochester, N.Y.

A TURKISH BATH For 3 Cts.

This Cabinet Sent on Trial. Freight or Express Prepaid

Complete with necessary attachments—ready for use. Satisfaction guaranteed by week's free trial before you decide to keep it. Ask for illustrated booklet, sent FREE.

A Physician's Service Free.

A Medicine Chest with twelve reliable remedies prepared by an eminent physician, a specialist of wide experience in bath treatment, accompanies each Cabinet FREE. A month's supply. This outfit alone is worth the price of any Cabinet.

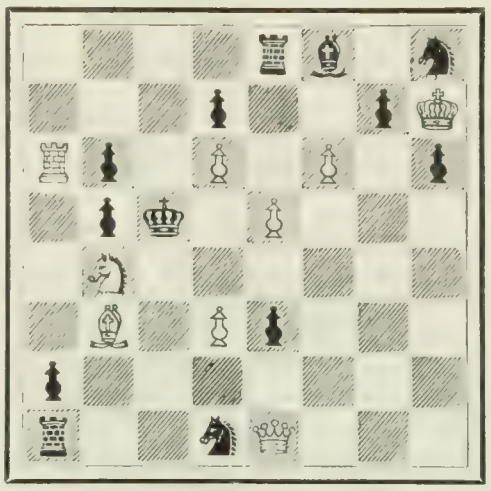
Racine Bath Cabinet Co., 414 Main St., Racine, Wis.
New York City Exhibit, HOUCHIN CO. 48 Warren St. N.Y.

Problem 897.

By THE REV. J. JESPERSEN.

(Opus 2,000.)

Black—Thirteen Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

4 r b 1 s; 3 p 2 p K; R p 1 P 1 P 1 p; 1 p k 1 P 3; 1 S 6; 1 B 1 P p 3; p 7; r 2 s Q 3.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 890. Key-move: R—B sq.

No. 891.

1. B—Q Kt 7 / Q x B ch	2. K—B 2 / Q—B 6 ch	3. Kt x Q, mate
	2. ..... / B—Kt 6 ch	3. P x B, mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. R—R 3, mate
1. ..... / B x B ch	2. K x P / Any	3. R or B, mates

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.; C. B. E., Youngstown, O.; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; E. A.C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; A. G. Heaton, Washington, D. C.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; J. F. Court, New York City.

890: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; Z. G., Detroit; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.; Arata, New York City; H. B. Pierce, Bridgeton, N. J.; E. A. Kusell, Oroville, Cal.; E. S. H., Athens, Ga.; the Rev. W. Rech, Freeport, Ill.; J. M. Wantz, Blanchester, O.

891: R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia.

Comments (890): "Very good"—M. M.; "Very well done"—G. D.; "Excellent"—F. S. F.; "An extremely pretty bi-mover"—A. C. W.; "Very neat"—W. T. St. A.; "Better than Boston baked-beans"—J. H. S.; "Neat, not gaudy"—Z. G.; "A good *nach Van Dyk*"—E. B. K.; "Several well-baited traps"—A. H.

891: "Surprising key, purpose of which is quite

Pears'

soap does nothing but cleanse, it has no medical properties; for the color of health and health itself use Pears'. Give it time.

Sold all over the world.

Keep Well Heeled

With

MORGAN & WRIGHT RUBBER HEELS

Widely known for their extreme ease and long life.

You will get less value for the same price if you accept a substitute.

Insist on the M. & W. Your shoeman will fit them.

Morgan & Wright, Chicago

INVESTMENTS

Choice 5% Bonds

GAS SECURITIES ARE OF THE BEST.

A Reason:

The gas securities that we offer are especially desirable because we personally manage the affairs of each property; the manufacture of the product, the extensions and improvements, the purchase of supplies—in fact, every detail is under the supervision of people of experience and ability, thus enabling us to operate on a very economical basis.

Other reasons in a booklet—sent if asked for.

A Liberal Bonus of Stock Given Outright With Our Gas Bonds.

EDWARD M. DEANE & COMPANY. BANKERS.

BANK FLOOR, MICHIGAN TRUST BUILDING
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

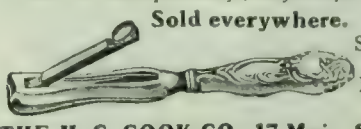
The Beauty Curve in NAIL CUTTING is given by

GEM NAIL CLIPPER

A COMPLETE MANICURE SET

Nickel-plated. Pocket size. Keeps sharp for years. Trims the nails perfectly; any shape or length desired.

Sold everywhere. By mail, 25 cents.



Sterling Silver Handle Price $1.00
Brass Handle with best Nickel-plate, 50c.

THE H. C. COOK CO., 17 Main St., Ansonia, Conn.

Are Your Legs Straight?

If not they will appear straight and trim if you wear our easy Pneumatic and Cushion-Rubber Forms. (Patents applied for throughout the world.) Adjusted instantly; defy detection. Immediately adopted by men of fashion. Write for full description, mailed under plain letter seal.

Henderson & Henderson, Inc.
Dept. L 5 Buffalo, N. Y.
(Man'f'rs, under five patents, H. & H. Pneumatic Bust Forms for Women.)

subtle"—M. M.; "Not specially attractive"—G. D.; "New and charming"—F. S. F.; "One of the boldest conceptions extant"—A. C. W.; "Fine as silk"—W. T. St. A.; "High art"—J. H. S.; "Well worthy to-day of the consideration it received fifteen years ago"—J. F. C.

In addition to those reported, E. A. K. and L. A. Doran, Schuyler Lake, N. Y., got 888.

Concerning 890, very many solvers were caught by the numerous "tries" Mr. Barry prepared for the unwary, B—Kt 6 will not do. The reply is R—B 2, and no mate.

K—B 2 will not solve 891:

1.	K—B 2 / B—Kt 6 ch	2.	R x B / Q—B 5 ch	3. No mate

The San Francisco End-Game.

Analysis by the Distinguished Expert
MR. G. REICHHELM.

Dear Chess-editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

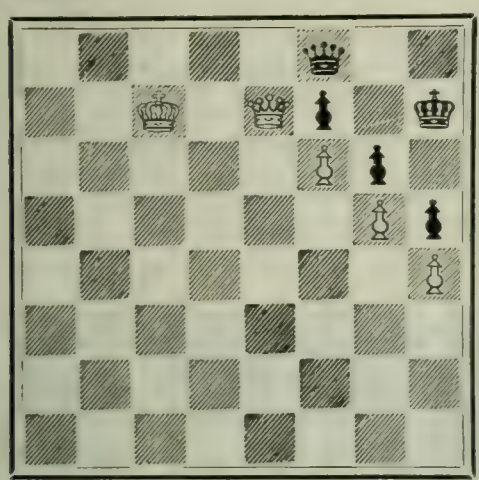
That San Francisco End-game is the most tricky, slippery, and elusive chess-proposition I ever encountered. To one not searching for defense, it is "easy"; but to the experienced analyst it is wonderfully difficult. Mr. Pillsbury looked at it for half an hour, and gave it up, as too difficult for casual examination.

It was thought, at first, after White's beautiful prelude, landing his King on King's seventh, that the solution was found; but I found, upon strengthening Black's play, that the attack had only just begun.

The solution may be divided into four parts:

First, preliminary maneuvering to get the K to K 7 (moves 1 to 7); second, winning the Pawn (moves 8 to 14); third, liberating the white King from too close a juxtaposition to the black King, to avoid stalemate positions (moves 15 to 21); fourth, the home-stretch, also slippery (moves 22 to 31).

I now give the main line of play, with explanatory notes:



White to play, and win.

ACT I.—ENTRANCE OF THE KING.

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 K—Q 7(a)	Q—K Kt sq	5 Q—K 7	K—R 2
2 Q—Q 6(b)	Q—K B sq(c)	6 Q—Q 6(f)	Q—Q R sq(g)
3 Q—Q 5(d)	K—Kt sq	7 K—K 7 (h)	K—Kt sq (i)
4 Q—K 5	K—R sq (e)		

INCREASE YOUR SALARY

Make the most of your talents—equip yourself to command success in any business undertaking by learning to be an **Advertising Manager** qualified to hold a responsible executive position with a large city firm at a salary of from $15 to $50 a week to start. **FREE**—Our **Third Annual Announcement** tells you how to learn this *at home*. Postal will bring it.
CHICAGO COLLEGE OF ADVERTISING
Williams Building, 328 Monroe Street, Chicago.

THE "BEST" LIGHT
is a portable 100 candle power light, costing only 2cts per week. Makes and burns its own gas. Brighter than electricity or acetyline, and cheaper than kerosene. No Dirt. No Grease. No Odor. Over 100 styles. Lighted instantly with a match. Every lamp warranted.
Agents Wanted Everywhere.
THE BEST LIGHT CO.,
92 E. 5th St., Canton, Ohio.

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?

TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-Top" is the best and simplest device for making 100 copies from pen-written and 50 copies from typewritten original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, without deposit, on ten (10) days' trial
Price $7.50 less Trade Discount of 33⅓%, or $5 net
THE FELIX F. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.
Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City.

LE PAGE'S MUCILAGE.
No gumming to clog neck of bottle—No sediment—will not spoil nor discolor the finest papers. Full 2-ounce bottle, 5c.; also half-pints, pints & qts.
Russia Cement Co. Gloucester, Mass. Mfrs. of
LE PAGE'S PHOTO PASTE and
LE PAGE'S GLUE STRONGEST IN THE WORLD

STARK TREES SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL
Largest Nursery. Fruit Book Free. Result of 78 years' experience
STARK BROS. Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

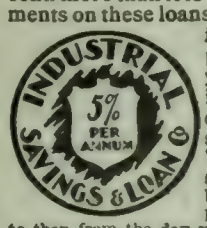
Vapo-Cresolene
CURES WHILE YOU SLEEP
Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Coughs, Grip, Hay Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever
Don't fail to use CRESOLENE for the distressing and often fatal affections for which it is recommended. For more than twenty years we have had the most conclusive assurances that there is nothing better. Ask your physician about it.
An interesting descriptive booklet is sent free, which gives the highest testimonials as to its value. All Druggists.
VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton Street, New York.

INVENTIONS
patented and sale undertaken if patent is obtained by us. 20 years experience. Send for booklet.
Patent Development Co. of America,
180 Broadway, New York City.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS
Boyd's Syllabic. No ruled line "position," no shading, no long list of word signs to confuse, 9 characters, 112 syllables. Speedy and practical. Students in high grade positions. Employers pleased. Easily learned in 30 days. To prove what we say We Will Send the Complete First Lesson, covering 80 of the 112 syllables, testimonials and descriptive circulars, to anyone interested, on receipt of two 2-cent stamps.
CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS,
(Incorporated) 1022 National Life Building, Chicago, Ill.

WE GIVE BOOKS FOR CANCELED STAMPS Any books or periodicals you want we will supply in exchange for canceled U. S. or foreign stamps. You can fill your library without expense. We also buy stamp collections. Write for particulars. AMERICAN STAMP EXCHANGE, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

5% With BEST SECURITY
Your $50 or $100 placed with this Company makes part of some larger loan on improved suburban home property always worth 60 per cent. more than it is mortgaged for. Partial payments on these loans are made monthly and **reinvested.** The Company pays you 5 per cent. because your money is made to earn it. Testimonials from eminent patrons of 5 to 10 years' standing sent on request. WRITE US.



5 per cent. per annum—quarterly, by check. Withdrawal at your pleasure and full earnings paid to then from the day your funds were received.
Assets, - - - - $1,700,000
Surplus and Profits, - $75,000
Under New York Banking Dep't Supervision.
Industrial Savings & Loan Co.,
1139 Broadway, New York.

Skin Diseases

Eczema, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Ringworm, Itch, Acne or other skin troubles can be promptly cured by

Hydrozone

Hydrozone is endorsed by leading physicians. It is absolutely harmless, yet most powerful healing agent. Hydrozone destroys parasites which cause these diseases. Take no substitute and see that every bottle bears my signature.

Trial Size, 25 Cents.

At Druggists or by mail, from

Prof. Charles Marchand Dept R. 57 Prince Street New York.

FREE {Booklet on the rational treatment of diseases sent free.

Rheumatism

Every sufferer from Rheumatism wants to be cured. It is a malady that never cures itself, never wears out and never goes backward. It is a constant risk as well as torture. It bars all comfort, activity and success. Of the many victims who groan under it, almost all have tried vainly to get relief. YOU may be one of those who are even falling into despair. But I tell you now to cheer up and hope once more. I have a perfect cure for Rheumatism in its every form and stage. It is called the Vibro-Absorbent Cure, and will positively banish your pains, relieve your helplessness, restore you to sound health, joy and usefulness. I mean to PROVE ALL THIS to you at MY OWN COST. Write to me and I shall send you a FREE TREATMENT. It will not cost you a cent, and comes by return mail. It is the only thorough and final cure of Rheumatism, and my offer puts the proof in your own hands. Write to-day.

Prof. S. Malcolm Watson
Dept. 48, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

ASTHMA cured to stay cured. Cause removed. Health restored. Attacks never return. Eat heartily. Sleep soundly all night. No further need of medicines. Over 52,000 Asthma and Hay Fever sufferers treated. Write for BOOK 25A FREE. **P. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.**

ACT II.—WINNING THE PAWN.

8	Q	Q 8 ch	K—R 2	12 Q-Q 7 (m)	Q—B 5 (n)
9	Q	Q 7	Q Q B sq (k)	13 K—B 8	K—R sq (o)
10	Q—Q 6 (l)	K—Kt sq		14 Q x P (p)	Q—B sq ch
11	Q—Q 8 ch	K—R 2			

ACT III.—LIBERATING THE WHITE KING.

15	Q—K 8 (r)	Q—Q 2 (s)		19 Q-QB7 (x)	Q-Q B sq (y)
16	Q—K 5 (t)	Q-Q B 2 (u)		20 Q—Q 6	Q—Q sq
17	Q-K 6 (v)	Q-Q sq ch		21 K—K 6 (z)	Q-K Kt sq ch
18	K—B 7	K—R 2 (w)			

ACT IV.—THE HOME-STRETCH.

22	K—K 5	K—R sq		27 K—K 6	K—Kt 2
23	P—B 7	Q x P		28 K—K 7	K—K Kt sq
24	Q—B 6 ch	K—Kt sq		29 K—B 6	K—R 2
25	Q x Q ch	K x Q		30 K—B 7	K—R sq
26	K—Q 6	K—B sq		31 K x P, and wins.	

Notes.

(a) The first thing to be done is to get the K on K 7, for the Q by herself can do nothing on account of stalemate possibilities.

(b) The first *coup de repos*, and, in fact the only correct move. The other moves may be dismissed, as follows:

If 2 Q—Q 8, Q—B sq; 3 Q—K 8, Q-Q 3 ch; 4 K—B 8, Q—B 2 ch; 5 K x Q (must), stalemate.

If 2 Q—K 8, Q—B sq; 3 Q—Q 8, Q—B 4 (not Q—Q 3 ch, which loses); 4 K—K 8, K—Kt sq; etc.

If 2 Q—K 5, Q—Q R sq; 3 K—K 7, K—Kt sq; etc.

If 2 Q—B 5, Q—Q R sq; 3 K—K 7, K—Kt sq; etc.

(c) Best, otherwise K goes to K 7. The chief item in Black's defense is the stalemate racket.

(d) To keep one's eye on the Bishop's Pawn and prevent the black Queen getting too lively.

(e) Most prolonging move. If 4.., K—R 2; 5 Q—Q 6.

(f) The position of second move, with move changed.

(g) The only move. Q—Q Kt sq, loses at once by 7 K—K 7.

(h) Concluding Act 1.

(i) Black's sixth move allows this powerful defense.

(k) The black Q sticks to the white one.

(l) Another little *coup de repos*. White must shake the black Q. Incidentally, we now threaten K x P.

(m) Move changed on move 9 position; now the old Black girl must "git."

(n) To stop K x P.

(o) To make nugatory, if possible, Q x P.

(p) At one stage of the analysis, it was thought that the Q did not dare take Pawn unless the black Q was as far off as Q Kt 6. This, however, was found to be an error.

(r) On K—K 7, Black draws with Q—B 2 ch.

(s) This is the move that was thought to render the capture on 14, futile.

(t) Neutralizes Black's last move.

(u) If 16.., K—R 2; 17 Q—K 7 ch, K—R sq; 18 Q—Kt 7 ch, etc. Also, if Q—Q sq ch, 17 K—B 7, K—R 2; 18 Q-K 8, Q—Q 5 ch (if Q—B 2 ch, 19 Q—K 7, Q—B sq; 20 Q-R 7 wins); 19 Q—K 6, Q—Q sq; 20 Q—B 6 as in trick play.

(v) One more step nearer the win.

(w) Has as many lives as nine cats. The attack must look for another way to get at him.

(x) And finds it.

(y) The second player still hankers after stalemate.

(z) At last emerging from the stalemating proximity. The end is easy.

Allow me to say, in conclusion, that this is the best expression yet to hand of the subtlety of the game of Chess.

Believe me, yours very truly,
G. REICHHELM.

FOR GOUT & RHEUMATISM
Use the Great English Remedy
BLAIR'S PILLS
Safe, Sure, Effective. 50c. & $1.
DRUGGISTS, or 224 William St., N. Y.

RHEUMATISM

Cured Through the Feet

Thousands are cured at home every month by MAGIC FOOT DRAFTS. Why Not YOU?

Try Them—FREE

The Drafts cured Mrs. W. D. Harriman, wife of Judge Harriman of Ann Arbor, Mich.

They cured H. C. Van Valkenburg, Providence, R. I., of an intensely painful case of muscular rheumatism.

They cured severe rheumatism of the arms, neck and back for T. C, Pendleton, Jackson, Mich.

Mrs. Caspar Yahrsdorfer, Jackson, Michigan, 70 years old, was cured in a few weeks, after suffering 30 years.

The Drafts cured James Gilbert, Locomotive Dept., Mich. Cent. R. R., Jackson, Mich,, after 27 years of pain.

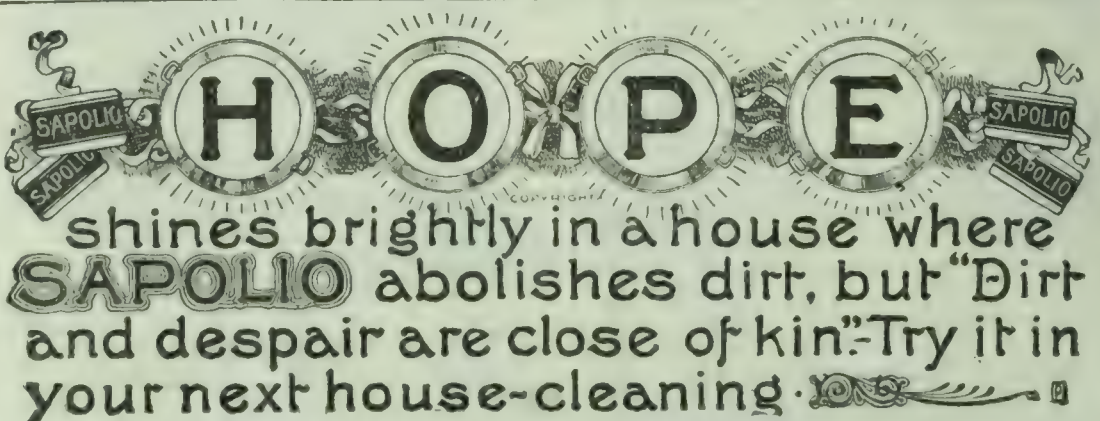
Dr. Van Vleck, Jackson, Mich., writes that they cured him and he is now using them in his practice.

They have cured hundreds of cases probably just like yours. Isn't the chance worth taking? You try them free. Send us your name. We will send you by return mail a pair of Magic Foot Drafts—prepaid. If you are satisfied with the comfort they give you, send us One Dollar. If not, you send us nothing. **You decide**. Magic Foot Drafts are worn without the least inconvenience, and cure rheumatism in every part of the body by stimulating expulsion of acid poisons through the great foot pores. Splendid booklet, illustrated in colors, free with the trial Drafts. Don't suffer, but write to-day to the Magic Foot Draft Co., R. U. 16 Oliver Bldg. Jackson, Mich.

Coolene FOR PERSPIRATION

If you are troubled with perspiration of the arm-pits, neck, forehead, hands or feet, send for free sample and booklet.

COOLENE CO., 167 Griswold Street, Detroit, Mich.



The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVIII., No. 4 New York, January 23, 1904 Whole Number, 718

Published Weekly by
Funk & Wagnalls Company.
30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

AMERICAN SYMPATHIES IN A RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

NOT a single newspaper in this country, so far as we have seen, favors anything but absolute neutrality by the United States in the dispute between Russia and Japan; but, at the same time, most of our press would like to see Japan win. Russia's "traditional friendship" with this country is ridiculed by many of our newspapers, her civilization and Government are condemned, and her trade policy in the Far East is criticized as a menace to our commerce there. Japan receives just the opposite treatment. Our papers recall with pride the fact that it was an American commodore, Perry, who opened Japan to civilization, and they look upon Japanese ascendency as the hope of Asia. With Japan paramount, it is believed that American trade and influence in Asia would enjoy a rapid growth; while with Russia paramount, it is believed that our merchants would find the "door" slammed in their faces.

It should be said at the same time, however, that American sympathy with the Japanese does not appear to be nearly so strong as the sympathy expressed for the Boers in their war with the British; and several papers do not hesitate to say that Japan deserves no more sympathy from us than Russia.

"If the case is correctly outlined" in the despatches, "the civilized world must sympathize with Japan," says the Indianapolis *News;* and the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* not only expresses the belief that Japan will win, but adds that "it is to be sincerely hoped that she will." "Most of the American people would rejoice at a victory by Japan," declares the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat;* and the New York *Mail and Express* says that "there is no sign of any other feeling here." A war between Japan and Russia, the Baltimore *American* thinks, "would be a struggle of the right against the wrong, with the right on the side of Japan. A Russian triumph would mean a defeat and a setback for those principles of government which are founded upon the rights of man." The New York *Journal of Commerce*, whose comment on the commercial situation in the Far East has long been notable for its anti-Russian tone, says similarly:

"Japan is not only fighting the battle of progress and civilization in placing herself athwart the path of Russian advance in Asia, but she is standing as the champion of commercial rights in whose maintenance no nation is so vitally interested as the United States. Nothing but culpable blindness to our own interests could explain anything approaching to Russian partizanship among the press and people of the United States in a war with Japan. Were Russian friendship for the United States in the past as genuine and persistent as it has been proved to be hollow and evanescent, there could be no justification for any stand on the part of this country in regard to the pending conflict in the Far East other than that which has been taken with much deliberation and a reasonable approach to unanimity."

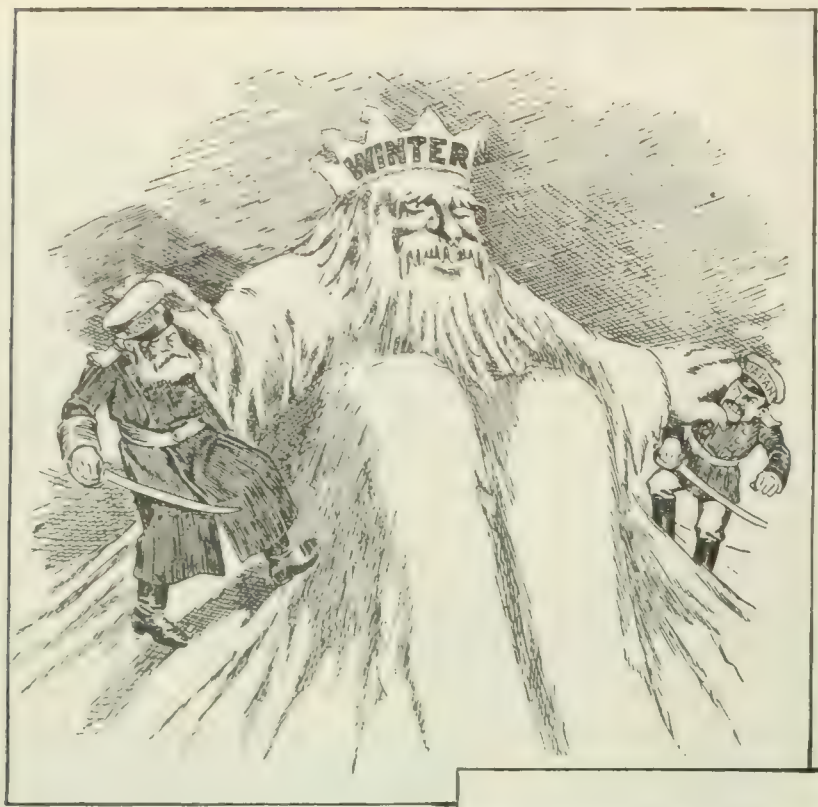
Russia's "traditional friendship" for the United States is treated by the Louisville *Courier-Journal* in the following merciless manner:

"Upon what grounds rests the contention that Russia has always been the firm, unselfish friend of the United States? Apparently not in history. The United States came into existence in 1776, but the name was identical with that of the United Colonies of the year before; so we may say that our existence dates from the outbreak of the War of the Revolution. Where was Russia then? Catherine II., then on the Russian throne, offered to furnish Great Britain an army of Cossacks to crush the American patriots. The attitude of Russia was, in other respects, distinctly unfriendly to us at a time when we most needed friends abroad. But it is claimed that all this was reversed during our Civil War, when Russia is believed by many to have sent a fleet to New York to head off a recognition of the Confederate States by England and France. That a Russian fleet of half a dozen wooden vessels did come to New York in 1863 is true. But it is not true that the danger of the recognition of the Confederacy was then acute. On the contrary, the time for it had passed. There is better reason to think that Russia was then apprehending a war with France and England, over a question as to the presence of Russian war-ships in the Black Sea, and sent those wooden vessels to America to lessen the risk of their destruction.

"What, then, is the real foundation for the myth that Russia was standing by the Washington Government during the domestic controversy of 1861-65? It seems to rest chiefly on statements made by Russian diplomats. Count Cassini has said that Russia 'out of pure friendship' offered the United States treasures of gold and a fleet of ships which were to be put at the disposition of our Government. The records of our State Department contain no line to show that any such offer was ever made. In 1863, when this offer is said to have been made, Russia had just borrowed $75,000,000 on bonds floated at 91¼, in a vain attempt to redeem her large circulation and fiat paper, so that the quantity of gold that she had to give away was not very considerable. The wooden ships which she might have offered to loan us, but did not, would have fared badly in any encounter with the navies of England and France.

"In 1898, when we went to war with Spain, we were supposed by many to need friends in Europe. It is true that this idea was more prevalent in Europe than it was in the United States, but it is also true that a European combination against us would have given trouble. At that time the semi-official journals of Russia insisted that the United States should submit her pretensions to a tribunal of the European Powers. They said we must do this as we could not withstand an attack from the navies of two or three European Powers combined. The Spanish Red Book is said to contain ample proof that Russia was the secret ally of Spain at that time.

"It seems, therefore, that the traditional friendship of Russia for the United States has little basis in fact. Russia has had an eye very wide open at all times to her own interests. When these can be subserved by acts of friendship toward us, we may expect her to be friendly; otherwise, we need impose upon ourselves no illusions. We desire peace with Russia, as we should desire it with



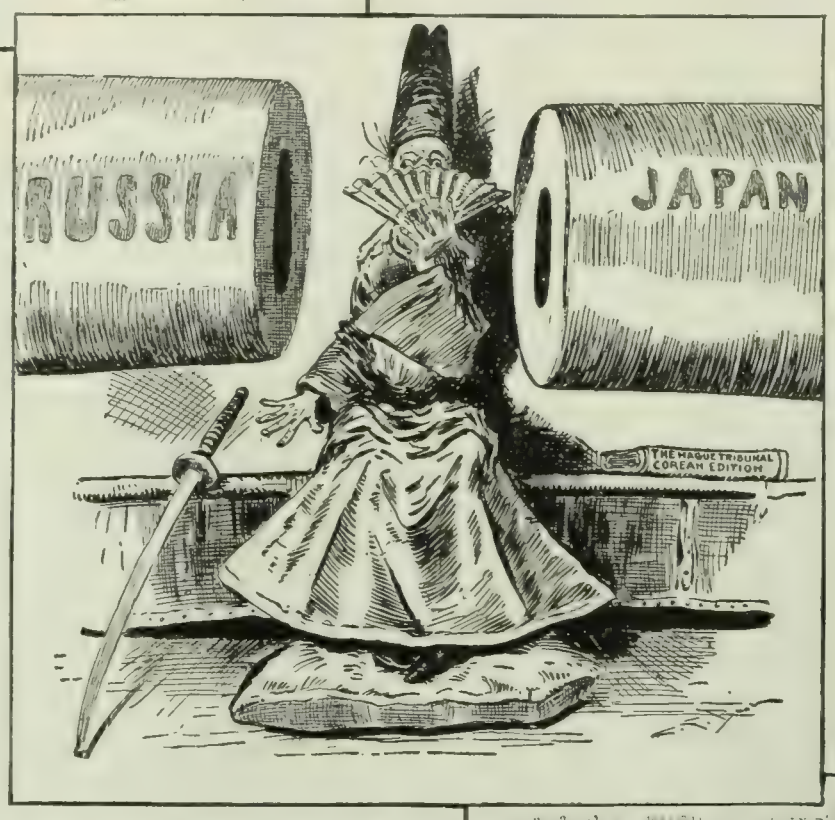
PERHAPS THIS OLD CHAP WILL TAKE A HAND.
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

all nations, and there is no reason why we should endeavor to draw the chestnuts of others out of the fire. But we may safely look after our own interests in Manchuria or elsewhere without the risk of being convicted of ingratitude toward Russia."

Turning to the other side, the Detroit *News* does not blame Russia for occupying with troops a turbulent province like Manchuria, where it has expended hundreds of thousands of dollars in improvements, and it believes that almost any other Power would do the same thing under the same circumstances. It says: "China appears to be the stake of a game of selfish interest, and if Russia does not put certain barriers against the encroachments of other nations, the other nations will begin to put up barriers against Russia. There is no moral question at issue." The Chicago *Evening Post* questions whether "Japan would be friendlier to the Western Powers as master of Korea than Russia," and adds:

"There are students of Far-Eastern politics who assert that Japan's ideal and motto is still what it was before her 'conversion,' Asia for the Asiatics—under Japanese hegemony. Even now leagues, it is said, are being formed in the Mikado's empire for the purpose of expelling the Western intruders and liberating the Orient from the yoke of the Occident. This is hardly compatible with the open-door principle for which Japan is supposed to stand in the present crisis. An ambitious Oriental Power can not look with indifference on the appropriation of the Far-Eastern 'spheres' by Western nations. Russia, after all, is a Western Power, with more than one window into Europe. Japan, who has shown contempt for other Orientals, and is not loved even by the Koreans, can never have real and profound sympathy with Western conceptions.

"Russia may be grasping and aggressive. She can afford to leave the whole of Korea to cooped-up Japan. But this does not warrant the assumption that she represents reaction while Japan is the champion of liberalism and progress in the present contest."



THE KING OF COREA AND HIS PROTECTORS.
Bush in the New York *World*.

PROPOSED FLORIDA SHIP CANAL.

SECOND only to the isthmian canal itself in importance to this country, the Jacksonville *Times-Union* argues, is the proposed ship canal across Florida. It would eliminate the long and hazardous voyage around the Florida capes and would be of vast potential benefit to the ports of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, and Florida. The movement for this canal has been advanced considerably by Senator Taliaferro, of Florida, who has introduced into Congress a bill to appropriate $25,000 for a preliminary survey of a feasible route for a canal that would accommodate the largest ocean-going steamships. The canal, says *The Times-Union*, would "at one stroke enable the great West to lay its crops down at tidewater upon a basis that would do much to strengthen our hold upon the world markets." The same journal continues:

"It would annually save in insurance alone an immense amount, not only to ship-owners the world over, but to the insurance companies themselves. And, above all, it would so shorten the time between our Atlantic and Gulf ports as to give a lasting impetus to our foreign commerce.

"Senator Taliaferro has now taken the initial step and placed the matter before Congress. He proposes to follow it up with all his force and energy, and the entire South will turn to him in gratitude for his loyalty to its interests.

"The success of the proposition Senator Taliaferro has laid before the Senate means much for Florida, but it means more for the country at large. It means that the mouth of the Mississippi will be practically an Atlantic port. It means that the entire Mississippi valley will be given the benefit of a cheap water rate for the transportation of its products to the markets of the Old World,

A SLIGHT HITCH IN THE WAR PROGRAMME.

THE CZAR—"I would like a little loan of 300,000,000 rubles."
ROTHSCHILD—"Um, ah, yes. How is your credit in Kishineff?"
—*The New York American*.

LARGE AND SMALL KINGS IN CARTOON.

UNCLE SAM—"If you are determined to finish me up, sail in; this suspense is something awful."
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

DAME DEMOCRACY—"Can't I find an issue down here some place?"
UNCLE SAM—"What we want is a canal, madam, not a political issue."
—Brinkerhoff in the Toledo *Blade*.

SKETCHES OF UNCLE SAM ON THE ISTHMUS.

and that the commercial and agricultural interests of the entire country will be so quickened as to promote the prosperity, not only of the Senator's own people and his own State, but of every State and every people in the Union."

The Atlanta *Constitution*, which began the agitation for this ship canal, says:

"Apart from the prime necessity to the South of the isthmian canal, we can think of no great public national work more to be desired by the Southern coast States than the building of this ship canal across Florida. It will mean savings of enormous value to our commerce, coastwise and ocean-going. These we have already fully exploited in these columns, but those cities that are seaports and have a direct stake in this matter should bestir themselves at once and see to it that Congress will lack no argument calculated to advance the enterprise until it is an accomplished fact."

PROSPECTS OF WAR WITH COLOMBIA.

THE possibility of war with Colombia is now being freely discussed in the Senate and in the newspapers, the discussion usually taking the form of assertions by each side that the other's policy will inevitably result in an armed conflict. "The critics of the Administration," says the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), "have charged that it was seeking to provoke war with Colombia in order to have a war issue. Senator Gorman has openly made this accusation against the President. He has publicly declared that the events in Panama have been directed with a view to creating a war-cry for political purposes." The Administration advocates are declaring, in reply, that nothing is so likely to incite Colombia to attack us as the very policy of opposition to the President now being pursued by Senator Gorman and his followers. "Even to discuss the question," says Senator Lodge, is "calculated to bring on a conflict of arms." The Washington *Star* (Rep.) addresses these remarks to the opposition Senators:

"In this Panama business two things are reasonably certain. Colombia will not go to war with the United States unless encouraged to do so by the enemies of the canal within the United States. If the Colombians are led to believe that a hostile demonstration on their part will embarrass President Roosevelt here at home, it is not unlikely that they will make one. If they should so move, the President, by every consideration of his nature and official duty, will bring them up with a round turn. And in doing so he will have the country behind him. The death of a single man wearing the American uniform, brought about by the machinations of men, in or out of the United States Senate, playing a political game, would arouse this people to a pitch which would end the public career of everybody in the slightest degree responsible for it. The opposition, and not the President, is playing with fire at present."

The despatches from the isthmus are filled with war rumors. The New York *Herald's* Panama correspondent declares that "war with Colombia, or at least a brush with Colombian troops, is inevitable, in the opinion of those who will be called upon to direct the military and naval operations for the United States." He adds in a later despatch:

"News of General Reyes's abrupt departure from Washington before the ratification of the canal treaty has caused a sensation in navy circles.

"It is fully expected that the four thousand Colombian soldiers at Titumati will now move promptly on the isthmus, crossing Darien to the Pacific slope and attempting to make the greater part of the distance over trails and rivers found practicable by American scouting parties.

"Reliable information has been brought here that the Colombians have been bickering with the Indians to purchase enough canoes to carry a large body of men.

"The present plans are to place General Huertas, commander-in-chief of the Panama army, with its force of fifteen hundred isthmians, in the front. General Huertas visited the marine camp at Empire yesterday and inspected all the arrangements to repel the invaders. He expresses a positive belief in the ability of his men to defeat the Colombians under Generals Ortiz, Uribe-Uribe, and Bustamente without difficulty.

"Altho outnumbered, General Huertas is confident that he can prevent the Colombians from proceeding over the narrow trails covered with brush and other obstacles, that would make the progress of the invaders extremely slow.

"If General Huertas is beaten in the first position, diplomats declare that the United States will be placed in an embarrassing position. If the United States, say these diplomats, desires to act only according to the treaty of 1846 in keeping traffic clear along the line of the railroad across the isthmus, no action can be taken by the Americans unless the Colombians should advance to the neighborhood of the railroad where the marines are encamped.

"The marines hold the outlets of all the trails leading into the interior. If Colombia should stop and fortify a place on Panama territory along the road from Colombia, it is not yet known what the attitude of the United States forces will be."

A picturesque description of the Panama army is given by Mr.

Merrill A. Teague, in a letter from Panama to the Worcester *Telegram*, from which we quote as follows:

"The army and navy of the Republic of Panama are institutions that belong to the modern comic-opera stage. They have inherent natural fighting qualities; but no manager, in his striving after the grotesque, ever produced on that mimic world which lies back of the footlights aggregations better calculated to excite the risibilities of those who come from the haunts of northern civilization and progress than are these, which are supposed to uphold by force of arms the dignity of this new nation.

"The army of Panama, with one small battalion stationed here, and separate companies distributed in other centers of population throughout the isthmus, is one of the most remarkable organizations with which any man ever came in contact. Its equal can be found nowhere, unless it is in some other Latin-American republic, and even among these countries it would be impossible to match all of its ludicrous details.

"Ask at the government building and they will tell you that they have 1,200 superior men in their army. Go investigating on you own account, and you will discover that this army consists of about 700 officers and men, the number of officers being out of all proportion to the number of men. Pursue your investigations a little farther, and you will be assured by those in authority that if necessary the Republic of Panama could put from 30,000 to 50,000 men in the field to resist an invasion or put down an insurrection. Apply yourself to an effort to gage this populace, and you will come squarely in contact with the fact that it would tax the resources of the republic to the utmost to arm and equip 1,500 men for active service, and that even this number would have to go into the field without uniform and with a most varied assortment of arms. The long and short of the matter is that the army of the republic is little more than a name. . . . . .

"It is not exaggerating fact in the least to say that in this army there are to be found a larger number of boys under fifteen years of age than there are persons over that age. A visit to the barracks of the Colombian battalion, or to the quartel, the new barracks opened under the republic, imparts the same impression as would a visit to a juvenile institute. Before General Huertas's offices at the barracks, when I called there the other day, a lad of ten years of age was standing sentry duty. The little fellow was barefooted, as is the rule in the ranks, and the only resemblance to a uniform in his apparel was a worn and soiled cap, about three sizes too large for him. About his waist was strapped a belt, the point of the bayonet scabbard clearing the ground by not more than two inches. As he brought his rifle, an obsolete Springfield, to the 'order,' and saluted, the crown of his cap was several inches lower than the second sight on the gun, while the bayonet towered far above his head.

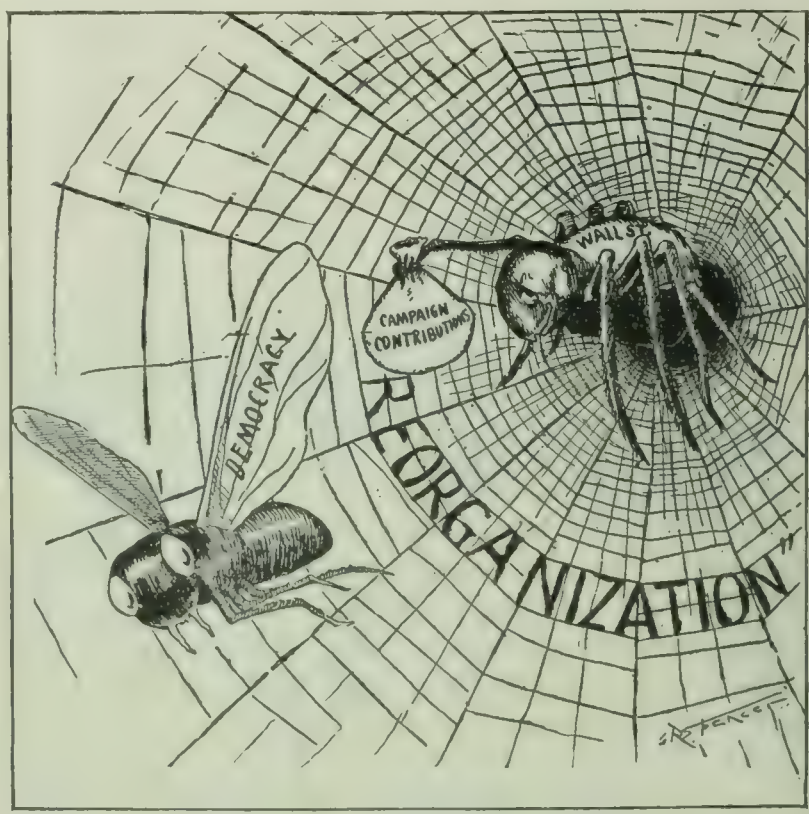
"There are men, full-grown, well-developed, hardy isthmian products, to be found in this army, but in the main it is made up of boys of that age and size commonly found in the primary grades of the public schools in the States. These little fellows are, however, good fighters. The majority of them, among those now over twelve years of age, fought in the last revolution. They are esteemed by the officers, who claim that they can glide through the swamps and jungles, which alternate in making this an almost impassable country, with greater ease than can grown men, and there is no discounting the fact that they can and will fight. 'They don't know enough to run away,' said an officer when I questioned their worth as soldiers. 'They often have to stand against trees,' continued this officer, 'to keep the recoil of their guns from knocking them down; but when it comes to standing on the firing line, I would rather have them than men.'"

SENATOR SMOOT'S DEFENSE.

A NOTICEABLE feature of the anti-Smoot crusade has been the fact that the leading papers of the country have not joined in the hue and cry in a manner to be desired by the crusaders. While many petitions bringing charges against the Senator have been submitted to the Senate Committee on Elections and Privileges, most of the newspapers have believed the charges to be unsustained by evidence. The opponents of Senator Smoot charge that he is a polygamist, and that, as an apostle of the Mormon Church, he is bound by an oath that might conflict with his oath as a Senator. The Senator last week replied to these charges, attempting to place the burden of proof upon those who demand his expulsion. Many of the newspapers now doubt if any of the charges against the Senator can be proven. "It seems wholly improbable that the charge of polygamy, as made against Smoot, can be sustained," declares the Baltimore *American*; and the St. Louis *Chronicle* remarks that "the searching lime-light of inquiry and investigation turned upon him has failed to disclose a single rash or deplorable act in his whole life." "More such men as Smoot in the Senate," it goes on to say, "might infinitely elevate the moral and patriotic tone of that body."

In his defense the Utah Senator emphatically denies the charge that he is a polygamist. He avers that he has but one wife, who is

GORMAN—"Say, Bill, if you don't come up again, can I have the boat?"
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.).



"'WON'T YOU COME INTO MY PARLOR?' SAID THE SPIDER TO THE FLY."
—Spencer in Mr. Bryan's *Commoner* (Dem.).

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY CARICATURED.

Copyrighted by the Judge Company. Courtesy of Leslie's Weekly. Photographed by G. B. Luckey.

LEADERS OF THE MORMON CHURCH IN THE PRIVATE COUNCIL CHAMBER AT SALT LAKE CITY.

From left to right: Reed Smoot, United States Senator; John R. Winder, first counselor to the president; President Joseph F. Smith; John Henry Smith, cousin of President Smith.

the mother of all his children. He leaves the question of his belief in polygamy open, however, only asserting that polygamy is not a tenet of his church, and is not practised by any considerable number of its members. Those who do practise it, according to the Senator, do so at their own risk of punishment under the laws. Mr. Smoot admits that he is a member of the Mormon Church, and says that he is one of the church's twelve apostles; but he denies that the church in any way contravenes the law. He declares that he "honors and respects and obeys all the laws of the State of Utah and of the United States, and has never been guilty of any offense against either." The Mormon Church, he avers, is a spiritual organization, and he challenges the Senate's right to discriminate on religious grounds against a man who may be elected to that body.

This defense, some believe, is likely to lead to an interesting investigation into the tenets and practises of the Mormon Church, and, further, may bring on a controversy over the relationship between church and state. The Washington *Post* says on these points:

"Senator Smoot must feel sure of his ground to invite such inquiry, and it will probably go far toward placing the Mormon Church in a better light in the eyes of the world if the investigation is held and Senator Smoot's position vindicated. It will certainly be a relief to the majority of the people of the country to have it definitely ascertained whether these stories reflecting upon the morality and the patriotism of the Mormon people have any foundation in fact. Senator Smoot declares that they have not, and invites, practically demands, vindication of his position by an official inquiry.

"Aside from the results that may follow an inquiry, in response to this challenge of Senator Smoot, into the tenets and practises of the Mormon Church, the anti-Smoot crusaders apparently have nothing to expect from the Senate's consideration of their charges. Up to this time no evidence has been produced, nor is there a claim that any can be produced, to show that Senator Smoot is a polygamist. The crusade has apparently been based entirely upon an appeal to sentiment, and has had no further effect than an unsuccessful effort to induce the Senate to be led into a controversy over the relationship between church and state."

The Salt Lake *Tribune* (Perry Heath's paper) takes issue with nearly all the points raised in Mr. Smoot's defense. We quote the following paragraphs from its editorial on the subject:

"The defense which Senator Smoot sets up to the allegations made as reasons why he should not be allowed to retain his seat in the United States Senate will make Utah people gasp. They are of a character in their denials such as a defendant sets up in a case in the courts, where, in order to allow himself complete liberty of action, he denies what he knows to be substantially true. . . . . .

"His treatment of the question as it is related to the practise of polygamy and the teachings of it is evidently disingenuous. It relies on special definitions rather than on fact. For instance, his idea of the practise of polygamy is the entering into of new polygamous marriages; whereas, the country will generally understand that when he says he or a community has abandoned the practise of polygamy, that the living with more than one woman in the marital relations has been abandoned. This, however, is technically unlawful cohabitation, and a man may cohabit with all the wives he had before Statehood, and still be said to have abandoned the practise of polygamy, merely because he takes no more wives. This sort of technical evasion will need but to be exposed in order to bring discredit upon most of Senator Smoot's answer.

"His presentation of the political phase of his candidacy and election is lamentably weak. The Thatcher case, in which the denial of the right of a high churchman to be a candidate for the office without the consent and counsel of the quorum was explicitly affirmed and enforced, is a stumbling-block that can not be got over. As *The Tribune* pointed out at the time, this irrevocably and indisputably makes any such candidate, when he enters the field, the church candidate; and that it is useless to oppose the church candidate was demonstrated, not only by the fact that when Apostle Smoot announced his candidacy for the Senate, there was not only no Republican candidate against him, but no Democratic candidate. His election was assured, no matter what turn politics might take, by the mere fact that he was known to be the candidate approved by his church quorum."

The Deseret *Evening News*, organ of the Mormon Church, says:

"The controversy now before the Senate should be confined to the question of the fitness of Reed Smoot to serve as a United States Senator. And the allegations of his enemies should be limited to that alone. The 'Mormon' Church is able to defend itself when brought before the bar of the world as a religious system; but it is not the province of the United States Senate to bring that church to trial, when investigating the election of a citizen of the United States and his qualifications under the Constitution and laws, and the rules of the Senate to occupy a seat therein. That is the only proper issue before the committee to whom this case is referred."

DISFRANCHISEMENT IN MARYLAND.

THE movement for the limitation of the franchise in Maryland, admittedly aimed at the negroes, attracts special interest from the fact that Maryland is the most northern State to attempt to bar the blacks from the polls, and from the additional fact that the elimination of these voters may place Maryland firmly in the Democratic column next fall. Two years ago a law was passed providing for a peculiar ballot whose intricacies, some thought, the negroes would be unable to understand; but the Republican leaders established night-schools for teaching the blacks how to vote, and on election day, so some of the Maryland papers reported, the negroes handled the ballot more intelligently than some of the white people. Now it is proposed to pass some measure like those in the States farther south that will be more effectual. Mr. Gorman made the negro disfranchisement question the dominant issue in the Maryland campaign last fall, and received a decisive majority on it. The exact form of the measure and the method of adoption are yet to be decided upon.

Governor Warfield, in his inaugural address last week, indorsed the Democratic scheme for disfranchisement. The people, he said, "demand that the State shall be governed by those citizens who, because of their intelligence, their heredity, and their interest in the material welfare of the commonwealth, are best fitted to properly, patriotically, and wisely exercise the high duties of citizenship. . . . I believe that an amendment to the Constitution upon the lines which I have suggested, expressed in clear, definite, simple terms, should be submitted to the people of Maryland." "That the legislature will pass a bill providing for a constitutional amendment restricting the right of suffrage as now existing is a foregone conclusion," says the Baltimore *News* (Ind.); "but the question remains whether the terms of the proposed amendment will be 'clear, definite, simple,' and such as to cause the working of the law to be as nearly as possible automatic; or whether, on the other hand, they are to be such as to make the election machinery a stronghold of official trickery." The agitation for the disfranchisement of the colored voters began in ex-Governor Smith's administration and "will be continued," says the Baltimore *American* (Rep.), "until that vote is reduced to a minimum in Maryland. With power to do as they choose, the Democratic lawmakers are not likely to stop until they have gone just as far as the statutes will permit them to go."

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) believes that the Southern radicals intend to make the negro an issue in the national canvass this year. It continues:

"The Republicans deprecate this, for they want to keep sectionalism out of politics. But the Republicans will very cheerfully and promptly meet the disfranchisers on this line if they insist on their program of proscription. There is no possibility of gain for the Democrats in assailing the spirit of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. In doing this they hold the South, which they are certain to retain in any case, but they immediately destroy all chance which they had of making any headway in the rest of the country. Gorman and his fellow reactionaries are rendering it certain that a solid North will confront a solid South, exclusive of Delaware and West Virginia, in the campaign, and thus will give Roosevelt a longer lead in the electoral college than McKinley had in 1900."

The Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) defends the idea of denying the negro suffrage, on the ground that it is a question of good government. To quote:

"The Democratic party is more deeply engaged in the plans for suffrage restriction than its opponent, because the negroes are most numerous in Democratic States, but otherwise there is little difference between them on this subject to-day. It is found that the white people of Massachusetts, for instance, are as much opposed to having their children educated side by side with negroes as the people of South Carolina are. The simple truth is that the negro vote is practically a purchasable commodity, and can not be made worthy of our institutions. Whatever the remote future may have in store for the colored man, it is plain that for the present age at least he is unequal to the duty of complete self-government. . . . There is nothing either in history or in existing conditions to justify the opinion that the negro can be brought up to the level of average white manhood. The old-time abolitionists thought otherwise, but their descendants have learned better.

"What the white people of the United States have to do is to solve the negro problem without reference to ancient controversies, and wholly unembarrassed by what their fathers and grandfathers thought on the subject. One part of the solution will be found in disfranchising the negro wherever he is numerous enough to menace civilization; for other parts of the problem, other solutions will doubtless be found as time and common sense progress together."

EFFECT OF THE PANAMA CANAL UPON RAILROAD TRAFFIC.

PROF. EMORY R. JOHNSON, of Philadelphia, an authority upon questions of transportation, sketches in *The Railway World* (Philadelphia) the probable losses that will be suffered by the Pacific railroads when the Panama Canal comes into competition with them. The Northern lines, he thinks, may not suffer at all, but the Southwestern lines may go into temporary insolvency. And a railroad traffic-manager quoted by Professor Johnson believes that the Pacific Coast States, which are looking forward so eagerly to the completion of the canal, may find that their trade with Asia and the west coast of South America will be largely captured by the Gulf and Atlantic ports. Says Professor Johnson:

"The railway systems that will feel the competition of the new water route across the isthmus most severely are those whose lines connect the Mississippi valley with the Pacific coast. This competition may be expected to apply to nearly all kinds of traffic; the only articles wholly exempt will be the perishable fruits and those goods of high value sent by express and as fast freight. The more southerly Pacific lines will feel this competition more keenly than will those situated farther north. The Northern lines, moreover, will be able to meet the canal competition more readily than will those farther south, because the territory crossed by the Southern roads includes a wide belt of relatively unproductive country. The northern half of the Cordilleran highland is not only rich in mineral resources, but is also capable of raising considerable quantities of agricultural products. In some parts of this region irrigation is necessary, and in others not. The southern part of this great highland, however, is capable of but a limited development. The mineral resources are less extensive. Wherever agriculture is possible, it is dependent upon irrigation, and the irrigable areas are relatively limited. Thus, the Northern lines have a territory capable of producing a much larger amount of local traffic than can be secured by the Southern lines from the country across which they are located."

"A traffic official of high standing, formerly connected with the traffic department of the Southern Pacific," is quoted as giving the following rather blue view of the railroad outlook:

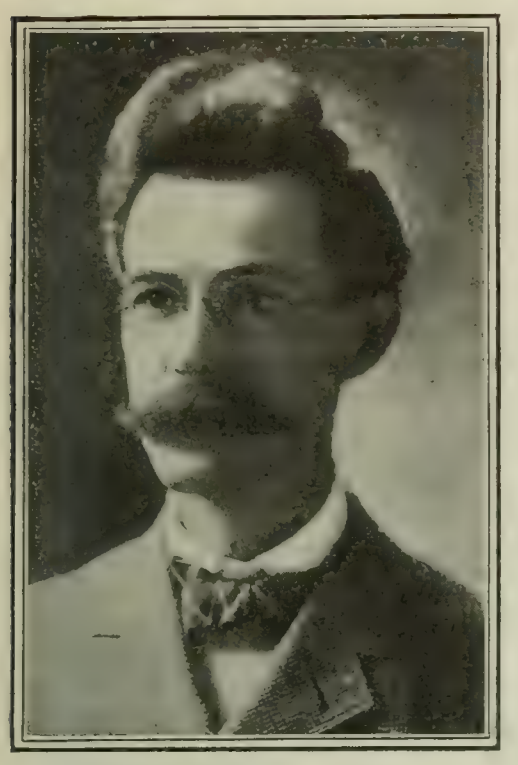
"The competition of the waterway with the railway lines will be very severe, but the railways will not permit their traffic to be taken away from them by the canal. The competition will necessitate a reduction in rates, such a reduction as may throw the transcontinental railways into insolvency and require the scaling down of capital. The railways will continue in business, however, after the owners of the property have suffered a great reduction in the value of their holdings.

"As far as the export trade across the Pacific is concerned, the canal would be an injury to the Pacific coast seaboard, because the export traffic very largely originates in the central and eastern part of the United States. The traffic would be carried directly to the Eastern and South American countries by way of the canal.

"The establishment of industries along the transcontinental railway lines as a result of the opening of the canal will be possible only to a small extent by any of the transcontinental railways south of the Northern Pacific. The Southern roads cross such a long stretch of arid country that general industries can not be developed

except relatively near the termini. California and the Pacific coast generally do not constitute a manufacturing section, nor will they become such."

Another traffic-manager of one of the three southerly Pacific lines is quoted by Professor Johnson as giving a more hopeful opinion. Some of the railroads may suffer, he thinks, and California may not gain anything by the canal; but it will be of great benefit to the country, as a whole, and those who suffer at first may be profited later. To quote:



PROF. EMORY R. JOHNSON,

Who thinks that the southern lines from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific will be hard hit by the Panama canal competition.

"The canal will compel a reduction in rail-rates to Pacific terminal points below charges that would otherwise prevail, and the adjustment of charges will probably result in the establishment of blanket or identical rates between Pacific ports and all points in the central and eastern parts of the United States. The effect of this will be to take from the cities in the central part of the United States the advantages which they have over the eastern cities for trade with the Pacific coast. The canal will not be of much help to California, because the trade in grain, which is and will always be the principal item of export, is going to be carried on less with Europe, and more and more with China and Japan, where the consumption of wheat is even now taking the place of rice. The surplus grain products of the Pacific coast will be milled and shipped to the Orient, and the canal will not be of benefit to this industry. The general effects of a canal upon the commerce and industry of the United States, as a whole, will be beneficial.

"The transportation business of this country is so organized that if touched at one point, the effect is felt everywhere. The opening of the canal will afford a new transportation agent of importance, and while it will compel an adjustment of business, a revision and in some cases a reduction of rates, the railroads will nevertheless find business to do, and the travel and traffic of this country and the business done at home and abroad will so increase as ultimately to make both the railways and the canal a necessity. The construction of the canal is inevitable; it is something which the American people have decided to be necessary for naval reasons, and for the purpose of securing the quickest and best transportation facilities for their domestic and foreign trade. The transcontinental railways may temporarily suffer from the reduction in rates, but the growth of the country will be such that twenty-five years from now the railways will have nothing to fear from the canal."

Professor Johnson, however, believes that the canal will bring prosperity to the Pacific slope. He says:

"It is asserted by one of the railway officials whose opinions are given above that the isthmian canal will injure the Pacific States by diverting from them the imports destined for points east of the Rocky Mountains. The present volume of these imports by way of the Pacific coast cities, however, is small, and will probably remain so. Without an isthmian canal, the goods brought in from foreign Pacific countries will be imported into the eastern half of the United States, as most of them now are, by way of New York and other Atlantic ports. The importations of teas, silks, mattings, and curios by way of our Pacific ports and the transcontinental railroads are increasing, it is true, and may be expected to grow in volume as the costs of railway transportation decline. After the canal route has been opened, the railways will be obliged to share this traffic with the steamers using the canal. Here again, however, it is probable that additional facilities for transportation will be accompanied by a larger demand for commodities and an increased traffic for the old routes as well as the new. If the isthmian canal produces any changes of importance, one effect will be to give greater prosperity to the western third of the United States, where the Pacific railroads must always perform the transportation service, to stimulate the growth of population there, and to increase the consumption of such articles as are imported from the Orient."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

BEFORE dropping carelessly into Korea Japan should be careful to find out all about the exits.—*The Chicago News.*

THE Washington *Post* says that "the Pacific Ocean is becoming a new theater of action." Is the new theater fire-proof?—*The Hartford Post.*

CHINA is still asking Russia when it is going to evacuate Manchuria. Strange China can't remember the date. It is the 8th of last October.—*The Indianapolis News.*

THE trouble with the Democrats is that no one knows their next nominee. The Republicans are in a worse plight, however, for every one knows who their nominee will be.—*The Birmingham News.*

IF the neighboring and sister republic of Colombia were wise she would save the money she is thinking of putting into a war with the United States and invest it in Panama bonds.—*The Chicago Inter Ocean.*

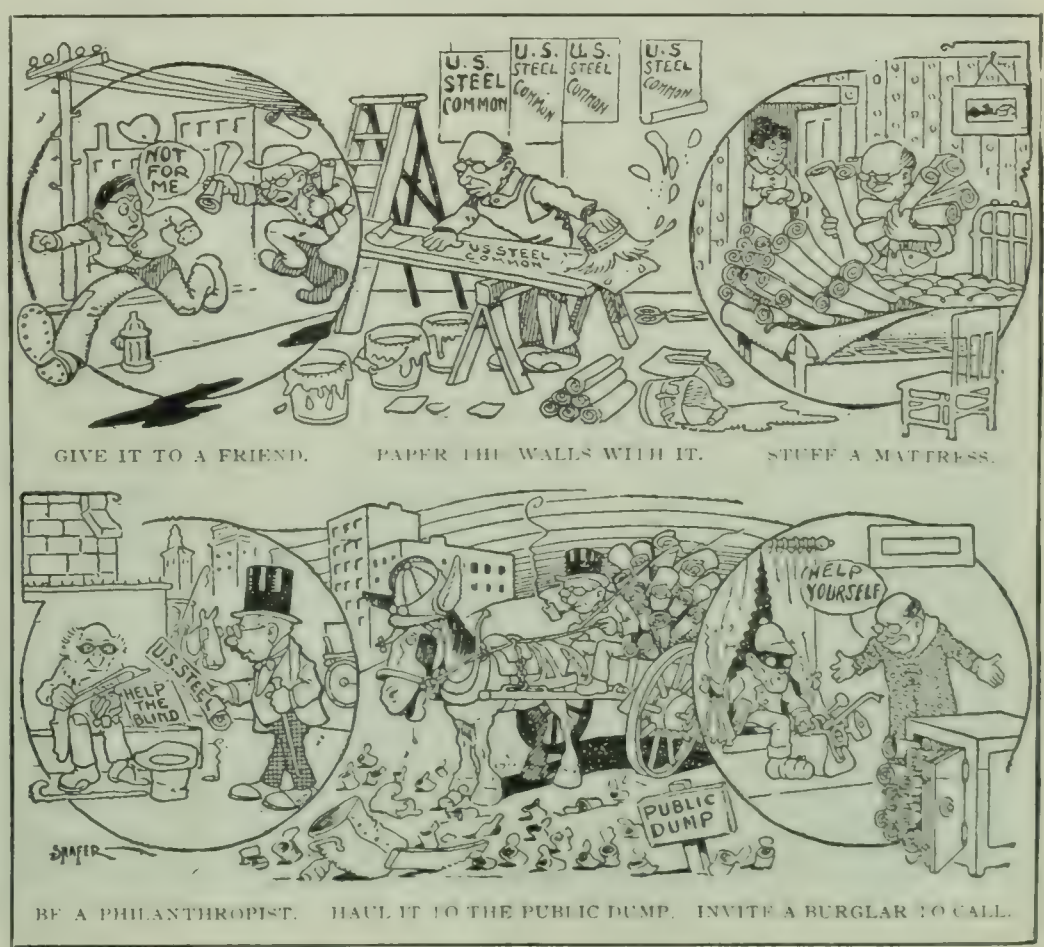
ALFRED AUSTIN'S poetical contribution to the literature of the New Year is entitled "Moving Onward." Any tendency in this direction on the part of Mr. Austin will be gratefully appreciated.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

MR. MASON'S scheme for reforming English orthography provides that the sound of "sh" shall be replaced by the dollar mark. The sound of "sh" is associated with a good many dollars now.—*The Washington Times.*

"ARE you aware that you are being criticized for using money in politics?" "Yes," answered Senator Sorghum. "If you use money they criticize you, and if you don't they forget all about you."—*The Washington Star.*

DAVID KAPHOKOHOAKIMOKEWEONAH has been appointed postmaster at Koekia, Hawaiian Islands. This is but another illustration of the Administration's preference for men of letters in official positions.—*The Washington Post.*

JAPAN will not purchase any American canned meats in case she goes to war with Russia, the announcement being made that the Japanese army will subsist on rice and dried fish. This being the case, we cry out on behalf of progress and humanity to have the war stopped.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*



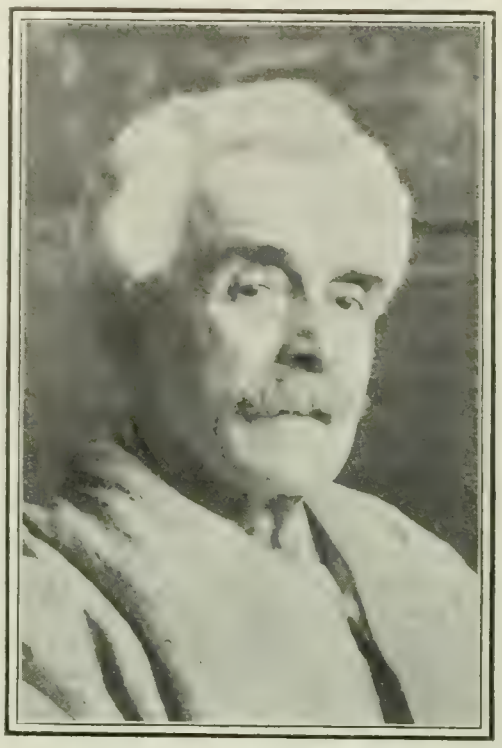
WHAT YOU MIGHT DO WITH YOUR STEEL COMMON.

—Shafer in the Milwaukee Journal.

LETTERS AND ART.

A GREAT FRENCH ARTIST.

JEAN LÉON GÉRÔME, who died in Paris on January 10 at the age of eighty years, is generally described as a painter who commanded marvelous technic and draftsmanship, but who failed in some of the subtler expressions of his art. He was "a great artist," says the Boston *Transcript*, "by virtue of his creative imagination, through which he was able to make the past live in the minds of modern men. He was not a great painter, for in order to be that a man must be capable of expressing himself in terms of color, and color was his weak point." The New York *Evening Post* says:



JEAN LÉON GÉRÔME,
The last of the French Academicians.

"Gérôme was a singular instance of tenacious holding to preconceived ideals. As a lad he accepted the formulas of the academic schools, and he painted sixty years without adding a new esthetic idea to his repertory, or gaining an original impression from the observation of nature. There have been few more singular instances of a great talent, the outlook of which was absolutely bounded by its own achievement. This is not to say that Gérôme does not fill a considerable place in the art of the nineteenth century. Théophile Gautier, the Romanticist, admitted freely the merits of the 'Cock Fight'—Gérôme's first exhibited picture. It might also have been his last, for in the years from 1847 to the present day Gérôme remained true to his ideal of academic perfection. The peculiar beauties of sun and light and air he either never saw or rejected as unworthy of imitation. The especial charm of a free brush and a surface every particle of which should have some grace of color and manipulation was unknown to him. Like Ingres, he believed that the real difficulty of art lay in drawing, and that the picture was virtually finished when once it was bounded with lines as hard as the contours of a bronze. But he followed this sculpturesque ideal of painting with absolute probity, and his work, if it lacks the finer and more evanescent qualities, is, on its own lines, a model of painstaking handicraft—nay, at its best has a somber and penetrating quality all its own. There was no principle of progress in him. A young painter suspicious of the more facile impressionism and of the tricks of the broad stroke might well study Ingres, hardly Gérôme. But Gérôme's great success, through a dozen revolutions of taste, is a tribute to his own power of concentration, and to the readiness of Paris to recognize a genuine talent, even when a narrow one."

With all his defects, declares the Springfield *Republican*, "there are few names of larger moment in French art than his." The same paper says further:

"He was a master and exemplar of the brilliant technic of Parisian art, even from the time of Paul Delaroche, with whom he studied personally, and under his direction at the Beaux Arts. He accompanied Delaroche in a tour of Italy, and was for three years under his immediate influence. He had a more restricted view of things than Delaroche, and to his work then and afterward belong the attributes of cleverness, rare skill, a certain brilliancy, and a genius for composition. His style is hard, cold, and splendid. Gérôme was an intellectual painter, and when he exercised his powers on subjects which required emotion—not to speak of consecration and devotion—he fell notably short. But his superb mastery of the mechanics of painting, together with his constant study of the literature as well as the art of the ages, enabled him to produce very striking and often most impressive works.

Copyrighted by Goupil & Co., Paris and New York

GÉRÔME'S "L'EMINENCE GRISE" (HIS GRAY EMINENCE).
Owned by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Copyrighted by Goupil & Co., Paris and New York.

"GOLGOTHA,"

One of Gérôme's masterpieces.

One of his most powerful paintings was that of the Crucifixion ["Golgotha"], in which he did not present the scene on Calvary, but the shadows of the crosses cast athwart a stormy sky, while the throng — Roman soldiery and Jewish populace alike — are seen returning to Jerusalem. Here his intellectual imagination beheld the somber shadow of doom and cast it over the hills and valleys in tremendous power. It is the antithesis of the hideous realism of Verestchagin's picture of 'Crucifixion in Judea,' where the bloody sacrifice excluded the idea of the spiritual drama. This is Gérôme's greatest work, and yet it was never appreciated at its value. Much better known is his 'Phryne Before the Tribunal,' where the courtesan unveils her beauty to the judges to defend herself from the charge of sorcery. Gérôme, as sculptor, made a statue of his 'Phryne.' . . . He was well grounded in anatomy, and nothing of his work was superficial. He was not a spiritual artist, but in such pictures as the Crucifixion, and 'The Virgin, the Infant Jesus, and Saint John,' he presented a close approach to such an attitude.

"Among Gérôme's notable pictures were 'Anacreon, Bacchus, and Eros,' 'The Age of Augustus and the Birth of Jesus'—a large historical canvas; 'Socrates Seeks Alcibiades at the Home of Aspasia,' 'Rembrandt Making an Etching,' 'Louis XIV. and Molière,' 'Cleopatra and Cæsar,' and 'L'Eminence Grise.' This last named is one of the best known of Gérôme's historical pictures. It represents a pale-faced, meager figure, robed in gray, descending the steps of a palace, while the courtiers ranged on either side bow low as he passes. This figure is Friar Joseph, Richelieu's confidant, who was known as 'The Gray Cardinal,' Richelieu being the red cardinal, of course. Bulwer, in his drama of 'Richelieu,' saw fit to make Joseph a comic figure, but the picture of Gérôme is more true. At the time he was superstitiously regarded by the people as the 'familiar,' in a magical way, of the great ruler of France. This painting again showed Gérôme's intellectual quality. The record of Gérôme's paintings is a long one, for he began in 1847 to exhibit, and for all the years since he has been recognized as a master. His diversions in sculpture have been later, but there has seldom been a year since in his growing age when he has not commanded interest. It need not be said that Gérôme continued to exercise a serious and important influence on art even to the end: for he never ceased work to the very edge of life. He was an extraordinary example of unbroken power and constant expression."

M. Gérôme was a conspicuous figure in Paris society—tall and slim, with snowy hair and mustache. He was noted for his sparkling wit, and retained his youthful gaiety and activity until the end. Among his last productions were allegorical figures representing Labor, which he executed to the order of Charles M. Schwab.

SUCCESSFUL NEW FRENCH PLAYS.

UNUSUAL variety and range have marked the productions of the present theatrical season in Paris. Not half over, it has added no fewer than five plays to the standard repertory, plays that all the leading critics describe as remarkable and striking. Minor successes have been quite numerous, but they have been overshadowed by the works of such eminent dramatists as Brieux, Hervieu, Donnay, and Sardou.

The first-named is known in France as the thesis-drama maker. His plays not only present problems, but pointedly draw social and moral lessons. Paul Hervieu is also a writer of social dramas, but he is considered to be less didactic and more artistic, if equally intent on influencing thought and conduct. Donnay, who is called the most Parisian of the Parisians, and has avoided "burning topics," has surprised his admirers by making nationalism, race-struggles, and the Semitic question the background of his new play, called "The Return from Jerusalem." The production of this piece (by a manager of Jewish descent) created a great sensation in the press, though Donnay, in a *Figaro* interview, declared that he had not intended to stir up feeling or to fan prejudice. He resented the charge of anti-Semitism, pointing out that many of the sentiments he had put in the mouth of the Jewish characters had been ignored or misinterpreted by the commentators.

The plot of "The Return from Jerusalem," as condensed in the *Figaro*, is as follows:

Michel Aubier, who is married to a charming woman, Suzanne,

is in love with a Jewess, Judith, who, in a moment of ambition, had married a Roman Catholic count, M. de Chouzé, and had renounced her religion. She was, however, a true Jewess at heart, and keenly regretted not having spent her honeymoon at Jerusalem. Nevertheless, she reciprocates Aubier's affection, and some love letters have passed between them. After one of her visits to the Aubiers, Suzanne finds a package of these letters, and suspects more than has actually occurred. She charges her husband with breach of his marriage vows, and cries out in indignation, "Go, join your Jewess!"

Michel does join Judith, who in the mean time has divorced herself. They go to Jerusalem, but each with different feelings. Judith is strengthened in her racial and religious sentiments by this pilgrimage, but her Roman Catholic lover is completely out of sympathy with her. On their return to Paris, Judith surrounds herself with her coreligionists, and the house becomes a battle-ground of ideas. Judith becomes more and more partizan, and Michel, intellectually and morally, finds himself estranged from her.

He begins to regret his separation from Suzanne, who, like Judith, secures a divorce, and just as he is on the point of returning to her she marries another. The two children of his legal union he consents, after a struggle, to give up to Suzanne. Matters go from bad to worse in his relation with Judith, and at last she tells him that they had better part, as she no longer loves him, and is resolved to devote herself to the amelioration of the conditions of her oppressed and maltreated race.

MAURICE DONNAY,

A French dramatist who has surprised his friends by making the Semitic question the basis of his new play.

Emmanuel Arène, the dramatic critic of the *Figaro*, and the co-author of one of the best plays of the season, "L'Adversaire" (The Adversary), finds much action, strength, truth, and literary merit in the play. He says, however, that the racial question is essentially foreign to the stage. He writes:

"The adventure might happen to a man who loved two Catholic women, or two Jewesses. The race conflict was evidently introduced to furnish a thesis, and I, for one, would enter no objection had not M. Donnay laid too much stress on this aspect of his work, and had he not, moreover, badly chosen his characters for such a purpose. I should have thought it natural enough, if Michel had been made to carry on his discussions of the racial issue with the Jewish visitors of his house. I should also have understood him had Donnay arranged a scene between the two women for the purpose of demonstrating the incompatibility of temper, the absolute antipathy, which he supposes to exist between the two races. Again, I should have understood, had he, amid the battle of passions, and even of hatreds, shown us a good and honest exponent of humanity and serene philosophy, and allowed him to address to both sides words of reason, toleration, and justice, and to teach them the beautiful evangel of solidarity and fraternity. Such a personage would have had the whole public with him.

"But this incessant and rather wearisome duel between the man and the woman, who, almost from the first talk to us, not about their love, but about their traditions, prejudices, conflicting convictions, seems quite excessive even for a thesis-play."

The more frankly didactic play of Brieux, "Maternité," praised for its righteous wrath, is declared to be too crudely realistic. It is a violent attack on society's treatment of girl-mothers. The heroine is a respectable member of a family whose head, a provincial dignitary, teaches the gospel of fecundity. She is seduced, and the usual result follows. Everybody abandons her, and she dies after an attempt at abortion. One of the acts represents a trial of several wretched outcasts accused of infanticide. The object of the playwright is to indict society for making maternity outside of marriage a crime. The play was given at Antoine's Theater, the home of realism and problem-dramas, and proved a great popular success. Catulle Mendès writes (in *Le Journal*):

"Alas! how terrible these things are, and how true! They are expressed without beauty (Victor Hugo expressed them sublimely); but they are so poignant that for the moment you do not think about literature. You are overwhelmed by intense anguish between the generous appeals of the defense and the cynical sneers of the prosecution, and before the impassiveness of the judges, who are forced to interrupt the trial—a symbol of the impotence of justice under existing laws and conditions. The problem of maternity abandoned or maternity in destitution is, indeed, insoluble, as M. Brieux makes it appear by his final scene."

"L'Adversaire," the play of Arène and Alfred Capus, is a serious study of feminine ambition. The wife of a brilliant man who, fond of books and nature and privacy, has abandoned a successful career at the bar, vainly seeks to persuade him to strive for honor and success. Disappointed at her failure, she glides into illicit relation with her husband's friend, another lawyer, who makes a reputation in a suit her husband had declined. She soon repents and avows her guilt. The husband, enraged and wounded, thinks of fighting his faithless friend. His philosophical mind, however, regrets this brutal, conventional *dénoûment*, and he merely leaves his wife, sadly but with the feeling that a violation of the moral law exacts its penalty.

Paul Hervieu's play, "La Dédale" (The Labyrinth), is an original variation on the old theme. It deals with the sin of adultery, but the offense is committed by a divorced couple. A wife leaves her husband for infidelity and marries another. The sickness of their child brings them together, and they find that they still love each other. The fatal step is taken, but the woman repents and condemns herself to a life of solitude. She can not live with her husband, and refuses to return to the ex-husband she really loves. The two men meet, fight, and are hurled into a precipice during the encounter. The ending is described as too melodramatic for Brieux, but the play, as a whole, is praised for elevation of tone, dignity, and high purpose.

Very different from all of these is Sardou's "La Sorcière" (The Sorceress), produced by Sarah Bernhardt at her own theater. Of this a separate account is required.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS THE SERIAL STORY "ON ITS LAST LEGS"?

THIS question is discussed by a staff-writer on *Harper's Weekly*, who feels compelled to admit that there has been a "shrinkage" in the popularity of serial fiction, but thinks that its end is not yet. "It is on its last legs with the old, the sad, the sated, with the overtheatered, overdined, overworked, overexcited inhabitants of the city," he says; "but with the country and the village dweller, with the young and curious, with the lover and his loved, with the young married pair beside the evening-lamp, or the well-grown family around it . . . the serial story is a messenger of joy whose myriad feet are still beautiful upon the mountains." He continues:

"It is true that the serializing of stories is not so apparently common as it once was. There was a time when, in default of magazines to be serialized in, novels were frankly issued in monthly parts, like 'David Copperfield,' and others whose names will not so readily lend themselves to making out our case; but that is no longer done. Now that there are magazines to spare, there are still not enough for the serialization of all the novels, for these have increased far beyond anything but the population, and vast numbers of them must be issued in book-form, or not at all. Still, tho there is no return to the fashion of issuing novels in numbers, there is really no falling-off of the magazine serials. Which of the

magazines which express or direct the public taste is presently without its serial, good, bad, or indifferent?"

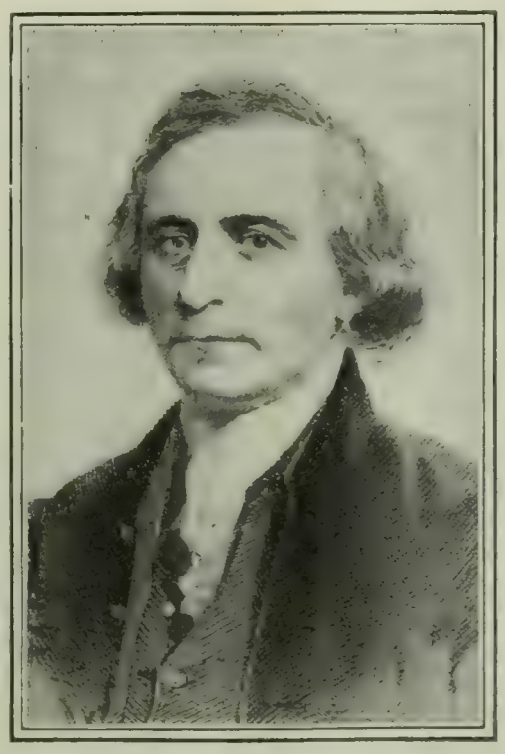
The Washington *Post*, takes an opposite view. Recalling the days when Bonner's *New York Ledger*, *The New York Weekly*, *The Family Story Paper*, and weekly publications of all kinds were "not complete without a thrilling serial story, running sometimes through publications for a year or more," *The Post* goes on to say:

"Most of us can remember how we pondered over the possibilities and probabilities of what the next instalment would do to the hero who had been captured by Indians, bound to a tree and combustible material piled all around him, and then came the line 'To be continued in our next issue.' Some of the story papers frequently had a half-dozen serials running at the same time, and thus furnished an unlimited field for speculation among their readers. That day has passed.

"To-day the omnivorous reader patronizes the book-counter, where there is no limit to the variety of publications offered for his inspection, and at prices which do not tax the purse. Magazines are devoting more and more attention to the short story, complete in each number, and there is always something akin to apology in the presentation of a serial. The reader who desires to read a serial story is very apt to lay his magazine aside and keep the numbers until the serial is completed, and then read the story at one fell swoop. In this day of much reading and many books it is too much to expect of a reader that he will attempt to carry the plot and characters of a serial story from one month to another for the better part of a year. The United States, according to statistics, is the greatest magazine and periodical-reading country in the world. We have passed the point where our light reading is confined to one or two serial stories. We want a complete story, and we dispose of it as we do a theatrical performance, at one sitting, and want a new one the next night. The once popular form of reading, the serial story, is clearly on its last legs, and wise publishers are recognizing the fact."

AMERICA'S FIRST POET.

THE publication of three volumes of the poetry of Philip Freneau, edited by Prof. Fred Lewis Pattee, of the Pennsylvania State College, has brought into new prominence an important figure in the literary history of this country. Freneau is known as the "Laureate of the Revolution." Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman has declared (in his Introduction to the Anthology of American Verse) that Freneau's earlier lyrics and nature-odes furnished "the first essential poetic spirit" in national letters, and that Freneau, at his best, was "a true poet, one of nature's lyrists, who had the temperament of a Landor, and was much what the Warwick classicist might have been if bred, afar from Oxford, to the life of a pioneer and revolutionist, spending his vital surplusage in action, bellicose journalism, and New-World verse."



PHILIP FRENEAU,
Who imparted to American literature its "first essential poetic spirit."

The story of Freneau's romantic and adventurous career is told by Mrs. Annie Russell Marble in the pages of *The New England Magazine* (December). She writes:

"Philip Freneau was born on Frankfort Street [New York], January 2, 1752. The same year his father bought a thousand acres of land in Monmouth County, New Jersey, and built there a large mansion, with wide halls and projecting wings, to which he gave the name of Mont Pleasant, in memory of the grand estate once owned by the family in France. When Philip was two years old, the home was transferred to this picturesque New Jersey farm. . . . At college Philip was classmate of Madison, Aaron Burr, Aaron Ogden, and Hugh Henry Brackenridge. While a mere boy he aspired, like many an embryo poet, to write epics and heroics. Unfortunately, many of these early bombastic efforts were preserved and included with his meritorious, mature poetry. Prominence is given, for instance, to 'The Poetical History of the Prophet Jonah,' written when Freneau was only fourteen. Two years later he essayed 'The Pyramids of Egypt,' a dramatic dialogue between 'a Traveler, a Genius, and Time.' After these themes of 'sublime audacity,' he wrote, in collaboration with Brackenridge, the poem which opens his volume of Revolutionary verse, 'The Rising Glory of America.' This oration in meter furnished the 'Commencement parts' assigned to these young collegians at their graduation in 1771."

During the first year of active war Freneau went on a voyage to the West Indies, visiting Santa Cruz, Jamaica, and other points. Of the literary fruition of this trip Mrs. Marble writes:

"Occasional strains in worship of liberty show remembrance of his struggling country, but gradually, under the influence of sunny, tropical skies, his poetic tenderness broke through the temporary armor of satire, and he wrote the sensuous 'Beauties of Santa Cruz' and the mystic 'House of Night.' In the pictorial stanzas descriptive of Southern nature none surpass these in melody:

> Among the shades of yonder whispering grove,
> The green palmettos mingle, tall and fair,
> That ever murmur and forever move,
> Fanning with wavy bough the ambient air.

"'The House of Night' is a strange, haunting vision with suggestions of Coleridge and Poe. Professor Richardson, who is chary of undue praise for early writers, says of this poem: 'To those who enjoy a literary "find" and like to read and praise a bit of bizarre genius unknown to the multitude I confidently commend "The House of Night." It is not great and not always smooth; but its lofty plot is strongly worded in sometimes stately verse.' Lacking the delicate mysticism of 'Christabel' or 'Ulalume,' there are passages of haunting thrill, like this vision of the death of Death at the witching midnight hour:

> Dark was the sky, and not one friendly star
> Shone from the zenith, or horizon clear;
> Mist sate upon the plains, and darkness rode
> In her dark chariot with her ebon spear.
> And from the wilds, the late resounding note
> Issued, of the loquacious whippoorwill;
> Hoarse, howling dogs, and nightly roving wolves
> Clamored from far-off cliffs, invisible.

"Certain love-sonnets suggest a fond Amanda to whom the poet paid homage in his wanderings—possibly the comely daughter of his host in the Bermudas. This experience, however, paled before his exciting adventure in 1780 when his ship, the *Aurora*, sailing out of Delaware Bay, was pursued and captured by the British *Iris*. The account of this capture and his subsequent sufferings upon the prison-ships were told in vivid, intense verse by Freneau, and, to the end of his life, his imagination was stirred to anger by memory of the weeks aboard the *Hunter* and the *Scorpion*."

As evidence of the versatility of Freneau and of his historical importance, Mrs. Marble recalls the stanzas "To the Memory of the Brave Americans who fell in the Action of September 8, 1781":

"A poet's regret for war is voiced in the victory-ode:

> Alas! that e'er the gods decreed
> That brother should by brother bleed,
> And pour'd such madness in the mind.

"The elegy, better known to modern readers as 'The Battle of Eutaw Springs,' has the stanza, noble in thought and words:

> Stranger, their humble graves adorn;
> You, too, may fall and ask a tear:
> 'Tis not the beauty of the morn
> That proves the evening shall be clear.

"This was the poem praised by Scott, 'as fine a thing as there is of the kind in the language.' In view of this confession, the line in 'Marmion,' almost identical with Freneau's,

> They took the spear—but left the shield.

has been accounted by some critics as plagiarism on Scott's part, but to other minds it would seem only a case of literary coincidence, possibly due to Freneau's suggestion. . . . . .

"Among the many elegies on Washington, none was more stately and sympathetic than Freneau's 'Stanzas to the Memory of General Washington, December 14, 1799.' Resenting the tone of extravagant eulogy then rife, he summarized the traits of the master-general:

> He was no god, ye flattering knaves,
> He owned no world, he ruled no waves;
> But,—and exalt it if you can,—
> He was the upright, *honest man.*
>
> This was his glory, this outshone
> Those attributes you dote upon;
> On this strong ground he took his stand,
> Such virtue saved a sinking land."

Freneau's life and writings, concludes Mrs. Marble, have "suffered too long the neglect which is often a reproach to our patriotism." Undue exaltation for this pioneer poet need not be claimed, but "a fitting knowledge of his life and service, proclaimed in the revival of interest in his name, is only the payment of a long-standing debt of honor."

AS TO READING IN BED.

A RECENT remark of Lord Rosebery's, to the effect that "persons afflicted with insomnia should read Cockburn of Ormiston's letters to his gardener," has stirred up quite a lively discussion, on both sides of the Atlantic, in regard to the habit of reading in bed. It has been suggested that this subject possesses more than a merely quizzical importance, in view of the fact that the increasing pressure of modern life leaves some of us only the bed-time hour for uninterrupted reading of any sort. However that may be, the extent of the discussion would seem to indicate that an increasing number of people are prone to the habit mentioned.

The London *Daily Mail* has gone to the trouble of collecting medical evidence on the subject. One doctor declares that "reading in bed is a disease; the habit is as bad as taking drugs." "Do not read in bed if you wish to preserve your eyes," is the counsel of a second. The New York *Medical Record* says:

"The young should be prohibited from indulging in the practise, for, putting on one side the probable strain to the eyesight, there is always the fear that the habit when formed will be abused, and that the hours which should be passed in recuperating the forces of the mind and body will be spent in wasting these powers. It is never wise to burn the candle at both ends. In certain cases reading in bed is harmless, in some instances it tends to do good; but, on the whole, the practise is not one to be advised."

Commenting on such "wise words" as these, the London *Spectator* says:

"They are no wiser than such counsel as might be contained in a recommendation not to write while running, or not to sharpen a penknife while racing upstairs. To do either thing in a certain way may be foolish or dangerous, and to read in bed in a certain way may be foolish and dangerous also. To get a bad light thrown on a book, to hold the book in an uncomfortable position, and to place the candle by which you read near anything inflammable,—that is all, no doubt, foolish and dangerous. But with an electric light, or even a properly protected candle or a gas-jet comfortably placed for immediate extinguishing, with an extra pillow enabling the reader to recline rather than to lie down, and with a bright mild light thrown on to a well-printed page, who is to contend that reading under such conditions is worse, either for yourself or your neighbor, than reading in the study or the smoking-room in an armchair? . . . When, as Mr. Lang wrote in his 'Ballade of Sleep,' the prayer—

> Lord of the wand of lead,
> Soft-footed as the snow,
> Wilt thou not hear me, Sleep?

goes from hour to hour unheeded, why is a sane man to be forbidden a mild white light on large print, and the renewal of companionship which has pleased him, till he recognizes at last the touch of the 'wand of lead'? He will refuse, of course, to have that companionship forbidden him, and he will choose for the comrades of his vigil those whose gentle touch and tactful power of self-obliteration he has tested and knows. 'If he might classify it,' said Lord Rosebery of Cockburn's letters, 'he would put it among that rare collection of books which people could enjoy by their bedside, not as literary opiates, but because they were pleasant and healthy to read, which they could break off at any minute when they felt drowsy, and which left a pleasant impression on them when they laid them down.' Of such books every man to whom sleep comes but uneasily knows the friendship and the worth. To them belongs the peace of the companion of whom he knows the inmost thoughts, who will not contradict or surprise him, who will not even speak until he is spoken to, and then will give the kindly answer asked for. This, it has been said, is the test of friends, that they can spend long hours in each other's company without speaking; and something like it is the test of a book worthy to take its place on the bedside bookshelf. There, dull-covered and perchance happily dusty, it will wait on weariness: opening readily at well-remembered, quiet-bringing passages; closing easily when its placid beckonings have brought nearer and nearer the touch of the 'wand of lead.'"

Mr. Robert Blatchford, the editor of the London *Clarion*, regards Spenser's poems as the best bed-book. He writes:

"I do not recommend novels as bed-books, not even novels which the reader knows. New novels are for obvious reasons as impossible at the bedside as a cornet solo. No, we want singers, talkers, prattlers, at our pillows.

"'The ideal bed-book should be small, printed in good type, not too boisterous, not too sad, an old friend. Then, with mild, clear light, a pipe, and something in a tumbler, man may court happiness and win her, and the malice of the gods and follies of the flesh shall fret his soul no more."

Next to Spenser's poems Mr. Blatchford ranks Sir Thomas Browne's "Urn Burial" as most suitable for bedside reading. He also recommends Omar Khayyam, Shakespeare's sonnets, Browning's lyrics, Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," Montaigne's Essays, Ritson's "Robin Hood," Thackeray's "Roundabout Papers," and Landor's "Imaginary Conversations."

The New York *Evening Post* says:

"Strangely enough, no English contributor has confessed a partiality for the most paradoxical and delightful kind of books for bed. Travels—and particularly accounts of perils at the poles, on mountain-tops, and in bleak deserts—are perused with a singular voluptuousness between blankets. Peary and Nansen and the Duke of the Abruzzi never look more heroic than then, nor their lot more completely enviable. Tyndall and Whymper and Sir Martin Conway would keep one shivering blessedly through many changes of sheets. Marco Polo, Froissart, Dana, Herman Melville, are then most adventurous. Hakluyt is more than ever a boon. When the publishers will give us these books—or better, perhaps, selections therefom—in manageable form, the roster of bedtime books will be fairly complete, and a stertorous return of thanks will be offered up from an appreciable number of bolsters. But no extravagant financial hopes should be laid upon the enterprise. Only such profits are contemplated as a conservative publisher might reckon with a good conscience as he ends his day. Ideal books for reading in bed have rarely been of the 'best-selling' variety."

NOTES.

THE life of Edgar Allan Poe has been dramatized by Mr. George C. Hazelton, of New York, in a play entitled "The Raven."

THE "very greatest" novels of the world, according to W. D. Howells (writing in *Harper's Bazar*), are the following: "Don Quixote," "Gil Blas," "Wilhelm Meister," "Vicar of Wakefield," "Clarissa Harlowe," "Emma," "Pride and Prejudice," "The Bride of Lammermoor," "I Promessi Sposi," "Belinda," "Frankenstein," "Chartreuse de Parme," "Cæsar Birotteau," "Last Days of Pompeii," "David Copperfield," "Pendennis," "The Scarlet Letter," "The Blithedale Romance," "The Cloister and the Hearth," "Middlemarch," "Smoke," "Fathers and Sons," "Nobles," "War and Peace," "Anna Karenina," "Resurrection," "Dona Perfecta," "Marta y Maria," "I Malavogia," "The Return of the Native," "L'Assommoir," "Madame Bovary," "The Awkward Age," "The Grandissimes," and "most of the books of the same authors."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

CLOTH THAT ALWAYS KEEPS WARM.

WE are accustomed to speak of "warm" clothes or rugs, meaning that they are non-conductors of heat and so prevent the warmth of the body from escaping. They possess no warmth in themselves, and the fur robe that "keeps us warm" in a sleigh will also keep a lump of ice cold in summer by preventing its melting. A fabric recently invented in France, however, is "warm" in a more positive sense, since it contains, woven in with the wool or silk of which it is composed, a fine tissue of metallic threads which form a conducting electrical system, and may be kept at an equable temperature by the passage of a current. The possibilities of such a device are evidently very wide. M. H. Lalande, who describes it in *La Nature* (Paris, December 19), writes of it as follows:

"A curious and important application of electricity has arisen—electric heating in a form that combines beauty with great practical utility.

"The idea of utilizing in a fabric the heat given out by conducting electric filaments is not new in itself, since we already have metallic tissues to be used as rheostats, and even asbestos cloth, for heating purposes; but these fabrics are especially for high temperatures, and have a limited use, besides which they are only slightly flexible and lack the suppleness of real cloth.

FIG. 1.—HEATING RUG; INTERIOR VIEW.

At the left hand upper corner, threads traversed by the current; at the right, below, connection with the current.

"The system devised by an engineer of Valdoie-Belfort, M. Canielle Herrgott, is adapted especially for moderate temperatures; his electric thermophile is intended to be used in connection with fabrics of all kinds — cotton, linen, wool, or silk, and does not alter their ordinary appearance or their usual flexibility.

"This result is obtained, in the first place, with a textile, electrothermic thread specially composed of a mixture of textile fiber and conducting wire, in suchfashion that the resistanceto traction is given entirely by the textile fibers. If the purely textile part be removed, the conducting threads can without effort be stretched ten per cent. They, therefore, do only electrothermic work. The heating thread is thus made up in fabric of any desired thickness, for use as light or heavy cloth, carpet, or hangings, taking the place of the fabrics ordinarily used for such purposes. The 'thermophile' tissues are so constructed . . . that they can give only the uniform temperature for which they were made. Furthermore, the weave of the electrothermic cloth being very close, the heating threads are at a temperature scarcely higher than that of the whole fabric, so that any abnormal and, therefore, dangerous heating is avoided.

"The conducting-threads are very fine, and their breaking interrupts the circuit automatically in case of imprudence or defect. They are also arranged so as to avoid short-circuiting. In the first place, the great number of electrothermic threads in a circuit enables us to have between two adjacent threads only a difference of potential of half a volt or so; secondly, in the case of multiple circuits, these receive the current by collector-threads specially insulated, with only one pole in each of the thicknesses of the fabric; and lastly the different circuits of the same tissue are so connected that the difference of potential is zero between the neighboring threads of two successive circuits. Thus there is every security to such a degree that the fabrics may be moistened and then dried by the electric current, a property that will be practically useful in many ways.

"The fear of any danger is altogether done away with; the only

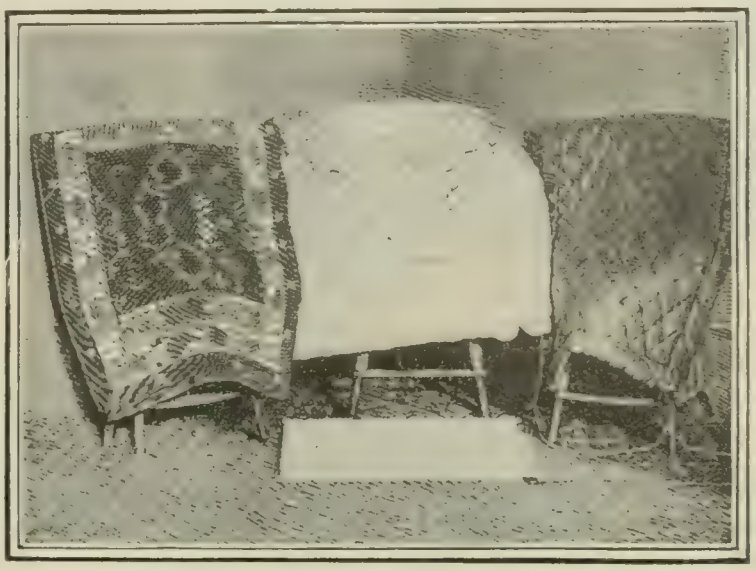


FIG. 2.—HEATING RUGS AND COMFORTERS.

possibility is the stoppage of the current, and this has been reduced to a minimum, for, in the first place, the electrothermic threads are perfectly buried in the tissue and are almost invisible. They are so well interwoven that they remain intact in spite of all handling. Again, they do not reach the border, they stop at a convenient distance, and are so protected that they can not be injured by use. . . . In all cases these 'thermophile' cloths demand only the most elementary precautions in their handling.

"Their applications, with either continuous or alternating currents, are very numerous either in use as carpets or rugs at or near the temperature of the body or in medical applications, dry or humid, by contact or radiation, up to the antiseptic temperature of 150° C. [303° F.]. The industrial uses are innumerable, as in filters for oily or sirupy substances, in finishing-rolls or presses, or in the heating of automobiles or railway compartments.

"The advantages of the electric thermophile is in its convenience, cleanliness, and elegant simplicity. Even altho the electric current is still generally expensive, it must be noted that the greatest economy of use is in large surfaces.

"All these different heating-tissues have been subjected to numerous tests. They furnish a gentle and agreeable temperature. The accompanying photographs show that the passage of the electric current is betrayed only by the presence of the connecting-wires. . . . . .

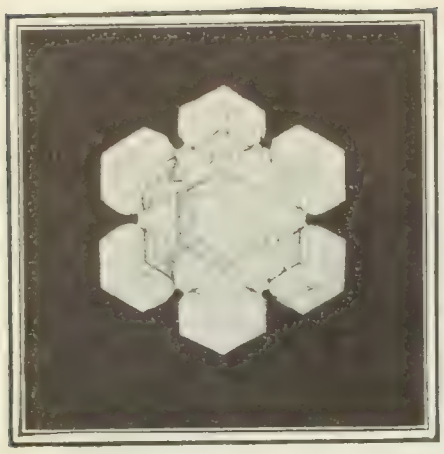
"In fact, these cloths or rugs do not have an appearance different from the ordinary fabric or carpet, but they have the valuable quality of remaining always at a temperature of 30° C. [86° F.]. The invention will doubtless meet with approval."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE ELECTRICAL THEORY OF MATTER.

IN a review of the progress of electrical science during the year just past, an editorial writer in *The Electrical World and Engineer* calls attention to the steady advances made by the theory of electrons—the theory that electricity makes up, or at least is closely connected with, the ultimate particles of matter. Says this writer:

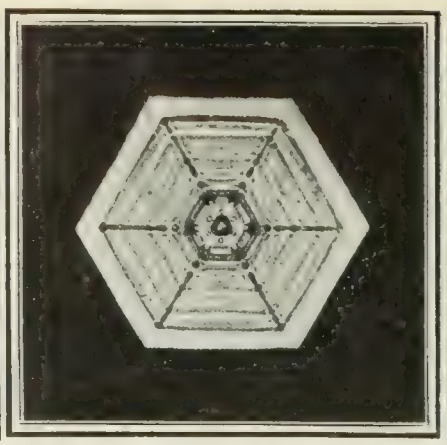
"The theory is gaining ground steadily that electricity is indissolubly connected with the component parts of an atom of matter; or, what may be the same thing, that atoms are composed of electricity, or are disturbances of ether corresponding to minute electric charges. Every year that passes extends the scope of the science of electricity, which is only another way of expressing the fact that the various sciences are approaching unification. Optics became a department of electricity when, by the labors of Maxwell and of Hertz, the electromagnetic theory of light was established. Similarly, there is now laid in the electronic hypothesis a basis for an electrical theory of matter in general, and of dynamics in particular.

"It is by no means yet clear that the inertia of matter, the iner-



No. 821.

No. 831.



No. 850.

No. 865.

VARIOUS SHAPES OF SNOWFLAKES

tia of a billiard-ball, for example, is due to the self-induction of electricity in the ball, and the opposition which self-induction sets up to an electric current or moving electric charge. But it now seems to be clear that there are large aggregate electric charges bound up in some intramolecular way with the ivory or composition of which the billiard-ball is formed. It is also known that such electric charges must resist being moved or stopped by the self-induction law, according to the same law as mechanical inertia. . . . There seems, therefore, to be no escape from the proposition that at least a part of the inertia displayed by a billiard-ball is due to self-induction. The real question is whether there is enough electricity, on the whole, in the matter of a billiard-ball, to account for all of the inertia. An electrified pith-ball, for instance, is supposed to have a small amount of extra inertia, due to its electrification; but so little extra that it has never been made evident. The total charge stowed away molecularly in a billiard ball must be immense, in order to account for all of the inertia electrically. If all the atoms carry the same charges that they carry in electrolytic processes, the electrical share of the inertia of a billiard-ball would seem to be very minute. But if, according to the electronic theory, there may be numerous electrolytic atomic charges stowed away in an atom, then it would be possible to account for all of the inertia by self-induction.

"The suggestion is strong, therefore, that dynamics is now a department of electricity; or that electricity is a department of dynamics; or that there is no longer any fundamental division of science into electricity and into dynamics; but that both are branches of a yet more fundamental knowledge, bringing to mind the time-honored remark of the French king to his son departing to ascend the throne of Spain, 'The Pyrenees no longer exist.' The signs of the times are that in this way each science will extend over the borders of its neighbors, until, when it has conquered them all, it will have destroyed itself, and all the sciences will be one and the same. This tendency to merging unification and desectionalizing is steadily pervading every human interest."

MOVING-PICTURES THAT TALK.

THE combination of the phonograph and the moving-picture that Edison promised us years ago has been long in coming. We were told that we should shortly see and hear reproductions of operas and plays with no more substantial basis than a lantern and a wax cylinder. The theory was simple enough, but we have learned that the practical details are all but insurmountable. We have the reproduced music, it is true. It is a trifle "brassy," but it is recognizable. We may also see plays on the illuminated screen, but they are in pantomime and very brief. Now, however, come two French inventors, Messrs. Gaumont and Decaux, with what they call a "chronophone"—an apparatus that appears to be the first step toward the promised combination. Previous attempts have failed because it has been impossible to make the phonograph work in exact time with the cinematograph; but the French inventors appear to have overcome this difficulty. Says a writer in *The Western Electrician*:

"From the invention of the phonograph came the invention of the cinematograph, and it would seem a natural sequence that the two should be made to act together simultaneously so that a human figure upon the screen would be both seen and heard at the same time—the gestures being accompanied by the voice—thus making the exhibit as nearly lifelike as could be imagined, and the movements of the lips would be those pertaining to the words spoken. . . . . .

"To accomplish this end it was necessary to connect the two systems by a combined transmission absolutely automatic. Of the two systems, the cinematograph requires the greater power, the phonograph being actuated by a minute force in comparison. Therefore while the vibrations of the figure movement may vary considerably without notice, a slight change in the speed of the phonograph materially affects the pitch of the vocal reproduction. The inventors appealed to electricity for a solution of the problem, with ready and perfect success."

The motor which controls the cinematograph receives its current from a distributor arranged on the shaft of the phonograph, in such manner that the motor is absolutely dependent on the movement of the phonograph axle. Thus there is perfect synchronism, positive and absolutely automatic, so that the sounds from the phonograph appear to come from the lips of the image on the opaque screen.

HOW SNOW CRYSTALS ARE FORMED.

FROM a study of snow-crystals contributed to *The Monthly Weather Review* by Wilson A. Bently, of Jericho, Vt., who has been photographing them for the past twenty years, and who has a large collection of negatives, *The National Geographic Magazine* makes the following extracts:

"Snow-crystals are divided into two great classes: those *columnar* in form and those of a *tabular* form. These two fundamental types are in turn divided into many subvarieties. . . . . .

"The forms vary according to the wind, the height of the clouds, the degree of cold, the amount of water in the air, etc. Crystals formed in cold weather or in high clouds are usually columnar or solid tabular. Those formed in moderate weather and light winds or in low clouds are apt to have frail branches and to be of a feathery type. Mixed forms grow partly in low and partly in high clouds. High winds give broken and irregular forms, and much moisture the very granular crystals.

"These heavy granular-covered crystals are peculiarly a product of the lower or intermediate cloud strata, and especially of moist snow-storms. In intense cold they are rare, while the columnar and solid tabular then become common.

"About four-fifths of the perfect forms occur within the west and north quadrants of great storms.

"The most common forms outlined within the nuclear or central portions of the crystals are a simple star of six rays, a solid hexagon, and a circle. The subsequent additions assume a bewildering variety of shapes, each of which usually differs widely from the one that preceded it and from the primitive nuclear form at its center.

"By bearing in mind the fact that crystals evolved within the upper clouds tend toward solidity, and the crystals formed in lower clouds tend toward open branches and feathery forms, it is possible to trace the history and travels of a great many of the crystals. No. 821 was probably star-shaped at birth, and was formed in low clouds. Ascending air-currents carried it upward until it reached a considerable height, where it assumed the solid hexagonal form which we see outlined around the star-shaped nucleus. Its greater weight now caused it to descend to lower levels, where it acquired still further growth. No. 831 originated at a high altitude, then

descended, and completed its growth entirely at low levels. No. 850 originated in and was also completed in the upper clouds. No 565 was probably formed on a long broken branch. . . . . .

"Columnar forms or solid tabular are naturally heavier than the open forms. They are not, therefore, likely to be wafted about in so many directions, and hence to be modified and become so intricate as the light, feathery crystals.

"Perfect crystals are frequently covered over and lines of beauty obliterated by granular coatings. Such heavy granular-covered crystals possess great interest for many reasons: They show when the character of the snow is due to the aggregation of relatively coarse cloud particles or minute rain-drops, and not to the aggregation of the much smaller molecules of water presumably floating freely about between them. They also offer a complete explanation of the formation and growth of the very large rain-drops that often fall from thunder-clouds and other rain-storms, if we accept the conclusion that such large drops result from the melting or merging together of one or more of the large granular crystals.

"While most granular forms possess true crystallic nuclei, there is reason to suppose that they sometimes form directly from the particles of cloud or mist."

The beautiful details, the geometrical tracings, and delicate symmetrical shadings in the interior of crystals are due, the writer tells us, to minute inclusions of air. He says:

"This included air prevents a complete joining of the water molecules; the walls of the resultant air-tubes cause the absorption and refraction of a part of the rays of light entering the crystal; hence those portions appear darker by transmitted light than do the other portions. The softer and broader interior shadings may, perhaps, also be due, in whole or in part, to the same cause; but if so, the corresponding inclusions of air must necessarily be much more attenuated and more widely diffused than in the former cases. We can only conjecture as to the manner in which these minute air-tubes and blisters are formed.

"As no one can ever actually see the extremely minute water particles rush together and form themselves into snow-crystals, the material and the manner in which the molecules of water are joined to form snow-crystals is largely a matter of speculation. While it is true that the snow crystals form within the clouds, it does not, therefore, follow that they are formed from the coarse particles of which the clouds are composed in cold weather.

"We have good grounds for assuming that the true snow-crystals are formed directly from the minute invisible atoms or molecules of water in the air, and not from the coarse particles in the clouds, as it is unlikely that these coarse particles could unite into snow-crystals in so perfect a manner as to leave no trace of their union even when examined under powerful microscopes."

THE SIMPLE ART OF FIREPROOFING.

SINCE the destruction by fire of the Iroquois Theater in Chicago, the papers have been full of statements and counter-statements regarding the ease and efficacy, or the utter uselessness, of chemical fireproofing, as applied to theatrical scenery. In view of these, the facts related in an article contributed by the veteran Prof. R. Ogden Doremus to *The American* (New York, January 4), are of interest. Says Professor Doremus:

"Before the Christian era, the Greeks, being obliged hastily to construct a fort, built it of wood and coated it with alum. The enemy in vain attempted to destroy it by fire. Fireproofing is not a modern chemical invention. It is two thousand years old!

"After the heartrending loss of a young son, whose summer dress took fire from a candle flame, I made a thorough search among chemical agents to determine which would most effectively render dresses non-inflammable. None equaled ammonium phosphate. Each time the underclothing and dresses of my children were washed this chemical was added to the starch solution, which rendered them flame-proof. . . . For forty years I have in vain most zealously urged the employment of chemical agents to save life, but the apathy of the public surpasses belief.

"Dion Boucicault treated a part of the scenery of Wallack's Theater with tungstate of sodium shortly after the horror in the Brooklyn Theater, in 1876, where nearly three hundred lives were sacrificed. . . . The same evening he sent Mr. Steele Mackaye to ask my opinion. I gave him various textures treated with ammonium phosphate, with my compliments to Mr. Boucicault. He soon returned, saying it surpassed the agent he had used, for it left no sparks of fire after being burned, as the other did. . . . . .

"Not only should the scenery and flooring of the stage be flame-proof, but inflammable materials used in certain plays should be protected. In the 'County Fair' Mr. Neil Burgess had the hay in the barn scene rendered non-inflammable with 'Fireproofine.' Emma Livry, a celebrated danseuse, was fatally burned by her clothes catching fire during her performance at the Grand Opera in Paris, in 1865. The French Government ordered that the dresses of actresses, as well as the scenery, should be treated with tungstate of soda. . . . . .

"Years ago I wrote to the president of the Board of Education urging that the flooring and other woodwork of the new school building should be made flame-proof, that in case of fire and loss of life of school children, if this precaution was not used, it would be considered criminal negligence. To save labor of scrubbing, many of the floors are coated with oil. The Windsor horror could have been averted had its curtains been flame-proof. The legislature should pass a law obliging all hotels in this State to make their curtains non-inflammable. One of my former assistants treated one hundred curtains with a solution of phosphates of ammonia, rendering them flame-proof, for less than one cent apiece. Notwithstanding the terrible cases cited, and the last sad Chicago calamity, I almost despair of realizing the general application of these chemical means of saving life!"

A COMETARY MYSTERY.

JUST as astronomers begin to think that they understand comets, some one of those erratic bodies breaks all known laws and does something altogether unaccountable. There was Swift's comet of 1892, in which a mass of matter appeared in the tail, drifting back from the head. There was the Brooks comet of the next year, whose tail suffered the most unaccountable disturbances in the course of a few hours. The introduction of photography into the study of comets has revealed many of these anomalies. The latest was shown by the Borrelly comet of 1903, in which, as described by Prof. E. E. Barnard in *Popular Astronomy* (January), a section of the tail broke from the head and traveled away at the rate of twenty-nine miles per second in a retrograde direction, or with an actual repulsion from the sun of seven miles per second. Professor Barnard suggests that either the outburst from the head suddenly took a slightly different direction or else the existing tail was forcibly detached by some unknown body, like a swarm of meteorites. He says:

BORRELLY'S COMET, JULY 24, 1903.

The short lines are stars, carried past the field of the telescope as it is fixed on the moving comet.

"Photographs of Borrelly's comet on the night of July 24 showed a large section of the tail apparently completely broken off and displaced from the direction of the remaining portion of the tail. There was nothing in the appearance of this to suggest any outside disturbance. The section was straight and apparently uninjured. Other photographs made four hours earlier and three hours later showed that this section was receding from the comet, and that the normal tail was growing in length. . . . . .

"The explanation of this feature appears to be a very simple

one. It would seem that, for some cause, between two and three in the afternoon of July 24 there occurred a slight but sudden change in the direction of emission of matter from the comet. The first tail would then separate from the comet—as its supply of material would be cut off—and a new tail would begin in the new direction and grow to the normal length, while the section would drift out and dissipate into space. Thus would the phenomenon of July 24 be produced. The actual velocity of separation, determined from the photographs, was twenty-nine miles a second. As the comet was approaching the sun at the rate of twenty-two miles a second, the real motion of the particles away from the sun was seven miles a second. This is a rather small velocity compared with some of those attributed to the particles composing a comet's tail.

"This comet showed us that the tail actually moved out from the head as a luminous stream, which remained visible for hours after its supply from the head had ceased. At the same time this section had a progressive motion laterally, which would partake of the original motion of the comet when the separation occurred. Let, therefore, this drifting stream encounter, say, a dense swarm of meteors, or some other resistance, and a disruption of its symmetry would occur, just as seems to have happened in the case of Brooks's comet of 1893. . . . . .

"It appears that there is no evidence of acceleration in the motion of separation. This is contrary to what would happen if the particles had been driven away from the comet by the repellant action of the sun alone."

A STUDY OF CREATION.

THE FRENCH have never been enthusiastic Darwinians. It is, perhaps, not surprising, therefore, to find a French geologist, M. Stanislas Meunier, arguing in the *Revue Scientifique* (December 19) against all schools of transformism and stoutly maintaining what is practically a doctrine of special creation. He admits that living beings form a connected series; but the connection, he believes, is not one of physical descent, but inheres in something outside of and preexistent to the earth. He does not name it, but he would probably not object to the inference that it is the mind of a creator. We translate a very few paragraphs from M. Meunier's article. He writes:

"Organized beings have often been compared to the products obtained by the potter by baking clay; it seems as if the same order of ideas might furnish a table of organic progress, independently of any transformist hypothesis.

"The potter, in fact, after having for a long time made hemispherical vessels, bowls, and the like, invents a more spherical form in order to prevent too rapid evaporation. A further step consists in furnishing the opening with a cylindrical extension, which may be closed with a stopper. Thus we have a bottle. The addition of a handle has obvious advantages, and thus a cruse is formed. . . . . .

"Evidently there is a very intimate connection between the bowl, the gourd, the bottle, and the cruse, with or without a spout, since these objects are the work of the same artisan, and have been made with the same original material. Nevertheless, we can not say with truth that the bowl has given rise to the gourd, the latter to the bottle, etc., for these are simply the members of a progressive industrial series.

"Why should there not be something of the kind in relation to organic beings? They are made of the same substance and by the same workman; nothing proves that they have arisen directly one from another. It is important to add that pottery has still other analogies with organized creatures, which enable us to apply to their interpretation considerations of the order of paleontology and embryogeny. We shall find, in fact, that they have appeared successively. The simplest are the oldest and the most perfect are the most recent. The latter present during certain phases of their manufacture the same characteristics as the inferior forms. The gourd at a certain moment was a bowl, turning on the potter's wheel and growing continually at its edge. . . . . .

"Persons who believe in transformism, as a result of descent, make it a consequence of the successive modifications that the environment necessarily must undergo in course of time. But altho every one is attracted by this theory at the outset, the details that have been given in each particular case appear such as to make the consideration of this idea inacceptable."

M. Meunier gives at some length his reasons for rejecting Darwin's, Lamarck's, and all other theories of transformism. All we can be sure of, he thinks, is that, as in the case of the various kinds of pottery, we have to do with an orderly development, altho he thinks it is not a development by descent. He closes thus:

"Doubtless we can not usefully risk any hypothesis on the mechanism of the production of living things; but it is, perhaps, a step in advance only to come to the conclusion that the cause of life and its manifestations on the earth is exterior to the earth; that it is anterior to our world, just as are doubtless the laws of physics and chemistry, which govern the relations of matter and force throughout space.

"The philosophy of science can lose nothing by the admission of points of view that, far from narrowing our subjects of study, enlarge them beyond all limits; and this is, perhaps, the occasion to show once more to persons who are turning toward metaphysics in their thirst for mystery, that they will find in pure science that wherewith they may satisfy their legitimate aspirations."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Paper Car-Wheels.—Just what a paper car-wheel is and how it is made is thus explained editorially in *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (January):

"The material of the paper wheel is a calendared rye-straw board or thick paper made specially for the purpose at the company's paper-mills. This is sent to the works in various sizes suitable for the dimensions of the wheel center to be made. The first operation is for two men standing beside a pile of the boards to brush over each sheet a coating of flour paste, until a dozen are pasted into a layer. A third man transfers this layer to a hydraulic press, where a pressure of five hundred tons or more is applied. After solidifying under this pressure for two hours, the 12-sheet layers are kept in a drying-room heated to a temperature of 120° F. Several of these layers are in turn pasted together, dressed, and given another drying. This is kept up until a circular block is formed containing from 120 to 160 sheets, varying from 4½ to 5½ inches in thickness, and as compact as seasoned hickory.

"The blocks are then turned in a lathe slightly larger than the tire, and the hole is bored for the cast-iron center. In turning the paper blocks make a shaving that resembles strips of leather. The center and the tire are forced on under a powerful hydraulic press.

"The average life of the tire of a paper wheel is about 300,000 miles. That represents about 1¼-inch wear. The centers do not seem to be affected by service, and they are always good for renewal of tires unless some accident happens to them."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE honor of possessing the world's greatest gold-mine—now claimed by the United States and the Transvaal—will soon belong to Bohemia, if we are to believe a statement credited by *The Engineering and Mining Journal* to an Austrian contemporary. It says: "According to this account, the mine is situated at Raudney, near Blanikberge, and the ore averages from 12 to 15 kgm. ($8,000 to $10,000) gold per ton. No less than 500 men are to be employed underground, and sufficient ore is already in sight to assure the continuance of operations for at least forty years. Material for constructing thirty furnaces has been ordered from a manufacturer in Essen. With such brilliant prospects, it seems rather remarkable that the mine should have been closed down seventy-five years ago, as reported, for want of capital; and, unfortunately, no attempt is made to explain this apparent inconsistency."

MANUFACTURE OF RADIUM.—Richard Guenther, United States consul-general at Frankfort, referring to the "radium industry" already developed in Germany and France, says: "Notwithstanding the difficulty in its production, a radium industry has already developed in Germany and France, and altho one gram is sold at a little less than $2,000, the manufacturers are said to have orders for several hundred grams. The demand for medical purposes exceeds the supply. Radium possesses all the important qualities of the Röntgen rays, in addition to the invaluable property of being ready for use at any time and furnishing its rays without the employment of apparatus. It has been demonstrated that a small glass tube, not larger than a goose-quill, containing a little more than a thousandth part of a gram, is as effective as an expensive and complicated electric apparatus for the treatment of cancer—surpassing the best effects of the Röntgen rays. The ease with which the radium can be administered locally, as, for instance, in the nose and throat, is an invaluable advantage."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RELIGIOUS VIEWS OF THE CHICAGO TRAGEDY.

ALMOST all the religious papers devote lengthy editorials to a consideration of the Chicago theater fire, and the opinion is freely expressed that this terrible disaster will not have been in vain if its "lessons" are duly heeded. Most people, as the Boston *Watchman* remarks, will be more ready to see in the tragedy "the unfaithfulness of men to an ordinary trust" than the hand of God. And yet, says *The Christian Evangelist* (St. Louis), such a calamity "compels men to think seriously on the problem of God's providence over the world." The same paper says further:

"How are we to harmonize such calamities with the beneficent character of God and of His providence? This is the question that forces itself upon thoughtful minds at such times. The true answer, in our judgment, is to be found in the reasonable supposition that such events—awful as they seem to us—are but parts of an infinitely wide circle of the divine government, the larger portion of which lies beyond our vision, reaching as it does into the invisible and spiritual universe. We have no right to conclude that the small arc of the circle which we see is all there is of it, and judge God's administration of the world accordingly.

"We can see, however, that God could not annul a natural law, or suspend it, when ignorance or neglect fails to recognize it, without the most demoralizing effects. What God willed in the Chicago disaster was not the destruction of human life, but the universality and inviolability of those natural laws on which human welfare depends. There was a set of conditions in the Chicago theater, as we now see, that invited most disastrous consequences. There were a vast assembly of women and children, a large amount of combustible material on the stage, electric wires emitting sparks, stage machinery that was untried, inadequate precautions to prevent fire and wholly inadequate facilities of egress from the building. The calamity came. God's providence has its severity as well as its graciousness—its retributions for violated laws as well as its rewards for obedience. That much is clear. If the penalty or consequence of violated law seems to us too severe, and if the fact that innocent parties suffer with the guilty puzzles and perplexes us, that is where the circle of God's providence, in its wider ranges, passes into realms which our finite wisdom can not penetrate. After all, 'we walk by faith, not by sight.'"

The Chicago *Standard* (Baptist) finds in the catastrophe indications of "a display of divine judgment." It says in part:

"Men have come to believe so thoroughly that no great calamity in our age can be a direct result of divine displeasure that they deny that God ever sent any judgments upon men. It might be well for our own age even to make room for such a premise in the presence of human ignorance and folly. If there should be no possibility of a direct, yet there is room for an indirect judgment to account for many great calamities. . . . It has been noticeable that, for many months, places of amusement of every kind have been attended constantly by crowds. Thoughtful people have sometimes wondered what might come of it all. Already this generation has laid itself open to the charge of being 'lovers of pleasure' more than 'lovers of God.' Has judgment fallen across our path? That we can not assert, but what folly in a pleasure-seeking life! The things here written may not receive the commendation of all our readers. We fear not this, but rather the fault of writing for commendation's sake."

In similar vein, the Chicago *Interior* (Presb.) declares:

"The primal fraternity of the race—the fraternity of death and tears—has been scored into the heart of this city that has so much needed to learn human brotherhood. Even the striking livery drivers, who by their violent methods have for two weeks made it unsafe for the living to carry the dead respectfully to burial, realized in the lurid glare of this disaster the enormity of their heartlessness and themselves declared a ten days' truce in their warfare. The sense of eternity and its nearness has been brought heavily on the hearts of men. Death has grown a very real thing to the city. Great, hurrying, heedless, hilarious Chicago is sobered and thoughtful—only for a space, it may be, but the space of quietude may be long enough, let us hope, for some souls to hear and obey the still, small voice of divine call within their lives. It is not to-day, and doubtless not to-morrow, that we shall see enough of excellent result in the deeds of the living to seem to us to pay for the loss of the dead, but leaving that account to God, let us trust and strive that every bright line of admonition in this dark record of grief may be written brighter by wise and urgent practise on the part of all to whom its lessons solemnly apply. Even to the bereaved that would be a grateful consolation."

The Chicago holocaust has been described in press despatches as "a fire horror unparalleled in the history of America," but several religious papers recall the fact that the burning of the Jesuit Church at Santiago, Chile, in 1863, was an even more serious conflagration, involving the loss of 2,000 lives. The general question of the safety of church buildings is one that attracts much attention at this time. Upon investigation, twenty-one of the Chicago churches are found to have violated building ordinances, and they have been closed pending the necessary alterations. Says *The Journal and Messenger* (Cincinnati):

"Churches are, on the whole, the safest places in which people gather. The audience-room is usually on the ground floor; if not, over a low basement. It is usually roomy, with no great gallery space, and usually with open ground on all sides. Nevertheless, state laws are sometimes violated by filling aisles completely with chairs, and by taking risks in other ways. There is increased danger with an unusual crowd, and with an audience unaccustomed to the building. Just now, when attention is so generally turned toward the safety of buildings, it will be well for the proper persons in each church to see that state and municipal regulations are complied with. We may also be on our guard against overcrowding. It is better to turn people away from a service than to take unusual risks. If they can not find room at a regular service, they are all the more likely to come again."

Two Methodist ministers and an eminent Methodist layman, Mr. Willis W. Cooper, of Chicago and Kenosha, Wis., were victims of the catastrophe. This fact elicits from *The Epworth Herald* (Chicago) the following comment:

"Many who perished in the cruel flames were members of Christian churches. Twenty or thirty years ago that would hardly have been possible. We assume that every Christian present justified to himself his presence there. We judge not. The play is said to have been an innocent pantomime and free from moral taint. But—but—does not the presence of so large a number of the disciples of Jesus Christ show us whither we are drifting? . . . To those who sit amid the shadows and weep, we would not willingly add an atom of pain. But we must be true to our sense of duty. We only put upon the printed page what has been repeated by hundreds of thousands of lips during this week, when we express our deepest sorrow that the end came as it did. And we would utterly fail in our duty if we did not plead again, as we have often plead before, with the young people who read these pages, to shun the theater. This we do not because of danger from panic and fire, but because of the moral loss which is certain to follow. The theater life and the Christian life are opposites; they can not go together. The one gains at the expense of the other. It will not do to parley with that which is even *questionable*. We must not only keep away from positive wrong, but must avoid the very *appearance* of evil."

A "Real" Sunday-School.—The establishment of a Sunday-school with many novel features by Teachers' College, Columbia University, has attracted some attention in religious circles. This "real Sunday-school"—to quote the phrase of *The Educational Review* (New York, December)—embodies the following characteristics:

1. Highly trained, skilful teachers, well prepared for each Sunday's work. To secure these, each teacher will be paid a definite salary, and the work will be closely observed by competent supervisors.

2. The curriculum will be planned by professors and clergymen who are specialists in educational work with children. They will also supervise the instruction.

3. The instruction will be controlled by those educational prin-

ciples that are well established for secular school instruction, and much use will be made of schoolroom apparatus, as in any good school. A small tuition fee will be charged.

4. A portion of the time will be set aside for worship, as well as for instruction, much care being taken to make that period really profitable.

The Educational Review finds the new undertaking both "interesting and important," and declares that "the example is one that might well be widely followed."

THE IRONY OF CHRIST.

COMMENTATORS and preachers would probably shrink, for the most part, from associating the idea of irony with Christ's teaching and character. If by irony is meant personal spleen and malignant contempt for those against whom it is directed, it is certain that nothing was farther from Christ's spirit. There is a sense, however, in which irony may be as a "terrible and fiery finger, shriveling falsehoods from the souls of men," and in this sense Christ did employ irony. So at least thinks the London *Spectator* (December 26), which prints an article on this subject. It says in part:

"The gospels have preserved for us abundant illustrations of our Lord's use of this mode of speech. The persons who are its objects were the sophists of the time, the scribes and Pharisees. What could be more ironical than his picture of them as blind teachers leading blind scholars and both falling into the ditch? Or his condemnation of their hidebound pedantry: 'Beautifully (καλῶς) ye reject the commandments of God, that ye may keep your own tradition'? Or his scathing invective that lays bare their moral hollowness in that while they 'build the tombs of the prophets, and garnish the sepulchres of the righteous,' they are really of the same spiritual kin as their forefathers who 'killed the prophets'? The twenty-third chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel contains one of the most cutting and searching pieces of irony in literature, truly terrible in its sustained passion and revealing power. Some critics will have it that our Lord here exceeds all the proper bounds of decorum and falls into the temptation that besets every prophet, of turning in misanthropic rage upon the generation which declines his guidance and takes its own way. To which, perhaps, Dr. Martineau's vigorous words are a sufficient reply: 'The prophetic spirit is sometimes oblivious of the rules of the drawing-room; and inspired Conscience, like the inspiring God, seeing a hypocrite, will take the liberty to say so, and to act accordingly.' But even in the righteous indignation proper to a holy nature, Christ never ceases to be genuinely human. He plays no cynic rôle. Believing in God and in the human soul, his irony is but veiled pity, and the pity is so intense that it at length burns away the veil and we hear wrung from him the cry: 'O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets . . . how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not!'"

Turning to the teaching which Christ addressed mainly to his immediate followers, we find "a mild and gracious irony" often on his lips. Two examples are cited:

"The reader of the gospels is always conscious that between Christ and the men of his time there was 'a great gulf fixed.' In spite of his repeated warnings, even his disciples obstinately clung to a crude and materialistic interpretation of his words. That he himself foresaw the tragic issue of his life and was at pains to prepare the minds of his disciples for it is a feature of the evangelical narrative without which the whole picture of his life becomes chaotic and unintelligible. Yet it was this bitter ending to all their glowing day-dreams that they refused to face. He knew that attachment to his cause would involve imprisonment, wounds, and death, that as the master so should the servants be. So far apart were their respective outlooks that only by a kind of gracious irony, interpreted, it may have been, by a sad and wistful smile, could he find a point of contact with theirs. Here doubtless is the explanation of a saying on which traditional exegesis has been forced to put an unnatural meaning because of its prosaic apprehension of the words. When St. Peter, as the spokesman of the apostolic band, pleads for some reward of their sacrifices, 'Lo, we have left all, and have followed thee,' Christ makes the strange reply: 'There is no man that hath left house, or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands, for my sake, and the gospel's, but he shall receive an hundredfold now in this time, houses, and brethren, and sisters, and mothers, and children, and lands, *with persecutions*.' It is as tho for the moment he accommodated himself to his hearer's point of view, and by so doing most effectually set it aside. He seems to say: 'You have sacrificed relatives, lands, and houses for my sake, but you will be repaid in kind an hundredfold. You came to me paupers; you will leave me men of substance.' When he adds '*with persecutions*,' the irony is obvious. Two pictures are flashed before the disciples' eyes. In one they see themselves happy and flourishing members of society, with health, wealth, and troops of friends; in the other they are hunted and harassed outcasts, reckoned the refuse of the world, made a spectacle to angels and to men. The irony drops and the paradox is resolved when he makes it clear that spiritual and temporal rewards belong to different spheres of thought, and have no common denominator, by adding: 'And in the world to come eternal life. But many that are first shall be last; and the last first.'

"The other illustration is in connection with a sore crux of expositors from the days of St. Jerome to those of Trench—the parable of the unjust steward. The villain of the story is the opportunist pure and simple. He seeks his own selfish ends at the cost of honor and principle. He would stand well with all parties. His stewardship being threatened, he opens up negotiations with the tenants, scales down their just debts, and when the blow falls that deprives him of home and comfort, they are at hand to supply his needs and to justify his wisdom. Then follow the words that sadly perplex the literal-minded: 'And I say unto you, Make to yourselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness; that, when ye fail, they may receive you into everlasting habitations.' Are we to see here an exhortation to put out money at spiritual usury? This is a difficult idea. But all is plain and natural if we read the verse as an ironical comment of our Lord's on the story. He would teach that while in this world a dexterous manipulation of opportunities may meet with success, it is absurd to suppose that such a policy holds the key of the kingdom of God. By disloyalty to conscience and principle a man can make friends of the unspiritual; but does he really expect that these will welcome him in his day of spiritual stress to the everlasting habitations?"

The Spectator goes on to speak of Christ's attitude toward "the irony of circumstance":

"How ironical, for example, was his own outward lot contrasted with his inner dignity! 'The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests; but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head.' Or again, what an ironic spectacle did his contemporaries present in their respective attitudes to himself and the Baptist! Their reasons for refusing allegiance to one or other were contradictory. They objected to John on the ground of his asceticism; but when Jesus came, eating and drinking, they turned on him on the ground of his free living. With grave and sorrowful irony he compares himself and his forerunner to the children in the market-place who called to their fellows and said: 'We have piped unto you, and ye have not danced; we have mourned unto you, and ye have not lamented.' His parables are full of the same consciousness of life's ironies. Take the picture of the Judge urged by the importunate clamor of a widow to avenge her wrong, and surrendering with the cynical remark: 'Tho I fear not God, nor regard man: yet because this widow troubleth me I will avenge her, lest by her continual coming she weary me.' Justice in this world is often at the mercy of an accident—not righteous claims, but persistent vociferation, will frequently succeed in gaining it. Or take that other graphic sketch of the supper and the invited guests. As Christ gravely enumerates the excuses put forward for refusing the proffered Messianic blessings, did no smile of gentle irony curve his lip or shine in his eyes? Must not even the dullest have read the soft sarcasm of the words, 'I have married a wife, and, therefore, I can not come'? The irony takes on a more somber hue when, piercing the veils that hide the true trend of life, he warns men, 'Many be called, but few chosen'; or in words that express one of his favorite thoughts, 'Many that are first shall be last; and the last first.'"

Christ's use of irony, says *The Spectator*, in conclusion, "has consecrated this intellectual gift and redeemed it from all ignoble

use, in making it at once an instrument of punishment to the wilfully blind, and a guide to a wider outlook and a more spiritual interpretation of life for those who, tho blind, long for the dawn."

A WOMAN'S VIEW OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

IN no uncertain terms, Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis, the Philadelphia novelist, voices what she calls "the woman's word" regarding the problems of religious instruction in the public schools. If religion is banished from the schools, she declares, "the next generation of American men and women who have been trained in the public schools will be merely educated animals, with no higher motives in their work than the poor little monkeys on the street, who have been taught to dance to earn their living." She goes on to say (in the New York *Independent*, December 3):

"Are we to be the only people on the earth who give their sons and daughters no higher motive in life than expediency? Even the cannibal on the Kongo believes that an unseen something, bigger and better than himself, is hidden in a certain tree, and he will not hack at that tree nor burn it down.

"But the American boy is to be taught to believe in nothing bigger nor better than himself—nothing which he can not hack down or burn at will.

"The mob in Paris that tore down the old altars and set up a naked woman for worship as the Goddess of Reason were saner than we, if we forbid our children to worship at all.

"Who is it that forbids them?

"Not the men who are known as the foremost educators in the nation. The report of the last National Council of Education stated emphatically that 'Never in the history of the higher education has the religious spirit prevailed more widely or extended more deeply than at present,' and that 'never before in the history of college education have biblical studies occupied the place which they hold to-day.'

"The attack upon the teaching of morality and religion in the public schools is based upon a single argument, that 'Religion is nothing if not sectarian,' and that 'no sect has the right to impose its doctrines upon the children of members of other sects.'

"Now the curious fact in this matter is that the demand for the exclusion of the Bible has not been made by any religious denomination, but by a small number of noisy, would-be public advisors, who are for the most part outside of any religious organization.

"And if you search still deeper for facts, you will find that the importance of dogmatic religion is growing weaker in every denomination with every year. The modern rational man, facing the awful instant problems of life, is not interested in squabbles concerning doctrines which do not help him to solve these problems. He cares nothing for guesses about hell or the foreknowledge of God—guesses which no man ever did or ever can answer; or for the differences of opinion as to how water shall be used in baptism or how congregations shall be governed, etc.

"'These are outside, irrelevant matters,' he cries. 'Tell me of God, if there be a God; of Christ, if there be a Christ; tell me how to better my soul here or what chance I have to live again after I am dead.'"

The rational American, continues Mrs. Davis, is not likely to overlook the fact that "the wordy agnostic, who demands that the Bible be now banished from the public schools, except as a specimen of pleasing literature, owes all the freedom and security of his life to this same despised old Bible." We quote further:

"If he is able to sleep at night secure from robbery and murder; if his wife and daughter, through all their pure and happy lives, have been kept apart from sin and stain; if his boy—the child that is bone of his bone and soul of his soul—has been urged upward every moment by his honorable surroundings toward decency, unselfishness, and the noblest manhood, it is due wholly to the influence of the Old and New Testaments, in the country in which he lives.

"This common-sense judge will ask, What right has any American to deprive the coming generation of the beneficent influence which has done so much for us in the past? . . . . . .

"No man has the right to forbid to any human being—not even to his own new-born child—the chance of the highest development which is possible in his country and in his age. Every child born in the United States claims so much from the nation."

That the children of a moral, God-fearing nation should be brought up in ignorance of God and Christ and the ten commandments is "too preposterous a scheme for consideration," says Mrs. Davis, in conclusion.

"Our common-sense citizen will very likely agree with the alarmists that any phase of sectarianism is a dangerous and belittling study to introduce into the public schools, and will calmly suggest that a committee of learned, sincere men of differing faiths be appointed to select such portions of the Bible for daily study as will convey to the child a knowledge of the God who gave him life and of Christ who came to teach him how to live. When the child becomes a man he can study the grounds of petty sectarian differences and quarrel about them if he so choose.

"The choice of this committee will not be difficult. There is more lofty piety, more common sense and sanity among Christians than the alarmists suppose."

ARE THE DAYS OF DARWINISM NUMBERED?

THE recent death of Herbert Spencer lends special timeliness to the above topic, which is being actively debated just now in German theological circles. The immediate cause of the revival of interest in the present status of the Darwinian theory is found in a lengthy article by the veteran philosopher, Edward von Hartmann, which appears in Oswald's "Annalen der Naturphilosophie" (vol. ii., 1903), under the title "Der Niedergang der Darwinismus" ("The Passing of Darwinism"). That the famous "philosopher of the unconscious" is not prejudiced in favor of biblical views has been more than clear since the publication of his "Selbstzersetzung der Christentums" ("Disintegration of Christianity") in 1874. Hartmann in his new article has this to say:

"In the sixties of the past century the opposition of the older group of savants to the Darwinian hypothesis was still supreme. In the seventies, the new idea began to gain ground rapidly in all cultured countries. In the eighties, Darwin's influence was at its height, and exercised an almost absolute control over technical research. In the nineties, for the first time, a few timid expressions of doubt and opposition were heard, and these gradually swelled into a great chorus of voices, aiming at the overthrow of the Darwinian theory. In the first decade of the twentieth century it has become apparent that the days of Darwinism are numbered. Among its latest opponents are such savants as Eimer, Gustav Wolf, De Vries, Hoocke, von Wellstein, Fleischman, Reinke, and many others."

These facts, according to Hartmann's view, while they do not indicate that the Darwinian theory is doomed, undermine its most radical features:

"The theory of descent is safe, but Darwinism has been weighed and found wanting. Selection can in general not achieve any positive results, but only negative effects; the origin of species by minimal changes is possible, but has not been demonstrated. The pretensions of Darwinism as a purely mechanical explanation of results that show purpose are totally groundless."

Other scholars think that Hartmann does not do full justice to the reaction that has set in, particularly in Germany, against Darwinism. This sentiment is voiced by Professor Zoeckler, of the University of Greifswald, in the *Beweis des Glaubens* (No. xi.), a journal which recently published a collection of anti-Darwinian views from German naturalists. He calls the article of Hartmann "the tombstone-inscription [*Grabschrift*] for Darwinism," and goes on to say:

"The claim that the hypothesis of descent is secured scientifically must most decidedly be denied. Neither Hartmann's exposition nor the authorities he cites have the force of moral conviction for the claim for purely mechanical descent. The descent of organisms is not a scientifically demonstrated proposition, altho

descent in an ideal sense can be made to harmonize with the biblical account of creation."

Views of a similar kind are voiced in many quarters. The Hamburg savant, Edward Hoppe, has written a brochure, "Ist mit der Descendenz-Theorie eine religiöse Vorstellung vereinbar?" [Is the Theory of Evolution reconcilable with the Religious Idea?] in which he takes issue, in the name of religion, with the purely naturalistic type of Darwinian thought. The most pronounced convert to anti-Darwinian views is Professor Fleischmann, of Erlangen, who has not only discarded the mechanical conception of the origin of being, but the whole Darwinian theory. He recently delivered a course of lectures, entitled "Die Darwin'sche Theorie," which have appeared in book form in Leipsic. He comes to this conclusion: "The Darwinian theory of descent has not a single fact to confirm it in the realm of nature. It is not the result of scientific research, but purely the product of the imagination."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CASE OF ABBE LOISY.

A PROBLEM that many think will vitally affect the future of Roman Catholicism and, in a wider sense, of Christian scholarship throughout the world, is presented by the case of the Rev. Abbé Alfred Loisy. M. Loisy, as is well known, is an eminent French biblical critic. He began his career as professor of Hebrew at the Catholic Institute of Paris in 1881, but for ten years has been leading the life of a retired scholar at Bellevue. In January, 1903, his book, "L'Evangile et l'Eglise," was condemned by Cardinal Richard, archbishop of Paris, and by seven French bishops. The author refused, however, to recant his opinions, and in the autumn issued a pamphlet of several hundred pages, entitled "Autour d'un Petit Livre," in which he reiterated and reinforced the arguments of the earlier book. As a result of this action, he incurred the ecclesiastical censure of the Vatican, and the Sacred Congregation of the Index has now published a decree condemning his five principal works, on the ground that they are calculated to seriously trouble the faith of Roman Catholics in certain fundamental truths of their religion, especially in regard to "the primitive revelation, the authenticity of gospel facts and teachings of the Christ's divinity and knowledge, the resurrection, and the divine institution of the church and the sacraments." M. Loisy's intellectual position is sketched as follows by G. C. Rawlinson, a writer in *The Church Times* (London, Anglican):

"The publication of Sabatier's 'Esquisse d'une philosophie de religion,' followed by the astonishing success of Harnack's lectures on the essence of Christianity, in which the Berlin professor reduces the teaching of our Lord, and consequently, for him, essential Christianity, to a belief in the Fatherhood of God, and condemns all later developments of Christianity as departures from the spirit of the Founder, impressed M. Loisy as needing an answer. He saw, too, that the current Catholic apologetic, denying Harnack's facts, and insisting that the church of to-day is practically the same in all cardinal points with the church of apostolic days, was impossible. Defense on those lines he regarded as utterly unscientific and predoomed to failure. Casting about, therefore, for a new line of defense, he found it in what many will think an exaggeration of the doctrine of development; for, accepting all, or nearly all, the advanced critical conclusions on the gospels and the history of the Apostolic Church, he argues that all later developments are developments in the true direction, and have grown out of the teaching of Christ, as the oak grows out of the acorn. . . . M. Loisy scoffs at the idea that such a dogma as that of papal infallibility was known in the early church; the apostles, he says, 'Ne se doutaient pas qu'ils eussent légué un maître à Cæsar, ni même qu'ils eussent donné un chef suprême à l'Eglise' [did not suspect that they had bequeathed a master to Cæsar, nor even that they had given a supreme head to the church]; but he believes in papal infallibility none the less. So, too, it is doubtful, according to him, if the apostles after the Resurrection had any idea of the divinity of their master, or of the foundation of the church, or even of the institution of the sacraments as we know them to-day. Such beliefs were, he argues, a gradual growth, but for all that legitimate inferences from the facts.

"It is an attempt at a revolutionary change in the manner of apologetics, and it is certainly enough to carry fright and dismay into the ranks of apologists of the conservative and traditional school. No one can be surprised at the outcry which his books have raised in certain quarters. But it is only fair to remember—and this point is often in danger of being obscured—that his work is apologetic, and intended as a defense of Catholic Christianity as it is in the world to-day. In none of his conclusions is he unorthodox or heretical; he believes, for instance, as sincerely in our Lord's divinity, or in the authority of the church, as the most medieval of his assailants; it is his reasons for believing them, and his manner of arriving at his conclusions, that is to them so entirely unsatisfactory. Profoundly impressed as he is with the truth of critical conclusions on the books of the New Testament, and the origins of Catholic dogma; profoundly impressed also by the difficulties experienced by many through those conclusions, which they believe to be in the main true, but which they are unable to reconcile with religion as taught by the Catholic Church, he has written his books as an attempt to provide a *modus vivendi* between Catholic teaching and historical science, and in no judgment of his work ought this to be left out of account. It is to be feared that in their just and reasonable alarm lest a scandal should be placed in the way of the humbler members of the flock, the clerical authorities are not always equally careful that no scandal should be given to the intelligent and the scholarly.

"No less radical is M. Loisy's work in the department of Biblical criticism. An instance of this may be found in a large commentary of nearly a thousand pages which he has lately published on the Fourth Gospel. In it he throws overboard, not only the Johannean authorship, but the historical character of the gospel altogether, going in this respect further, not only than any orthodox writer, but almost than any other critic. The whole of the gospel he regards as allegorical, and the incidents, even that of the raising of Lazarus, to have had no basis in historical fact."

The same writer says further:

"There are probably two things which, more than anything else, have weighed against M. Loisy. The first is the Protestant influence, his opponents would say tone, that is so obvious in his books. Professor Holtzmann, of Strasburg, and the late Auguste Sabatier, of Paris, have both had an intellectual influence over him, which he would be the last to deny or attempt to hide. No less damaging probably has been the chorus of praise with which his work has been received in Protestant quarters. The other blot, as his judges would consider it, is the tone of his books. They are entirely without unction. . . . Besides, M. Loisy is sarcastic, and makes no attempt to conceal his contempt for his detractors. And as even cardinals are human, we may take it that this malicious propensity of his has done his cause no good.

"What the effect of the censure will be on the future of the liberal Catholic school is not easy to predict. It counts among its adherents some of the ablest of the younger clergy and laity of France, and how the condemnation will be received by them remains to be seen. The liberal Catholic movement has been killed in Germany. Will it now be killed in France too? And what will be M. Loisy's next move? Will he leave his books in circulation and pay no attention to the decree, thus becoming an open mutineer, or will he, like a docile son of the church, suppress the condemned works—and write another more sarcastic still? The one thing he will not do, one may predict confidently, will be to remain silent. The contest between him and the authorities has now lasted ten years, and the last chapter promises to be interesting."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

MR. J. E. HUBBARD, a prominent worker in the Young Men's Christian Association in New York, has gone to Havana to establish a branch of the organization in the Cuban capital.

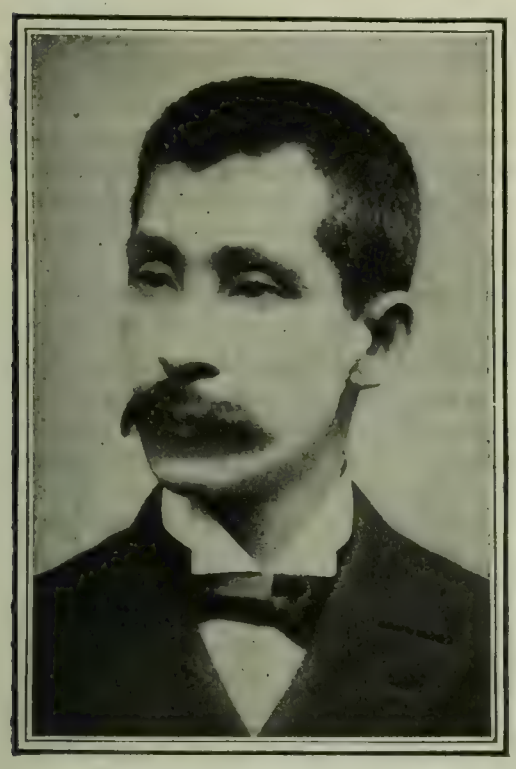
AN "Industrial Missions Association" has been formed in New York, with the idea of inaugurating and developing self-supporting industrial missions all over the world. The secretary of the association is Mr. Henry W. Fry, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and its advisory council includes the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Barton, Mr. John W. Wood, and Mr. Robert E. Speer.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

CHINA'S CHOICE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

IN spite of a general effect of flimsiness, the structure of China's Government is not too venerably unscientific for war in its more modern phases. Military organs abroad are showing interest in this neglected fact. Their arguments indicate that recent despair over the strategical situation in Peking is premature. The *Reichswehr* (Vienna) despises predictions of chaos among the mandarins when Russia and Japan shall at last have driven peace from one-half of the earth. China, thinks the Austrian military organ, is slowly constituting an efficient army, an opinion indorsed by the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) and the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels). The genius of Yuan-Shih-Kai, perhaps the most enlightened of the viceroys, is responsible for the progress made. He has purchased thousands of rifles and millions of rounds of ammunition in recent months, and he has taught his picked troops the use of them. The Belgian organ attributes some at least of Russia's procrastination and politeness to a salutary perception of what Chinese soldiers might do. Indeed, Minister Lessar told Prince Ching, according to the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, that the fighting edge of the Chun-Chuses hindered Russia's evacuation of Manchuria. The Chun-Chuses have since subsided, a fact reported by Prince Ching to Mr. Lessar, who replied, according to the London *Times*, that this is winter and the Russian soldiers can not be moved on account of the cold. When this was repeated to Yuan-Shih-Kai, he signed large contracts for ammunition and tinned goods. The *Indépendance Belge* has formed the highest estimate of his military capacity, observing:

"Yuan-Shih-Kai had, indeed, organized in his former province a body of troops of some 40,000 men, very well armed, drilled, and commanded—a solid nucleus of the coming Chinese army. It was this armed body which, on its knees and with weapons held aloft, lined the streets on the occasion of the reentry of the Emperor and the Empress-Dowager into Peking after the memorable flight. After the death of Li Hung Chang the post of viceroy of Pe-chi-li was given to Yuan-Shih-Kai, and all those who have any familiarity with conditions in the Far East saw a significant fact here. The mission entrusted to the new viceroy was performance of the great and pressing duty of the hour—namely, organization—or rather reorganization—of the military system of the empire. Yuan-Shih-Kai is in agreement, as to this pressing need, with the court and its highest dignitaries, especially the viceroy Chang-Chih-Tung and Prince Ching. He was in like accord with Yung-Su, the recently deceased grand secretary.



JAPAN'S FOREIGN MINISTER.

Mr. Jutaro Komura has had charge of Japan's diplomatic case during the whole course of the present negotiations between Tokyo and St. Petersburg, which began with the presentation of the Japanese note in the Czar's capital on August 12 last.

"China is without a central army, for the Manchu troops, styled 'bannerets,' are scarcely worthy of that designation. Hitherto the viceroys and the governors had formed their military forces independently. It is sufficient to mention this fact to make evident that such heterogeneous forces, without uniformity, without unity, could not form an organization in any sense of the term. To put an end to this embarrassing diversity, to concentrate military authority in one hand at the center, to bring into existence an army totally different from the old locally controlled bodies and that could be sent to any point within the empire—such was the task of the innovators, among whom the Viceroy of Pe-chi-li was the most advanced. . . . . .

"It is quite likely that the plan for the reorganization of the army will have been put into execution without much delay. We are too apt to deem China inert because she is deliberate. We think she is antiquated because her civilization is very old. As a matter of fact, the country is new. This is proven by the rapid growth in its commerce, by the triumphant competition of Chinese merchants with foreign merchants. We should not, therefore, feel surprised if the few Europeans who really know China predict that in the matter of reform—especially of military science—she will move more rapidly than did Japan."

Copyright 1902, by George Grantham Bain.

RUSSIA'S MINISTER TO KOREA.

Mr. Paul Pavloff is said to have obtained from the Korean Emperor (then a fugitive in the Russian legation) some of the Yalu timber-cutting concessions against which Japan is protesting. This is denied by Mr. Pavloff's official superiors.

This line of reasoning is pursued by the *Journal des Débats*, the Paris paper being further impressed by the fact that Yuan-Shih-Kai's influence at court tells against Russia. The great viceroy, it notes, has called in Japanese military experts to help him in his work. "The Japanese are very numerous among the regiments of Yuan-Shih-Kai in the capacity of instructors. Every year their influence increases." Friendly as it is to Russia, the French daily seems to think that the outlook in the event of war is for a Japanized China. But if Yuan-Shih-Kai were removed from his responsible post—and the Russians are striving to bring about his downfall—the inference must be that Russia has captured the dynasty and the mandarins. The London *Times* sees the situation in another aspect, and argues that China's Government would be in all probability on the side of Russia, should there be any clash of resounding arms. To quote:

"Tho China is not actually one of the two parties in the present dispute, she is very closely concerned with it, inasmuch as the whole *impasse* arises from the practical absorption of her Manchurian provinces by Russia, and in so far as her attitude in the event of a Russo-Japanese war could not be a matter of indifference to the two combatants. Tho her part may be at present a purely passive one, she is by no means a negligible factor in the situation. At the same time her position in the present crisis is a very different thing from what it was when the prospect of an armed struggle in the Far East last attracted the gaze of Western Europe to that quarter. The contrast between the place held in the estimation of the world by the China of 1894 and that held by the China of to-day is an instructive lesson for the historian, and even for the moralist. Ten years ago, when China was on the point of measuring her strength against the young empire which is now our ally, the majority of people in this country could not find words emphatic enough to express their belief in her superiority and her certainty of triumph. The latent resources of China were an accepted dogma, and the way in which her power actually crumbled to pieces before her vigorous antagonist came with all the shock of a complete surprise to spectators in the West. Japan, then an unknown quantity, has now taken the place to which China has failed both morally and materially, to justify any claim. . . . .

"China, however, as our correspondent's message shows this morning, is not yet by any means decadent beyond hope. Her

court and its environment are indeed hopeless, but the fact that she has managed to get as far as she has done in spite of them is in itself rather a good sign. Peking certainly presents a depressing picture. The Dowager-Empress, guided by the all-powerful eunuch Li Lien-ying and other reactionaries, continues to do her best to make decent government impossible, and to undermine all China's chances of stability as an independent Power. These are the interests which are likely to be cast on the side of Russia in the present crisis."

Japan's strengthening hold upon the regenerated military system of China is the dread of Russia, thinks the London *Standard*. "If, for example, the Japanese should take in hand, with all their characteristic energy and genius, the reorganization of the Chinese army on a huge scale—that is, in such a way as would inevitably render the yellow terror a dread reality—Russia's further expansion in eastern Asia would become a matter of vital urgency." The London paper prints the remark of an eminent Russian—name unstated—to the effect that when the yellow peril materializes, Russia "must, of necessity, bear the first shock," a consideration which should "alone lessen the animosity and dissipate the acrimony and jealousy" with which Russia's position in the Far East is now regarded. China has been too long underestimated as a factor in the Russo-Japanese crisis, thinks the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna). For obvious reasons, then, Russia is striving to wrest from China a treaty of such a nature that in the event of war Japan will be driven to act against the Government of Peking, "theoretically at least." But that cautious organ of the French Foreign Office, the Paris *Temps*, observing that "it is appropriate to consider attentively what the attitude of China would be in the event of hostilities," interprets the outlook thus:

"The men who are best informed regarding affairs in the Far East feel justified in saying that, left to herself, China would eagerly adopt and loyally observe a strict neutrality. The question is to ascertain if she will be left at liberty to follow the bent of her interests and her instincts. Some imagine, rightly or wrongly, that Russia attaches importance to the withdrawal of China from this inaction, either to give rise to a treaty complication or preferably to gain the utmost license in case of victory, and, at the moment of reaping the harvest of profit, thus acquire in China the advantages which Japan is not in a position to gain in like measure.

"Some correspondents of English newspapers think it not inappropriate to recall memories of 1900 and 1901, to recollect—after their fashion, which is not that of impartial history—how the occupation of the port of New-Chwang was arranged and accomplished. According to them, the capable diplomatist who speaks for the Czar in Peking, and who has won so many laurels in the difficult field of Asiatic politics since the now distant days when he presided, at the time of the Penjdeh excitement, over the delimitation of the Afghan frontier—Mr. Lessar—has indulged in a quite unexpected outburst of brutal candor. In reply to a rather urgent question as to what would be done, in case the necessity arose, to force a rupture with a resolutely pacific China, he is said to have exclaimed: 'Bah! we'll pull her queue until she bites.'

"It is permissible, it is even demanded by sound judgment, to have only slight faith, until confirmation comes, in stories which lack proof. But it is none the less a sign of the times and a curious symptom of the state of mind in Peking, that there should be such persistence in ascribing to Russia an eager desire to find China among her enemies.

"What use will China deem herself able to make of her resources, and will she feel more hostility toward Japan for the victories of the recent past than dread of Russia because of the deadly embrace which is gradually tightening its folds? Whatever may be the real intentions of the central Government, there is no lack of sworn enemies of Russia in the subordinate ranks of the administration and among the people.

"In Pe-chi-li, the viceroy, Yuan-Shih-Kai, and the commander-in-chief, General Ma, are devoting themselves to preparations on a grand scale. They are opening schools for non-commissioned officers, as well as an officers' school in Peking. They have formulated a plan of general conscription that will give them next year, in this one province, no less than one hundred and thirty battalions for a three-year period of service. A special military tax is being levied. The regular army is subjected to frequent exercises and drills. Meanwhile, the too celebrated Tung-Fu-Hsiang is carrying on a violent Russophobe campaign in Mongolia. [The London *Times* contradicts this statement regarding Tung-Fu-Hsiang, who is living, it declares, in retirement and taking no part in affairs.]

"Account must also be taken of those redoubtable bands of brigands, the Chun-Chuses, who are ravaging Manchuria and the neighboring country, inspiring dread even in large towns like Vladivostock. The ultimate intervention of those brigands would be of a kind to create for the advantage of Japan and in the name of China embarrassments of a serious kind for a Russia involved in a mighty war in the Far East."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLISH DREAD OF A COTTON CRISIS.

PANIC is spreading through England as a result of the threatened great shortage in our cotton crop. London newspapers are vividly reminded of the collapse of Lancashire's industries when "cotton was king" in the days of the American Civil War. A cotton crisis, that must ramify in all directions, is gloomily anticipated. "The cloud that overhangs Lancashire shows no signs of lifting," according to *The Daily News* (London):

"There has already been one year of serious shortage, and at the present moment many mills are closed in Lancashire, and many work-people are unemployed, in consequence of the falling-off in the American supply during 1902-03. If there is to be another serious shortage in 1904, it will mean an industrial crisis in Lancashire. Such shortages are almost always accompanied by attempts, too often successful, to corner the American market. By a process which the ancients regarded as the most serious crime against society, a man sitting in New York can cause distress to thousands of homes across the Atlantic, and can be regarded as exceptionally smart for so doing. He makes a fortune in an hour; but it is a fortune that leaves many sorrowing. Some day, perhaps, we, too, shall regard it as criminal that men should thus be able to gamble in the necessities of life and turn the wheels of commerce into a Juggernaut's car. . . . . .

"The really serious question is that the cotton supplies of the world are not expanding to meet the increasing demand of the world's inhabitants. The supply is still virtually confined to the Southern States. Egypt produces a little cotton—about 1,000,000 bales—of a special and superior kind. West Africa is beginning to produce some. But there seems no other spot on the world's surface so peculiarly adapted to the production of cotton as the Southern States of America, just as there seems no other spot so well suited to the manufacture of cotton as Lancashire. This is a very serious outlook. The number of people wanting cotton garments steadily increases; the supply of cotton, if anything, steadily falls off. How is it to be solved? Shall we find some other fiber with which to clothe ourselves? Or shall we have to find, by persistent experiment, some other spot on the world's surface where cotton can be grown?"

Not a few of the English papers are deriving comfort from the prospect that the official estimate of the United States Government bureau may turn out incorrect. Upon this basis *The St. James's Gazette* (London) and the London *Times* are hopeful. But the London *Standard*, while willing enough to look on the bright side of things, is inclined to fear the worst, and says:

"It is felt to be only too certain that the staple industry is condemned to pass through a formidable trial during the next few months. Under the influence of the bad news there is a manifest disposition to fear the worst. . . . The cotton industry in Lancashire notoriously works at all times on a narrow margin, and the recurrence of panics and violent fluctuations of prices must do a great and, perhaps, prolonged injury. Nor can the ill-effects of the disturbance be confined to one trade. They will make themselves felt outside by causing a diminution of purchasing power in the community at large. The distress threatening the manufacture of cotton goods—and, through it, all other trades, in less but appreciable degree—is an impressive example of the dangers attending the dependence of an industry on one source of supply. It is true that cotton comes from elsewhere than the South-

ern States of the Union; but they are so much the greatest growers that a failure in their crop is a disaster to the whole world."

TORTURE IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

IT transpired, during a recent military trial not far from Berlin, that one officer had long boasted of a certain stout club wielded by himself as the best drill-master in the whole army. Another officer was caught editing the regulations by the interpolation of the words, "Beat them—when no one sees," the personal

IN DARKEST GERMANY.
How the military system acts on the individual.
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

pronoun having reference, more particularly, to the material in the ranks. The practise of borrowing from conscripts has spread like wildfire among the non-commissioned officers, whose impecuniosity has rendered impossible the repayment of loans so trifling as four cents after intervals of months. A lieutenant has been found guilty of ill-treating private soldiers in 698 cases, and a sergeant has 1,520 cases of similar character to his credit. The more humane class of offenders have not apparently ill-treated more than fifty or sixty men. Kicking in the abdomen, pounding with the fist, spitting in the face, and pulling teeth are the more habitual ingenuities of discipline. Complaints, according to the *Vossische Zeitung*, are comparatively rare "on account of the prevailing reign of terror in the ranks," and even when, "as often happens," men are rendered unfit for military duty by the treatment they receive, "they dread giving evidence before a court-martial." For an ironical reference to "nonsense about humanity," in connection with one court-martial, a Socialist editor has been sentenced to imprisonment because, as the *Hamburger Nachrichten* explains, sarcasm makes the position of an officer difficult. But the *Frankfurter Zeitung* complains that the officer receives an inadequate punishment in most instances. "In Breslau," it declares, "a sergeant so beat and cuffed a recruit that the latter, altho forbidden to do so, went to a physician for treatment, and learned that his eardrum had been ruptured. The recruit was made permanently deaf, yet the sergeant received only a sentence of three weeks' imprisonment." Further:

"In order to put an end to existing evils, it is first of all necessary to conduct military trials in public. No improvement worth considering, in the interest of the army itself, can possibly take place in the absence of the widest publicity. As long as courts-martial continue to shrink from publicity, they unwittingly prejudice the military authority as such. In the case of Lieutenant Schilling's court-martial at Metz [this officer's ill-treatment of his men has been one of Germany's recent military sensations], the secrecy of the proceedings can only have afforded occasion for the worst surmises. Public opinion will leap to the conclusion that the circumstances are especially aggravated. Military interests, which it is sought to protect by means of absolute secrecy, are by such methods prejudiced to the utmost. When will it finally dawn upon the authorities that public proceedings are the most wholesome in such cases?"

But the military authorities in Germany are proving by their energetic prosecution of offenders that they are resolved to extirpate the evil, thinks the London *Standard*, altho the London *Times* is unfavorably impressed by the fact that at recent courts-martial "the soldiers who appeared as witnesses had to be repeatedly pressed by the president to give their evidence." And there appears in the Paris *Gaulois*, from the pen of Lieutenant-Colonel Rousset, a somewhat sensational article on the subject. "The officers in Germany form a caste," he declares. "The non-commissioned officers comprise another class. The soldiers are simply a drove of cattle, driven by blows." The consequence is a deterioration which, this French officer thinks, "masks a profound moral paralysis behind a haughty demeanor."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DOOM OF ENGLAND'S EDUCATION ACT.

IT seems at last to have dawned upon even the warmest supporters of England's famous education act that the statute will have to go. It has, according to the unwilling admission of the London *Spectator*, proved unworkable. The passive resisters, who refuse to conform to the law on conscientious grounds, are slowly but surely, thinks the London *News*, organ of the non-conformist conscience, transferring the administration of the new act into a sort of legalized pandemonium. "In the majority of cases the magistrates have loathed their new duties," writes Rev. C. Silvester Horne, a passive-resistance leader, in *The New Liberal Review* (London), "just as the average overseer or policeman hates the dirty work he is now required to do." And he thus sets forth the standpoint of passive resistance:

"But unless we make the present system unworkable, we shall have it with us to our irretrievable loss. Non-conformity is demanding a national system. The passive resister is playing the part of patriot. His sufferings may be insignificant—tho they have often been considerable—but they are as much a contribution to the prosperity and glory of this country as the sufferings of any soldier on the field. Our reply to the Government is perfectly firm and fearless. We say, press your advantage while you can; visit your hatred upon the traditional enemies of ecclesiastical privilege; triumph over the non-conformists; abuse the opportunity of your khaki majority to destroy the democratic gains of a generation, but do not expect us to submit, for we will not. We had to choose either to assist or to resist, and we have chosen. Of this threefold wrong done to education, to democracy, and to religion, our hands are clean. We shall offer to these statutes an invincible antagonism, and shall never rest till the last vestige of ecclesiastical privilege has disappeared. When that day comes, as it will, it will be seen that the passive resisters did not witness and suffer in vain."

This line of reasoning is roundly denounced by the London *Times*, which considers passive resistance "a cheap martyrdom," while the Conservative London *Standard* refers to "the unscrupulous campaign of misrepresentation which is carried on by a group of political dissenters, and the flagrantly false statements on the subject which issue from too many non-conformist pulpits." *The Saturday Review* (London) says that the merits of the controversy will be overlooked in the general desire to put an end to the pandemonium created by the act. "For the sake of quiet, he [the ordinary citizen] may at any time throw his weight in favor of wholly secular education. . . . He will take no trouble to ascertain nicely the rights and wrongs of a dispute he abhors. His main

object is to stop the noise of the disputants." "Whichever way, then, the next election goes," concludes the London *Spectator*, "an alteration in the settlement of 1902 is now inevitable."

KEEPING THE DREYFUS CASE OUT OF FRENCH POLITICS.

HANDWRITING is imitated in French military circles with a fidelity so miraculous that the anticlerical *Action* doubts the expediency of ordering a new court-martial to make an end once for all of the reopened Dreyfus case. It hopes the inquiry now proceeding will be conducted in a strictly judicial spirit. It

OVERWHELMED.

FRANCE—"Two affairs on hand at once! This is too much."
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

fears that a new court-martial may afford another opportunity to chirographical colonels with imitative instincts. The Ministry of War, according to the *Dépêche de Toulouse*, is overwhelmed with proof of the spurious character of documents in evidence at the last court-martial. "More serious still, forged documents, or, in any event, altered documents, were shown to the judges, whose verdict may have been influenced thereby." But the celebrated Senator Clemenceau protests in the *Aurore* (Paris) against the theory that no new court-martial is necessary. "What vigor will be infused into the enemies of justice," asserts the fiery anticlerical, "if we let them say that after having asked the judgment of his peers for Dreyfus, we have shrunk from a decisive test in the very hour when three years of public discussion have dissipated the clouds in which this dreadful affair was involved?" "The third and last act of the Dreyfus drama has begun," asserts the *Kölnische Zeitung*. "The Court of Cassation will render the decree that justice demands and will nullify the verdict of Rennes." The real question, according to the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), is whether or not any new political agitation will follow the reinstatement of the unfortunate captain, and upon this point it is inclined to agree with English newspapers that the case can be kept out of French politics. Times have changed in France since the last court-martial, remarks the London *Outlook*. "If the Angel Gabriel had appeared in the witness-box to declare Dreyfus innocent, his testimony would have been rejected." France has nothing to fear in the way of political upheaval from the reopened Dreyfus case, thinks the London *Times*. "Any incidental political consequences which the inquiry may have will presumably be rather of a negative than a positive description, and will probably result in finally consigning the celebrated and ominous Dreyfus affair to the domain of history." Yet the opponents of Dreyfus, according to the London *Standard*, "will not admit that any new fact can have been discovered, and are doing their utmost to revive the agitation in the country, and to take the question out of the judicial sphere."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CONFUSION IN THE COUNSELS OF THE CZAR.

COUNT LAMSDORFF is too inert a Minister of Foreign Affairs to please the Czar's mother—a bit of gossip which the *Zeit* (Vienna) retails on the authority of "a diplomatist in Vienna who is bound to know what is going on." The count is also disparaged by the Czar's brother-in-law, as the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) learns from "a Copenhagen politician who has more than once proved to be exceptionally well-informed about events in the Russian court." And the London *Standard*, on the authority of "a person who has considerable knowledge," asserts that "there is a strong warlike party in Russia which does all it can to overthrow the count." These obscure effusions have all a Danish origin, the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) avers. The end in view is the downfall of the count and the promotion to his post of the Russian minister in Copenhagen, Mr. Isvolski. Mr. Isvolski's statesmanship is of a fighting type, and his appointment as Foreign Minister was once announced—prematurely, as it turned out—in the Paris *Temps*, to the intense annoyance of the Czar, who, the Vienna *Zeit* says, had a falling out with his Danish relatives about it.

This confusion in the counsels of the Czar, according to the *Politische Correspondenz* (Vienna), may result seriously for the peace of the world. But it says confidently that there is no truth in the renewed rumors of Count Lamsdorff's dismissal. His most noted opponent is Admiral Alexeieff, according to the St. Petersburg correspondents of many European newspapers. They report that the viceroy in the Far East secured his present ample powers in the face of Count Lamsdorff's protests. General Kuropatkin, Minister of War, intimates the London *Times*, saved himself by a timely acquiescence in the uncompromising policy of Admiral Alexeieff, altho the difficulty of finding another Minister of War had something to do with the general's retention. Count Lamsdorff was saved, thinks the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), because he is very useful in a Balkan crisis. In an Asiatic crisis, according to European press comment on the present situation, the count is a statesman of no particular consequence.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

ITALY AND LEARNING.—"Mommsen's reputation in Italy was so great" says the London *Review of Reviews*, "that the reply 'Sono Theodore Mommsen' once disarmed a band of brigands."

INGRATITUDE.—"An obviously sincere irritation is expressed at St. Petersburg," thinks the London *Standard*, "over the persistence of the United States in demanding the opening of ports in Manchuria. America is tartly asked why she troubles an old friend."

CLASSICAL RIOTERS.—"There have been riots at Athens over a performance of Æschylus in the vernacular, and one person has been killed and eight wounded," observes the London *Speaker*. "It reminds us of the bloody conflicts in ancient Alexandria over minute points of doctrine."

HINT TO A PHILANTHROPIST.—"We do not want to become the dumping-ground for millionaire philanthropists of America any more than for the destitute aliens of Europe," asserts *The Saturday Review* (London). "Let Mr. Carnegie set up his libraries in his own country. We can pay for our own."

THE PAPACY AND THE LATIN POWERS.—"When Pius X. casts his glance over his spiritual empire from the elevation of the papal throne he will see a horizon girt with storm in many directions," says the London *Tablet*, an organ of the Roman Catholic Church in England. "The disastrous conflict in France, so full of menace for the future of that country and for all those to which its widespread influence extends, can not but fill him with apprehension and anxiety. Deeply pondered and earnestly weighed must be his own words and actions with regard to it, lest he should further exasperate a government ready, it may be, to snatch at a pretext for aggravated forms of aggression. In Italy he sees the civil power placed in permanent antagonism to the church by the very origin and constitution of the nation itself, while his own position is one of precarious dependence on an alien and hostile government for even such limited rights as he enjoys. Here, too, a temporary truce between irreconcilable claims seems the utmost that can be hoped for in the present state of politics. In Spain, the third great Latin country, the struggle between religion and revolution, if it has not reached so acute a stage as among the sister nations, is none the less agitating society with its preliminary throes. In all three a profoundly Catholic people seem hopelessly entangled in the meshes of powerful organizations obeying the watchwords of so-called liberalism in its war upon faith."

For the toiler—independence For all a safe investment

BE INDEPENDENT

$10 DOWN—$10 A MONTH

till you've paid $200 buys 40 acres of good land close to market in the

Upper Peninsula of Michigan

WE are offering first-class all-round farming land, well timbered, at from $5 to $10 per acre—much less than the cost of land of similar value elsewhere. The land grows abundantly all staple farm products, the best apples, strawberries, celery, sugar-beets, and potatoes. It is a fine grazing country. The timber, the crops, dairy products, and vegetables are quickly and profitably sold in nearby markets in the busy towns of Marquette, Ishpeming, Negaunee, Manistique, St. Ignace, Newberry, Sault Ste Marie, Munising, Gladstone, and Escanaba.

We are selling heavily timbered land for **just the value of the timber**—land where there is sufficient timber for farming purposes **at just the value of the land.**

We give you a clear deed and reserve no mineral rights—this is an unusual custom in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Should you die before you are entitled to a deed, our land contract makes provision whereby the principal and interest will be returned to your heirs if they so desire.

Stacking Hay in the Upper Peninsula

Much of the first-class farming land in the Upper Peninsula which is now unsettled has not been offered to the public before on account of being controlled by companies who have confined their entire attention to their respective mining and lumbering operations.

Farm Lands a Sound Investment

An investment in Upper Peninsula land is a solid foundation for future independence. Buy a tract of our land at this time and we believe your investment will be satisfactory and profitable.

The last United States Census Reports say that land has increased in value the last ten years in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, South Dakota, North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois.

$3,154,191,413

This means that land has increased in VALUE so as to give the 1,395,161 land owners in these States **$2,260 increase per man.**

The opportunity for the toiler lies not in the crowded city, where the meanest labor is competed for with ever increasing eagerness, where discomfort and unhealthy conditions are the lot of most laborers. It lies in the country, where a home, health, comfort, and independence are within the reach of a pair of willing hands.

This is opportunity for the small investor to be master of his own investment—in timber and farm land which is rapidly increasing in value. Land is a safe investment, an increasingly profitable one, and our lands are one of the best opportunities you will ever find.

Rutabaga, 11 Pounds, Grown in the Upper Peninsula

HERE ARE OUR REFERENCES

Ill. Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.
Colonial Trust Co., New York.
Mercantile National Bank, Cleveland.
State Savings Bank, Detroit.
First Nat'l Bank, Sault Ste Marie.
First Nat'l Bank, St. Ignace, Mich.
Marquette Nat'l Bank, Marquette, Mich.
Bank of Commerce, Cleveland.
People's Savings Bank, Detroit.
Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co., Cleveland.
Munising State Bank, Munising, Mich.
First Nat'l Bank, Escanaba, Mich.
Newberry Bank, Newberry, Mich.
Manistique Bank, Manistique, Mich.

Write us for maps, booklets, etc.

UPPER PENINSULA LAND CO., Ltd.,

906 WASHINGTON ARCADE, DETROIT, MICH.

F. J. MERRIAM, Sec'y and Gen'l Mgr. Detroit.

CUT OUT AND MAIL TO US TO-DAY

L. D.
Jan. 23

Upper
Peninsula
Land Co. Ltd.
Detroit, Mich.

My Name is.....
.....
My Address.....
.....
Town.....
State.....
I could invest.....down and
$.....per month. Would want
.....acres of land.

If this investment appeals to your best judgment as sound and safe, and you wish to take IMMEDIATE ADVANTAGE of it, send us $10.00 as earnest money to apply on first payment. We will then return your money if you are not entirely satisfied with the description and location of the land we choose as best for you. In sending us $10.00 you do not bind yourself at all to make a purchase.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books :

"Sermons from St. Ignatius' Pulpit."—Rev. Arthur Ritchie. (298 pp.; price, $1 net. Young Churchman Company.)

"The Divine Processional."—Denis Wortman (283 pp. Fleming H. Revell Company.)

"The Rescue of the Princess Sylvia."—Alice Caldwick (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"Psychic Healing."—Rev. Vernon C. Harrington. (Paper, 30 pp.; price, $0.10. Burrows Brothers Company, Cleveland.)

"Four New York Boys."—John W. Davis. (241 pp., price, $1. Educational Publishing Company, New York.)

"The Great Portraits of the Bible."—Louis Albert Banks. (351 pp.; price, $1.50. Eaton & Mains.)

"Prolegomena to the Study of Greek Religion."—J. E. Harrison. (680 pp., price, $5. The Macmillan Company.)

"The A. B.-Z. of Our Own Nutrition."—Horace Fletcher. (426 pp.; price, $1 net. Frederick A. Stokes Company.)

"Addresses and Proceedings of the National Educational Association at Boston, 1903." and "Year-Book and List of Active Members, 1903-1904."—Published by the Association at Winona, Minn.)

"The Relations Between Freedom and Responsibility in the Evolution of Democratic Government."—Arthur Twining Hadley. (175 pp.; $1 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"Woman's Unfitness for Higher Coeducation."—Ely Van de Warker. (225 pp.; $1.25 net. The Grafton Press.)

"Reminiscences of the Civil War."—Gen. John B. Gordon. (474 pp.; $3 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"Autobiography of Seventy Years."—George F. Hoar. (Two volumes, 927 pp.; $7.50 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"Ben Blunt."—Speed Mosby. (Commercial Printing Company, St. Louis.)

"The Deliverance."—Ellen Glasgow. (543 pp.; $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.)

"The Autobiography of the I or Ego."—Charles Kirkland Wheeler. (115 pp.; $1. Published by author at 9 Park Square, Boston.)

"Anacaona and other Poems."—John M. Morse, (The Grafton Press, New York.)

"Tamarack Farm."—George Scott. (220 pp.; $1.25. The Grafton Press.)

"Singoalla."—Translated from the Swedish by Axel Josephsson. (The Grafton Press, $1.25.)

"Months and Moods."—A fifteen-year calendar by Edward Curtis. (The Grafton Press, $1 net.)

"Varied Types."—G. K. Chesterson. (269 pp.; $1.20 net. Dodd, Mead & Co.)

"Life-Work of George Frederick Watts."—Hugh Macmillan. (E. P. Dutton, $1.50 net.)

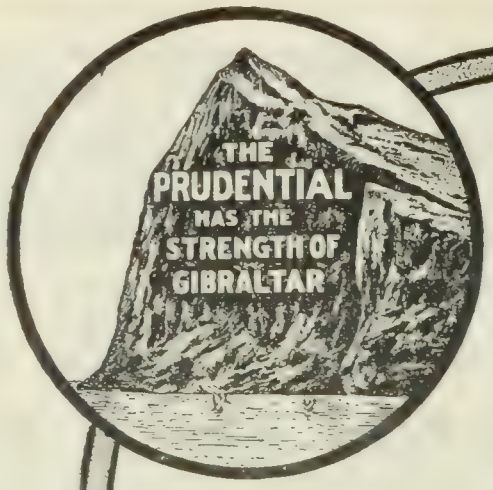
"Book of the Short Story."—Jessup and Canby. (D. Appleton & Co., $1 net.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Renewal.

By FLORENCE EARLE COATES.

These sounds sonorous rolling!—
These vibrant tones and clear!
Listen! The bells are tolling
The requiem of the year:
The year that dies, as mute it lies
Midst fallen leaves and sere!



Insure Your Life in The Prudential

The Great Protector of American Homes.

INSURE NOW.

The Prudential Insurance Co. of America

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President. Home Office: NEWARK, N. J.

Write for Particulars of Policies—Dept R

You can Buy a Beautiful

ORIENTAL RUG

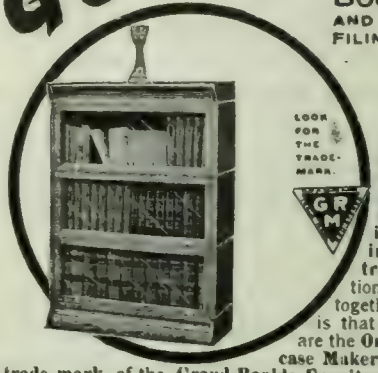
Direct from the Importers on Small

MONTHLY PAYMENTS

We sell only genuine Persian and Turkish rugs—largest selection in America. Lowest prices. We send the rug to you on approval. See it on your own floor. Enjoy it while you pay for it. Send for free booklet "In Rugdom," which explains our payment plan and tells some interesting things about rugs.

The Oriental Importing Co.
258 Fourth Ave., New York.

"GUNN" SECTIONAL BOOK-CASES AND FILING CABINETS



Roller-bearing non-binding doors, removable (to clean or replace broken glass) by simply unhooking. No unsightly iron bands or protruding shelves. Sections so nicely joined together that appearance is that of solid case. We are the Only Sectional Bookcase Makers entitled to use the trade-mark of the Grand Rapids Furniture Association which means the best. Sold only through dealers. If no dealer in your town write us. Send for Illustrated Catalogue L showing different sizes.

THE GUNN FURNITURE CO., GRAND RAPIDS MICHIGAN.

New England Depot, 188 Portland St., Boston.

PERSISTENCE is the bridge which reaches from the end of the rope to victory

¶ Reading Ad Sense every month, and re-reading Brain Ore occasionally, grow wisdom and persistence.
¶ Ad Sense is the money maker's monthly magazine, which interests general advertisers and all classes of good business people in many countries. One dollar a year.
¶ Brain Ore is Earl M. Pratt's "Paul Point" report on advertising. 25 cents.
¶ We send you Ad Sense for a year and a copy of the Brain Ore book for one dollar; or a sample copy of Ad Sense and a copy of Brain Ore for 25 cents: No free copies.
¶ For sale by newsdealers everywhere.

THE AD SENSE COMPANY
272 Marquette Building, CHICAGO

Write for Our Book

of flowers, roses, shrubs etc. It tells "HOW TO BEAUTIFY HOME SURROUNDINGS" full of most valuable information on Floriculture and Landscape Gardening. Our years of experience at your service FREE. If your home be small and modest make its surroundings charming and attractive; or, if you possess spacious grounds, have them tastefully planned, making them artistic and a delight to cultured tastes. This book is fully illustrated and is free. Write for it now.

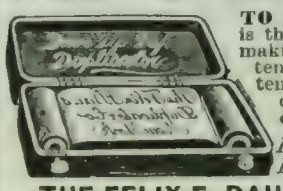
WAGNER PARK CONSERVATORIES
Dept. 14, Sidney, Ohio.

THE MAGIC LANTERN IN CLASS ROOM

Lessons illustrated with lantern views have a double force. Hold attention and make an impression not possible to oral instruction. Every modern school should have a Magic Lantern or Stereopticon. Write for descriptive catalogue FREE. Views for all branches of study. Cost of equipment light.

McALLISTER, Mfg. Optician,
49 Nassau St., New York.

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?



TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-Top" is the best and simplest device for making 100 copies from pen written and 50 copies from typewritten original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, without deposit, on ten (10) days' trial

Price $7.50 less Trade Discount of 33⅓%, or $5 net

THE FELIX F. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.
Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City.

USE Le Page's Photo Paste

LE PAGE'S GLUE STRONGEST IN THE WORLD

Le Page's Gold Medal Mucilage.

Now, by the fading embers
  That on earth's hearthstone glow,
How sadly one remembers
  The things of long ago:
The wistful things, with flame-bright wings,
  That vanished long ago!

The self-effacing sorrow,
  The generous desire,
The pledges for the morrow,
  Enkindled at this fire!—
Enkindled here, O dying year!
  Where smoulders low thy pyre.

What hope and what ambition,
  What dreams beyond recall!
Look we for their fruition,
  To find them ashes all?
Is life the wraith of love—of faith?
  Then let the darkness fall!

The sparks—how fast they dwindle!
  How faint their being glows!
Quickly! the fire rekindle—
  Ah, quickly! O'er it goes!
Woo living breath from the lips of death!—
  From ashes bring the rose!

. . . . . .

Kind God! The bells, in gladness!
  The rose of hope hath bloomed!
For, consecrating sadness,
  Life hath its own resumed,
And welcomes here the new-born year—
  A phœnix, unconsumed!

—From *Harper's Magazine.*

The Muse of Song.

A hitherto unpublished Poem by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Her sweeter voice the Heavenly Maid imparts
To tell the secrets of our aching hearts;
For this, a suppliant, captive, prostrate, bound,
She kneels imploring at the feet of Sound;
For this, convulsed in thought's maternal pains,
She loads her arms with rime's resounding chains:
Faint tho the music of her fetters be,
It lends one charm,—her lips are ever free.

—From *Success.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE FAR EAST.

January 11.—Japan formally notifies China that Russia's second proposal is unsatisfactory and declares that unless Russia recedes war will be declared. Neutrality is demanded of China. Russia promises to respect the treaty rights of all nations in Manchuria.

January 12.—The Emperor of Japan and his leading statesmen confer at Tokyo, and a reply to Russia's latest note is drafted. Two divisions of Russian troops are entrained for the Far East over the Siberian Railway.

January 13.—Japan's reply to Russia fixes no time limit to the negotiations and her ministers say her attitude is remarkably conciliatory.

January 14.—The Czar announces that he firmly desires peace with Japan, and he would do all in his power to avert hostilities. Two Russian transports carrying troops pass through the Bosporus en route to the Far East. A massacre of foreigners is threatened in Seoul, Korea, and United States Minister Allen advises all Americans to stay indoors.

January 15.—It is reported that Russia has requested Turkey to allow war-vessels to pass the Dardanelles.

January 16.—Russia is not expected to accept all of Japan's last propositions, but may yield some points, hoping for a continuance of the negotiations. Sixty additional United States marines arrive at Seoul.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

January 11.—A thousand of the Mad Mullah's men are killed by a British force in Somaliland.

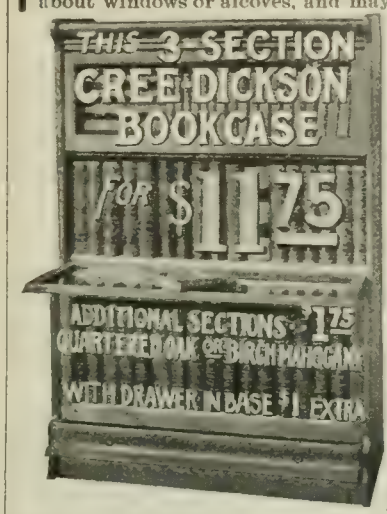
Cree-Dickson SECTIONAL BOOKCASE

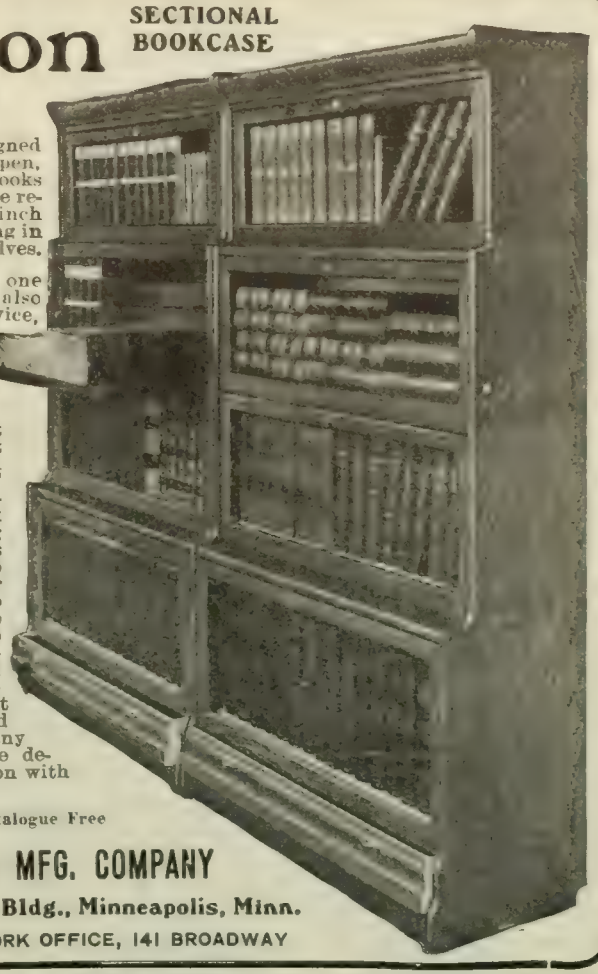
"In selecting a bookcase, look first to the doors."

The Doors open *outward* and *downward* so designed that they cannot stick; (2) when open, the doors form strong, rigid shelves, upon which books may be laid, handy for reference; (3) when books are removed, the doors shut automatically; (4) hung one inch below the shelves, the doors work independently, being in no way affected by the heavy weight of books on the shelves.

Rigidity The bottom section and "base" are one piece, and the top section and "cap" also one piece, which, with our own patent interlocking device, insures unequalled rigidity. (A 5-section case can be tipped endwise, forward or backward, or moved about the room, without coming apart.) Having a minimum of joints, the case is practically dust-proof.

Convenience The Cree-Dickson has the widest range of adjustability, will fit about windows or alcoves, and may be combined with our "secretary" section. The entire back of book is exposed, showing title and author's name, a feature not found in other cases. Easy to open, easy to take a book out, the doors close themselves. Designed by practical library men, it is built by mechanics and finished to suit any style of furniture desired. Base section with drawer, $1 extra.





Illustrated Catalogue Free

CREE-DICKSON MFG. COMPANY
718 Phoenix Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
NEW YORK OFFICE, 141 BROADWAY

"99% of Camera Value is in the Lens"
For the darkest of dark days
For the fastest of fast shutters
use a Goerz, "Type B." You can get a perfect picture under conditions of light impossible with any other lens.
THE GOERZ LENS
is used by leading photographers, and is recognized by experts as the finest lens in the world.
At your dealer's or direct; write for descriptive catalogue.
C. P. GOERZ, Room 34, 52 East Union Square, New York

Learn the truth

Every man and woman, particularly those entered upon matrimony, should possess the new and valuable book
Sexology
by WILLIAM H. WALLING, A.M., M.D.
which sensibly treats of the sexological relations of both sexes, and, as well, how and when to advise son or daughter.
Unequalled endorsement of the press, ministry, legal and medical professions.
Do you know
that the main cause of unhappiness, ill-health, sickly children, and divorce is admitted by physicians and shown by court records to be ignorance of the laws of self and sex?
Sent postpaid on receipt of price
Fine Morocco binding, $1.50. *Clothbound*, $1.00
Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents, also 100-page illustrated catalogue of books of merit—FREE
PURITAN PUB. CO., Dept. B, Philadelphia

INVENTIONS
patented and sale undertaken if patent is obtained by us. 20 years experience. Send for booklet.
Patent Development Co. of America,
180 Broadway, New York City.

The "Best" Light
is a portable 100 candle power light costing only 2 cts. per week. Makes and burns its own gas. Brighter than electricity or acetylene and cheaper than kerosene. No Dirt. No Grease. No Odor. Over 100 styles. Lighted instantly with a match. Every lamp warranted. Agents Wanted Everywhere
THE "BEST" LIGHT CO.
92 E. 5th Street, CANTON, OHIO.

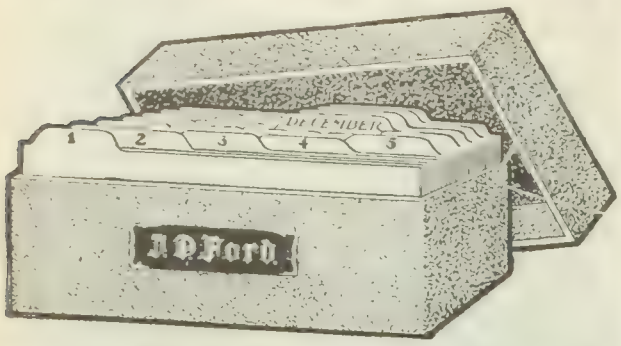
7% GUARANTEED Interest for Life on Life Annuities issued at age 50, at age 62, Ten Per Cent. Tax exempt. Sales in 1902, Ten Million Dollars. J. A. Steele, 115 B'dway, New York.

DO YOU KNOW
That you can add to your income by reading proof or corresponding for the press? It will pay you to write us for more information on either subject, unless you are satisfied with your present salary.
The opportunities are many and you can succeed because our instruction is thorough, personal and founded on practical experience. If you prefer to write ads we can teach you that also.
HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Philadelphia, Pa.

Let Us Help You Think
Have you been called upon to speak on short notice? Do you require help in the preparation of literary work? Do you seek facts or statistics which are difficult to obtain?
We prepare carefully
SPEECHES SERMONS
TOASTS LECTURES
ESSAYS TREATISES, etc.
Novels, Plays, and All Kinds of Manuscripts Criticised, Revised, and Sold on Commission
All Transactions Strictly Confidential
The International Literary Bureau
Established 1893
Bible House New York City

WANTED—Active, educated men of business ability who desire to earn $1,000 per year or more. Give age, qualifications, references. DODD, MEAD & CO., New York.

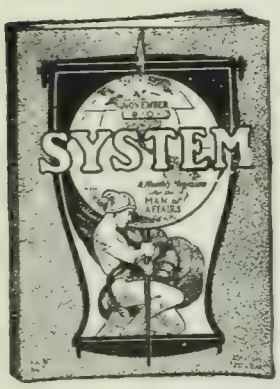
FREE TO ANY ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN



With His Name on It in Gold

But we are getting ahead of our story. This little box of cards is called the Perpetual Reminder. "Worth forty-seven pigeon holes," as one user says, and any number of note books. Placed in your desk it is a receptacle for all the miscellaneous matters—all the memorandums—now scattered about the office. It is a complete desk and pocket card system. It has guide cards by months and days and a quantity of fine, heavy linen two by five inch record cards. The cards are in an ingenious silk-cloth covered board box—ingenious because of a peculiar arrangement which keeps the TODAY cards always to the front, and the guide cards always in sight. On the front of the handsome box is your name in gold letters. The other fellows in the office will soon see the great value of the Perpetual Reminder, and they might "borrow" it if it weren't for your name staring them in the face.

The way to get the Perpetual Reminder for nothing is through SYSTEM. System is essential to business success. And so is SYSTEM, the magazine. It tells every month all the new business tricks that save time—all the little office wrinkles that save worry. Through SYSTEM you can learn all that any one can possibly tell you about system and business methods. Ninety-six or more pages monthly cramful of business ideas for YOU. The regular reading of SYSTEM will solve your busines perplexities—but if it does not, SYSTEM has a staff of Experts—practical business men—who will answer your questions gladly and cheerfully and promptly. this service will cost you not one single penny—if you are a subscriber to SYSTEM. The price of SYSTEM is two dollars a year. It is worth a great deal more than that to any alert man with his eyes on the main chance.



The president of a large lumber company says;

"It is absolutely necessary to us in the conduct of our business to have before us such information as SYSTEM gives. Our entire office system has been made up from suggestions contained in your publication."

Special Offer to "Literary Digest" Readers:

We said the Perpetual Reminder would cost you nothing. Here is the way. Send us two dollars for a year's subscription to SYSTEM and we will send you, every cost prepaid, a Perpetual Reminder with your name in gold on the front. Write your name and address in the white space opposite; tear out this advertisement and mail it to us. Write plainly, so that we will make no mistake in setting your name. Inclose the money and we will enter you as a subscriber—send you an expert consultation certificate, entitling you to free advice—and ship you the Reminder. Act at once. We have only a few of the Reminders on hand, and we believe they will be snapped up in a hurry. ACT.

—Write Name and Address Here—

THE SYSTEM COMPANY,
940 First National Bank Building - Chicago.

The island of St. Andrews sends a commission to seek annexation to Panama.

January 12.—News from Colon indicates that Colombia is determined to send an army to attack Panama.

January 13.—Reports from Damaraland, Southwest Africa, that an uprising is imminent, alarm the German War Office.

January 14.—Bulgarians blow up a Turkish powder magazine near Uskub, killing thirty Turks.

January 15.—France, in a note to the Vatican, demands acquiescence in appointments made by the French Government, and has demanded that the Papal Nuncio leave the country.

January 16.—Mutinous Turkish troops at Beirut, threaten to sack the town unless paid $80,000 arrears of pay.

January 17.—Russian Minister of the Interior has completed a draft of the scheme for peasant reform.

Government troops in Santo Domingo capture Porto Plata, and General Deschamps flees to the United States consulate; British cruiser *Pallas* lands marines.

The Turkish Government orders that the arrears due to the troops at Beirut be paid.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

January 11.—*Senate:* The nominations of William H. Taft to be Secretary of War and Luke E. Wright to be governor of the Philippines are confirmed. The motion to reconsider the confirmation of W. I. Buchanan to be minister to Panama is defeated.

January 12.—*Senate:* A five-hour debate takes place over Senator Bacon's resolution asking the President to negotiate a treaty with Colombia to adjust the differences over Panama.

House: The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill is discussed. Congressman Hepburn makes an attack on the Civil Service system.

January 13.—*Senate:* Panama questions are discussed; Senator Spooner answers attacks on the Administration's policy by Senators Carmack and Tillman.

House: The paragraph providing for the salaries and expenses of the Civil Service Commission is stricken out of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill.

January 14.—*Senate:* Senator Depew defends and Senator Newlands attacks the President's Panama policy.

House: The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, carrying $29,711,700, is passed; the item covering salaries and expenses of the Civil Service Commission is restored.

January 15.—*Senate:* The Panama question is again discussed, Senator Teller attacking the Administration's policy.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

January 11.—The trial of August W. Machen, the Groff and Lorenzes on charges of postal frauds begin in Washington.

City Councilman Kratz, of St. Louis, who jumped $20,000 bail, is taken back to that city

Eczema

Ordinary "medicated" soaps are nothing but soap and have no medicinal effect.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap disinfects, heals eruptions, eczema and cures itching.

One cake of this soap contains more pure sulphur than does a whole box of other "sulphur" soaps. You can be

Cured with Glenn's Sulphur Soap

25c. a cake at all drug stores or mailed for 30c. by The Charles N. Crittenton Co., 115 Fulton Street, New York.

$100 Hard Earned.

Everywhere are to be found men and women with accumulated savings, laid by for the rainy day.

These savings are the result of thrift, economy, energy and self-sacrifice; all links in the chain of success.

Dollars thus hard-earned should not in any case be invested in speculative securities, which promise returns of 8, 10, 12 or 20%; for in nine chances out of ten, the final result is either a partial or entire loss.

Very rarely is it possible to invest in securities yielding above 6% and keep the principal secure from loss.

Thousands of men and women, perfectly sane in other respects, who thought differently a year ago, will tell you now that this is gospel truth.

Money saved should be invested conservatively; for to keep it secure from depreciation or total loss is an accomplishment more difficult of attainment than the getting of it. Ask the thousands above referred to.

To Conservative Investors.

The **Preferred Stock** of the **United States Telephone Co.**, pays 6% dividends per year in quarterly instalments, 1½% each in January, April, July and October. Par value of shares, $100. The Company owns and operates 20,000 miles of wire, furnishing long distance **telephone service** to over **400 towns** in **Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Kentucky** and **West Virginia**, and has exclusive contracts with all companies.

The thing itself long passed the experimental stage. Its earning capacity is proven, and its financial condition has been **audited by Haskins & Sells, Certified Public Accountants** of New York and London, whose report will be furnished on request.

Permanent Income.

The following reasons convinced previous purchasers that U. S. Telephone Preferred Stock is an absolutely safe investment.

First—Its business is free from local conditions affecting the average corporation, as its operations cover a broad field, and its earnings are derived from hundreds of thousands of people who use its privileges every day because they cannot dispense with them.

Second.—The Preferred Stock is not watered, as the proceeds from its sale are put into the property for the purpose of extending the business, and thereby adding to its earning power.

Third.—Preferred dividends call for $2,500 per month, which the Company treats as a fixed charge. For the first six months of 1903 the average net surplus was $4,420.79 per month, being almost double the amount required for Preferred dividends.

Fourth.—The gross receipts for 1903 average $31,462 per month, compared with $24,500 per month last year, or 30% increase.

Fifth.—The liberal charge against earnings for maintenance, precluding all possibility of depreciation in value of property.

The transfer agent for the stock is the Dime Savings & Banking Co., Cleveland, O.

The authorized issue of Preferred Stock is limited to 5,000 shares of $100 each; is entitled to Cumulative dividends of 6% per annum, payable quarterly, and has voting power.

We offer the Preferred Stock at $90 per share, subject to advance in price without notice. At the price offered, the return on the money so invested is almost 7%.

To purchasers preferring not to pay for stock until delivered, we will make sight draft, attaching thereto certificate of stock duly transferred to purchaser's name and registered by the transfer agent and forwarded direct to any Post Office address in the United States or Canada, free of expense. Otherwise, orders should be accompanied by remittance covering amount of purchase.

CLAUDE ASHBROOK, Investment Broker,
(Member Cincinnati Stock Exchange.)
CINCINNATI.
Reference—Any Bank or Trust Co. in Cincinnati or Cleveland.

THE SELF CURE OF CONSUMPTION WITHOUT MEDICINE. [Ready Jan. 16, 1904.]

By C. H. DAVIS, M.D., Ph.D., 176 pages 75 cents.

The 20th Century methods of combating this Disease; including the prevention of Consumption and other diseases. See *N. Y. Herald*, half-page review, January 10, 1904, of the author's methods.

THE BLUES ITS CAUSES AND CURE

By ALBERT ABRAMS, A.M., M.D. This Form of Nerve Exhaustion, to which a large number of impaired conditions are due, is amenable to treatment and cure.

8mo, 240 pages, illustrated. Postpaid, $1.50.

E. B. TREAT & CO., 241 W. 23d St., New York.

High or low—a bright light or a mere glim—or OUT entirely—according to the way you pull the string. Anybody can attach it the same as an ordinary electric bulb. Gives greater satisfaction than any other light and lasts three times as long. When turned down it saves five-sixths of the cost for current. Made in various styles, sizes and colors. Send for catalog and "HOW TO READ YOUR METER." Mailed free.

CAUTION—Genuine HYLO Lamps have a label inside the glass bulb. Look for the name and refuse imitations, infringements and substitutes. The dealer of course makes more money on the imitation, but he has the genuine HYLO in stock and will supply it if you insist.

THE PHELPS COMPANY,
46 Rowland Street, Detroit, Mich.

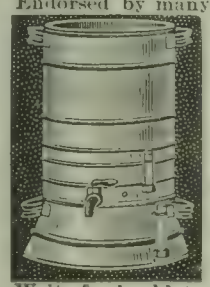
van Houten's Cocoa

Perfect beverage, light and delicate, invigorating and sustaining.

Best & Goes Farthest

Distilled Water and the Clergy

Endorsed by many prominent men in the church and thousands of its members.



THE SANITARY STILL

on your kitchen stove furnishes plenty of distilled aerated water at trifling cost. Simple as a tea kettle.

Rev. Robert McIntyre, the eminent Methodist Divine of Chicago, writes: "The Sanitary Still is highly valued in our home. For years I had desired such a device, and bought one the first day I heard of it. It is scientific, simple and complete."

Write for booklet.

The Sanitary Still used in the WHITE HOUSE. Highest award at Paris Exposition. Write for booklet. Durability unequaled. Avoid cheap and flimsy Stills. *Agents Wanted.*

A. H. PEIRCE MFG. CO., 68 N. Green Street, CHICAGO.

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package.

GLUTEN FLOUR For DYSPEPSIA.
SPECIAL DIABETIC FLOUR.
K. C. WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR.
Unlike all other goods. Ask Grocers.
For book or sample write
Farwell & Rhines, Watertown, N. Y., U.S.A.

on extradition papers to answer the charge of handling a $600.000 bribery fund.

January 12.—The Democratic national committee decides to hold the national convention at St. Louis, on July 6.

A peace conference in Washington adopts resolutions endeavoring to bring about an arbitration treaty between this country and Great Britain.

January 13. — Attorney-General Knox reports what progress had been made in prosecuting trusts under the $500,000 appropriation.

Ratifications of the American-Chinese commercial treaty are exchanged, and a proclamation is issued making it effective at once.

It is announced that this Government will not make any compensatory payment to Colombia.

Senator Hanna is reelected United States Senator from Ohio by the largest vote ever given to a candidate for office in that State.

January 15.—Perry Heath is the principal witness in the Machen trial in Washington.

Friends of President Roosevelt, it is said, will make a fight for early state conventions and pledge delegations to the national convention, to thwart any possible intrigue against Roosevelt.

January 16. — Dr. Herran, Colombian Chargé-d'Affaires, will close the legation in Washington next month.

Senator Hanna issues the call for the Republican national convention, to be held in Chicago on June 21.

January 17 —The Department of Commerce and Labor reports that all records in the exportation of cotton were broken last year.

CHESS.

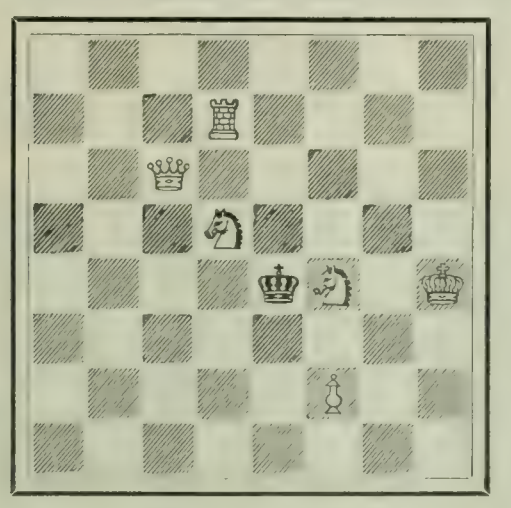
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."].

Problem 898.

By J. MASON KNOX.

(This problem was published in *The Illustrated American* when Mr. Sam Loyd was Chess-editor.)

Black—One Piece.



White—Six Pieces.

8; 3 R 4; 2 Q 5; 3 S 4; 4 k S 1 K; 8; 5 P 2; 8.

White mates in two moves.

5% **ON SUMS OF $50, UPWARD**

THIS is not a company of financial "magnates" retaining the lion's share of profits, but one in which small borrowers and small lenders are mutually interested. Let us send you full information with testimonials of patrons—business and professional men, clergymen, etc.—who have invested through the company for the past five to ten years.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO. 5% PER ANNUM

5 per cent. per annum quarterly, by check. Withdrawal at your pleasure, and full earnings paid to them from the day your funds were received.

Assets, . . . $1,700,000
Surplus & Profits, $175,000

Under New York banking Department Supervision.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO.,
1139 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The value of a thorough

Knowledge of Advertising

If you appreciate the fact that the demand for competent men and women ad-writers is increasing; if you are contemplating the study of advertising—

Then my proposition will interest you.

My graduates are well-equipped. They obtain and hold the good positions. They are sought for. One large employer of ad-writers—the head of a syndicate of forty retail stores—has accepted four of my graduates—one at $50 a week. This man writes to me: "Mr. Helms, I will take ten more men of the same kind as you have sent me."

ELMER HELMS, formerly ad-writer for John Wanamaker—the instructor who gives personal attention to every lesson of every pupil.

My graduates are in remunerative positions in every part of this country and Canada. Just a couple of examples:

S. D. VAN CAMPEN, Adv. Mgr. W. D. Ackerson Co., Newton, N. J., says: "As I have just had a promotion in this firm, both in position and salary, I feel that I should let you know about it. The greater part of the credit for my success in the past year is due you."

CHAS. B. THORNBURG, Adv. Mgr., Moscow Mercantile Co., Moscow, Idaho, says: "I hope sincerely that your school will prove a big success. I certainly am pleased with what you have done for me—both with the way in which you have fitted me to do good advertising and for the excellent position I obtained on your recommendation."

This is a correspondence course. But the instruction is personal—there's not a form letter among the forty or more that each pupil receives. Every pupil is instructed according to individual needs. Every letter is personally dictated by myself.

I wish to enroll about thirty new pupils within the next six weeks, to take the places of those who will graduate during that time. I prefer earnest men and women—those who are willing to do some *thinking* about the work presented to them in my printed matter and personal letters. If you are one of that kind, write to me and I'll tell you more about my methods for helping you to a much larger salary.

ELMER HELMS,
Formerly ad-writer for John Wanamaker,
Room 77, 11 East Sixteenth St., New York.

Are Your Legs Straight?

If not they will appear straight and trim if you wear our easy Pneumatic and Cushion-Rubber Forms. (Patents applied for throughout the world.) Adjusted instantly; defy detection. Immediately adopted by men of fashion. Write for full description, mailed under plain letter seal.

Henderson & Henderson, Inc.
Dept. L 5 Buffalo, N. Y.
(Man'f'rs, under five patents, H. & H. Pneumatic Bust Forms for Women.)

WHITMAN SADDLES

Known the world over. Everything from "Saddle to Spur."

THE MEHLBACH SADDLE CO.
Successors Whitman Saddle Co.
CATALOGUE FREE 104 Chambers St. New York City

A "smart" train for "smart" people!

These six words tell the whole story of the

Golden State Limited

Best of trans-continental trains, it is patronized by the best class of trans-continental travelers.

They take it because the equipment is the finest obtainable; because it runs through a section of country where winter is unknown, over a line which has few grades and no high altitudes.

Leaves Chicago and Kansas City, daily, December 20 to April 14, by way of El Paso and the Southern Pacific.

Tickets, berths and literature at this office, and at offices of all connecting lines.

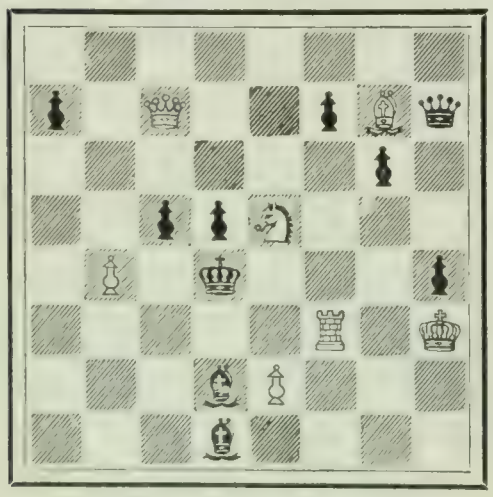
JNO. SEBASTIAN,
Passenger Traffic Manager,
Chicago, Ill.

Rock Island System
Southern Pacific Company
El Paso Route

Problem 899.

By KOHTZ AND KOCKELHORN.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

8; p 1 Q 2 p B q; 6 p 1; 2 p p S 3; 1 P 1 k 3 p; 5 R 1 K; 3 b P 3; 3 b 4.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 892. Key-move: R—Q 3.

No. 893.

1. R—Q 6 / K x R	2. P—Q 4 / P—K B 4	3. R x B, mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. B—B 4, mate
1. ..... / K—B 5	2. R—B 6, ch / K—K 4	3. B—Q Kt 2, mate
	2. ..... / B—B 4	3. R x B, mate
1. ..... / B—Q 6	2. R (R 6)—B 6 / Any	3. B—Q Kt 2, mate
1. ..... / P—K B 4	2. R (R 6) x B / Kt—B 2	3. P—Q 4, mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. R—Q 5, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.; C. B. E., Youngstown, O.; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; Arata, New York City; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; C. H. Schneider, Magly, Ind.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; J. H. Cravens, Kansas City, Mo.; H. H. and S. B., Corning, Ark.

892: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; Z. G., Detroit; E. S. H., Athens, Ga.; C. C. Marshall, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; J. M. Wantz, Blanchester, O.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; T. F. Henley, New York City; J. B. W., West Seneca, N. Y.; W. R. Coumbe, Mulberry, Fla.; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; T. E. N. Eaton, Redlands, Cal.; E. A. Kusell, Oroville, Cal.; J. E. Vincent, Alfred University, N. Y.

Comments (892): "Well rendered"—M. M.; "Very graceful and pleasing"—G. D.; "Bold and beautiful key"—F. S. F; "Easy key; excellent mates"—C. H. S.; "Fine idea well executed"—J. G. L.; "Charming"—C. C. M.; "The key by no means evident"—A. H.

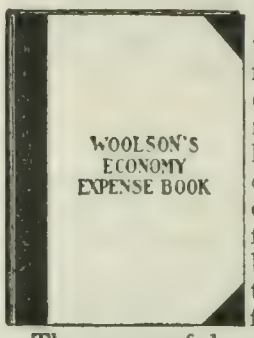
893: "A good, average 3-er"—M. M.; "Key fairly obvious, after play is subtle"—G. D.; "Very clever"—F. S. F.; "Transparent key and little variety"—J. H. S.; "Remarkable and very misleading, that neither white Kt moves"—C. N. F.; "A deceiver"—C. H. S; "Deserves first prize"—J. G. L.; "Plenty mates, but little variety"—J. E. W.; "Not one of his masterpieces"—J. H. C.

In addition to those reported W. L. MacFadden, Detroit, got 888, 891; A. G. Heaton, Washington, D. C., C. B. E., H. H., and S. B., 890, 891; J. B. W., 890; G. P., 886, 887, 888.

FREE "A SHORT STORY IN TWELVE CHAPTERS, in which the Cordial Critics Introduce The Red-Keggers." Illustrated by Thomas Fogarty. Just ask for it and we will mail it to you free. AMERICAN BOOK AND STAMP EXCHANGE. Mount Vernon, N. Y.

How Men Do Things

MEN have accomplished great things in this twentieth century by means of system. Enormous railroad companies, large department stores, mammoth manufacturing plants, successful magazines and newspapers, and large wholesale and jobbing concerns are made possible only through system. No man or woman need hope or expect to attain any degree of success unless they practice it. With it a man may level mountains. Without it he is but as a daily laborer.



One of the prime essentials of system is an accurate knowledge of costs and expenses. The successful manufacturer of to-day knows to a fraction the cost of his manufactured product. Many an unsuccessful man thinks he knows, but it is a long step from the thought to the concrete fact.

The successful merchant knows for what every cent of his outlay goes. He demands tables or recapitulation sheets showing his expenses in such a form that he can compare similar departments for corresponding periods of time. If there is an increase or a decrease he wants to see it readily. Yet, and this is more important, the obtaining of these figures must not be too difficult or entail too much extra labor or expense. Modern accounting, while constantly furnishing more information, does so without increasing or decreasing the cost for office expenses.

This same principle may well be carried on at home and away from business. How can a man or woman expect to accomplish much in their personal and household financial management if they neglect or totally overlook the value of system. A man's salary is a fixed quantity. How can he hope to use it to the best possible advantage, whether spending it alone or with his family, if he goes along on the "guess," or "think he knows" plan. How can a woman keeping house accomplish much or successfully use her income if she does it using the primitive method of the "behind the times" business man.

Perhaps a man or woman keeps a cash account. Generally it is the same kind as was once kept by the old style merchant. One column shows the money received; another shows the amounts paid out. The difference shows the amount that should be on hand. If they put their money all in one pocket and occasionally counted it they would obtain the same results.

Suppose one could have a cash book that would not require any more work than a petty cash book. Suppose this book, without the use of any ledger or journal, divided one's expenses into eighteen different departments, the totals of which could be carried weekly or monthly to another page "for comparison by weeks, months or years." What do you think? Would it help? Are you interested?

The Economy Expense book does just what is outlined above. It is made in two ways; one for personal and household use and one for business houses. In the book for personal and household use there are eighteen columns with printed headings as follows: Rent and water; light and heat; meat and groceries, or board; labor or services; interest, insurance, taxes; household furniture; clothing; physician and medicine; traveling expenses, carfare; books and magazines; theatre and amusements; cigars and tobacco; gifts, charity, etc.; stable expenses; sundry expenses, and three blank columns.

The book for business use is ruled the same way, but the headings are not printed in. The business man can divide his expenses into any eighteen divisions that he wishes.

The book measures 8½ inches wide by 11 inches long. It has 100 pages. It is bound in cloth with red leather corners and back. It is made of first class ledger paper. The cost is $1.50 per copy. If you send check in advance we prepay all charges. If the book is not satisfactory you may return it within five days and we will send back your money.

GEO. F. WOOLSON & CO., New Haven, Conn.

☞ *Send your name for a free sample page.*

8% Gold Bonds

Unrivaled in Strength and Security.
Best Form of Investment.
Interest Quarterly.
Safe as a First Mortgage.

Issued by an institution **the greatest of its kind** in the United States, and endorsed by Banks, Trust Companies and Commercial Agencies throughout the United States.

This is a guaranteed investment. Whether you have $100 or $1000 to invest it will pay you to communicate with us and learn about the *surety*, the *profits* and the *advantages* of this opportunity.

Cash, Capital and Surplus
$1,075,000
THE GLOBE SECURITY COMPANY
150 Nassau St., New York.

MEN OF ABILITY AND CHARACTER DESIRED AS SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES.

Moller's Oil

is never sold in bulk. It is bottled when manufactured, thus passing direct to the consumer without the possibility of adulteration.

Moller's Cod Liver Oil may be confidently relied upon as being of

Absolute Purity and Free From Disagreeable Taste and Odor.

Sold only in flat, oval bottles, bearing name of
Schieffelin & Co., Sole Agents.

KLIPS Bind Papers. A Volume a Minute. Sample dozen 75 cents. Price-list Free. Covers to order. Best thing for Reading Rooms. **H. H. Ballard,** 327 Pittsfield, Mass. Agents Wanted.

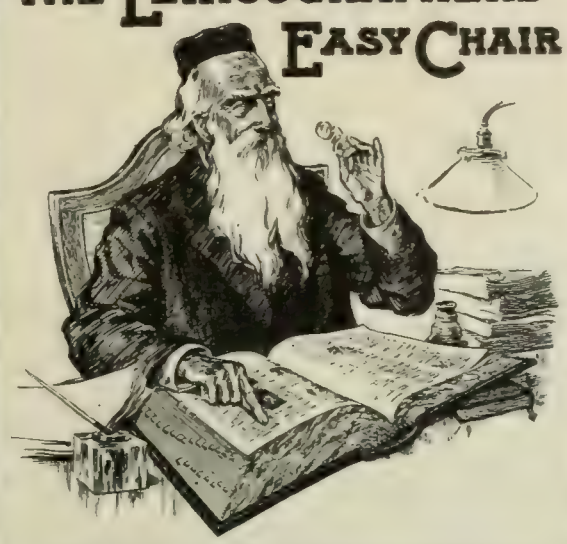
WE GIVE BOOKS FOR CANCELED STAMPS Any books or periodicals you want we will supply in exchange for canceled U. S. or foreign stamps. You can fill your library without expense. We also buy stamp collections. Write for particulars. AMERICAN BOOK AND STAMP EXCHANGE, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

100 VISITING CARDS Post paid **35c**
Correct styles and sizes. Order filled day received. Booklet **"Card Style" Free!** Also **business, professional** and **fraternal** cards. We have cuts of emblems for **all** societies.
E. J. SCHUSTER PTG. & ENG. CO., DEPT. 30 ST. LOUIS, MO.

STARK TREES SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL
Largest Nursery. Fruit Book Free. Result of 78 years' experience
STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.: Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR



In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"A. B.," San Francisco.—"I recently wrote an article for the 'Typographical Journal' in which I used this sentence: 'Drinking printers are being rapidly relegated to the rear.' The editor changed the sentence so as to end with the word 'relegated' and in defense of his action has written me: 'Regarding the expression "relegated to the rear," let me say that the dictionary we use gives the definition of "relegate" as "to send back." That being true, "relegated to the rear" is hardly correct.' Is not the sentence 'Drinking printers are being rapidly relegated to the rear' a correct form?"

As used here "relegate" merely means to put back, but does not say where, while "the rear" indicates precisely where a person has been put back; as, "relegate to obscurity." We note that the editor says the dictionary he uses defines "relegate" to send back. Your phrase indicates where to. The Standard defines relegate "to send off or consign, *as to* an obscure position or remote destination," etc. A printer who had held the foremost rank might, through intemperate habits, be relegated to an inferior position, as the rear rank in his profession.

"A. L."—It is not correct to say "he has a *right* to be punished," using the phrase in the sense of "ought." That is a Briticism and a Hibernianism which should not be granted naturalization papers in America.

"A. C. H."—If the teacher to whom we referred three weeks ago had intended "stigmata" he would not have said that the word meant "a disease of the eye." "Stigmatism" is not given in any leading dictionary "with reference to the wounds on the body of Jesus," nor is it given at all. "Stigma," plural "stigmata," "stigmatic," and "stigmatization" are words used in connection with this reference. If "H" has found "stigmatism" in the "works of the English specialist and alienist, Dr. Henry Maudsley," we shall be glad if he will send us the sentence in which the word is used, with the title of the volume and the page where it occurs.

"J. T. K.," Yonkers.—"A claims to-morrow will be Saturday. B claims 'is' should be used instead of 'will be.' Which is correct?"

Both forms have good authority for their use. One writer treats the subject as follows: "To-morrow implies futurity, for when spoken of it denotes the time not yet arrived." Therefore say: "To-morrow will be Saturday," rather than "to-morrow is Saturday." Says Longfellow, (*Keramos*, line 331): "To-morrow will be another day." But the other form also has the sanction of usage, as the following quotations will show:

To-morrow, what delight *is* in to-morrow!
(T. B. Read—*The New Pastoral*, bk. vi., l. 163.)

To-morrow *is* a satire on to-day, . . .
(Young—*The Old Man's Relapse*, l. 6.)

The Bible affords numerous instances of the use of "is." Ex. xvi. 23: "The Lord hath said, to-morrow *is* the rest of the holy Sabbath unto the Lord"; xxxii. 5: "And Aaron made proclamation and said, to-morrow *is* a feast to the Lord"; I. Sam. xx. 5: "Behold to-morrow *is* the new moon"; Matt. vi. 30: "If God so clothe the grass of the field, which to-day *is*, and to-morrow *is* cast into the oven."

Most people would say: "Yesterday *was* Friday." If the thought is fixed upon the name of the day, it is better to use *is*, if upon the time future it is better to use *will*.

Lamp-chimneys that break are not MACBETH'S.

If you use a wrong chimney, you lose a good deal of both light and comfort, and waste a dollar or two a year a lamp on chimneys.

Do you want the Index? Write me.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

Coolene FOR PERSPIRATION
If you are troubled with perspiration of the arm-pits, neck, forehead, hands or feet, send for free sample and booklet.
COOLENE CO., 167 Griswold Street, Detroit, Mich.

French Court Memoirs

The Real Madame Du Barry

SPECIAL OFFER

FROM Henry of Navarre to and through the reign of Du Barry (whose personal memoirs occupy four of the volumes) this set of books covers the back-stairs-and-kitchen-gossip side of French Court history, much as Guizot covers its outward manifestations. And where so much was set afoot with secret and obscure design, where so little was open and above-board, where boudoir councils dictated treaties and the wounded vanity of favorites instigated campaigns, where a low-born woman's caprice could send forth the torch to lay waste the half of Europe, it is impossible to comprehend the curious events of history without knowing the intimate details of those underlying causes. It is characteristic of these Memoirs that in dealing with the peculiar affairs which are associated in every one's mind with French Court history of the period, their very simplicity and frankness purge them of all offense.

The undersigned controls a few sets of these personal French Court Memoirs (translated with fidelity into English), which can be secured, in complete sets only, at a very low price and on small monthly payments, if preferred, provided application be made at once.

These few copies are from a limited numbered and registered *de luxe* edition, bound up to sell at $10 a volume. But through a binder's error the leather of the volume is imperfectly matched; consequently it becomes advisable to dispose of them outside of regular subscription channels, and at a price about equal to the value of the unbound sheets.

A booklet fully describing the edition will be sent, together with price particulars, if you sign and send the inquiry slip below *at once*. Address

J. B. Chadbourne, 11 East 16th St., New York

Please send me particulars — advertisement in THE LITERARY *Digest, Jan. 23, '04.*

Name.....

Address.....

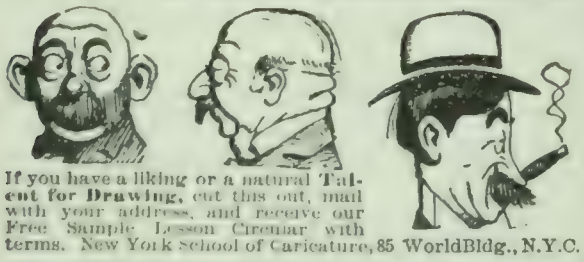
If you mention the "Digest" you need not cut out coupon.

Pears'

Why is Pears' Soap—the best in the world, the soap with no free alkali in it—sold for 15 cents a cake?

It was made for a hospital soap in the first place, made by request, the doctors wanted a soap that would wash as sharp as any and do no harm to the skin. That means a soap all soap, with no free alkali in it, nothing but soap; there is nothing mysterious in it. Cost depends on quantity; quantity comes of quality.

Sold all over the world.



If you have a liking or a natural Talent for Drawing, cut this out, mail with your address, and receive our Free Sample Lesson Circular with terms. New York School of Caricature, 85 World Bldg., N.Y.C.

ASTHMA cured to stay cured. Cause removed. Health restored. Attacks never return. Eat heartily. Sleep soundly all night. No further need of medicines. Over 52,000 Asthma and Hay Fever sufferers treated. Write for BOOK 25A FREE. P. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Perfect Perpetual Calendar. Simplest, most reliable; 50 cents. Post-free. Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

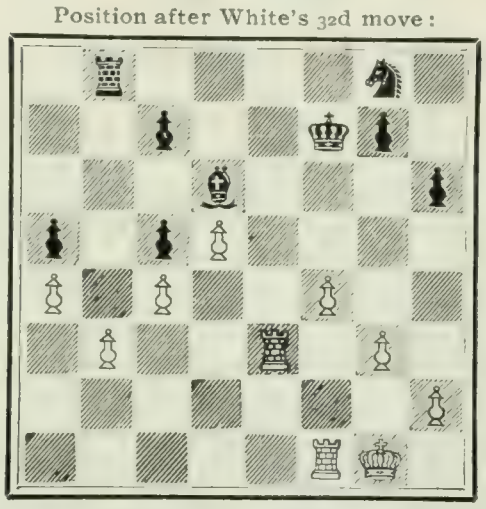
The Janowski-Taubenhaus Match.

The first game, given below, shows that Taubenhaus, who is eighteen years older than the French Champion, is a player of first rank, for it took Janowski, with all his subtlety, two days to win the game.

Ruy Lopez.

TAUBENHAUS. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*	TAUBENHAUS. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*
1 P–K 4	P–K 4	17 P–Q R 4	Kt–B 4
2 Kt–K B 3	Kt–Q B 3	18 B x Kt	Kt P x B
3 B–Kt 5	P–Q R 3	19 Kt x B P	P x Kt
4 B–R 4	Kt–B 3	20 Kt x P	B–Q 3
5 Castles	B–K 2	21 Kt x R	K x Kt
6 R–K sq	P–Q 3	22 R–K 6	Kt–Q 2
7 P–B 3	B–Kt 5	23 Q R–K sq	Kt–B 3
8 P–Q 4	Kt–Q 2	24 P–Q B 4	K–Kt sq
9 P–Q 5	Q Kt–Kt sq	25 Q–B 2	Q–Q 2
10 Q Kt–Q 2	Castles	26 Q–Kt 6	R–K B sq
11 B–B 2	P–K B 4	27 P–Q Kt 3	P–Q R 4
12 P x P	B x P	28 P–Kt 3	Q–B 2
13 B x B	R x B	29 Q x Q ch	K x Q
14 Kt–K 4	P–R 3	30 P–B 4	R–Q Kt sq
15 B–K 3	R–B 2	31 R(K6)–K3	Kt–Kt sq
16 Q–Kt 3	P–Q Kt 3	32 R–K B sq	

Position after White's 32d move:



Here is a position which seems to offer nothing for Black but a Draw. But the French Champion begins a series of maneuvers, as some one says: "wheedling, coaxing and cleverly insinuating," until, on his 38th move, he induces White to play 39 P–R 4. After this, Black's win is assured, altho it took many moves to accomplish it.

32	B–K 2	49 R–B sq	K–B 3
33 R(B sq)–B 3	R–Kt 3	50 R–B 3	Kt–R 3
		51 R–K 4	Kt x P
34 K–B sq	B–B 3	52 P–K Kt 4	P x P
35 P–B 5	B–K 2	53 R x P	P–Kt 3
36 R–K 6	B–Q 3	54 R–K 4	R–K R sq
37 K–K 2	Kt–B 3	55 K–Q 3	B–Q 3
38 P–R 3	Kt–R 2	56 R–Kt 4	R–R 3
39 P–R 4	Kt–B 3	57 R–B sq	K–B 2
40 K–Q 2	R–Kt sq	58 R–B 2	B–K 2
41 K–B 2	P–R 4	59 R–K 4	B–B 3
42 K–Q 2	Kt–Kt 5	60 R–K 6	R x P
43 K–B 2	R–K B sq	61 R–B 6	R–R 6 ch
44 R–K 2	B–K 4	62 K–Q 2	B–K 4
45 R–Q 2	K–K 2	63 R x P(B4)	R x P
46 R–K 2	K–Q 3	64 K–B sq	R–Q R 6
47 K–Q 3	R–Q Kt sq	65 R x R P	R–R 8 ch
48 K–B 2	K–K 2	Resigns.	

Chess-nuts.

MR. PILLSBURY, in the New York Athletic-Club, played sixteen games, *sans voir*, winning ten and drawing six.

MR. ALAIN C. WHITE has prepared a series of articles on American Problematists, for the weekly supplement of *The London Times*. Mr. White gives short biographies of the leading composers, with general appreciation of their works, and critiques on selection of their problems. Loyd and Wainwright head the list, to be followed by Shinkman, Carpenter, Joseph, Teed, Reichhelm, Kennard, Wurzburg, Barry, and others.

RHEUMATISM
Cured Through the Feet

The success of Magic Foot Drafts has been so great that the makers have decided to send them

FREE — On Approval

We want everyone who has rheumatism to send us his or her name. We will send by return mail a pair of Magic Foot Drafts, the wonderful external cure which has brought more comfort into the United States than any internal remedy ever made. If they give relief, send us One Dollar; if not, send nothing.

Magic Foot Drafts are worn on the soles of the feet and cure by absorbing the poisonous acids in the blood through the large pores. They cure rheumatism in every part of the body. It must be evident to you that we couldn't afford to send the drafts on approval if they didn't cure. Write to-day to the Magic Foot Draft Co., R. U. 23 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich., for a trial pair of drafts on approval. We send also a valuable **Illustrated Book on Rheumatism.**

Charcoal

is a sweetener and purifier of the stomach. It arrests fermentation, and causes complete digestion. Eat and drink anything you like in moderation, and use charcoal daily.

The finest preparation made is

MURRAY'S CHARCOAL TABLETS

AT ALL DRUGGISTS

A. J. Ditman, 41 Astor House, N. Y.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED

"WALNUTTA" HAIR STAIN is prepared from the juice of the Philippine Islands walnut, and restores Gray, Streaked, Faded or Bleached Hair, Eyebrows, Beard or Moustache to its original color, **instantaneously.** Gives any shade from **Light Brown to Black. Does not wash off or rub off.** Contains no poisons, and is not sticky or greasy. **"Walnutta" Hair Stain** will give more satisfactory results in one minute than all the hair restorers and hair dyes will in a lifetime. **Price 60 cents a bottle,** postpaid. To convince you of its merits we will send a **sample bottle postpaid for 20c.** PACIFIC TRADING CO., Dist. Office 78, St. Louis, Mo.

NERVOUSNESS Exhausted or Debilitated Nerve Force from any Cause

Cured by WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL.

It contains no Mercury, Iron, Cantharides, or any injurious ingredients whatever

This Pill is purely vegetable, has been tested and prescribed by physicians, and has proven to be the best, safest, and most effective treatment known to medical science for restoring Vitality, no matter how originally caused, as it reaches the root of the ailment. Our remedies are the best of their kind, and contain only the best and purest ingredients that money can buy and science produce; therefore we cannot offer free samples.

Price, ONE DOLLAR per Box, by Sealed Mail. **No Humbug, C. O. D. or Treatment Scheme.**

PERSONAL OPINIONS: Dear Sirs; I have used a bottle of your Hypophosphites of Manganese for liver and kidney complaints in my own person and received much benefit, so I will enclose five dollars and will ask you to send me as much as you can by express prepaid for that amount, until we can get it through the regular channels I am confident it is just what I have been in search of for many years. I am prescribing your Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, and am pleased with the preparation. Yours sincerely, DR. T. J. WEST.

I know of no remedy in the whole Materia Medica equal to your Specific Pill for Nervous Debility.—ADOLPH BEHRE, M.D. Professor of Organic Chemistry and Physiology, New York.

Send for free treatise, securely sealed. Winchester & Co., Chemists, A-609 Beekman Bldg., New York.

FOR WEAK LUNGS USE WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES. *Established 1858.*

The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVIII., No. 5 New York, January 30, 1904 Whole Number, 719

Published Weekly by
Funk & Wagnalls Company.
30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given**.

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

MR. BRYAN'S DEFIANCE OF THE "REORGANIZERS."

SENATOR HANNA'S remark that Mr. Bryan is the "most valuable asset of the Republican party" is being quoted just now in connection with Mr. Bryan's remarkable "no-surrender" speech in Lincoln, in which he declares that "the Kansas City platform was sound in every plank, and the first act of the next convention should be to reaffirm it in its entirety." This unequivocal reaffirmation of bimetalism, anti-imperialism, and the war on trusts is received by the majority of the Democratic and independent papers with anger and dismay, and by the Republican press with corresponding satisfaction. "What Bryan proposes," exclaims the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), "is the wildest kind of radicalism. If his advice were adopted, our relations to the other nations of the world would be thrown into confusion, our manufacturing interests paralyzed, the investments of the people, to an incalculable extent, placed under a cloud, and our monetary system cast into the disorder which marked it before the free-silver law was repealed"; and it invites him to leave the party. The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) says that "the party is justified in treating him as a declared enemy"; and the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) declares that "it must be war to the knife and the knife to the hilt," and "he must be beaten in convention without regard to consequences." The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) believes that he is "more a plotting politician than an honest fanatic," and urges the party "to put him down with a firm hand." "There is but one thing for the reunited and revivified Democratic party to do," advises the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "it must ignore Bryan's threats and defy his machinations"; and the Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.) says of Mr. Bryan that "until the Democratic party throws off this burden, and throws it off forever, it will be defeated in every contest into which it may enter." Other Democratic papers that oppose Mr. Bryan's plan to wage the campaign on the issues of 1896 and 1900 are the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, the Detroit *Free Press*, the Chicago *Chronicle*, the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, the Nashville *American*, the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, the New Orleans *Picayune*, and the Pittsburg *Post*.

The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) calls upon the party to throw Mr. Bryan out. It says:

"The Democratic party can save itself only by throwing him out. As he will not go, the party must eject him by force. If it can not do this, it can not win. Every man in the United States knows that the adoption of the Kansas City platform would make Democratic success absolutely impossible, and no one knows it better than William Jennings Bryan, and that is why he is insisting on it. Mr. Bryan is trying to conceal his own responsibility for the defeat of the party by securing its defeat under other candidates.

"It is not necessary to repudiate Bryanism in set terms; it is not necessary to say anything about silverism, which is no longer a live issue. But it is absolutely necessary that the candidate and the platform shall not be tainted with Bryanism. Bryanism is not Democracy, but Populism, and no Populistic candidate or platform can secure a majority of the electoral votes. The party would like to drop Bryan quietly and go about its business with the application of Democratic principles and traditions to present and future problems, but he seeks to prevent this, and the party has got to face the problem he raises. It must eliminate Bryan or go to defeat."

The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), which has been showing evidences of a desire to have the Democrats nominate a candidate which it can support, proposes the following treatment for Mr. Bryan:

"The course to be followed is the simplest imaginable. Turn on the power and get control of a majority of the delegates to the next Democratic convention. A majority will determine what the platform of 1904 shall say. It ought to be no difficult task to make the convention strongly anti-silver in its membership. There need be no great fuss. If Mr. Bryan or any other man in the convention then attempts to tie the party to the silver issue for another four years, quietly roll over him.

"Now this is a time-honored, an unimpeachable, an effective mode of procedure. It is right, too, because the party as a whole must be permitted to express its collective will. If Mr. Bryan could not reconcile himself to the party's views thus expressed, he would have the privilege of bolting. Others have bolted; he could bolt. And just as bolting has often 'finished' others, so it would 'finish' him, unless by some wonder-working of the mineral world the cause of silver should be revived again. It is no reckless opinion, however, that Mr. Bryan would not bolt, in case the Democratic convention should roll over him and his 'reaffirmation' views. No, Mr. Bryan will not bolt. His program evidently is to fight for his silver principles; but when their rejection has been definitely accomplished he will probably say in those deep sonorous tones of his: 'The Democratic convention has spoken. I accept its verdict.' And then the convention would promptly become what they call a 'pandemonium'; and Mr. Bryan would be the most popular Democrat in the United States.

"But however things might turn out, the way ahead is clear. Turn on the power and make sure that in the convention the Democratic party can express its collective will. This much done, there must be an end, for a while at least, to silverism. All that is needed to rescue the Democracy from this 'body of death' is the application of the Democratic principle of majority rule."

Among the few papers that regard Mr. Bryan's plan with favor is the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.), which thinks that in the main his remarks are "sane and sound," "wise and timely." It continues:

"There are noticeable just now certain phenomena within the Democratic party that may well alarm Democrats who are Democrats from principle. Democrats for office are licking their chops

and eyeing the pie-counter. The whole kit-and-bilin' of professional politicians are down on their marrow-bones to the Wall Street crowd, lamenting their lapse from virtue in 1896 and promising to be good in future. They are ready, willing, and eager to put up the party and sell it outright under the specious pretense of a 'return to Democratic principles.' That is as plain as a pike-staff and as intrusive as a street-corner loafer. The fact of the business is that these brethren of our bosoms are very, very hungry.

"And, withal, the trust-corporation outfit are, to all appearances, willing to buy. They think that the time for purchase is auspicious. The Republican party has Roosevelt on its hands, and

"ONCE MORE INTO THE DITCH, KIND FRIENDS, ONCE MORE!"
—Bush in the New York *World*.

apparently can not avoid nominating him. The trust crowd hate Roosevelt, as they hate everybody who is not their property. Roosevelt has been guilty of the amazing and hitherto unthinking offense of trying to enforce the law against conspiracies to steal. That is an offense that, granted it was committed as a play to the galleries, will not be forgiven by the bandits of 'feenance.'

"Hence it is that with an eagerness to sell on the part of Democratic politicians who want to swap the platform for the pie counter and a willingness to buy on the part of the trust-corporation crowd who want to own both parties as a measure of precaution, it behooves Democrats who do not wish to be pawns and chattels to keep their eyes open lest they be taken unawares. . . . . .

"Where the shoe really pinched was that the Democrats in making a platform and naming a candidate had made no back-door bargain with the 'feenanseers.' That was the secret of the hatred of Mr. Bryan shown in that campaign and of the malignity with which he has been pursued by the hireling newspapers ever since.

"The 'feenanseers' regard the time as ripe for another bargain. So do the Democratic politicians of the hungry and baser sort. Hence the timeliness of Mr. Bryan's warning, and hence the necessity that Democrats from principle should be on their guard."

Despite all the opposition, Mr. Bryan seems to think he can put his program through at the St. Louis convention. He says in a newspaper interview:

"Do I anticipate a fight at St. Louis? No. I don't think there will be enough of the reorganizers in the convention to disturb the harmony of the occasion. By reorganizers I mean those who would draw the party back to the position from which it was lifted in 1896. I believe in having the platform declarations so plain that they can not be misunderstood, while those who are opposed to my position would only seek to make them ambiguous and so deceive the people as to their intent. There is no man prominent among the reorganizers who would undertake to write a platform and repudiate the declarations to which the party was committed in 1900."

IS MR. HEARST A PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITY?

IN each of the two great parties, to judge from newspaper report and comment, there is going on a struggle between the "progressive" and "conservative" elements for control. In the Republican party the leaders of the two antagonistic elements are generally recognized as being President Roosevelt and Senator Hanna. In the Democratic camp the "progressive" leaders are Messrs. Bryan and Hearst; and the "conservative" leaders, men like Cleveland, Olney, Gorman, and Parker. All these have been "mentioned" for the Presidency, but in the Democratic camp the only one who has established a definite and "going" propaganda in favor of his candidacy, as the New York *Times* remarks, is William Randolph Hearst, owner and editor of newspapers in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. Report has it that there is some kind of an alliance between Mr. Hearst and Mr. Bryan, altho the latter denies definitely, in a newspaper interview, that he is supporting Mr. Hearst, or anybody else, for the nomination.

Some of the newspapers dismiss the Hearst boom as ridiculous. It is "amazing," says the Rochester *Post Express* (Rep.); it is "fantastic," says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.). But other journals consider it more seriously. The Pittsburg *Times* (Rep.) declares that the Hearst movement is assuming "formidable proportions," and the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) reports that prominent Democrats in Washington think that the action of the Democratic national committee, in locating the national convention in St. Louis instead of Chicago, has "materially benefited the candidacy of Mr. Hearst, by giving it an importance not hitherto accorded it," and has given the country "the impression that the Democratic party is afraid of Mr. Hearst, and ran away from a city supposed to be favorable to his ambitions." Not to be eluded, however, Mr. Hearst, it is said, will at once establish a newspaper in St. Louis, and just before the national convention will hold a "labor convention" there which will name him for the Presidency, an "anti-trust" convention which will do the same, and a convention of the "Hearst clubs," whose action will not be in doubt. The galleries of the national convention will be filled with Hearst "boomers," it is said, delegates will be won over, and every effort made to swing the great gathering around to nominate the editor-candidate. He is also ready, we are told, to contribute $2,000,000 to the Democratic campaign fund, if the nominee shall prove to be one whom he can conscientiously support.

Democrats in South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, California, Nevada, Illinois, and Wisconsin are said to favor Mr. Hearst's candidacy. Norman E. Mack, of Buffalo, said in an interview a few days ago:

"I was surprised at the strength of the Hearst boom among the Democratic national committee at its meeting in Washington this week. I met a large number of very level-headed fellows on the committee who said that their States seemed to be for Hearst. In fact, the strength of Mr. Hearst's boom paralyzed me for a time—it was so surprising."

J. G. Johnson, chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic national committee, says:

"The sentiment in Kansas is strong for Mr. Hearst. I have no doubt that Kansas will send a solid delegation to St. Louis for Mr. Hearst. Nebraska also is for Hearst, but the delegation from that State is not likely to be instructed. Mr. Bryan will be a delegate, and it would not do to instruct him. It looks as if Hearst will get the delegates from Illinois too. The chief opposition to him will come from Chicago. The Hearst boom is a very serious proposition. I do not know that Mr. Bryan will support Hearst, but I do know that Bryan will not stand for any man who did not earnestly and fervently support the candidates of the Democratic party in 1896 and again in 1900."

Mr. Hearst describes himself in a New York *Herald* interview as "a conservative." He says:

"I am conservative in the sense that I believe in the spirit and in the letter of the United States Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, and in the characters and purposes of such men as Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and Lincoln.

"Too often unfortunately those that call themselves the conservative element are endeavoring to introduce radical departures from these old conservative principles. I do not think my views are in conflict with those of any citizen, however conservative, if his conservatism takes the form of an earnest desire to preserve and perpetuate the original American form of government and the liberty, equality, independence, and opportunity guaranteed under it.

"But I am in conflict with those so-called conservatives that are reverting to the ideas of former centuries and of other nations, seeking to exploit the mass of the people for their own profit. Such men are reactionary, they are not conservative. I do not consider the steel trust conservative, for instance.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST,

Who is referred to by the New York *Commercial Advertiser* as the "yellow peril" of the Democracy.

"The effort of a certain limited law-defying class in America to day is to establish an industrial feudalism on the lines of the old military feudalism, and for the same purpose—the exploitation and control of the many by the few. This effort to destroy the liberty and individual independence of the people through criminal industrial combinations is not conservatism along American lines.

"I do not consider conservative the modern establishment of a system of unsound, piratical finance on the lines of the shipyard trust, or a hundred other trusts that have collapsed after taking the people's savings. I do not call conservative that system which diverts the people's savings from such really conservative investments as the savings-bank and the legitimate business enterprises of the country into the pockets of speculators and swindlers."

Mr. Hearst's newspaper supporters, aside from his own journals, are almost exclusively country weeklies, like the Richmond *Missourian*, the Adrian (Mich) *Press*, and the Hastings (Mich.) *Journal*. Says the last-named paper:

"Why not William Randolph Hearst as Democratic candidate for Presidency? Surely he has as much personality as any one the Democrats could name. He belongs to no faction, is a hard worker, honest advocate, and wealthy enough to make a lively fight. As a champion of the people, he has already made an enviable reputation, and it is our opinion no man claiming to be a Democrat and eligible to the Presidency has fewer enemies in his own ranks or more friends in the opposition party. Surely if Democrats are to win they must choose some man who is acceptable to all factions of Democrats and to the common people. Hearst fills the bill."

The Columbus (O.) *Citizen* (Dem.) also takes a favorable view of Mr. Hearst's candidacy; and the Chattanooga *News* (Dem.) remarks that "a poll of the leading Democrats in this city would doubtless show a majority for Hearst," and adds:

"Every man who keeps up with men of affairs knows Mr. Hearst, and the common people in each State are familiar with what he has done for humanity with his great newspapers. They know that his newspapers stand for the people and against the trusts and combinations. If he really becomes a candidate, in an aggressive sense, the people will rally to him."

The Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.), however, intimates that the Hearst enthusiasm is principally the product of the Hearst check-book; and the Mobile *Register* (Dem.) says:

"There seems to be but one thing for the conservative men to do—namely, to waive differences of opinion and unite with a whole heart upon a suitable man; for all must concede that there is no victory for Democracy in William R. Hearst. He is representative of war upon capital and vested interest; he preaches only discontent; and Democracy stands for more than this. Under Hearst there would be a repetition of the two preceding campaigns, and with the same well-deserved result. The solid inter-

AND THE WILLIAMS STILL PURSUED HER.

MISS DEMOCRACY—"First I tried New York, then Chicago; and now I've fixed on St. Louis, they've followed me here."

—The Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

THE GOO GOO MAN.

Yellow spots in Goo Goo's eyes
All little Dems he'll hypnotize!
Then run away as fast as you can.
Get out of the way of the Goo Goo Man!

—Carter in the Minneapolis *Times*.

CARTOON GLIMPSES OF MR. HEARST.

ests of the country would be on one side and the agrarians on the other; and with the solid interests would be alined the independent vote, which the Democratic party must get in order to win. In our opinion, Hearst spells defeat for Democracy, even should so weak a man as Mr. Roosevelt be his opponent."

SENATOR HANNA ON LABOR-UNIONS AND SOCIALISM.

LABOR-unionism is so often confused with socialism by newspapers which are opposed to both, and by socialist organs which would like to annex the unions to the socialist movement, that it is interesting to find the whole matter treated by a man like Senator Hanna, who has witnessed a most remarkable change in the attitude of labor toward him in the last seven or eight years, and who has recently beaten Tom L. Johnson, who is something of a socialist, in an overwhelming political victory in Ohio. In his article, which appears in *The National Magazine* (Boston, February), Senator Hanna regards the spread of socialism as a menace, and thinks it will be of little use in America, since it will not solve the labor problems, and bring about the results desired by both capital and labor alike. Socialism, he says, is "one of those things which is only half understood, and is more or less used to inflame the popular mind against all individual initiative and personal energy, which has been the very essence of American progress." Mr. Hanna continues:

"My own impression is confirmed by information from laboring men that socialism, in the European sense of the word, will never find a firm footing in America. There is a spirit of cooperation or community of interests which some people may confound with socialism, that is making headway with us; but when any one attempts, for political or financial reasons, to advocate the whole program of European socialism, he will find little prospect of the seed's taking root in American soil. This, I think, was demonstrated very conclusively in the Ohio campaign, where higher socialism was brought forth as an issue. When the people understand this subject in its fullest sense, and some of the mysteries, and the fascinating glamour connected with the mysterious, that now shrouds the subject, are torn away, and it is seen plainly, it will be found to be repellent to American ideas of integrity and honesty. Its objects will be seen to be the very opposite of those desired both by labor and capital alike, since it gives no aid toward the building up and development of the country, nor does it guarantee each man a chance to make a home for himself. Fairness and justice will never agree to the confiscation of the products of one man's toil in order to insure comfort to the idle and worthless. The old law of compensation is operative now as ever. No 'ism' is wanted by the American people that will take from any citizen the just and equitable reward of his labor. There is always a likelihood of movements of this kind fascinating people who have met with a degree of failure in their own efforts; but it is a short-sighted policy to destroy the fabric of national union in order to promulgate a doctrine the very essence of which is selfishness. I believe a single vigorous campaign of agitation would quickly show what support these doctrines may expect from the American people, as has been proven over and over along these lines. As a general rule, the American people are pretty level-headed.

"Now, I do not mean that those who have taken up socialism should be roundly scored and abused, for a great many of these are honest and sincere in their belief, which belief arises from not really understanding the matter, having been misled by misrepresentation. It is usually said that there are only two sides to a question, but in this matter there are two sides and two ends, and by the time our socialist has surveyed the two sides and the big end and the little one, he will not find that socialism is going to benefit him much in America."

"CAN'T 'U TALK?"
—Berryman in the Washington *Post*.

The best way to settle the difficulties of labor and capital, thinks Mr. Hanna, is to take up case by case, and try to adjust them in a permanent and peaceful manner. "There must be a common ground," he says, "where all can meet with the honest determination to do what is right, meeting bravely the conditions as they change, and seizing the opportunity as it offers for the better-

THE LIGHT THAT NEVER FAILS.
—Williams in the Boston *Herald*.

HAS SPIKED THE GUN.
—Evans in the Cleveland *Leader*.

SOME HANNA CARTOONS.

ment of all the people." The Senator remarks further on this subject:

"This is essentially a great economic age—an age when energy, materials, and purposes are all being utilized for the best. When a man loses his day's work, and is compelled to spend that time in absolute idleness, the whole community suffers a loss as well as he, and it is something that is lost forever to the commonwealth; this would be found entirely unnecessary were the honest motives of both sides given proper consideration. And we feel convinced that we have a very great duty to perform in resisting the onslaught of the socialistic tendency which helps to bring this state of affairs into being. Both capital and labor must yield in time to the great law of fair dealing, man to man. In proportion to a man's ambitions and his ability to earn for himself a betterment of his condition, there will be a striving on his part to attain his ideals, and this in itself is the germ of progress; and just as far as that encroaches on others who are working for the same object, there will be a natural resistance. But there are few citizens in this country who would condone any interference with the personal rights of a neighbor. There always will be a neutral ground where conflicting interests can meet and confer and adjust themselves—a sort of Hague tribunal, if you please, in the every-day affairs of life.

"The American labor-unions are becoming more and more conservative and careful in their management, and are not likely to be led away from the straight road by hot-headed members.

"Business men, too, have found that fighting does not pay in trade. There is an old saying that the best lawyer is he who keeps his client out of lawsuits, and the best leader is he who can avoid difficulties; but the greater experience and intelligence which necessarily exist among employers, owing to the fact of their longer training in the forum of business, places upon them an important responsibility."

EDUCATION AS A CAUSE OF NEGRO CRIMINALITY.

TWO main and divergent tendencies are evident, and, indeed, are often frankly proclaimed, in the remedies proposed by newspapers and public men, North and South, for the solution of the "negro problem." One is to raise the negro, by mental and moral training, to the level of the white man; the other is to relegate him to a lower level and compel him, by law and force, to stay there. An utterance in the latter class which is arousing considerable discussion was made last week by Major J. K. Vardaman, the new governor of Mississippi, elected on an anti-negro platform. In his inaugural address the new governor sets forth the striking doctrine that education makes the negro a criminal. Here is part of his address:

"The crime of all the ages against civilization was committed when, in the agonizing spasm of infuriated men, just after the Civil War, the North expressed its hatred of the white people of the South in the amendments to the Constitution which vested the negro with all the rights and privileges of citizenship. . . . . .

"As a race, they are deteriorating morally every day. Time has demonstrated that they are more criminal as freemen than as slaves; that they are increasing in criminality with frightful rapidity, being one-third more criminal in 1890 than in 1880.

"The startling facts revealed by the census shows that those who can read and write are more criminal than the illiterates, which is true of no other element of our population. I am advised that the minimum illiteracy among the negroes is found in New England, where it is 21.7 per cent. The maximum was found in the black belt—Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina—where it is 65.7 per cent. And yet the negro in New England is four and one-half times more criminal, hundred for hundred, than he is in the black belt. In the South, Mississippi particularly, I know he is growing worse every year.

"You can scarcely pick up a newspaper whose pages are not blackened with the account of an unmentionable crime committed by a negro brute, and this crime, I want to impress upon you, is but the manifestation of the negro's aspiration for social equality, encouraged largely by the character of free education in vogue, which the State is levying tribute upon the white people to maintain.

"The better class of negroes are not responsible for this terrible condition, nor for the criminal tendency of their race. Nor do I wish to be understood as censuring them for it. I am not censuring anybody, nor am I inspired by ill-will for the negro, but I am simply calling attention to a most unfortunate and unendurable condition of affairs. What shall be done about it?

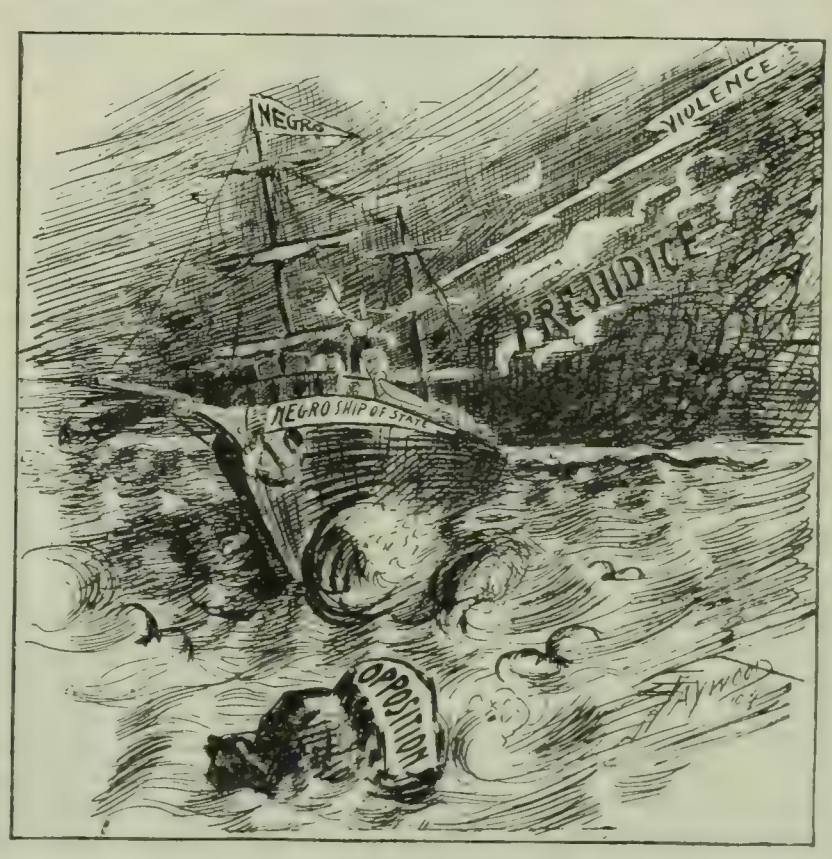
"My own idea is that the character of the education for the negro ought to be changed. If, after years of earnest effort and the expenditure of fabulous sums of money to educate his head, we have only succeeded in making a criminal out of him and imperiling his usefulness and efficiency as a laborer, wisdom would suggest that we make another experiment and see if we can not improve him by educating his hand and his heart. There must be a moral substratum upon which to build or you can not make a desirable citizen."

JAMES K. VARDAMAN.

Governor of Mississippi, who advocates illiteracy for the negro.

Booker T. Washington, however, in the Chattanooga *Tradesman* for January 1, expresses his conviction that the Southern people believe in negro education. He says:

"I believe that the Southern white people realize more and more clearly the fundamental idea of the American common school—that all the property of the State should educate impartially all the children of all the people. It is not merely the man who enters the tax office who really pays the taxes; the laborers, each of whom pays one-quarter cent more to the pound for a commodity because of a license tax, really pay the license tax, however indirect the payment. The moral idea that underlies the American common school, and the actual incidence of taxation—these two things are winning increasing recognition in every one of the Southern States. Moreover, the value of land is largely determined by the relative intelligence and consequent efficiency of the laboring population; and the negro constitutes a very large percentage of the South's labor. Since 1880 $105,807,930 have been spent for the negro schools in the former slave States. In the school year, 1879–80, $2,120,485 were spent for colored schools, and in 1900–01 $6,035,550—an increase of $3,915,065, or almost 285 per cent. In 1879–80 the expenditure per capita of school population for the colored was $1.01, but in 1900–01 $2.21. It is true that in the latter year the white child received $4.92, or considerably



THE DARKER HOUR.

—Haywood in the Indianapolis *Freeman* (Afro-American).

more than twice the amount received by the colored child. However, the whole South is heartily interested in the cause of negro education.

"Negro illiteracy is a stain that the schools are rapidly washing away. Tho constituting only 13.1 per cent. of the total population in 1880, the colored population bore the burden of 51.6 per cent. of the illiteracy. Tho 70.0 per cent. of the colored population were illiterate in 1880, only 44.5 per cent. were illiterate in 1900—a magnificent progress for the South and for the negro. It is true for the whole country that only 4.6 per cent. of the native white population were illiterate in 1900 as against 44.5 per cent. of the colored; but the South is determined to lessen this immense handicap upon the negro just as rapidly as possible."

The Washington *Star* condemns the Vardaman doctrine as "positively monstrous." To quote:

"The Vardaman proposition is so unwise it is positively monstrous. To take the ground that education and enlightenment lead to and encourage vice and crime is to insult the lessons of history and the interpretations put upon human duty by the greatest and best men who have ever lived. All races have had their very humble and savage and vicious beginnings, and not one of them has made any advance in the scale of usefulness and decency and humanity except by the pathway of education. Some have advanced more rapidly than others, but all have advanced. None has attained perfection. None ever will. The most advanced race to-day—the white race—has its plague spots of pathetic and indescribable repulsiveness. But that is no argument against education and civilization.

"Governor Vardaman does not as yet push his argument to its legitimate conclusion. He may do that at a later day. He may be feeling his way along, and his courage may grow with his success if success is achieved. If he is right in his contention, then the work of Abraham Lincoln was a monumental mistake. If the negro in this country is harmed by intellectual freedom, he is harmed by physical freedom. If he should be kept in mental darkness he should be returned to actual slavery. If he is the one exception to the rule and becomes a monster in the schoolmaster's hands, he should be reshackled for his own and the general good, and returned to the firmest conditions of servitude.

"But Governor Vardaman is kicking against the pricks. He is something of a curiosity. He excites wonder at the expense of his people; for it is a wonder that a man holding to such views as he proclaims should be occupying by the popular choice the highest office within the boundaries of a sovereign State of this Union."

Other incidents in the series of efforts to "teach the negro his place" appear in the Maryland disfranchisement movement; in the "Jim Crow" bills introduced into the Maryland legislature last week to separate the races in steamboats and railroad trains; in the bill introduced into the Mississippi legislature to differentiate lynching from murder; in the attempt in Sheffield, Mass., to provide a separate school for negro children; and in the subjection of negroes in a number of Southern States to involuntary servitude, called "peonage," for the payment of alleged debts. Incidents in the opposing tendency appear in the vigorous campaign against peonage in the Southern courts; in Governor Heyward's campaign against lynching in South Carolina, and in the decision of the United States Supreme Court last week that the exclusion of negroes from a grand jury that finds an indictment against a negro is not permissible. The Supreme Court decision is based upon a similar decision in a previous case, in which the court said:

"The exclusion of all persons of the African race from a grand jury which finds an indictment against a negro in a state court, when they are excluded solely because of their race or color, denies him the equal protection of the laws, in violation of the Constitution of the United States and the Fourteenth Amendment thereto, whether such exclusion is one through the action of the legislature, through the courts, or through the executive or administrative officers of the State."

The cotton boom, we are told by a New Orleans correspondent of the New York *Sun*, is bringing unprecedented prosperity to the blacks of that region. He writes:

"At no other time since emancipation, not even in the palmiest days of reconstruction, have the negroes of the Southwest had so much money on hand as this season. If the cotton crop yields $650,000,000, the negroes will get $200,000,000. In Mississippi their share of the crop will be $35,000,000 or $40,000,0000, or eight times the assessed value of all property owned by negroes in the State."

FOREIGN TRADE OF TWO AND A HALF BILLIONS.

MUCH gratification is expressed in the newspapers over the fact that five new trade records were established in the year just closed, despite the depression witnessed in financial circles. Our foreign trade (exports and imports) reached the high-water mark of nearly $2,500,000,000; the month of December showed the highest record of monthly exports, $175,000,000, and all records in the exportation of cotton were broken, the cotton exported during the year amounting to $378,000,000. Not only was our foreign trade the largest in aggregate ever known, but in both imports and exports, reckoned separately, it was the largest. "The nation has passed through a bad financial debauch," observes the New York *World*. "It has been overloaded with 'undigested securities'" but "it has turned over a new leaf and gone to work to repair its mistakes in a characteristic American hurry, but in the good, old-fashioned way of economy in buying and enterprise in selling. This is a wonderful country."

The preliminary figures from the Department of Commerce and Labor show that the total foreign trade for the calendar year, ending December 31, amounted to $2,480,141,228, against $2,330,002,803 for the previous year, and $2,345,795,770 for 1901, when a new record was made. The exports aggregated $1,484,668,127, an increase of $123,982,194 over 1902, and $6,722,014 over 1900, which was the highest previous record. December exports aggregated $174,734,368. The highest preceding record for a single month was that of October, 1900, when the total reached $163,389,680. The imports for 1903 aggregated $995,473,101, as compared with $969,316,870 in 1902 and $880,419,910 in 1901. The exports for the first half of 1903 led many to think that the aggregate for the year would be below that of recent years. There were gains, however, toward the end of the year, due largely to the heavy shipments and high prices of cotton. During the year, cotton exports aggregated a little more than $1,000,000 in value per day, while in the last three months of 1903 they averaged more than $2,000,000 per day, and in the closing month of the year nearly $2,500,000 per day. The value of cotton exports for the year was $378,518,718, as compared with $290,491,225 in 1902, and $314,252,586 in 1900; 3,622,351,914 pounds of cotton were exported. The exports of breadstuffs for the year amounted to $193,000,000, as against $187,000,000 in 1902, while the shipments of provisions, such as cattle, beef, tallow, hogs, etc., amounted to $199,000,000, as against $190,000,000 in 1902. Last year we exported $15,000,000 worth of silver in excess of imports, and imported $20,000,000 more gold than we sent out. The total of gold exports was $44,346,834 and imports $65,267,696. This was an increase of $8,316,243 in gold exports and $21,074,379 in imports over the preceding year.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* comments on the course of the year's exports as follows:

"The record of our exports of natural products of the country for the calendar year 1903 contains some interesting features worth noting, tho their significance is largely a matter of inference. The increase in the export of cotton for the four months of the market year for that product is doubtless due to the exigent demand after the short supply of the summer, but it hardly comports with the assumption of a shorter supply this year than last, unless there is to be a cotton famine next summer. But the most notable feature is the relatively large increase in the export to Germany, especially in the month of December. . . . . .

"Another feature of interest in these tables is that which shows the distribution of the export of grain and provisions between the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific ports. The falling-off in the export of

wheat was heavy at all Atlantic ports, and proportionately so at Pacific ports, while there was a relatively small decrease at New Orleans and a large increase at Galveston. With a loss of about 55,000,000 bushels in the total export, nearly 35,000,000 bushels of this appear on the Atlantic coast, and more than the rest on that of the Pacific, while New Orleans and Galveston together show a gain of about 5,000,000 bushels. While New York fully held its own in comparison with other Atlantic ports, it fell far behind either of the two principal Gulf ports. In the increase of corn exports it got its full share, which is due to the more favorable location of the supplies, but the tendency of wheat is to go more and more to the Gulf and through Canada, tho with the latter the means of comparison is not furnished. More than half the export of provisions, cattle, hogs, and sheep still go from New York, and it is almost wholly from Atlantic ports. This is due partly to the fact that vessels adapted to this kind of transport have become established on the Atlantic lines, and railroad equipment has also been adapted to the traffic in this direction. The natural current of this traffic is eastward from the plains through certain established centers, and it is not readily shifted."

New York, according to a government statistical table, now ranks second in the world in the volume of its foreign commerce. Here is the table:

Port.	Year.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. Tons.
London	1902	10,179,023	7,385,085
New York	1902	8,982,767	8,415,291
Antwerp	1902	8,373,528	8,347,483
Hamburg	1902	7,860,223	7,993,166
Hongkong*	1901	7,383,683	7,340,586
Liverpool	1902	6,813,200	6,314,514
Cardiff	1902	4,688,088	7,868,556
Rotterdam	1901	5,950,445	5,733,763
Singapore†	1901	5,459,032	5,453,999
Marseilles	1902	4 911,784	4,552,088
Tyne ports	1902	3,615,046	4,754,301
Gibraltar	1901	4,171,350	4,159,272

* Exclusive of Chinese junks engaged in the foreign trade. The tonnage of these vessels entered and cleared was 1,126,931 and 1,130,279, respectively in 1901.

† Exclusive of war-ships, transports, native craft, and vessels under fifty tons, but inclusive of vessels engaged in trade between the Straits Settlements.

AMERICA'S INFLUENCE FOR PEACE IN THE FAR EAST.

THE improvement in the Russo-Japanese situation last week was treated by the press in this country and abroad as being partly due to the conclusion of our treaty with China, by which two towns in Manchuria—Mukden and Antung—are opened to the trade of the world. The fact that our treaty is negotiated with China is taken to indicate that the United States considers Manchuria to be Chinese territory, not Russian; and some of the Russian press and officials seem to consider the treaty as an unfriendly act and as a part of the Anglo-Japanese conspiracy to oust them from that province. On the day that President Roosevelt issued his proclamation putting the treaty with China into effect, the Department of State sent to the press a statement containing this significant passage:

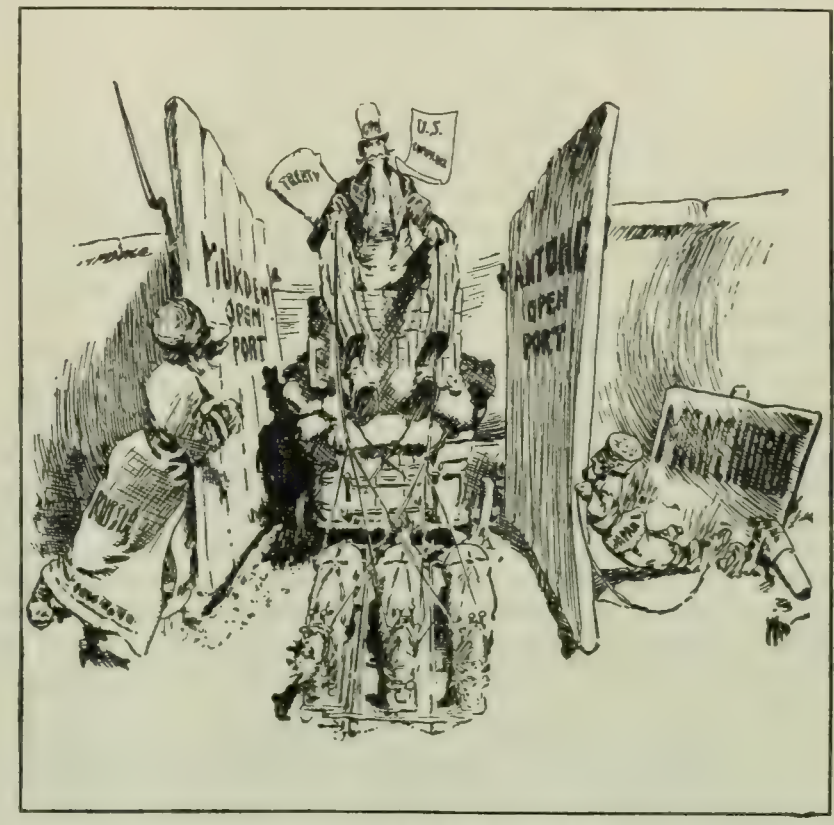
"It is highly probable that the presence in these localities at an early date of American consular officers and those of other nationalities will greatly tend to the establishment of order in this much-disturbed borderland of China, and will powerfully contribute toward insuring the principle of the 'open door,' to which this country stands irrevocably committed, as well as aiding in insuring the integrity of China and its administrative control over its Manchurian provinces."

M. Plançon, diplomatic agent of Admiral Alexeieff, is reported by cable as saying that this action of the United States is "unfriendly and undiplomatic," and a correspondent on the spot reports that it "quite upset Viceroy Alexeieff's calculations." A correspondent in London remarks that "the ratification of the Chinese-American treaty may be said to have cut the ground from under Russia's feet." The presence of our consular officers in these Manchurian towns, accredited to China, "will be a visible proof and testimony," remarks the Philadelphia *Press*, "that the United States looks on Manchuria as part of the Chinese Empire, and intends it shall remain so in fact and in international law." Says the New Orleans *Times-Democrat:*

"It is generally agreed that the improvement in the situation in the Far East is due to the American coup in securing a speedy ratification of the Chinese treaty which opens two ports in Manchuria to the commerce of the world. Russia hoped that the ratification of this treaty would be delayed at least ten months, in which time Russia would probably be in a position to bring such pressure on China as to defeat the ratification altogether. The effect of the treaty is to make the territory less valuable to Russia, for with that country open to the trade of the United States Russia can not compete. Not only are we nearer, commercially, to the seat of the trade, but with anything like equal advantages we will drive the Russian merchants out of the territory."

The New York *Tribune* says:

"Perhaps the most significant tribute to the American policy is offered by Russians. A few days ago they were saying American



A NEW FACTOR IN THE ARGUMENT.
—Williams in the Boston *Herald*.

policy in Manchuria and Korea was offensive to Russia. Now we are told that they admit, with some irritation, that 'a great victory has been won by American diplomacy in Manchuria.' Well, they ought to know and to appreciate the magnitude of our victory; for there is nothing in the case more certain than that it is primarily and chiefly Russia herself over whom the victory has been won. There would have been no need of such a campaign by America at this time had it not been for Russia; for the complete opening of all Manchuria was practically assured to us nine years ago, until Russia interfered and insisted that it should be closed again and kept closed. The treaty which we have just made also would have been made much sooner had it not been for Russia's opposition. After it was agreed upon, the signing of it was delayed for some time solely on Russia's account. Even since it was signed and ratified, and since the ratifications were exchanged, there have been Russian protests against it and Russian threats that the execution of it would not be permitted. At the present moment it certainly looks as tho the treaty will be fulfilled, or as tho there would be some unpleasant complications if it were not.

"The American diplomatic victory is, of course, a victory in behalf of American commercial interests and treaty rights. It is more than that. It is a victory in behalf of that open-door principle which is for the good of all well-disposed nations. It is a victory for good faith among the nations in their dealings with China and in their dealings with one another about China. It is also probably a victory for Japan, because Japan has all along been identified with the very principles for which America has

been contending. It is, we have said, a victory over Russia; but it is a victory over the selfish and intolerant Russia of Plehve and Alexeieff and Pobiedonostseff, for and in behalf of the progressive and liberal Russia of Nicholas II. and Witte and Lamsdorff and Mouravieff. It is, we may hope, a victory for peace, and for a peace with honor and with justice to all nations."

ANOTHER SENATOR INDICTED.

"I HAVE no doubt that not only will I promptly establish my entire innocence in the matter, but that my course will be seen to be above criticism," says Senator Burton (Rep.), of Kansas, in commenting on his indictment for receiving $2,500 from the Rialto Grain and Securities Company for interceding with the post-office officials to prevent a fraud order being issued against the company. The Senator says that he merely accompanied the president of the company to the postal department "to find whether a fraud order had been issued against him," and "acted purely in the matter as attorney, to ask what had been done." For this kindly act the Senator received the honorarium mentioned, and is now summarily haled into court for it.

Some of the newspapers do not think the matter so clear and simple. Thus the New York *Press* (Rep.) says:

"Senator Burton is ready and glib with explanations for the rude action of the federal Grand Jury at St. Louis in laying against him an indictment for taking a handsome 'fee' from a get-rich-quick concern in return for valuable services rendered at Washington. 'Purely professional services,' says the Kansan. 'All I did was to go to the Post-Office Department to find out if a fraud order had been issued.'

"Judgment must be suspended, of course, until the Government shows down its hand and the Senator reveals his legal defense. Meanwhile the public, having the Driggs and Dietrich cases well in mind, will wonder what peculiar professional skill marks members of Congress above their fellows in the law for practise before the government departments; will marvel at the generosity of even a get-rich-quick swindler who pays a Senator $2,500 merely for going to the post-office 'to get information' about a fraud order and never by any chance to get that fraud order stopped; and will finally be amazed at the eagerness of a grave and reverend Senator of the United States to perform such a messenger-boy errand at any price.

"Such speculations may do Mr. Burton injustice. Nevertheless, the public will continue to indulge in them until a jury finds that his indictment was right or wrong. The Senator, who thinks neither the moral law nor the penal code is violated by the sale of one's influence as a member of Congress under the thin cloak of legal services, says he will press for an early trial. This is exactly what Senator Dietrich said when he was indicted for selling his post-offices. We hope the Dietrich parallel will not be carried further than this. We trust Senator Burton will not permit his counsel, like his Nebraska colleague, to avail him of a flaw in the indictment whereby to prevent a jury from getting at the truth, nor will then resort to a Senate committee of inquiry, with Senator Dietrich as its chairman, for his 'vindication.'"

The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.) indulges in uncomplimentary reflections on the Senator's "moral density":

"Senator Burton may be guiltless before the law, but his own account of his connection with the case of the Rialto Grain and Securities Company and its relations with the Post-Office Department shows him in a light in which his most kindly friends can not regard him with satisfaction. The Rialto Company was in trouble with the Government; its right to use the mails was questioned—indeed, the Post-Office Department had threatened to issue orders against it as a fraudulent concern. Mr. Burton, then a Senator of the United States, accepted employment as its attorney. His own story of his services is that he accompanied the president of the Rialto Company, H. C. Dennis, to the office of the chief inspector of the Post-Office Department 'to find whether a fraud order had been issued against him.' This was in the day of the notorious Tyner, Machen, and Barrett.

"Mr. Burton saw nothing wrong in taking up the interests of a concern suspected of fraud as against those of the Government, and in accepting money for doing so. He regards his connection with the case as purely professional and entirely proper.

"There is no arguing against a moral density like this. If it does not occur to a man chosen to a place in the national Senate that he is not at liberty to give part of his time and talents to suspected offenders against national law; if a Senator imagines that he can at will divest himself of his Senatorship and appear before officials of departments of the Government as a mere attorney; if a Senator is so guileless as to fancy that he is wanted by clients of questionable virtue for his legal ability and not at all for his official prestige, then there is a wide and deep chasm between Senatorial sense of propriety and common sense."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

MARK should be careful or he may consent too late.—*The Chicago News.*

A LADY writing of Manila designates it "the land of fruit and flowers—the fruit on the inside of the can, the flowers on the outside."—*The Manila Times.*

IT is announced that brass bands will be barred from Oyster Bay this summer. This looks like an attempt to stifle competition.—*The Washington Post.*

ACCORDING to Michigan political standards, Mr. Hearst is, by all odds, the best-equipped aspirant for the Democratic presidential nomination. See Dun or Bradstreet.—*The Detroit News.*

FROM reports it would not appear certain that the United States and Panama will be able to agree on a treaty. Now let the canal strip secede. Probably we can do some business with that.—*The Manila Times.*

MR. BRYAN declines to express a preference. He allows it to be understood, however, that the man whom he considers best fitted to be a Democratic candidate has no chance at present.—*The Washington Star.*

THERE is at least a constructive difference between J. Pierpont Morgan's offer of $250,000 for the manuscript of "Paradise Lost" and his statement to the tax assessor that he is worth but $400,000.—*The Washington Post.*

IF Willie R. Hearst really has "$2,000,000 to buy the Presidency," we indorse the sentiment that he "can no longer be ignored." The police ought to take it away from him before he's robbed.—*The Detroit Journal.*

A TRAVELER recently from Mindanao says if the older generation of Moros should be killed off it will not be so difficult to handle the younger ones. No; not till they are large enough to bear arms.—*The Manila Times.*

THE anti-imperialists assert that the United States purchased the Filipinos at two dollars a head. Our friends should make some allowances on the score that we did not know the Filipino at that time.—*The Manila Times.*

"I SUPPOSE your legislature did not decide to send you to the Senate without great consideration." "No," answered Senator Sorghum. "In fact, I should hate to tell you how much the consideration was."—*The Washington Star.*

NOW it is announced that the Spanish sailors, and not Dewey, sunk Spain's ships at Manila. Presumably the Spaniards saw that one of the fleets must be sunk, and with true Castilian courtesy decided that it should not be that of the visitors.—*The Chicago News.*

NO OHIO SISYPHUS—HE DOESN'T WANT THE JOB.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record.*

LETTERS AND ART.

LITERATURE IN 1903.

THE literary output of the past year in the English-speaking world was "chiefly distinguished for biographies." Such is the opinion of the London *Academy and Literature* (January 9), and the first place among biographies is given to John Morley's "Life of Gladstone." Henry James's "W. W. Story" is cited as "next in importance." *The Academy* goes on to mention Sidney Lee's "Life of Queen Victoria," James Bryce's "Studies in Contemporary Biography," and Justin McCarthy's "Portraits of the Sixties." The Boston *Transcript* (December 31) adds Helen Keller's "Story of My Life," and extends the list:

"'More Letters of Charles Darwin,' the 'Life and Letters of Max Müller,' the 'Life and Times of George Joachim Goschen,' the 'Autobiography of Joseph LeConte,' 'Rossetti Papers,' edited by his brother, 'Memoirs of M. de Blowitz,' the 'Recollections, Personal and Literary' of Richard Henry Stoddard, 'Hawthorne and His Circle' by his son, offer new and valuable glimpses of distinguished personalities. In 'My Own Story,' the venerable J. T. Trowbridge recounts charmingly the most striking events in a life crowned with popularity and success; the Carlyle controversy is kept alive with three aggressive volumes—'New Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle,' 'My Relations with Carlyle,' and 'The Nemesis of Froude'; the American Men of Letters series is advanced with a single volume by Prof. George R. Carpenter upon Whittier, and in the English Men of Letters are now included Browning, Crabbe, and Fanny Burney. . . . Other subjects of the biographer's pen are Maxim Gorky, Bret Harte, Horace Greeley, William Ellery Channing (by Rev. John W. Chadwick), Henry Ward Beecher (by Rev. Lyman Abbott), Phillips Brooks (by Rev. William Lawrence), Benjamin Disraeli, Thackeray, Poe, Stevenson, and Sir George Grove."

The record of American fiction during the year seems to indicate: (1) that the novel-reading public can now be less easily imposed upon than formerly by the mere force of lavish exploitation and ingenuity of advertising; (2) that the greatest successes are being achieved by novelists who have left the beaten track to find their material; and (3) that American readers are demanding, to a greater extent than ever before, American novels. The New York *Bookman* (January) calls attention to these tendencies, and comments further:

"Those writers from whom we have come to expect a book or two every year have, in the main, not disappointed us. Mr. Kipling published nothing of any length during 1903, which may mean that we are to have something to look forward to in 1904. From Mr. George Meredith and Mr. Thomas Hardy, nothing; but this was not in the nature of a surprise. Mr. Henry James was as usual industrious, and Mrs. Humphry Ward had the success to which she has become accustomed with 'Lady Rose's Daughter.' Sir Arthur Conan Doyle revived his Napoleonic hero, the 'Brigadier Gerard,' and is now in the full swing of a new series of tales about Sherlock Holmes. As to American writers, Mr. F. Marion Crawford brought out his expected novel of Italian life, Mr. James Lane Allen broke the silence of three years with 'The Mettle of the Pasture,' Mr. John Fox, Jr., produced in 'The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come,' a novel very much out of the ordinary; Mr. Howells's 'Letters Home' elicited much high appreciation, and in 'The Forest' Mr. Stewart Edward White wrote a book which is far from being merely one of the books of a year. Mr. Davis's 'The Bar Sinister' and Mr. Tarkington's 'Cherry' we read and enjoyed long before they ever appeared in bindings of their own. We agreed with all of our readers that Jack London's 'The Call of the Wild' was a rattling good dog story, and that it was a downright pleasure to be enabled to meet again Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith's Colonel Carter, and to share the hospitality which he extended to that reprobate Klutchen, even tho 'Colonel Carter's Christmas' seemed to lack something of the spontaneity and genuineness of 'Colonel Carter of Cartersville.'"

A compilation from *The Bookman's* monthly tables of six best-selling books shows a total of thirty-two different novels, as against twenty-eight last year and twenty-nine in 1901. Of these, twenty-seven were written by American authors. First in popularity is "Lady Rose's Daughter," which was mentioned in five tables. "The Virginian," "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," "The Letters of a Self-Made Merchant to His Son," "The Pit," "Lovey Mary," "The Filigree Ball," and "Gordon Keith," were each mentioned four times. "The Blue Flower," "Under the Rose," "The Grey Cloak," "The Mettle of the Pasture," "The One Woman," and "The Call of the Wild," were mentioned three times. "Glengarry School Days," "The Main Chance," and "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," were mentioned twice. The following novels were only mentioned once: "The Two Vanrevels," "Cecilia," "Wanted: A Chaperon," "An Old Sweetheart of Mine," "The Leopard's Spots," "The Spenders," "The Circle," "Conjurer's House," "Darrel of the Blessed Isles," "Wee Macgreegor," "The Under Dog," "The Lightning Conductor," "Rebecca," "The Adventures of Gerard," "The Sherrods."

The London *Academy* recalls a number of important English novels, including Mr. Whiteing's "The Yellow Van," Mr. Marriott's "The House on the Sands," Mr. Conrad's "Typhoon," Mr. Cutcliffe Hyne's "McTodd," Mr. Jacobs's "Odd Craft," Mrs. Thurston's "The Circle," and Mr. Quiller Couch's "Hetty Wesley." The same paper comments:

"On the whole 1903 was a good year for fiction. The fatal predilections which prevent perfection still, it is true, persisted. Limelight and artifice came between many and success. But there was an enlarged power of expression, a power which would have surprised Richardson, and even George Eliot, consequent on the steady researches of their successors for innumerable right words."

So far as poetry is concerned, the year has been exceptionally barren. "The best that can be said," remarks the Boston *Transcript*, "is that 1903 witnessed the appearance of 'The Five Nations' of Rudyard Kipling and the 'For England' of William Watson, these volumes deserving mention and comment because they are the work of true poets and because they represent two diametrically opposite points of view with regard to British honor and patriotism." *The Academy* also mentions new volumes of verse by W. B. Yeats, Alfred Austin, John Davidson, Israel Zangwill, Laurence Binyon, Ethel Clifford, Charles G. D. Roberts, and Bliss Carman.

In the field of literary criticism and history, important contributions have been made. Says the Boston *Transcript:*

"Dr. Leo Wiener's 'Anthology of Russian Literature' has been completed with the issue of its second volume; the lavishly illustrated history of English literature by Richard Garnett and Edmund Gosse is now in course of publication; Prof. George Edward Woodberry has put forward a series of essays under the title 'America in Literature.' Thomas Wentworth Higginson and Henry W. Boynton have prepared 'A Readers' History of American Literature.' . . . Gabriel Hanotaux's historical account of contemporary France affords much opportunity for reflection regarding the erratic course of affairs in the life of that nation, and Thomas Addis Emmet's 'Ireland Under English Rule' is a polemic discussion of one of the most remarkable phases of world history. Of especial interest to American students have been Gaillard Hunt's 'Life of James Madison,' 'American Diplomacy in the Orient,' by John W. Foster; the 'Life and Times of Thomas Jefferson,' by Thomas E. Watson; Senator Hoar's 'Autobiography of Seventy Years'; the 'New American Navy,' by John D. Long; two series of monographs prepared by Archer Butler Hulbert upon 'Historic Highways of America,' and a work upon the Philippine Islands, to be completed in about sixty volumes."

The death-list of the year includes Mommsen, Herbert Spencer, Lecky, Dean Farrar, Charles Godfrey Leland, Paul Blouet ("Max O'Rell"), Whistler, Henley, Richard Henry Stoddard, Edna Lyall, Henry Seton Merriman, George Gissing, and Julian Ralph. Says *Collier's Weekly* (New York):

"Necrology, indeed, is the sharpest reminder we have that the arts are alive among us and important. Most of us in the whirl of life remember only when Whistler dies that his life means more in

the long run than the life of many a statesman or king of business. . . . If an attempt were made to select the most notable literary productions of the year, opinions would differ widely. Our own choice would be John Morley's 'Life of Gladstone,' in England, and Helen Keller's 'Story of My Life,' in America."

LACK OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN RUSSIA.

REFORM in Russia, according to the editor of the *Osvobojdenie*, is more likely to come as the result of a great war than in the natural order of things. The disastrous Crimean war, he points out, made the liberation of the serfs a national necessity, and this great measure led to others of a liberal character, so that the period which followed became an era of progress and improvement. Aside from political reform, liberal Russians agree that the fundamental need of the nation is elementary education. The economic condition of the peasantry, admittedly bad, is attributed to illiteracy and the special restrictions which ignorance and degradation appear to justify. Recognizing that Russia's strength is in her peasantry, the St. Petersburg *Novosti* asks what the nation is doing to-day for the cause of the education of the masses who produce her wealth, defend and extend her dominion, and fight to maintain her prestige and supremacy in far-off territory. The latest statistics of elementary education are those for 1900, which the paper elaborately analyzes. We condense the survey as follows:

There are 84,500 elementary schools in the country. The total cost of their maintenance at present is 50,000,000 roubles (about $27,000,000). Of this amount the *zemstvos* (the provincial assemblies, which contain representatives of the peasantry) contribute 23 per cent., tho they exist and operate in less than half of the provinces of the empire. The imperial treasury gives 20.7 per cent. The remainder is made up by appropriations of the municipal and rural governments and by gifts, bequests, etc.

The number of pupils in the elementary schools is 4,500,000, and the girls constitute about one-fourth of this number. So far as the male pupils are concerned, the school population represents one-twentieth of the whole male population. Of the female population, only 1 out of 54 attends school.

Considerable progress has been made, however, since 1885. At that time the showing was much less favorable. Half of the recruits, for example, are illiterate to-day; twenty years ago only 20 per cent. of the recruits were able to read and write in any manner whatever.

Adopting a territorial test, Russia is much more backward than other Western nations in the matter of education. She has but one school for every 222 square versts of territory. Even in the most advanced parts of the empire, in the governments of St. Petersburg, Moscow, etc., there is but 1 school for every 24 square versts of territory. In thousands of instances children have to walk from 8 to 12 miles a day in going to and returning from school. And the school term coincides with the coldest and severest weather.

The greatest chaos prevails in the control and management of the elementary schools. They are subject to no fewer than 9 different departments. The ministry of education manages about half of the schools. The synod controls 42,000 schools, with, however, a comparatively small number of pupils—1,600,000. On the other hand, the number of pupils in the schools controlled by the ministry of education is 2,100,000.

For the present, friends of popular education ask that the imperial Government appropriate as much for public schools as is contributed by the *zemstvos*, local bodies, and private benevolence together—about 33,000,000 roubles. This, it is said, is more essential than the encouragement of manufactures by protective duties and the development of the Manchurian "sphere of interest."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW PLAY FOR BERNHARDT.

VICTORIEN SARDOU has written a new play for Madam Bernhardt. It is entitled "La Sorcière" (The Sorceress), and is a five-act drama of the Spanish Inquisition at Toledo in the Middle Ages. The central theme is the love of a Spanish officer for a Moorish girl and the trial and condemnation of the latter for witchcraft. The play is full of the dramatic, spectacular intensity which gives "the divine Sarah" such ample scope for the display of her genius. As produced at her own theater in Paris the play has also received much attention in the matter of costumes and scenery. Emile Faguet, the dramatic critic of the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), calls it "perhaps the greatest of Sardou's productions." The subject, he declares, is very cleverly chosen "to yield the maximum of the pathetic." He goes on to describe the background of the play:

SARAH BERNHARDT AND VICTORIEN SARDOU.

Mme. Bernhardt has scored a new triumph in Sardou's play, "La Sorcière."

"We are in Toledo—or in the environs of Toledo—some ten years after the capture of Grenada and the final expulsion of the Moors from Spain. The fierce passions of the conflict are still burning and implacable. The Christian thirst for vengeance against the Mohammedans has not been satisfied. The *autos da fé* blaze incessantly. The crime of a Christian marrying a Moor or a Moor marrying a Christian is punished by immuring in a convent, for the woman, and the galleys for the man. The crime of sorcery is punished by death. The Holy Inquisition is more powerful than kings."

M. Faguet declares that, with the exception of a slip in the dramatic mechanism which gives "undue prominence to the star," the play is "vigorous, powerful, and often proceeds with admirable address through great difficulties of construction." He continues:

"It presents a most beautiful central figure, a living

character of clear brain, of goodness, of charity and of love—a character, perhaps, I must admit, a little too complex, but not incoherent, which remains in the memory imposing and exquisite. Finally, from the point of view of idea, the play is a protest against intolerance and against the tyranny of ignorance, indeed a play of all ages, of almost every land, and one which ought to be applauded by honest folk of all times, of all places, and of all shades of opinion. . . . The play is richly mounted, with elegance, artistic invention, and historic exactitude."

The critic of the *Temps* (Adolphe Brisson) remarks:

"In the course of his dazzling career M. Sardou has scored successes equal to this; I do not think that he has ever achieved one more honorable or more deserved. The fourth act of 'La Tosca' drew forth the same transports. Yet how much I prefer 'The Sorceress!' . . . The beauty of this fourth act stands every examination and grows as you reflect upon it. There are no melodramatic tricks, no exaggeration, no declamation. It is fine!"

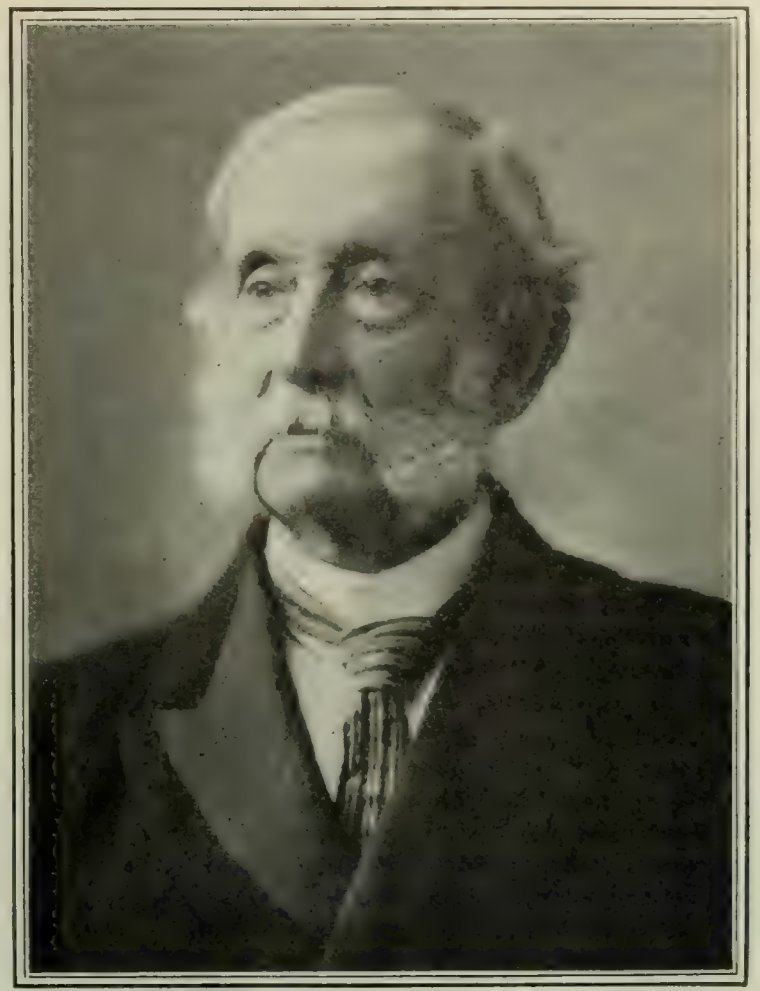
All the critics assert that in "The Sorceress" Madam Bernhardt scores a new triumph. M. Brisson says: "How shall we tell about it all! It is Sardou the excellent and Sarah the marvelous. Never before have they been so brilliant and so young." The critic of the *Débats* says:

"This time the great Bernhardt gives us every bit of herself, with all her grace, all her power of passion, all her tragic eloquence, all her languishing beauty in despair and in death. Do not fail to see this play, so that you may be able to tell your grandchildren you have looked upon the greatest comedienne of the second half of the nineteenth century, and perhaps of the entire nineteenth century."

There was danger at one time that "La Sorcière" would become the occasion of an unexpected renewal of the Dreyfus agitation. In the fourth act of the play, as originally written, there is a scene in which Cardinal Ximines and the cruel judges of the Spanish Inquisition pronounce death-sentence upon Zoraya, the sorceress. Fifty others—scientists, poets, freethinkers—are huddled together in a huge iron cage. This scene has been suppressed by the French censor on the ground that Cardinal Ximines and his fellow inquisitors were so arranged as to suggest the leading persecutors of Dreyfus. The idea is said to have "tickled the fancy of Sardou and immensely pleased Mme. Bernhardt."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SUNNY SIDE OF AMERICAN TRANSCENDENTALISM.

COL. THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON, in the first of a series of autobiographical papers contributed to *The Atlantic Monthly* (January), takes occasion to remark upon the contrast presented by the temperaments of Emerson and Carlyle. "Those who followed the chorus of affectionate praise which surrounded the celebration of Emerson's hundredth birthday," he says, "must have felt very keenly its unlikeness to the ever-renewing tumult of discussion around the grave of Carlyle. The difference was in great measure the penalty of temperament, or, in Emerson's case, its reward." Carlyle once said to Longfellow that Emerson's first visit to him was "like the visit of an angel."



Copyright by J. E. Purdy & Co., Boston.

A NEW PORTRAIT OF COL. THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON

The atmosphere of Emerson's memory is characterized by Colonel Higginson as one of "sunshine," and we are told that much of this traditional atmosphere extended over the whole intellectual period of which Emerson was the best representative. In George Ripley, for example, the same spirit was manifest:

"George Ripley was the single consummate type, during that period, of that rarest of combinations, the natural scholar and the cheery good fellow. Evidence of the former quality might be found in the catalogue, had it only been preserved, of his library sold in aid of the organization of Brook Farm, and universally recognized as the best German library then to be found in America; while the best tribute to the other trait was the universal regret said to have been felt among his clerical brethren at the loss of the gayest companion and best story-teller in their ranks. He it was who with Emerson, Hedge, and George Putnam called together the first meeting of 'what was named in derision the Transcendental Club,' as Hedge writes; and he it was who resigned his clerical charge in 1840, with a view to applying to some form of action the newer and ampler views of life."

Out of George Ripley's efforts grew the Brook Farm community, an experiment which is declared by Colonel Higginson to have contributed sunshine through the very sarcasms it excited. He writes on this point:

"Carlyle described Ripley, who had called on him in England, as 'a Socinian minister, who had left the pulpit to reform the world by cultivating onions.' Emerson compared Brook Farm to 'a French revolution in small,' and a certain meeting of the Transcendental Club to 'going to heaven in a swing.' All the peculiarities of Brook Farm, we may be sure, were reported without diminution in the gossip of Boston society, even the jokes of the young people made upon themselves being taken seriously in the world outside; as when they asked at the dinner-table, 'Is the butter within the sphere of your influence?' or proposed that a pie should be cut 'from the center to the periphery.' There being more young men than young women, at first, an unusual share of household duties, moreover, fell upon the stronger sex. They helped in the laundry, brought water from the pump, prepared vegetables in the barn. The graceful George William Curtis trimmed lamps, and the manly and eminently practical Charles Dana organized a band of 'griddle-cake servitors,' composed of 'four of the most elegant youths of the community.'

"There was also a Brook Farm legend that one of the younger members or pupils confessed his passion while helping his sweetheart to wash dishes; and Emerson is the authority for stating that as the men danced in the evening, clothespins sometimes dropped from their pockets. . . . The question is not how far these details were based on fact or were the fruit of fancy, but the immediate point is that they materially aided in keeping up the spirits of the unbelieving world outside."

In concluding these "stray memories," Colonel Higginson is led to compare the literary temper of England and of this country during the period of which he treats:

"One question still remains, and will perhaps always remain, unanswered. Considering the part originally done by the English Lake Poets in bringing about this period of sunshine in America, why is it that the leaders of English literature on its native soil for the last half-century have had a mournful and clouded tone? From Carlyle and Ruskin, through Froude and Arnold, to Meredith, Hardy, Stevenson, and Henley, all have had a prevailing air

of sadness, and sometimes even of frightful gloom. Even Tennyson, during at least a portion of his reactionary later life, and Browning, toward the end of his, showed the same tendency. In America, on the other hand, during the same general period, the leading literary figures, with the solitary exception of Poe,—who was wont to be an exception to all rules,—were sunshiny and hopeful, not gloomy. This is certainly true of Emerson, Alcott, Thoreau, Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, Whittier, Whitman. Even if Hawthorne may have seemed to the world an exception from his reticence and somber bearing, we must remember how he laid aside those traits within his own household. 'Never was there such a playmate,' said to me once his noble and stately daughter Una, describing her happy childhood. These and all the rest, save Poe, found joy—predominant joy, in life. Why this difference? It is not yet time, perhaps, to fathom the mystery and give a clear answer to the question."

BYRON AS A MORAL TEACHER.

A DECIDEDLY novel view of the moral significance of Byron's poetry is taken by Prof. George Rebec, of the University of Michigan, in an article in *The International Journal of Ethics* (Philadelphia). "I have no purpose," he remarks, "of trying to extenuate Byron's indisputable deep taint of egoism, affectation, vulgarity, violence, and sensual looseness. Much less is it my object to endeavor to get around Byron's skeptical defiance and revolutionary radicalism. And yet, paradoxically, the aim here is to maintain that the essential, final influence of Byron is a powerfully moral one, springing from soundness of ethical content, and therefore in its very nature abiding, and justifying the expectation for Byron of a lasting place in the history of European literature and the evolution of the higher life of the Western peoples." Professor Rebec continues:

"The desire underlying this paper is to find the vindication of Byron's essential morality just there where most respectable Anglo-Saxons have been wont to see the root or rankest growth itself of the evil in him—namely, in the boundless Byronic despair, and in his holding aloft the uncompromising and universal standard of revolt. Truly, if the chief virtue of poetry be to conform, to sustain established institutions—the actual state and church, and the accepted norms of life and conduct—standing at most for moderate reform and optimistic progress—then there is no case for Byron: like Satan, he stands hopelessly condemned, the bright patches on him being but the heightening attributes of a baneful fascination. If, however, the conservation of the public order, howsoever desirable this may otherwise be, is properly no part of the business of poetry; but, on the other hand, integrity, authenticity is its first obligation, and freedom therein its unconditional prerogative, and this truth and freedom together its very breath of life; and if indeed in these things, rather than in conformity of any sort, consists likewise the central essence of morality, then we may hold that Byron, even as compared with the most praised of his contemporaries, is entitled, both as poet and man, to a distinguished renown."

Byron, we are told further, remains "the greatest poet of the negative that the world has seen." And this preeminence "he owes to a *moral* greatness; for such as, good or ill, he is, being able to discover an unequivocal way only into doubt, denial, and despair, he has, tho shaken like Manfred in the hall of Arimanes, 'the imperishable excellence of sincerity and strength' to abide in what he sees." We quote in conclusion:

"Pessimism means negation gone over into its contrary of assertion, dogma. Byron, however, is no dogmatist, but a skeptic. His denials are rather the grief and distraction of a soul that sees but can not believe its sight. Glorified visions of faith, love, humanity, and the universe are ever trembling above the horizon of his spirit and taking him captive, so that his poetry is not poor but rich in bodyings forth even of positive ideality . . . Suppose that now we could successfully demonstrate that . . . the simple business of poetry is authenticity and concrete presentment of essential *real* truth. What, then, would be the objection—I mean the artistically disqualifying objection—to a negative poetry? Until we have clearly settled this point, let us not be in a hurry to discard Byron on the strength of an unexamined formula to the effect that all art must be optismistic or narcotic. I hope rather that we may—so long as this more radical test remains pending—have helped to show right there where criticism against him is most usually directed, in the ethical heart of him, a merit not so common but that, in the mere moral interest, men should be unwilling to let pass the example and inspiration of it, even when obscured in much unloveliness; while as regards esthetic considerations, we have already said, and not many will deny, that at last—the appropriate outer form not failing—the ethical *center and substance* of art is one with the artistic."

EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

THE seventy-ninth annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design, which opened in New York a few days ago, is regarded by metropolitan critics as one of unusual merit. "Exceptionally good" is the verdict of *The Times;* while *The Sun* finds some of this year's features "only less than startling." "Compared with the Academy exhibitions of a decade ago," continues the latter paper, "the present exhibition suggests the awakening of Mr. Van Winkle." The critic of *The Commercial Advertiser*, Mr. Arthur Hoeber, writes as follows:

"Efforts have been seriously made to lift this official exhibition out of the old rut, to put it in the line of progress, and to give a general interest, alas! it must be confessed, hitherto lacking. So it has happened that the various committees have been busy with new ideas and the working out of the same. Invitations were sent abroad to the American colony of Paris asking it to contribute. A noteworthy few have responded, and, with their brothers at home, have helped to give a certain freshness and spontaneity, and it may be frankly stated this year's show is quite the best the old academy has ever offered.

"All of this is quite as it should be. There are many who look to the ancient organization as representing the official art of this country, which, in a way, it does. There have been times when these shows have not inspired one with a large enthusiasm or with bright hopes for the future of American art, when dreariness was the rule, when the good things were few and far, so far, between that they stood out with all the greater force. This season, tno there are practically no contributions of a startling nature, the average is high, distinctly high, a healthy tone pervades the galleries, and the visitor will find much of interest. All the rooms in the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, are filled, the catalogue contains some three hundred and fifty numbers, and it is said over fourteen hundred canvases were submitted."

Passing on to a consideration of the prize-winning pictures Mr. Hoeber says:

"A new incentive is offered this year in the shape of a prize from Thomas R. Proctor of $200 for the best portrait in the exhibition. It has very properly gone to Robert Vonnoh's likeness of his wife, Bessie Potter Vonnoh, marking, perhaps, the highest point in this painter's accomplishment. The woman, who is the well-known sculptor, is represented standing in an evening-gown wearing a red flower in her dark hair. There are dignity, simplicity, and distinction to the effort. It is genuine, shows no trace of labor, and, of course, is technically delightful. Mr. Vonnoh has naturally caught character, his intimate knowledge of his sitter being obvious in every stroke, but he has kept so large a feeling of reserve force that the canvas is that much stronger in consequence and must take a high rank. One is, therefore, not surprised to find it occupying the place of honor in the Vanderbilt Gallery.

"The Thomas B. Clarke prize for the best figure composition has been taken by H. M. Walcott's 'The Contest,' showing a group of children under trees feeding some birds. The color scheme is characteristic, and is not unlike that of the English painter, Frank Brangwyn, being secured by spots of pigment more or less pure; but the harmony is unmistakable, the drawing excellent, and the composition thoughtfully worked out, while the spirit of childhood pervades the canvas. Mr. Walcott secured the first Hallgarten prize last year. The Inness gold medal in memory of the great landscape painter, given by his son, George Inness, Jr., has gone

CHARLES W. HAWTHORNE

PORTRAIT *by* R. W. VONNOH, A.N.A.
PROCTOR PRIZE

R. W. VONNOH, A.N.A.

GIRL IN GREEN *by Charles W. Hawthorne*
First Hallgarten Prize

A QUIET HOUR
by JOHN W. ALEXANDER, N.A.

Copyright by H. M. WALCOTT.
"THE CONTEST"
by H. M. WALCOTT.
THOMAS B. CLARKE PRIZE

H. M. WALCOTT

JOHN W. ALEXANDER, N.A.

PRIZE WINNERS AT THE EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY.

to Charles Warren Eaton for his 'New England Pines,' a pleasing arrangement in good color.

"There remain the three Hallgarten prizes to be accounted for, and these have gone, respectively, to Charles W. Hawthorne, Louise Cox, and S. J. Woolf. The first is another and quite successful attempt of Mr. Hawthorne to depict an attractive girl in a dark interior, the artist pleasing to busy himself with intricate problems of light and shade on flesh and textures. Mrs. Cox, with a portrait of two sisters, beautiful young girls, demonstrates her right to serious consideration and the second award, while a new name is appended to a serious portrait of a violinist, to which the third prize is given."

Mr. Hoeber also mentions John W. Alexander's "altogether lovely" girl in green, "A Quiet Hour," Carroll Beckwith's "Colonel Mills" in army uniform, Frank W. Benson's "Girl with a Sea-Shell," Humphrey Johnston's "Mystère de la Nuit," and the late Edwin Lord Weeks's "Ispahan." The last-named picture is a large, impressionistic view of the Persian city, with groups of figures in sunlight and shadow. "Its many sterling excellencies," says Mr. Hoeber, "give greater poignancy to the grief at the untimely taking away of this worthy painter."

NOTES.

MR. SYDNEY ROSENFELD, of New York, has organized a "Century Theater Stock Company," for the production of high-grade drama at reasonable prices. He hopes to put his plans into operation by the end of February, and announces Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing" as the opening bill.

ANTOINETTE STERLING, the eminent concert singer who died in London a few days ago, was of Quaker parentage and American birth. Most of her triumphs, however, were won in England. Says the Chicago *Tribune*: "The English are a ballad-loving people, and few singers could sing a ballad like Antoinette Sterling. She sometimes, but rarely, sang classical music. She knew where she was the strongest, and she wisely kept in that direction, with the result that she shared the same popularity which the English people extended to Sims Reeves, the favorite tenor balladist. It was enough to insure the success of a new song to have it sung by Mme. Sterling, and success in London means heavy royalties to singer as well as composer. Her voice was a contralto of great richness and volume."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

TO FIND AND RESCUE WHAT THE SEA HIDES.

TO explore the sea bottom, not in a submarine, but while standing comfortably on a steamer's deck; to discover sunken treasures, and then to grapple them and bring them within reach—these are the two problems that have been solved by an Italian engineer, Cavaliere Pino, of Genoa, according to an article contributed to *Pearson's Magazine* (January) by Dr. C. Libertacrio. The writer is more rhetorical than scientific; but we give his description for what it is worth. Says Dr. Libertacrio:

"It appears to be simple enough, this wonderful instrument. So far as one can see, it consists of a long tube, fitted with various optical instruments at the end. The secret of the instruments lies within—in the mechanism that gives it the power to reflect objects lying at practically any depth in the water.

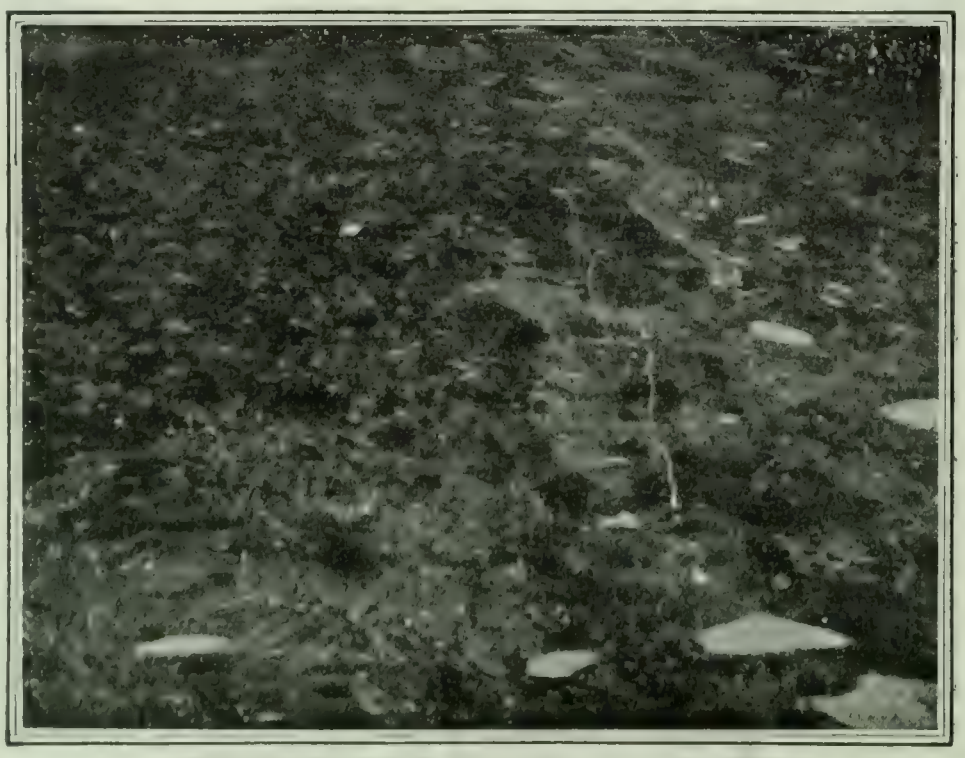
CAVALIERE PINO, INVENTOR OF THE HYDROSCOPE.
Courtesy of *Pearson's Magazine.*

"When the instrument is fitted to a ship, an image of the water and the things therein beneath the ship can be thrown on to a screen on deck, so that a number of people at one time can see what is going on in the water beneath them. So the hydroscope, among its minor benefits, will give a new amusement to ocean travelers. The instrument, moreover, can be so adjusted that it will reflect not only objects lying beneath it, but those around and above, thus enabling a captain to keep an eye on the keel of his ship or to examine the keel in case of accident while steaming at full speed.

"Cavaliere Pino is confident that his instrument is powerful enough to enable him to peer into the deepest depths of the sea. In case the water should prove too dense, however, and for use at night time, he has devised a new form of electric lamp, which will throw shafts of light to practically any depth.

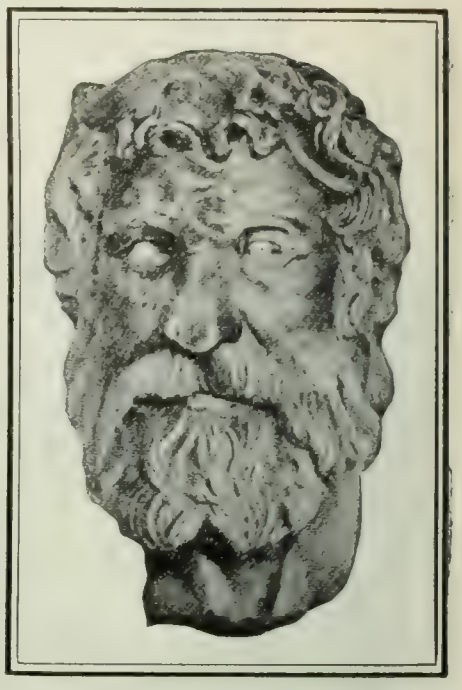
"Already Pino has brought up objects from the sea that have lain hidden from view for two thousand years, and this is a striking proof of his argument that treasures of all ages are to be picked up on the sea's bed. One must remember that no thorough exploration of the bottom of the sea has ever been carried out. The strongest of divers can not descend so far as thirty yards into the sea—and so it is a rich, virgin harvest that awaits reaping, as Pino intends to reap it with his hydroscope and his elevator.

"The treasures that Pino found that had been buried in the sea for two thousand years were brought to light off the Grecian coast, and Pino has now entered into an important contract with the Greek Government to recover, at a big price, all the other treasures that he can find on the same spot, where innumerable statues and precious objects of art are known to have been sunk, after one of the sieges that laid ancient Athens low. Readers who follow Grecian politics will remember the recent great discussion in the parliament concerning this contract, a discussion which lasted, off and on, for twenty days."



A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE OCEAN BED BY A HYDROSCOPE.
Details of mosses, sea grasses, and stones are clearly seen.
Courtesy of *Pearson's Magazine.*

The first public trial of Pino's hydroscope was held, we are told, on January 25, 1903, at Portofino. The minister of the Italian royal navy, who, like the King of Italy, has taken the greatest interest in all Pino's inventions, put a torpedo-boat at his disposal, and deputed several naval officers to assist him. Says the writer:



HEAD OF GRECIAN STATUE DISCOVERED OFF THE SHORES OF GREECE BY MEANS OF THE HYDROSCOPE.
Courtesy of *Pearson's Magazine.*

"There were present on the torpedo-boat the inventor, the captain of the harbor at Portofino, several naval captains and engineers, two professors of science, and two lawyers—all, except Cavaliere Pino, as skeptical as men could be.

"The hydroscope was so fixed to the boat's side that it would throw on to a screen on deck images of any objects in the sea that came within its range. Around this scene gathered the inventor and the skeptics. And they saw the bottom of the sea reflected as clearly as tho no water intervened. They saw rocks, stones, shells, fish swimming in shoals, and wonderful flowers. For hour after hour they gazed entranced at the pictures which the hydroscope unfolded to their view. And then, lest any one should doubt that they had seen what they had seen, the two lawyers put their heads together and drew up a legal document, describing the success of the experiment, and to this paper all present signed their names.

"This document states that every one of the party on the torpedo-boat had seen distinctly all the objects in the water beneath the boat, lying or moving, in their natural forms, colors, and positions.

"At the time of writing, Dr. Iberti is arranging for more important trials of the hydroscope, to be carried out on a large steamer specially chartered for the work."

At these trials Pino's second invention, his elevator, is to be tested, and he expects to prove that it can lift even a sunken ironclad. Says Dr. Libertacrio:

"Pino's elevator is almost as wonderful an instrument as the hydroscope. There have been many attempts before to perfect a ship-raising appliance, for during the last forty years between three and four thousand inventions with this object have been patented. But not one has proved a real success.

"The figures with regard to shipwrecks prove what a vast fortune awaits Cavaliere Pino if his inventions can be used but for no purpose other than to raise the vessels that sink month by month. On an average, one hundred and eighty vessels of more than five hundred tons sink evey month. Last February no fewer than five hundred and sixty-three ships went down, and only one has been recovered. The value of each ship lost, of above five hundred tons, including cargo, amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars; the cargoes, of course, often being of greater value than the ships. So there can never be lack of work for the hydroscope in locating sunken ships, or for

the elevator in raising them. The elevator takes the form of an entirely new species of submarine craft, but at present no more may be written about it than that it is unlike any lifting apparatus ever designed before, and that it is strong enough to lift the heaviest ironclad from the greatest depths."

THE POISONOUS ELEMENT IN TOBACCO.

ACCORDING to a recent authority, the injurious element in tobacco smoke is not nicotin, as has generally been supposed, but is precisely the same as that which exists in the fumes of burning charcoal—namely, carbon monoxid—in both cases the result of incomplete combustion. Says an editorial writer in *The Lancet* (ondon):

"Of course it is well known that nicotin is a powerfully poisonous constituent of tobacco leaf, but it is by no means certain that the alkaloid reaches the system by way of the smoke in sufficient quantity to act seriously as a poison. To begin with, the amount of nicotin in tobacco is very small,—and there is reason for believing that the quantity given in previous analyses has been considerably over-represented. Moreover, tho a volatile poison, nicotin does not occur in the free state in tobacco, but as an organic salt which is not volatile and which probably breaks up readily on combustion. It is doubtful whether a seventh part of the total nicotin in the tobacco reaches the mouth of the smoker, and some investigators deny that any nicotin occurs in tobacco smoke at all. But assuming that nicotin is the toxic constituent of smoke, the quantity must be quite minute, since in most mild tobaccos the proportion is rarely over one per cent.

"On the other hand, the incomplete combustion of tobacco gives rise to the formation of aromatic compounds, oils, bases, amins, and gases, some of which are undoubtedly poisons, and these are obviously produced in a far larger amount compared with the quantity of nicotin in tobacco. In this connection too little attention seems to us to have been paid to the relatively large quantity of the poisonous gas—carbon monoxid—in tobacco smoke. When the insidious nature of this gas is considered, its absorption in the system, which must be very rapid when inhalation is practised, would sufficiently explain the train of poisonous symptoms which excessive smoking is apt to set up. In some particulars the physiological action of nicotin and carbon monoxid is similar. The dizziness and stupor, the trembling of the limbs and the hands, the disturbance of the nerve-centers and of the circulation, palpitation on a slight effort, and the feeble pulse may be the indications of either carbon monoxid or nicotin poisoning. But since one ounce of tobacco gives no less than one-fifth of a pint of pure carbon-monoxid gas when smoked in the form of cigars or in pipes, it is not improbable that to a very large extent these symptoms are due to the carbon monoxid.

"We have recently tried the following instructive experiment which bears upon this point: Two or three mouthfuls of tobacco smoke from a cigarette were shaken up with a few drops of blood diluted with water in a bottle. Almost immediately the blood assumed the pink color characteristic of blood containing this gas, and further observations with the spectroscope confirmed the presence in the blood of carbon monoxid. Similarly a few mouthfuls of smoke from a pipe and a cigar were tried, and the results were even more marked. In this experiment we have some explanation in particular of the evil effects of cigarette smoking, for it is chiefly cigarette smoke that is inhaled—an indulgence by which the poisonous carbon monoxid is introduced directly into the blood. This effect of tobacco smoke upon the blood appears to us to be of considerable significance."

Insanity in the United States.—A map showing the distribution of insanity in the United States has been prepared by Dr. William White, superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, and furnishes, says *The Public Ledger* (Philadelphia, January 19), "powerful corroboration of those adherents of the theory that it is the struggle for existence, the fear of misery, poverty, and unwholesome conditions of city life, which are twisting men's wits in our day." The writer goes on to say:

"Dr. White, like many census officials, discourages the practise of drawing conclusions from bunches of undigested statistics, but there are certain facts which stand out clearly. In the New England States there is one insane person for every 359 of population; in New York and Pennsylvania, one to every 424; in Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, and Tennessee, the ratio is one to 610; in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, the same; in the Middle West, one to 750; in the Southern States, one to 935, and in the Rocky Mountain division, one to 1,263. The density of population is greatest in New England, and there insanity is most common; and the relative number of insane decreases regularly with the increasing sparseness of population in the several divisions. There is one exception. In the Pacific Coast States—California, Oregon, and Washington—the insanity rate almost reaches that of New England. This apparent aberration is explained by the theory that the settlers of California and the coast were of the class of riffraff and cranks and wild-eyed men who followed in the wake of gold, whereas the Rocky Mountain States and the Middle West were settled by the hardy and virile, serious-minded men who found new States with the sane and sensible purposes of winning a sure livelihood from mother earth. In other words, they were not of the class from which 'rainbow-chasers' are recruited. Another reason for the soundness of the agricultural and sparsely settled regions is the fact that the workers work with their hands, and closeness to the soil makes men physically strong and wholesome, with important resultant effects on the mind. The pioneers leave the old home, and they leave the less adventurous and less hardy at home, who intermarry, and the unfittest are the result. The farmer, then, has his compensations, in spite of the talk of his loneliness and its evil effects."

EFFECT OF AUTOMOBILING ON THE NERVES.

SOME curious varieties of nervous disease, due to high-speed automobiling, are reported in the foreign medical press, especially in France, where the sport is more common than in this country. Commenting on this, *The Medical News* (January 2) expresses its belief that in the very near future physicians are to be called upon to treat a number of nervous symptoms traceable to the excitement and mental tension of rapid traveling with the emotional repression necessary to secure a reasonable feeling of enjoyment, while speeding rapidly with risks and dangers constantly at hand. The most distinctive symptom that has thus far been described is, according to the writer, "a neurosis of anxiety." In a typical case described by a recent German writer, the patient had no difficulties except on long journeys. On the fourth day of such a journey he suffered from pain in the epigastric region, and general nervousness, followed by a chill, with chattering of teeth, shivering, accompanied by palpitation of the heart and an overwhelming fear of sudden death. These symptoms cleared up under rest and ordinary care, and when he finally gave up the automobile there was no return of them. Careful examination showed that there was no weakness of the heart. Some of the symptoms developed, however, are less physical than those just described and touch somewhat on the sphere of mental and moral phenomena. Says the writer of the article referred to above:

"In a discussion before the Society of Hypnology and Psychology, reported in *The Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, a number of medical experts testified that many of the reckless drivers of automobiles are really individuals who are under the influence of a sort of speed-intoxication, until there is practically complete loss of self-mastery. Dr. Hachet-Souplet explains that the intense impressions which are borne in on a man by the consciousness of high speed entirely under his own control often carry him completely away, so that the worse side of his nature gains the upper hand, and combativeness, spitefulness, and violence take the place of his ordinary qualities. Berillon suggests that there is a great analogy between the euphoria—the pleasurable sensations of speed—and those produced by morphin. The sense of levitation that follows morphin is likely to be felt, particularly when traveling at high speed in the open air, and there goes with it constantly a lack of control of will-power. Paul Magnin considers that the indulgence in speed is not unlike indulgence in to-

bacco or alcohol. It is an individual affair, and, as is well known, many persons are unable to keep from abusing these indulgences. Some are affected so as to be deprived of all power of moderation, even to the extent of losing their instinct of self-preservation.

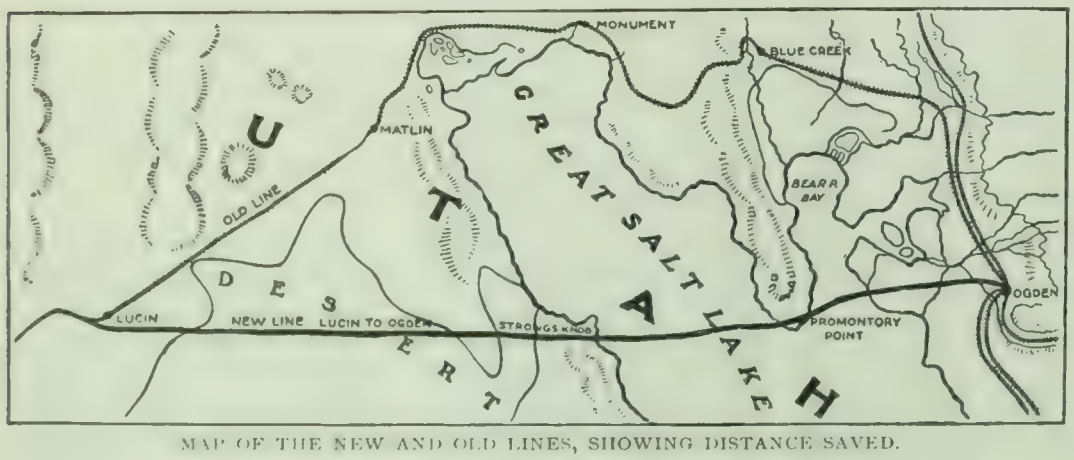
"It appears, then, that the new occupation of the leisure class may prove a fruitful source of study for the physicians of the twentieth century. In the mean time it would be well if precautions were taken as regards the physical and mental health of those who are permitted to drive automobiles on crowded streets, especially when the machines are of the twenty to forty horse-power type. There is more than a suspicion that some recent accidents at night have been due to defects of vision, or color-blindness, which prevented the drivers from realizing the dangers of excavations and obstructions guarded by red lights. It is clear that permission to drive such heavy machines should not be accorded to any one who has ever exhibited any signs of mental disequilibrium, since it is almost sure that the excitement and mental strain of automobolism tend to bring on the manifestations of lack of control, so that even healthy persons find it hard enough to retain their true mental balance.

"As with regard to nearly every other important innovation in modern life, there is a medical side to automobilism, a question involving danger of loss of life and limb that has been very calmly ignored. So far, in this country, we have had but few reports of the neuroses caused by and consequent upon automobiling at high speeds. It can not be that American physicians have been without experience. It is more probable that their attention has not been seriously directed to the conditions, but that now we shall hear more of them."

THE LONGEST BRIDGE IN THE WORLD.

THE new "cut-off" on the Southern Pacific Railroad, from Ogden to Lucin, includes two stretches of respectively eight and twenty miles across Great Salt Lake. These are nearly all in water thirty feet deep, so that the trestle on which the track runs may without much exaggeration be called a bridge, and it certainly has no peer in the world. When this cut-off was begun it was described in these pages, and the difficulties that marked its accomplishment have been reported from time to time in the daily press. Says a writer in *Popular Mechanics* (January):

"It seems that the science of civil engineering has advanced so greatly that nature can no longer successfully oppose obstacles to the construction of railroads. When Collis Huntington first thought of going through mysterious Salt Lake instead of around its northern end, he was regarded as a dreamer. When Edward H. Harriman actually undertook to do the thing at an expense of nearly $5,000,000, he was thought to be courting ruin. The Western press ironically referred to Mr. Harriman's 'great sink-hole,' into which he was said to be pouring millions that would never bear fruit. But now that the Ogden-Lucin cut-off is an accomplished fact, its advisors and constructors are being hailed as men of wondrous genius and foresight. . . . . .



MAP OF THE NEW AND OLD LINES, SHOWING DISTANCE SAVED.
Courtesy of *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago).

"The cut-off runs from Ogden west for fifteen miles over level country before reaching the lake shore, then crosses the east arm of the lake, a width of nine miles, to Promontory Point; then nineteen miles across the west arm of the lake; thence across the Great Salt Lake desert to Lucin, Nev. Across the east arm of the lake will be an almost continuous fill-in supporting the trestle. Near the middle of this will be a gap of six hundred feet of open trestlework, left for the waters of the Bear River, which flows into this arm of the lake.

"Across Promontory Point runs five miles of solid roadbed, and here difficult work was encountered, a cut-off of three hundred

THE OGDEN-LUCIN CUTOFF THROUGH GREAT SALT LAKE—PERMANENT TRESTLE.

feet in length in sand and rock of abrupt bluff being necessary. On this point, one of the most picturesque around the inland sea, a station will be maintained, and surveys have been made for a mammoth summer resort. Across the west arm of the lake is a stretch of eleven miles of trestlework, with a fill-in approach at each end.

"In accomplishing the work of spanning the lake one great difficulty was encountered across the east arm, in the 'sinks' or settling of the fill-ins and trestlework. This was caused by the salt from the flow of Bear River having collected for centuries over the bottom of the lake and formed an insecure foundation for a depth of nearly a hundred feet. It took thousands of tons of rock and piles without number to reach bottom proper; but this was finally accomplished, and the gradual spreading out and packing of the fill has resulted in a firm roadbed."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE value of the electrical apparatus of all kinds produced in 1903 amounts, according to an estimate published in *The Electrical World and Engineer* (January 2), to $158,650,000, an increase over last year of about ten per cent.

ACCORDING to the conservative view held by some competent German engineers and perhaps by some state railway officials, says *The Electrical World and Engineer*, the only positive result of the Zossen speed tests is "the certainty that present roadbeds and track construction are far from being suitable for speeds above 90 to 100 miles. Previous to the Zossen experiments there was no real doubt that speeds up to and above 125 miles could be attained, and the real question, which remains undetermined, was whether such speeds could be utilized in practise. Practical test has shown that there is rapid deterioration of the road structure under high speeds, and it is therefore held that the question has been settled negatively, at least for the present."

"ANY one who has ever watched a heavy bird rise from the ground," says *The American Inventor*, "has doubtless noticed that it runs along the ground for a few feet before it rises; the bird must acquire some momentum before its wings can lift its heavy body into the air. The natives in certain parts of the Andes understand this fact very well and by means of it catch the great Andean vultures, the condors. A small space is shut in with a high fence and left open at the top. Then a lamb or a piece of carrion is placed on the ground inside. Presently a vulture sees the bait and swoops down upon it; but when once he finds he has alighted on the ground inside he can not get out, for he has no running space in which to acquire the momentum that is necessary before his wings can lift him."

"LOCOMOTIVE whistling has in our country become a menace to public comfort, sleep, and health," says *American Medicine* (January 2). "We do not mean the whistling of the engineers at grade-crossings in the country (which should also be done away with by abolishing the grade-crossings), but that of the switching-engines, in or near towns and cities, at work all night, and which is done solely for the convenience of the trainmen. In no other country in the world is this nuisance allowed. In some of our cities stringent laws exist against it, as, *e.g.*, in Philadelphia, but they are utterly ignored by the officers sworn to execute the law. The officials seem to prefer to execute the people. There can be no doubt that a majority of the people of cities, especially in summer, are injured in health because of loss of sleep, and that the sick and convalescent are dangerously harmed."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

METHODISTS AND "WORLDLY AMUSEMENTS."

A CAMPAIGN against the "amusement paragraph" in the Rules of Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church was inaugurated a few weeks ago at one of the regular weekly meetings of Methodist preachers in New York. The issue has now been carried into the national field, and will come up for settlement at the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to be held at Los Angeles in May. The paragraph around which the controversy turns was framed in 1872 by the Rev. Dr. A. E. Ballard, now vice-president of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, and reads as follows:

"Imprudent and Unchristian Conduct.—In cases of neglect of duties of any kind, imprudent conduct, indulging sinful tempers of words, the buying, selling, or using intoxicating liquors as a beverage, signing petition in favor of granting license for the sale of intoxicating liquors, becoming bondsmen for persons engaged in such traffic, renting property as a place in or on which to manufacture or sell intoxicating liquors, dancing, playing at games of chance, attending theaters, horse-races, circuses, dancing-parties, or patronizing dancing-schools, or taking such other amusements as are obviously of misleading or questionable moral tendency, or disobedience to the order and discipline of the church—first, let private reproof be given by the pastor or leader and if there be an acknowledgment of the fault, and proper humiliation, the person may be borne with. On the second offense the pastor or leader may take one or two discreet members of the church. On a third offense let him be brought to trial, and if found guilty, and there be no sign of real humiliation, he shall be expelled."

Efforts have been made to obtain expressions of opinion in regard to the "amusement" part of this paragraph from representative Methodist ministers in various parts of the country, and the results seem to show that the older clergymen are in favor of the retention of the paragraph as it is, while the younger generation desire a change. The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks, of New York, says: "The rule ought never to have been passed, and I think there is a general sentiment among Methodists that the mischief ought to be undone." The Rev. J. A. Hensey, of Paterson, N. J., is in favor of striking out the mooted paragraph, on the ground that it is opposed to the spirit of the times, and could never be enforced. In this opinion the Rev. W. H. Morgan, of Newark, N. J., concurs, adding his belief that such a categorical prohibition is in conflict with the spirit of the New Testament. On the other hand, Bishop Stephen Merrill, of Chicago, in a statement printed in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, has this to say:

"There has been no change in sentiment in the church against these worldly amusements. There are persons in the church and persons who have left it to seek organizations of more, so-called, liberality who have thought our church too rigid. Such persons believe in such foolishness as theater-going, dancing, and card-playing. There is no room in the Methodist Episcopal Church for such people. The spirit of our religion, the principles of our church, and the conscience of our clergy and our membership are against it.

"If the conference does repeal a section of the paragraph in the discipline cataloguing the offenses, that would be no indication that the church has grown more lax in its opposition to these offenses. It is regarded by many that the repeal of the paragraph would even render more rigid, or at least more easily applied, the church law against the offenses.

"At present the discipline names the offense. It certainly does not name all amusements that Christian people would conscientiously refrain from. Many church people indulge in the amusements now listed in the church law. They are not religious people, but are those who think the church ought to be a sort of social club for their amusement and not a medium for the salvation of their souls.

"No one is in a position to predict what will be done at Los Angeles. So far as the government of the church is concerned, it will make little difference what action is taken on the amusement question."

A Methodist paper on the Pacific coast, *The California Christian Advocate* (San Francisco), makes the following compromise suggestion:

"It is our firm conviction that much better results would be secured by placing the paragraph next to the General Rules of our church, among the 'Special Advices.' This would advance the dignity and strength of the paragraph and take it out of the penal code. There can be no doubt but that any change will at first be interpreted by the world as receding from the position now held, but such an interpretation of the purpose of the church will not affect the church. It will be merely temporary, and a thing of the hour. The real question is not what the secular press will say, but what action will preserve the force and render operative the paragraph. The question is whether this paragraph shall be dealt with forensically, legally, and judicially, or whether the pastor may not more effectually treat the question as one that belongs to the universal, moral constitution of the Christian church. Is it a violation of mere church rules to dance, play cards, and attend theaters, or is it a violation of the spiritual constitution of mankind?

"We believe that the experience of the Christian church goes to prove that these indulgences are an infraction of the deepest moral and spiritual laws. If such is the case, then the pastor must be put in a position to appeal to the conscience. A rule of the church, to be effective, must appeal to something beyond itself. The statutes of a church are largely sociological and expediential, and pertain to the growth and development of the church organization. The general rules of the church constitute its ethical basis; the creed the dogmatical basis of the church organization. Here is a paragraph which manifestly belongs to the ethics of the church, and is found in the temporary and expediential department of the church life. 'Card-playing' and 'dancing' are wrong, not because they are carried on contrary to the statutes of the church, but because they contravene the universal ethical constitution upon which the church itself rests. There are doubtless a few superficial people in the church who would like all restraint taken away and a broad generalization substituted. We believe that changing the paragraph from a statutory to an ethical basis would not only stop the present disintegrating discussion, but put it in harmony with the highest convictions of the church. It is an ethical question and belongs under the general rules of the church, but the general rules can not be mended, so the chapter on 'Special Advices' was added, which, in nature and in force, is the same as the general rules."

WHENCE AND WHAT WAS THE THEOLOGY OF ST. PAUL?

IN the "advanced" school of theological thought the Apostle Paul is regarded as the real author of the historical dogmas of the Christian Church, he having engrafted upon the "original Christianity of Jesus" a system of dogmatics not included in the scheme of the Founder. The most brilliant exponent of this school is probably Dr. Weinel, of the University of Bonn, who has just completed a series of research articles in the *Christliche Welt*, of Marburg, devoted exclusively to Pauline theology. In No. 50 he completes this series, and from his summary we quote the following facts and opinions:

Paul has become the great teacher of Christianity. Down to our own day all of the Christian systems of theology have been modeled after the scheme he proposed. It must not be forgotten, however, that not all that is found in the Epistles of Paul can be called "Pauline theology," or "Paulinism." It has been demonstrated in these articles that he has taken not a few of his teachings from extraneous sources. His theology is a composite, and not a few of its elements were borrowed from Judaism. What Paul says concerning angels and demons, concerning the heavenly Christ and his coming to judgment, concerning the final judgment of the world and eternity, are really not his own teachings, but have been transferred from the Jewish apocalypses and popular expectations. Paul was responsible, however, for doctrines concerning justification, concerning the sonship of Adam and the sonship of God, concerning the death of the Messiah and its atoning value, concerning the law and the world-plan of God, as also for

the ethical interpretation of this dogmatic substructure. These factors in Pauline theology are all original with him, and can not be traced to any other source, least of all to the original teachings of primitive Christianity itself.

It never entered the mind of Paul to look upon his theological teachings as a system. Even the Epistle to the Romans, which has been regarded by scholars for centuries as the basis of a theological system, can not lay claim to being such. In reality it is only a defense of Paul's teachings. Therefore it is necessary, in order to learn what Paul's theology really was, to collect the data from every available source, and in doing so to be careful not to make any combinations that Paul himself would not have made.

At bottom the theology of Paul is nothing but a defense of his new *life* by methods which his old theology offered him in its juridic conceptions and Biblical proofs. That he was a child and heir of God he knew from his inner consciousness, that taught him to say, "Abba, Father"; but to *prove* this fact was another matter. This he does by means of his conceptions, conclusions, theories, and Bible passages. His theory was in substance the following:

Salvation, deliverance in the catastrophe that will overtake the world, the glory of heaven and of eternal life, according to Jewish faith, can be secured in two ways—namely, through sonship of Abraham, for to Abraham "and to his seed" was the promise given; or, secondly, through self-effected "righteousness." The former was the old national hope; the latter was the new individualistic faith taught so earnestly by the prophets, and this second conception had finally attained the victory over the former. Reasoning in the spirit of the new faith, Paul hoped that through his own works he would be "justified"—that is, declared guiltless and worthy of eternal life. His new life in Christianity had opened his eyes to the condition of himself and his fellow men. He had learned that none could really be just; both Jew and gentile were sinners, and justifi ation must accordingly come from God, and must be the work of God's love, becoming effective through the death of His Son, Jesus Christ. It is not altogether clear what significance Paul assigned to the death of the Messiah. His brief and often enigmatical statements on this subject sometimes mock all efforts of the exegete.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DR. BRIGGS'S NEW "HERESIES."

IT is nearly five years since the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs, at one time famous as a Presbyterian, was ordained a priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church. During that time his utterances and writings have often given cause for disquietude to the members of his denomination. Only recently (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 19) his broad interpretation of the term "Catholicism" excited controversy throughout the religious world, and was held by many to indicate a growing sympathy with the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church. In his latest address, delivered before the Church Club in New York a few days ago, Dr. Briggs followed the same train of thought. His paper is to be printed in several instalments in the New York *Independent*. Meanwhile he is reported as saying: (1) that apostolic succession hangs "by a very slender historical thread"; (2) that ordination in the Episcopal Church is not a sacrifice, and that, inferentially, a man ordained by it can not consecrate the elements in the Eucharist in a sacrificial sense; (3) that in point of universality the Church of Rome has almost the only claim worth considering; and (4) that the Pope was right, in the main, when he affirmed Anglican orders to be invalid from the Roman point of view, but that by that very decision he affirmed the validity of Presbyterian and Lutheran orders. Dr. Briggs is also declared to have said that he felt humiliated at being compelled by Bishop Potter to be ordained again when he entered the Protestant Episcopal Church, and that such a requirement was an affront to other religious bodies.

These reported statements are severely condemned by Anglican papers. The Rev. Dr. John Fulton, editor of *The Church Standard* (Philadelphia), asks: "Has not the time come for men of sense in all churches to frown down all such ill-tempered and injurious railing?" *The Living Church* (Milwaukee) says:

"The deplorable views expressed by Prof. C. A. Briggs before the New York Church Club vindicate the prescience of those who protested against his ordination. Dr. Briggs was a Presbyterian minister, whose heretical views on the Holy Scriptures made it impossible for him to continue as a minister of that body, and he then applied and was received as a candidate for holy orders in the diocese of New York, and was ordained by the bishop of that See. He now says that his ordination after many years of service in the Presbyterian ministry was 'a humiliation' to him. Why, then, did he submit to it? Was it not evident at the very outset from that fact alone that his point of view differed totally from that of the church? That his position was a false one, which could only be a source of unhappiness to him within the church, was maintained by orthodox churchmen at the time, but without avail. The standing committee which recommended him and the bishop who ordained him took unenviable responsibility, especially when churchmen in all quarters protested against the act. Have not events justified the protestors?

"That Dr. Briggs is still wholly alien to the church tho a priest sworn to maintain and uphold her doctrine, is a truth as unhappy for him as for the church at large."

The New York *Sun* devotes considerable space to the controversy, but thinks that nothing definite will result and that no charges will be preferred against Dr. Briggs. It says editorially:

"Is it probable that Dr. Briggs will be brought to book severely by Bishop Potter for saying, as reported, that apostolic succession in the Episcopal Church 'hangs by a slender historical thread'? Loud and angry protests against his address come from one party, but another shares his general opinion, and a third gives no real importance to the subject, but cheerfully tolerates both views as indicative of catholicity of spirit in the Episcopal Church. . . . The course of Bishop Potter in the treatment of such divisions of opinion—in the case of Dr. Heber Newton, for example—suggests that he will not now disturb the peace of his diocese by proceeding against the distinguished scholar whom he ordained to the ministry of the Episcopal Church after having assumed positions in theology which brought against him the weight of Presbyterian and very much of Episcopal opposition."

In a second editorial *The Sun* says:

"It is hard to see how Dr. Briggs could be condemned for anything said by him on ecclesiastical or theological questions either before or after his ordination to the ministry of the Episcopal Church. His views on the Bible are sustained by a learned school of the theologians of the Anglican Church. Probably Bishop Potter himself agrees with them substantially, and Dr. Greer, about to be consecrated as coadjutor bishop, is of the same general school of thought. Dr. Huntington, of Grace Church, and Dr. Rainsford, of St. George's, could hardly condemn his teachings consistently. 'The bishops,' writes an objecting clergyman of Anglican bishops, in *The Church Eclectic*, 'permit it to be asserted that the traditional view hitherto prevailing in the church with regard to certain, if not all, the books of the Bible is utterly unscientific and false.'

"The same may be said as to the recent view of apostolic succession propounded by Dr. Briggs. It is not at all novel, but is sustained by much past and present Anglican authority. He is reported to have contended that his reordination to the Episcopal ministry after he had received Presbyterian ordination was unreasonable and unnecessary; but in that opinion also he has distinguished Anglican support. Dr. Lightfoot says that the Anglican Church 'has no sacerdotal system,' and that 'we have no right to unchurch other Christian communities differently organized.'

"These expressions of opinion show that if Dr. Briggs is heretical and liable to punishment, a large and distinguished school of Anglican clergymen are in the same boat with him; and his trial and condemnation would involve the repudiation of them also."

The possibility of Dr. Briggs joining the Roman Catholic Church is freely discussed, but on this point the New York *Independent* says:

"Any one who has talked with Professor Briggs may know that it is absurd to think that he is in any danger of going over to the

Roman Catholic Church, as some of these critics suggest. On that point we speak with knowledge. He is quite too broad a man to tie himself up in that way with a church which denies fellowship with other bodies."

THE CRISIS IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

A STATEMENT that is said to "deserve the serious attention of the Christian public of America" has just been issued by the managers of the American Bible Society. It concerns a "crisis" in the financial affairs of the society, and is reported in press despatches as follows:

"The board of managers of the American Bible Society at the close of the present fiscal year, March 31, 1904, will have so far expended the funds at its disposal that, unless large contributions are received in the mean while, it will be imperative upon it to seriously curtail its work, and it may even be compelled in some fields to discontinue the distribution of the Bible. The benevolent receipts of the last year have fallen about $50,000 below the average for the last ten years. The falling-off has been largely due to decrease in gifts from legacies. The permanent trust funds in the hands of the society, which amount to $522,121, yield an income only sufficient to carry on the present work of the society for a few weeks. The only other income-bearing property of the society is the Bible House, which was given for the especial purpose of making a home for the society's work. The rentals of the portion not used by the society are applied to the cost of administration, thereby in large measure relieving the benevolent funds of these expenses. The society also has as assets its plant and its stock of books at home and abroad, but these, of course, yield no income."

The Chicago *Interior* (Presb.) comments:

"This noble and useful society, which has been at work since 1816, was two generations ago probably the most popular object of religious beneficence in the United States. But two sets of influences have combined to diminish its hold on the hearts of the people. On the one hand, the enormous growth of the commercial business of publishing Bibles has spread the idea that it was no longer important to maintain a special charitable institution for printing the word of God, while, on the other hand, the increasing claims of the denominational missionary and benevolent boards have occasioned the diversion to other channels of many gifts formerly made to the Bible Society. The managers of the venerable organization have felt for several years past the increasing pinch of these conditions, but they have been able by strict economy to maintain, and in some years slightly enlarge, the scope of their work. . . . In recent years their main current dependence has been on the legacies of friends who as living contributors upheld the society in times past. But at length the old generation of givers is practically extinct, and now even the legacies are falling off alarmingly. The easily foreseen crisis has arrived. The managers announce a shortage of $50,000 in the donations of 1903, and more serious still, they state that certain reserve funds with which they have been meeting deficits will be exhausted in three months more if new sources of income are not opened up. Unless such an increase in gifts is made immediately, the announcement says, it will be necessary for the society to abridge its work in all directions. This frank statement should recall all evangelical churches to their duty in this particular."

Another side to this story, however, is presented in an article by the Rev. Dr. Philip S. Moxom, of Springfield, Mass., in the Springfield *Republican* (January 11). Dr. Moxom, who is a well-known Congregationalist preacher and writer, thinks it is "no wonder that the contributions have fallen off," and he gives at some length his reasons for thinking so. We summarize the important features of his arraignment:

The American Bible Society has three secretaries and a treasurer. These four executive officers receive salaries of $5,000 each —more than is paid any secretary of the American Board or the American Missionary Association, or the Congregational Home Missionary Society, more, probably, than is paid the executive officers of any missionary society in the land. Since the American Bible Society has for many years abandoned house-to-house work among the white population of our country, it seems reasonable to believe that one secretary, with adequate clerical help, might efficiently do the work that is now done by three, and thus $10,000 be saved annually for the needs of the field. According to the annual report for 1884, $106,308.63 was spent for salaries and expenses of "colporteurs." Nothing like this amount is spent for a similar purpose now.

The total office expenses, including the salaries of the executive officers, amounted in 1902 to $34,047; adding to this the charge for field agents' salaries and expenses of $16,420, we have a total of $50,468 for expenses of administration. Page 31 of the report for 1903 (the year 1902) shows the total collections from all the churches in the United States received by the society to be $39,825. Subtracting this amount from the amount paid four executive officers and six field agents, we find that the society spent more money by $10,643 for administration than it received in contributions from living donors. On page 31 of the report, under disbursements, the amount charged to office expenses is $38,062. If we add to this the amount charged on the same page to "Salaries and expenses of field agents"—namely, $16,619, we have a total of $54,682 for administrative expenses, an excess of administrative expenses over receipts from churches of $14,857.

Another suggestive fact may be cited here. In Massachusetts the financial agent employed by the American Bible Society collected during the past four years from all the churches and individuals in the State $6,327. His salary during this time, without counting his expenses, we find to have been a total of $7,200. Thus every dollar contributed by Massachusetts, through the agent, and several hundred dollars more, have been paid out in salary to the agent, and meanwhile apparently not a Bible has been put in circulation through these gifts.

In view of these facts, is it to be wondered at that many are inquiring whether the American Bible Society is properly conducting its business as the trustee for givers to the cause of Bible distribution?

A second question that is asked, with at least some show of reason, is: "Is the American Bible Society doing the work that may reasonably be expected of such a society?" It is doing no house-to-house visitation or colportage work in New England, and has not one visitor among the white population of the United States. Most pathetic statements have been made to the American Bible Society, so I am informed, coming from Southern and Western States, concerning the need of such work in their destitute fields, and some of these appeals have been published by the American Bible Society; but has a man been sent to do this work? I am told, not one.

Another question, still more serious, has been asked. It is: "Is the American Bible Society obtaining money by the force of claims that are not valid?" The claims of the society concerning its great foreign work seem to be misleading. On page 123 of its last report is the following statement: "The society has no established agency in Europe. It, however, makes generous appropriations to many missionary bodies, and to some of the European Bible societies." Page 51 of the same report shows that the total amount of money granted to all foreign missionary societies throughout the world by this society for 1902 was $5,642. On the same page we find that the total value of Bibles given to the societies of all denominations for foreign lands was $4,000. This makes a grand total of less than $10,000 out of the $412,406 received by the society from all sources during the year. (See page 31 of the report.) This makes the statement of one of the secretaries that the American Bible Society "is the only means by which the foreign boards can procure Bibles and Testaments for their work" seem somewhat ridiculous. This is more apparent when we consider how coolly the secretary ignores other great national Bible societies which are doing all the colporteur work in India and Africa, as well as the great bulk of work in heathen and Roman Catholic lands, and from which the American Bible Society is purchasing versions of the Scriptures in foreign tongues that it is circulating.

A final question is: "Can it be true that the American Bible Society is needing any increase of its present yearly receipts, when for many years it has not used its income?" The annual report (1903, page 32) shows available funds to the amount of nearly $90,000 which the society did not use last year, while the year before nearly $150,000 was carried over (report, 1902, page 10). Besides, the report for 1903 (page 32) shows a total of $635,613 of invested funds—"trust funds." For more than twenty years, I am

informed, there have not been in the annual reports any statements of the value of the real estate owned by the society in the city of New York, and supposed to be worth about a million dollars, or of the value of the property, if any, owned by this society in foreign lands, or of the books or stock on hand. The assets of the society, it appears, amount to more than two millions of dollars. The statement that such a society is not rich, and (report, 1903, page 29) "is in need of enlarged contributions," is surely to be taken in a Pickwickian sense.

The above facts may help the average mind to understand why "the benevolent receipts of the last year have fallen about $50,000 below the average for the last ten years."

THE NEED FOR A POSITIVE GOSPEL.

THE need of the hour, says Principal P. T. Forsyth, of the Hackney Theological College, London, is a *positive* theology. Christian stock, he declares, has become badly "watered." The Christian verities have lost their grip upon men. We hear much of the good, the true, the beautiful, and of Christ as "our highest ideal," but we hear little of salvation, of redemption, of reconciliation. If Christianity is to be a positive factor in the lives of men, he maintains, it must reestablish itself on a belief in "the Cross of Christ as the grace of God and the source of a new life and nature through faith." He continues (in the London *Quarterly Review*, January):

"Positive Christianity turns upon the supernatural person of Christ as involved in the bearing of human sin and the cleansing of human guilt. Its irreducible core is *Remissio peccatorum propter Christum*, as the Reformers said. It means the faith that we profit nothing if we gain the whole world and lose not our guilt. It starts with the actual moral situation, and declares that:

"1. God has forgiven us fully and finally.

"2. He has done so for Christ's sake.

"3. Every other article of Christian faith flows from this, and is valuable according to its bearing on this.

"4. Every energy of the moral life has this source and standard.

"The Christian creed has but one article. It is the gospel. And this gospel is its one universal authority. All things center in the moral world and the moral world centers here. . . . . .

"A positive gospel is thus not merely a gospel of definite truth, but of decisive reality; not of clear belief, but of crucial action at an historic point. It stakes all reality, all the future, all spiritual destiny, upon the foregone act of God's forgiving grace in the Cross of Christ. That Cross draws upon the whole resource of God, who gave His only begotten Son; and it determines the whole destiny of man, whom it transfers from death to life eternal. The foundation of our certainty is Eternal Life."

One of the great mistakes of the ministry, Dr. Forsyth goes on to say, has been "not so much preaching to the world as if it were Christian, but preaching to Christians as if they lived on the Bible, and cultivated a positively Christian experience." On this point he writes further:

"The Christianity of most people is not positive. It is natural religion spiritualized, baptized without regeneration. It views Christianity as the sanction to human happiness or the consolation of human trouble. God is there to bless the family, the nation, honest industry, and worthy enterprise. In a word, God's chief end is to bless man. Man's chief end is not to glorify God. Christ, it thinks, lived and died for humanity in a far more thorough sense than humanity need live and die for Him. The human needs which Christianity meets are the needs met by philanthropy or sympathy; they are not the abysmal needs of the moral soul, sinful and utterly lost. What we owe Christ, in this view, is generous acknowledgment, but not eternal and unspeakable praise for eternal life itself. We meet the case by worshipful thanksgiving, or by peripheral sacrifices, contributions which are only occasionally felt as sacrifice—only not with our total and central selves. In this view, Christ is the greatest contribution ever made to human hope and happiness, to public peace and family comfort. And that is a creed quite unfit to produce a humanity whose one glory is to glorify Christ, to contribute itself through him to the glory of God.

"A bourgeois Christianity of this kind is incapable of the great insights, decisions, and sacrifices which are the turning-points of Christian history. A Christianity which makes the chief work of Christ to be the production of Christian ethic and sentiment is sure to fail us at the crucial time. The heroisms that fit great junctures can only be reared on a far more positive gospel. We are not our own at all. We have no right to happiness or comfort, only to mercy and Christ. And we have that right only by positive gift of grace, and by no natural claim of sonship."

There is one note indispensable to a positive gospel, and indeed supreme; it is the note of authority. The "opening word" of a positive religion must ever be "Thus saith the Lord," and the absolute authority in life, according to Dr. Forsyth's view, resides in the power to forgive sin. We quote, in conclusion:

"The absolute authority resides in the revelation which forgives. It resides in the gospel, in the act of deliverance, in the person of the Redeemer. I say the *person* with some stress, in contrast with the character. It is not the character of Christ that is the revelation of God; that is too esthetic a position for the final and requisite religion; but it is the *person*, in so far as it expresses and exhausts itself in a decisive act. God belongs to the category of those who 'do things.' Christ came not as a spectacle, ethical or spiritual, but as an agent and a power. A gospel is not a novel, but a drama; it is not an exhibition of divine character or psychology, but the achievement of an act final for human destiny, central for human history, relevant to all thought, and exhaustive for God's heart and will. All that has to be done has been done. All has been done that it is in God to do. All the deepest that we need, or the best we shall yet do, is but some phase or function of that which God in the gospel of Christ has done for our redemption. By the gospel—let us mark particularly—is not meant a message about Christ's act, but that act itself as a message, and still more as a deed, a work. And by Christ is meant the dying Christ. That Christ—not the teaching Christ, but the Christ of redemption—is the eternal Christ, the presence and revelation of the absolute Spirit, the head over all things for the soul. The teaching, prophetic Christ was, like prophetism itself, a failure. All Christ's teaching from his own lips failed to divert his public from their perdition in bringing him to the cross; how ineffectual it must be for the same object from the lips of others. The gospel of the cross as an eternal act in an eternal Spirit, as a spiritual *fait accompli*, is the final authority; and its principle is the test of all truth at last, as well as the judge of all action. Such is the message of a positive gospel."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has issued a call for $20,000, to be used, with $18,000 already in hand, in building and equipping a Pacific missionary vessel.

THE recent Chicago theater fire lends timeliness to an article in *The Church Economist* (December) on "How, When, and Why Churches Burn Up." It appears that during the seventeen years ending with 1900, 4,939 churches have been burned in this country, permanently wiping out values to the extent of $18,873,827. The defective flue is the chief cause of church fires, but electric lights and wires, stoves, lamps and candles, matches carelessly handled, etc., figure prominently in the record.

THE midwinter conference of the Brotherhood of the Kingdom, an organization for the unification of creeds and the betterment of social and industrial conditions, was held in Amity Hall, New York, on January 18. The Rev. Merle d'Aubigne, Director of the McAll Mission in Paris, described the present religious and social conflict in France. Addresses were also made by the Rev. Dr. Leighton Williams, the Rev. Dr. T. C. Hall, and the Rev. Robert L. Paddock.

THE death of the venerable Father Deshon, the last survivor of the founders of the Paulist community in New York, removes a notable figure from the religious life of the metropolis. "His greatest monument," says the New York *Catholic News*, "is the magnificent temple on Columbus Avenue that was designed by him, all the engineering work of which he supervised." The New York *Outlook* adds: "Father Deshon had cast in his fortunes with the little group of Paulist Fathers who are working for religion and practical righteousness on the West Side of New York City at a point of strategic importance; and, as the head of that group of men, he has rendered a service which the city ought not to forget."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

SECRET DIPLOMACY OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CRISIS.

RESPONSIBLE newspapers in Paris have from the very first insisted that absolute secrecy is maintained in all present negotiations between Tokyo and St. Petersburg. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) professes to be amazed at the alleged information which London organs are laying before their readers, while the *Temps* (Paris) protests against British inferences that the Czar's Government may "back down." These French papers have persistently contemplated peace as the likeliest outcome of the crisis in the Far East, altho neither is particularly definite as to the basis of this expectation. London newspapers explain this Parisian optimism as one result of the Dual Alliance. Be this as it may, the secret character of the Russo-Japanese negotiations has not prevented the formation of definite conclusions regarding the issue of peace or war by nearly every leading newspaper abroad.

Beginning with England, the probability of war is urged by the London *Times*, the London *Standard*, the London *News*, the London *Westminster Gazette*, the London *St. James's Gazette*, and the London *Telegraph*. Of the leading London weeklies, *The Spectator* and *The Saturday Review* look for war, *The Outlook* and *The Speaker* are doubtful, and *The Pilot*, discrediting alarmist rumors, hopes for peace. In France, opinion is inclined to anticipate peace. There are various important journals which do not commit themselves, notably the Socialist *Petite République* (Paris), the clerical *Gaulois* (Paris), and the *Patrie* (Paris). War is expected by the *Presse* (Paris). The *Éclair* (Paris) believes with the *Journal des Débats* and the *Temps* that peace will be preserved. Germany has been quite optimistic since the crisis began. There is slight prospect of war, according to the *Kölnische Zeitung*, the *National Zeitung* (Berlin), the *Tageblatt* (Berlin), and the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (Berlin). The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), which is somewhat anti-Russian for a German daily not of the Socialist school, hopes for peace while fearing the possibility of war. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* is non-committal, as are the *Lokalanzeiger* (Berlin) and the *Kreuz Zeitung*. German dailies do not minimize the gravity of the situation, but they incline editorially to optimism, being in this respect in marked contrast with British papers. In Austria is to be found the most determined journalistic prophet of peace, the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), which is believed to sustain certain confidential relations with the Foreign Office. The *Neues Wiener Zeitung* says Russia does not want war, but is being driven to fight by Japan. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Vienna) has been predicting war, but this paper is known to be in the confidence of the Japanese legation in Vienna. The *Politische Correspondenz* (Vienna) and the *Zeit* (Vienna) do not feel justified in making any predictions, and the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) has been printing alarmist articles by a former German minister in Peking. In Russia, the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) professes to favor peace, but it thinks Japan is bent upon war. The *Viedomosti* (St. Petersburg), organ of the uncompromising Prince Ukhtomsky, thinks Russia will be driven into war. The reactionary *Grazhdanin* (St. Petersburg) fears peace to-day would not be final because Japan would make trouble for Russia in another few years. The *Viedomosti* (Moscow) has wanted war for weeks, but the *Novosti* (Odessa) and the *Kievlyanin* (Kieff) are pleading for peace as necessary in Russia's interests. In Italy the *Tribuna* (Rome) and the *Giornale d'Italia* are hazarding no predictions. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) confidently anticipates peace.

Now, the thing to be kept in mind, according to the *Journal des Débats*, is that not one newspaper in Europe has any definite information regarding the real character of the negotiations between St. Petersburg and Tokyo. These negotiations began last August, it notes (agreeing with the London *Times*), and the first deadlock came on October 30 last. On that date Japan sent, or Russia received, Tokyo's final terms. To these final terms Russia replied on December 11 last, and just twelve days later Japan invited Russia to reconsider. This request for reconsideration brought on the acute phase of the present situation, the Paris paper remarks, and its view is confirmed by the opinions of London dailies. On January 7 last—or perhaps on the day before—Russia's reply to the Japanese request for reconsideration reached Tokyo. Japan forwarded "a stiff reply" on January 13, since which date the burden of this long correspondence has rested on Russia. And that, declares the *Journal des Débats*, is all the outside world definitely knows. The *Temps* says the same. Both Parisian dailies read long lectures to other European dailies on the perilous conjectures in which so many of them have been indulging. To quote the

UNCLE HAS NOTHING TO LEND TO RUSSIA OR JAPAN.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

PEACE PROSPECTS.
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

SOURCE OF DELAY IN THE FAR EAST.

JAPAN'S MINISTER OF WAR.

General Terauchi has declined offers of canned meat from Chicago, it is said by the London *News*, because rice and dried fish constitute the rations of Japanese troops.

JAPAN'S MINISTER TO RUSSIA.

Mr. L. Kurino, it is hinted, was told that he was not a factor in the Russo-Japanese negotiations because Tokyo would have to deal with Admiral Alexeieff. Mr. Kurino thought otherwise.

GENERAL KODAMA.

In the event of war with Russia, he will direct and lead the land forces of Japan.

THE EMPEROR OF KOREA.

Since the outbreak of the crisis, according to the London *Times*, he has lost all control of affairs in his dominions.

WHO'S WHO IN ASIA.

last-named paper, which, it must be remembered, is an organ of the French Foreign Office:

"Since the commencement of the Russo-Japanese crisis two things have been alike remarkable—the optimism of statesmen and the pessimism of journalists.

"The press in the Far East, British and Japanese, has not ceased to proclaim that war is inevitable. Diplomatists, even Japanese diplomatists, have not ceased to say or suggest that peace could be maintained. In Russia has been seen the spectacle of newspapers actually appealing for a struggle of races when the Government was attesting by every means in its power an ardent desire to avoid a conflict. In England, the greatest and the most serious organs of public opinion have persistently asserted for more than two months that hostilities were only a matter of days. Some British papers, which were at one time more reserved, print every morning in large type the most sinister predictions. During all this time British ministers and diplomatists have been hard at work trying to appease the conflict. The high officials of the Foreign Office are going on vacations. And thus we are afforded the sight of a press pointing to the Japanese property and shouting 'Fire!' while the heads of the house next door put their keys in their pocket and go out to take the fresh air. In fine, of the two pairs of nations primarily interested in the Russo-Japanese conflict, it seems that only in France can diplomacy take a rest without presenting a violent contrast to the state of public opinion as reflected in the press."

The contrast to which the Paris paper thus calls attention is admitted to be "striking" by the London *Times*, which is at no loss to account for the phenomenon by hinting at the secret diplomacy of the whole crisis. To quote:

"What is the most obvious source of this lightness of heart which regards, or professes to regard, with indifference the strategical massing of armies and the rapid accumulation of stores and ammunition, and to look upon them as mere moves in a diplomatic campaign of 'bluff'? Assuredly it is not a Japanese source, for the representatives of Japan in foreign countries, while studiously observing the reserve which befits their position, make no pretense at concealing the growing anxiety which they feel. . . . At all events, neither the statements of the Japanese diplomatists abroad nor the well-informed messages which reach us from Tokyo give the least support to the optimist theories so much in fashion in authoritative circles on the Continent. As those theories are not derived from a Japanese source the presumption seems to be that they come from a Russian source. As they are all of the same pattern and all equally remarkable for the absence of any proofs, the inference suggests itself that they are put about by the representatives of Russia at foreign courts on the instructions of Count Lamsdorff. If that be the case, their value is more than doubtful, for, in the first place, it is an open secret that these negotiations are being conducted by the viceroy of the Far East over Count Lamsdorff's head, and, in the next, there is as much reason to believe that Count Lamsdorff desires peace as there is to doubt whether Admiral Alexeieff shares his desire. Until we have some positive confirmation from the Japanese side of these optimistic rumors a great deal of skepticism as to their worth seems permissible. The Russian soldiers, who have their own means of judging whether the preparations in which they are engaged are intended for a mere military promenade or not, do not agree, it will be seen from our Moscow message, with the authoritative personages at St. Petersburg who have been breathing their hopes into the sympathetic ears of the *Cologne Gazette*. They do not expect that Russia will give way in any main subject of contention with Japan, and accordingly they believe that war is imminent."

The statement that the negotiations "are being conducted by the viceroy of the Far East over Count Lamsdorff's head" would seem to require modification, if the London *Standard* and the Paris *Figaro* are well informed. These dailies maintain that Japan has all along refused to recognize Admiral Alexeieff in a diplomatic capacity, and has insisted upon direct communication with St. Petersburg. And notwithstanding the secrecy in which the diplomatic phase of the crisis is thought to be involved, many accurate European journals are asserting that Russia refuses to remain on the Manchurian side of the Yalu River, and is suggesting that Japan rest content with the lower two-thirds of the Korean peninsula. The London *Standard*, the London *News*, the Paris *Figaro*, and the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* have again and again surmised that the prolongation of the crisis is due to a deadlock on this point. But the London *Times* and the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* think the Japanese claims in Manchuria have entered very largely into the diplomatic history of the past two months. Meanwhile, Japanese newspapers, especially the *Nichi Nichi* (Tokyo) and the *Jiji* (Tokyo), are clamoring for war. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) is inclined now to think that peace is becoming probable because the warlike elements so prominent in the Czar's counsels a few weeks ago are losing influence. But delay is wanted by Russia, thinks the London *Standard*:

"Those who seek to place on passing events the construction which best accords with the expectation of a pacific issue may attribute to simple anxiety for the preservation of order in Korea the movements reported on the side both of Japan and of Russia. But it must not be forgotten by the optimists that Japanese sentiment has been affronted by the dilatory and indifferent attitude assumed by the St. Petersburg and Port Arthur authorities in the earlier

course of the negotiations. Their suspicion that the Russians have been playing with them is a strong element in their natural impatience of further delay. Nothing remains wanting to the perfection of their armaments. If they are compelled to make war, they are conscious that at no future time could they enter on the conflict with greater prospect of success. On the other hand, every week—nay, every day—by which a formal rupture is postponed enables their adversary to get closer to the same level of preparation. This, of course, is known perfectly well on the Neva, and the fact that the response to what the Tokyo cabinet meant to be a final proposition has been drafted on lines inviting further discussion is in itself untoward. A course which tends to protract debate is regarded as a mere device to gain time."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

REVOLUTION IN URUGUAY.

URUGUAY has for some weeks been agitated by a revolution so severe that *The South American Journal* (London), organ of investors in that continent, feels impelled to remark that "Uruguay bonds are best left severely alone," the only hope for the republic being in case "President Batlle acts firmly, not to say harshly." According to the *Razon* (Montevideo), President Batlle is a trifle too harsh, and believes in appointing only military men to office. But the *Dia* (Montevideo), an organ said to derive its inspiration from the chief magistrate of the republic himself, attributes recent uprisings to the operations of malcontents in Brazil. The Government of the latter country denies, according to the *Prensa* (Buenos Ayres), that Uruguayan juntas are tolerated on Brazilian soil. The London *Pilot* thus analyzes the situation:

"The revolution in Uruguay is a revival of a sixty years' struggle between the Progressives or Coloradoes and the Tories, Nationalists, or Blancos, the latter a 'country party' in revolt against foreign ideas, centralized Government, and the lavish expenditure which civilization entails. They were in power during the early sixties, and have been deposed and excluded by violent methods ever since. But, aided by divisions among their rivals and sympathizers from over the Brazilian border, they have made several attempts at revolution, notably in 1897 and last spring. In 1897, when President Borda was assassinated, and again in 1900, they received concessions dignified by a recent historian as 'minority representation,' but apparently amounting simply to this, that they are allowed to win certain elections in the interior. They now complain that this compact is being violated; since judging from the explanations of the Uruguayan *chargé d'affaires* in Paris, President [Batlle y] Ordonnez (elected last February) declines to accept their nominees. They may elect one of their own party, but he is to confirm the election—a curious sidelight on South American Republicanism. However this may be, order is being maintained by drastic measures; telegrams are censured, and the ports closed to outward passengers—possibly lest emissaries may be sent to obtain men and money from Argentina. However, the chief help of the Blancos comes from Rio Grande do Sul, and the Brazilian frontier is an imaginary line."

European newspapers see in the outbreak new reasons for urging that the United States take South American republics in hand. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) suspects that recent accounts from the little republic exaggerate the trouble. "It is the old struggle between Liberals and Conservatives," it thinks, "which at times has been exasperated to the extent of civil war. Notwithstanding the political pact entered into after the assassination of President Borda, the Conservatives exert a constant pressure upon the Liberal office-holders. The present movement is no doubt due to a cause of this nature. The despatches which represent the capital as menaced by the revolutionists certainly overstate the situation."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WORLD POLITICS IN THE SAHARA.

PERSONS desirous of communicating with M. Lebaudy, the well-known French sugar refiner, must address him as "James I., Emperor of the Sahara." Otherwise, declares the Paris *Matin*, their letters will be returned unopened. It will, furthermore, be a waste of time to attempt to interview this gentleman through the conventional process of sending in one's card. Requests for an audience must be submitted in writing to the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, a fact which one representative of the Paris *Figaro* had forcibly impressed upon him. The energetic young millionaire who is thus assuming imperial dignities is now in communication with all the great Powers, according to the London *Standard*, while the London *News* announces the definitive location of his capital at a point in the desert called Troja, where the new empire is progressing, notwithstanding "a popular prejudice against the Sahara in the minds of those fond of luxuri-

DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION IN SERVIA.

The ambassadors of the great Powers have been withdrawn from Belgrade.
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

CONSTERNATION.

How happy Servia's king might be if regicides could be withdrawn as easily as ambassadors.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

TIME TO RETIRE.

ant vegetation." But the London *Saturday Review* thinks "sand for the sugar refiner" an appropriate association of ideas. "Jacques Ier," it adds, "will engage his subjects at so much per day." The Paris *Journal* says that the Emperor of the Sahara will maintain an envoy at The Hague, a diplomatic detail regarding which the Paris *Figaro* adds:

"The relations of the Empire of the Sahara with the other Powers of the earth will be maintained through the medium of a single representative, in residence at The Hague and in touch with the permanent tribunal of arbitration. The ambassador extraordinary of His Majesty James I. is related to a most enthusiastic sportsman bearing one of the most illustrious of French names, but whom it is out of the question for us to designate with more particularity at present. We shall be satisfied with stating that the interests of this African empire will be well looked after, and that the representative of James I. will know how to command respect for the rights of his nation."

A NEW ALLY FOR FRANCE.

FRANCE (looking at Russia)—"I think a friend is leaving me."
FOREIGN MINISTER DELCASSÉ—"Never mind, I am negotiating a Franco-Saharan Alliance." —*L'Intransigeant* (Paris).

New cities are to be founded throughout the desert empire, the boundaries of which will gradually enlarge, according to the *Dépêche de Toulouse*, which has been assured that the Government will be liberal, allowing liberty of conscience, and having among its devices the words "Strength," "Work," "Industry," "Commerce," and "Agriculture." "*Labor improbus omnia vincit*" is the empire's Latin motto. The first proclamation to the Powers which bears the seal of the Saharan Foreign Office is understood by the London *Mail* to be well on its way to the Department of State at Washington.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

REVIVAL OF THE DARDANELLES DIFFICULTY.

GREAT BRITAIN has officially intimated, according to the London *Mail*, that she has no reason to suspect Russia of any design to send war-ships through the Dardanelles. Great Britain protested a year ago against any such violation of binding treaties, notes the London *Speaker*, which, however, thinks "no one with common sense can ever have seriously supposed that in time of war any fleet which was strong enough to force the Dardanelles and wished to do so would be restrained by 'the determination of the Sultan' or an old agreement to respect it." What has been called the Dardanelles clause of the Treaty of Paris, which ended the Crimean War, runs as follows:

"His Majesty the Sultan, on the one part, declares that he is firmly resolved to maintain for the future the principle invariably established as the ancient rule of his empire, and in virtue of which it has at all times been prohibited for the ships of war of foreign Powers to enter the Straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosporus, and that so long as the Porte is at peace His Majesty will admit no foreign ship of war into the said straits. And their Majesties (the sovereigns of the contracting parties), on the other part, engage to respect this determination of the Sultan and to conform themselves to the principle above declared."

But feeling in Russia is very much opposed to the provision of the treaty which thus closes the Dardanelles, asserts the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, which looks for Russian advances to Italy on the basis of an advance to Constantinople. "Leading articles in Russian organs assert that Italy's Government has not only recognized Russian claims in Manchuria, but also Russian claims to Constantinople." The Russian point of view has been set forth—but not with authority—in a recent article in *Russkaia Mysl* (St. Petersburg), from which we quote:

"Constantinople, the Bosporus, and a free outlet into the Mediterranean—to no one are these things so necessary as to us. To the north we are seated on an icy sea. In the Mediterranean pulses a new life. The advance of European civilization and the advance of ancient civilization center about the Mediterranean. To be without an outlet there means to be shut in from general civilization and the European market. It means economic degeneration. What is Turkey? A system of rule over barbarian Asia and over Islam. We have borne the burden of this rule for centuries. In the struggle with Asia we have remained behind all the other nations of Europe. After we had expelled the Tartars, we confronted the Turks. The Turks had possessed themselves of our ancient inheritance, to which we had historical rights. Turkey sat down at our front door, prayed and washed herself five times a day and kept us from the use of our own gateway. And we have again and again procrastinated. When it was in our power to drive the Turk from our door, we left him where he was and put up with all the consequent inconvenience."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

THE FAR EAST AND THE BALKANS.—"Should there really be a war in the Far East," argues the *Preussische Jahrbücher* (Berlin), "its effect upon the situation in the Balkans would be direct and decided."

POLITICAL PROPHECY FOR ENGLAND.—"It will be hardly possible to avoid a general election in the spring," says the London *Spectator*, "and if that election ends, as seems just now quite likely, in a small majority, the Irish party will hold the balance of power."

A DOUBTING THOMAS.—"The sudden and complete vindication of the rebel state (Panama)," in the opinion of the London *Saturday Review*, "gives the lie direct to that affected claim of the United States to be the unprejudiced patron of stable government."

IN ECLIPSE.—"Mr. Balfour has been so entirely outplayed during the past twelve months," according to the London *News*, "that the nation has practically forgotten him. He does not even shine by reflected glory. He only serves the humble rôle of caddie to the more brilliant performer."

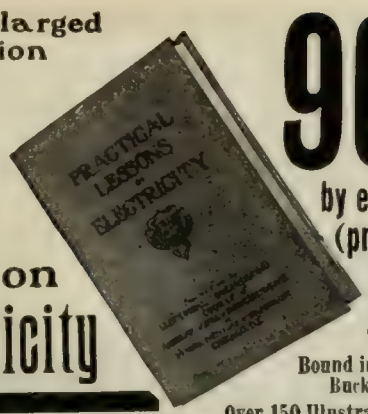
M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU.—"Ministerial organs continue to reassure the public regarding the illness of the formier premier of the republic," says *L'Intransigeant* (Paris). "But the truth is that M. Waldeck-Rousseau has cancer of the pancreas and there is slight hope that he can long survive."

DISPARAGEMENT.—"If Richard Cobden were alive to-day he would see that his prophecies were one and all false," says *Blackwood's Magazine* (Edinburgh); "but it is not likely that he would revise his ill-founded opinions. He would be content, no doubt, to murmur his familiar platitudes concerning the brotherhood of man and universal peace."

TOO MUCH OF A GENTLEMAN.—"It is only in America," writes Sydney Brooks in *The Fortnightly Review* (London), "that the president of a famous college, a gentleman of the highest character and of a capacity that had been tested and proved in three arduous and widely different fields, could be upbraided for being 'high-born'—Mr. Low is the son of a Brooklyn tea-merchant—for having inherited money, for living in a brownstone house, for carrying into public life the ordinary manners and deportment of a private gentleman. Mr. Low would have made an admirable mayor of an English town, but New York has scarcely yet been educated up to his standard. There was the distinct consciousness that he and his colleagues, and the atmosphere in which they lived and worked, reached a perilously undemocratic degree of good breeding."

New Enlarged Edition

A 300-page book on Electricity



90c by express (prepaid)

Page 7x10
Bound in Buckram
Over 150 Illustrat'ns

First edition exhausted in two weeks. New edition contains 50 additional pages with numerous cuts, diagrams, etc.

To demonstrate the standard, scope, and methods of our instruction we have bound up four representative textbooks in our Electrical Engineering course in a handsome linen cover under the title of

Practical Lessons in Electricity

and will send one copy for ninety cents (the cost of binding and express charges) to every reader of The Literary Digest sending us the names of two friends interested in Electrical, Mechanical, Civil Engineering, Textiles or Architecture. (Address Room 77 G.)

If not convenient to obtain a money order, send a dollar bill and difference will be returned.

The book is easily worth $3.00, containing as it does the general principles of Electricity as applied to Electric Vehicles and Launches, the Telephone, the Telegraph, Storage Batteries, etc., and wiring as required by the National Board of Underwriters.

The subjects embraced are:

STORAGE BATTERIES (by **Prof. F. B. Crocker**, *Columbia University*).
ELECTRIC WIRING (by **H. C. Cushing, Jr.**, author of *Standard Wiring*).
ELECTRIC CURRENT (by **L. K. Sager, S.B.**).
ELEMENTS OF ELECTRICITY (by **L. K. Sager, S.B.**).

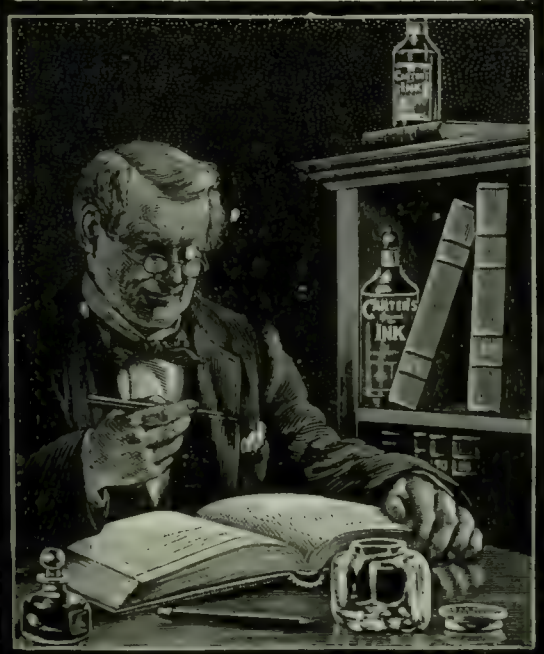
COLLEGE PREPARATORY COURSE

This course practically covers the work of the Scientific Academy of Armour Institute of Technology, and is accepted as fulfilling the requirements for entrance to the College of Engineering of that Institution.

Illustrated 200-page quarterly Bulletin, giving full outlines of our College Preparatory course and 60 different courses in Engineering, will be sent with each book.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE
at
Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, Ill.

"AFTER ALL CARTER'S INK IS THE BEST"



AN OLD BOOKKEEPER IS DISCRIMINATING.
Better take his advice and use Carter's.
Send for Booklet, "Inklings"—FREE.
The Carter's Ink Co., Boston, Mass.

KLIPS Write for Price List. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Sevastopol and Other Military Tales."—Leo Tolstoy. (325 pp.; $1.50. Funk & Wagnalls Company.)

"A Church Calendar for 1904." (Paper, 32 pp.; $0.10. The Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the P. E. Church, New York.)

"Points at Issue."—Henry A. Beers. (373 pp.; $1.50 net. The Macmillan Company.)

"The Cambridge Modern History." Vol. II.: "The Reformation." (857 pp.; $4 net. The Macmillan Company.)

"Mrs. M'Lerie."—J. J. Bell. (230 pp.; $1. The Century Company.)

"My Friend Prospero."—Henry Harland. (317 pp.; $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"The Divine Vision and Other Poems."—A. E. (123 pp.; $1.25 net. The Macmillan Company.)

"Saïd the Fisherman."—Marmaduke Pickthall. (302 pp.; $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"Homeric Stories."—Frederic Aldin Hall. (200 pp. American Book Company.)

"The Man with the Hoe."—Adam Blake. (431 pp.; $1.50. Robert Clarke Company, Cincinnati.)

"Historic Highways of America, Vol. X." "The Cumberland Road."—Archer Butler Hulbert. (210 pp.; $2.50 net. Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland.)

"The Louisiana Purchase."—Ripley Hitchcock. (349 pp.; $1.25. Ginn & Co.)

"The Younger Mrs. Courtney."—Mrs. Frank Broaker. (319 pp.; $1.50. Alwood Company, N. Y.)

"Advertising: How to Plan, Prepare, Write and Manage"—Edward T. Page. (255 pp. The Publicity Publishing Company, Chicago.)

"The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898."—Edited by Emma H. Blair and James A. Robertson. Vol. IX. 1593-1597. (329 pp; $4 net. Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland.)

"Reunion of Oriental and Anglican Churches."—Rt. Rev. Charles C. Grafton. (Paper, 40 pp.; $0.15. The Young Churchman Company.)

"Personalia."—Intimate Recollections of Famous Men by "Sigma." (324 pp.; $1.25 net. Doubleday, Page & Co.)

"Direct and Fundamental Proofs of the Christian Religion."—George W. Knox. (196 pp. Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"Religions of Authority."—August Sabatier. (410 pp. McClure, Phillips & Co.)

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE FAR EAST.

January 18.—St. Petersburg despatches give hopes that a peaceful settlement of the Russo-Japanese dispute is not far off. United States Minister Allen asks the State Department for a larger force to guard the legation at Seoul.

January 19.—Japan, it is said, insists on the acceptance by Russia of her demands, and refuses to accept the mediation of any other Power. The situation in Korea is becoming more dangerous; Minister Allen reports that a panicky state exists there.

January 20.—The attitude of the United States in the Far-East questions, it is believed may bring about the peaceful settlement of the dispute.

January 21.—Petitions are sent to the Czar to submit the Far-East dispute to The Hague Tribunal.

January 22.—It is reported that on January 19 six thousand Russian troops entered New-Chwang.

January 23.—Korea makes a formal declaration of her neutrality in the event of war between Japan and Russia. It is denied that Japan had occupied Masampho, as reported.

January 24.—United States marines suppressed a riot at Seoul which arose from the death of a Korean in an accident on a street railway owned by Americans. Letters from Vladi-

IF YOU LIKE A GOOD NOVEL

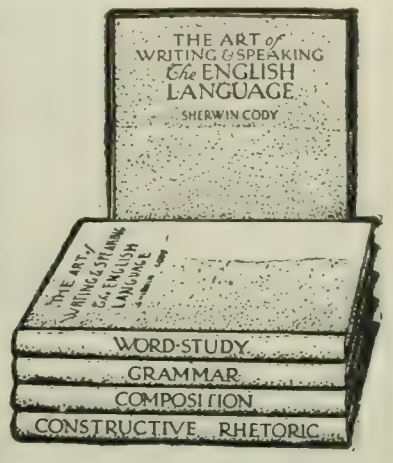
Let us send you the interesting booklet illustrated by Thomas Fogarty. FREE "A short story in twelve chapters in which the cordial critics introduce The Red-Keggers."

AMERICAN BOOK & STAMP EXCHANGE, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Good English Pays

Do you know that Marshall Field & Co. pay their employes $1 for every error in English one of them finds in any of the printed matter issued by the house? Nowadays nothing hurts a man's ***prestige*** with the educated like careless English. Moreover, the best correspondents are no longer willing to write their letters in the ***time-worn commercial jargon*** of half-intelligible commercial phrases. A good letter, business or social, should be simple, smooth, easy, winning, like the voice of a good salesman.

The man who will help you is Sherwin Cody. He has an international reputation as an expert on English for business men, and now has put his private lessons into four handy little volumes, (time-saving size)—seven complete courses, Word Study, Grammar, Punctuation, Composition, Business Letter Writing, Story Writing, Creative Composition, hitherto sold in typewritten form for $15 to $25 for each separate course. These books contain everything that will help you, nothing that is mere lumber. Better than a dictionary, because they teach a man to be his own dictionary.



Business Managers.—Several large wholesale houses have introduced Mr. Cody's books and personal criticism of English service to all their clerks who write letters, from the merest stenographer to the most experienced correspondent. It pays.

Credit Men.—Here is a point for you. You are not too old to learn yourself, and you will find that the credit of your house will improve wonderfully if you see that every letter that goes out is the best.

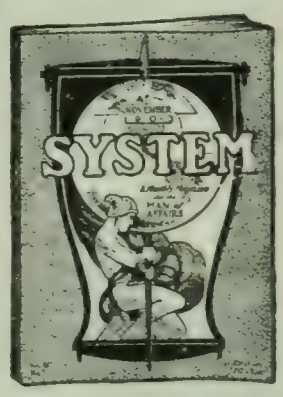
Young Business Men.—If you want the touch, the snap, the tone of "words that win" in the business world, go to the man who is both a scholar and a master of straight-from-the-shoulder business English. His little books should be your daily companions.

Advertisement Writers.—You can't afford to let mistakes creep into your work. The only way to avoid errors is to have a good reference work constantly at hand.

Correspondents.—Don't write the time-worn commercial jargon, but get out of your rut by getting the knack of writers who are masters. Mr. Cody has a simple, easy method in his "Composition" book.

Stenographers.—The only way to get a better salary is to improve your English. Keep Mr. Cody's books at your elbow and in six months you will be worth twice what you are now, and you will get it, too.

$5.00 for $3.00



This set of four books containing seven complete home-study courses, costs $3.00.

SYSTEM. The magazine, $2.00 per year.

Both—the books and the magazine—will be sent, prepaid, for $3.00 if your order is sent on the white space below—$5.00 if not.

Write your Name and Address here

System is essential to business success. And so is SYSTEM, the magazine. It tells every month all the new business tricks that save time—all the little office wrinkles that save worry. Through SYSTEM you can learn all that any one can possibly tell you about system and business methods. Ninety-six or more pages monthly cram full of business ideas for YOU. The regular reading of SYSTEM will solve your business perplexities—but if it does not, SYSTEM has a staff of experts—practical business men—who will answer your questions free. Subscriptions $2.00 per year.

Tear off and mail with $3.00 at our risk to

SYSTEM
940 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Chicago.
The Monthly Magazine for the Man of Affairs

Comfort at a turn of the valve

is now within reach of all householders, even to the small cottager, by

Hot Water or Steam

Uniform heat, healthful heat, clean heat—no mixture of dust, ashes and coal-gases—is produced by

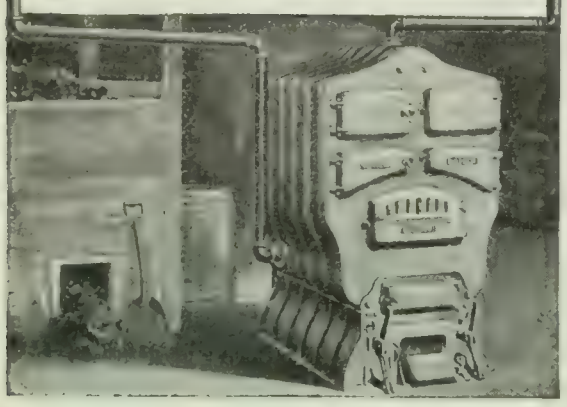
Ideal Boilers and American Radiators

They pay far higher dividends than gold bonds in the savings they effect in fuel, doctor bills, household cleanliness, in labor, in absence of repairs, etc.

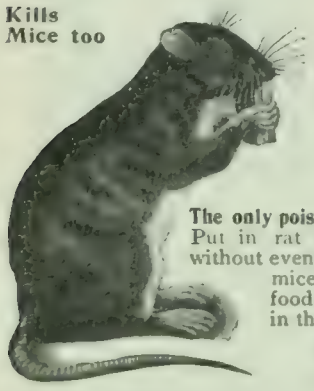
Now as easily put into OLD BUILDINGS as in new—without inconvenience to occupants. Investigate at once—5 months winter ahead—apparatus can be put in without disturbing present heating methods until ready to start fire in the new. Advise us size and kind of building you wish to heat and let us send you, FREE, valuable information and booklet.

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

Dept. 32. CHICAGO



Kills Mice too



RAT Bis-Kit

Packed in Boxes

Ready for use.

The only poison not dangerous to handle. Put in rat holes, linen closets, etc. without even soiling anything. Rats and mice leave choicest grain and food for it. Acts quickly. Die in the open air seeking water.

Why take the risk of mixing poison?

Ask your druggist. If he hasn't it, send us 25 cents for one box, or 60 cents for three boxes, sent by express prepaid.

The Rat Biscuit Co., Dept. 11, Springfield, Ohio

GOOD REASONS:—Best materials. Most skillfully put together. Strongest, simplest, easiest, evenest. Never tears the shade. Improved

HARTSHORN

Shade Roller. None genuine without the signature

Stewart Hartshorn

visits to repatriating Jews give rise to attacks by Russian marines on Japanese residents.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

January 18.—The German Reichstag votes $705,000 for sending reinforcements to Southwest Africa, to put down the rebellion of the Hereros.

January 19.—King Peter of Servia is said to be willing to abdicate the throne, and allow the Powers to appoint his successor.

Santo Domingo gives notice of a blockade of all her ports against foreign vessels, to become effective February 1.

Turkish troops defeat insurgents at Perlepe, near Monastir.

January 21.—Thibet threatens to appeal to Russia for protection against the English invasion.

January 23.—The town of Aalesund, in Norway, is destroyed by fire, and 8,000 are homeless.

January 24.—Colonel Lynch, who fought with the Irish Brigade against English troops in South Africa, is set at liberty by King Edward.

Servians and Montenegrins are implicated in a plot to depose King Peter.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

January 18.—*Senate:* Resolutions for an investigation by Congress of the postal frauds are discussed, Senator Hale defending and Senator Gorman criticizing the Administration. A favorable report on the Panama Canal treaty is received from the committee on Foreign Relations, and Senator Morgan speaks against its ratification.

House: The postal scandals and District of Columbia business are discussed.

January 19.—*Senate:* The Panama question is again considered, Senator Quarles upholding and Senator Patterson attacking the Administration's policy. Senator Quay introduces a bill providing for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one State.

House: Congressman Hepburn's Pure Food Bill is considered.

January 20.—*Senate:* Senator Patterson again attacks the Administration's Panama policy, and Senator Platt, of Connecticut, defends it. It has been practically decided to drop all amendments to the Canal treaty. Senator Morgan introduces a bill providing for the annexation of Panama.

House: The Pure Food bill is passed.

January 21.—*Senate:* Senator Platt continues his speech in defense of the President's Panama policy and Senator Morgan explains his bill for the annexation of Panama.

House: The Army Appropriation bill is discussed. In the hearing before the House Committee on the Frye bill to extend the navigation laws to the Philippines, manufacturers protest against the use of American bottoms in Philippine trade.

January 22.—*Senate:* Senator Gorman's resolution, calling for an inquiry into the conduct of affairs in Panama as relating to the revolt, is passed.

House: Two hundred and nine pension bills are passed.

January 23.—*Senate:* Democratic Senators in caucus agree to ask for all correspondence between the United States and Colombia since the negotiation of the Hay-Herran treaty.

House: The Army Appropriation bill is discussed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

January 18.—The correspondence between General Reyes, the Colombian envoy, and Secretary Hay over the recognition of the Panama republic is made public.

The United States Supreme Court decides that negroes can not be debarred from serving on grand juries in cases involving crimes committed by members of their race.

January 19.—It is feared in the Administration circles that the proposed amendments to the Canal treaty will prove embarrassing to this country.

January 20.—Cotton in New York reaches the highest price since the Civil War.

The Nebraskan Republican state central committee adopts resolutions calling for the nomination of President Roosevelt, with John L. Webster for vice-President.

January 21.—In the postal trials in Washington, Holmes Conrad, special counsel for the Government, declares that Machen had made $20,000 a year on a salary of $3,500.

SAVES 5/6

HYLO

High or low—a bright light or a mere glim—or OUT entirely—according to the way you pull the string. Anybody can attach it the same as an ordinary electric bulb. Gives greater satisfaction than any other light and lasts three times as long. When turned down it saves five-sixths of the cost for current. Made in various styles, sizes and colors. Send for catalog and "HOW TO READ YOUR METER." Mailed free.

CAUTION—Genuine HYLO Lamps have a label inside the glass bulb. Look for the name and refuse imitations, infringements, and substitutes. The dealer, of course, makes more money on the imitation, but he has the genuine HYLO in stock and will supply it if you insist.

THE PHELPS COMPANY,
46 Rowland Street. Detroit, Mich.

Get Your Glasses at Wholesale

Examine your own eyes without an oculist. Send for our "OCULARSCOPE," the latest invention of the 20th century. SENT FREE, with our beautiful illustrated catalogue of spectacles and eyeglasses. MAIL ORDER ONLY. Send to-day.

Grand Rapids Wholesale Opticians,
404 Houseman Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Are Your Legs Straight?

If not they will appear straight and trim if you wear our easy Pneumatic and Cushion-Rubber Forms. (Patents applied for throughout the world.) Adjusted instantly; defy detection. Immediately adopted by men of fashion. Write for full description, mailed under plain letter seal.

Henderson & Henderson, Inc.
Dept. L 5 Buffalo, N. Y.
(Man'f'rs, under five patents, H & H. Pneumatic Bust Forms for Women.)

January 22.—From various States come reports of threatened floods; much damage is being wrought by rising waters at Pittsburg and throughout Ohio, and also in the States of the Middle West.

Moundsville, Ala., is destroyed by a tornado, and thirty-seven are killed.

January 23.—United States Senator Burton, of Kansas, is indicted at St. Louis on charges of accepting money in the postal-fraud cases.

Ex-Governor Taft, of the Philippines, arrives in San Francisco, on his way to Washington to become Secretary of War.

Mr. Bryan announces that any one who voted the Palmer-Buckner ticket could not be nominated by the Democrats.

CHESS.

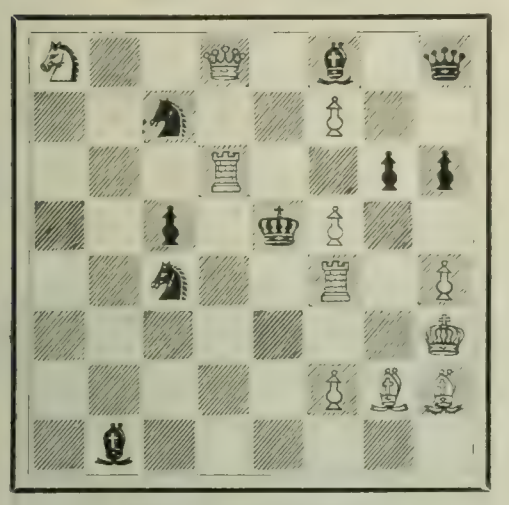
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 900.

By F. P. BLAKE.

First Prize *Hampstead and Highgate Express* Sixth Tourney.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

S 2 Q 1 b 1 q; 2 s 2 P 2; 3 R 2 p p; 2 p 1 k P 2; 2 s 2 R 1 P; 7 K; 5 P B B; 1 b 6.

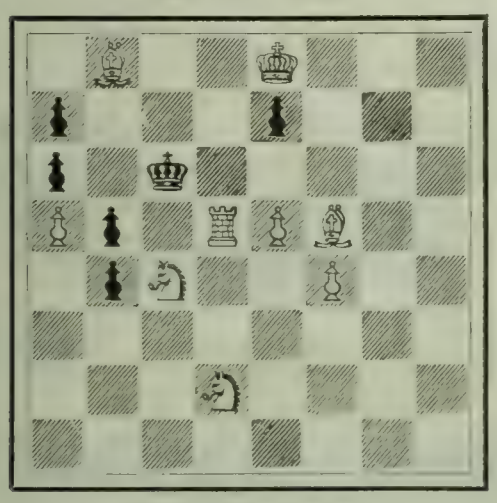
White mates in two moves.

Problem 901.

By R. ST. G. BURKE, GORAKHPUR, INDIA.

(From *The B. C. M.*)

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

1 B 2 K 3; p 3 p 3; p 1 k 5; P p 1 R P B 2; 1 p S 2 P 2; 8; 3 S 4; 8.

White mates in three moves.

SAVE HALF YOUR CIGAR MONEY.

IN stating that we will save you one-half your smoking expense, we are simply stating what we are doing for thousands of our customers. If, from your point of view, we do not do so, at any portion of any time of our doing business with you, we will gladly

REFUND YOUR MONEY or exchange cigars with you.

There isn't a smoker in the United States who wouldn't willingly give us his business if we were able to present our proposition to him as plainly as it really exists.

We have changed our customers, not our prices, and sell our product, consisting of a long line of time-tested, tried-out brands and blends of cigars,

DIRECT FROM OUR FACTORY TO YOU

at the same prices we formerly sold the same cigars to the jobbers, shipping them to you

TRANSPORTATION PREPAID anywhere you say.

After you had dropped the price of one or more smokes over the **retail counters and not found the cigars satisfactory, as you know** is often the case, you would not think of returning any part of the cigars, or of getting your money back.

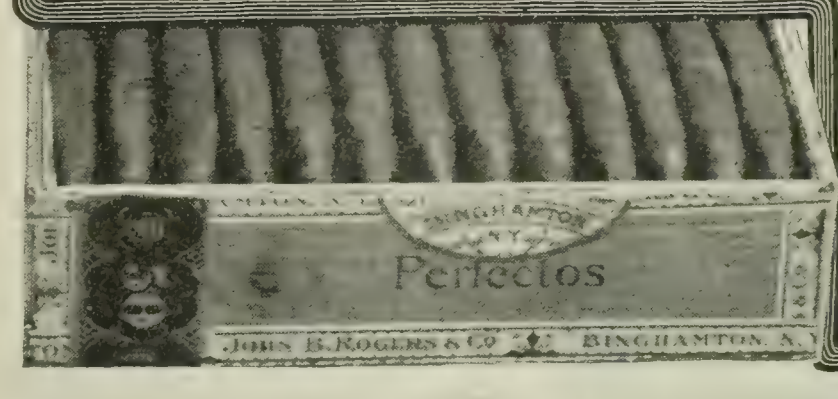
First because you wouldn't get it, and second, because you wouldn't esteem it of enough importance. This very feature of refunding money to you for dissatisfaction should convince you of the absolute good faith of our proposition, because, although a small matter, this exchange or refund enables us to go further with you and show you that we absolutely can furnish you exactly the cigar you want, right all the time and the same all the time, while thoroughly protecting you from the loss of a single cent where dissatisfaction exists, so that the guarantee is of even more importance to us by way of establishing permanently pleased customers, which we must have to make our success greater

Having established such an enormous number of them since we changed our method of business, we certainly can satisfy you.

We guarantee all subsequent shipments on the basis of absolute uniformity, which we can insure, as we make all of our cigars. **Your dealer is in the hands of his manufacturer and cannot insure to you uniformity.**

Every cigar we make costing you over $3.00 per hundred is constructed of clear, pure, imported Havana tobacco, and all cigars **are made under the best approved sanitary conditions. Under this** guarantee we name below a few brands from our complete catalogue, and invite a trial, assuring you that if we do not suit you, **the expense is ours.**

	Boxes of 12	25	50
Balmetto, 4⅞ in. Puritanos	$.90	$1.65	$3.25
El Provost, 4¾ in. Perfectos	.85	1.50	3.00
La Medalla, 4½ in. Conchas	.70	1.25	2.50
Fedora, 4¼ in. Londres	.60	—	2.00



or for 75c we will send you an assortment of 12 cigars showing four varieties of 10c and two for a quarter values; or for 50c an equal showing of High-Grade 5c and 10c values. Send for our catalogue, "Rolled Reveries," which explains everything.

All transportation charges are paid in advance by us.

New York.

"Any time you want to refer a prospective customer to me I will give you a 'bang up' send-off."

H. Russell Voorhees.

JOHN B. ROGERS & CO.,

"The Pioneers."

168 Jarvis St., Binghamton, N.Y.

The YANKEE

Cork Puller

A Household Necessity

Fastened up anywhere you wish—on the sideboard, ice-box, door frame, or wall—**never mislaid.**

Pulls all corks instantly and without effort

Simply moving the handle up and down **not only** draws the tightest cork, but also automatically discharges it from the machine **it is a mechanical marvel.**

Removes corks clean—no bits left in bottle

Remember the exasperating work of opening tightly corked oil, catsup, medicine, and numerous other household bottles, and realize that no woman should ever be obliged to struggle with a corkscrew.

Sold everywhere, or sent direct, express prepaid, on receipt of price. **After 30 days' trial, money cheerfully refunded if not pleased.**

Nickel Plated, $1.25. Silver Plated, $3.50

For Hotels, etc., with clamp for counter, Nickel Plated, $2.00

Booklet for the asking. Order to-day from the Makers.

THE GILCHRIST CO., 120 Lafayette St., Newark, N. J.

INVESTMENTS

Choice 5% Bonds

GAS SECURITIES

¶ Usually the financiers of gas properties, when selling the bonds, reserve for themselves the company's stock as a part of their profit.

¶ We are satisfied with a fair profit in marketing our securities, and are willing that purchasers of them should share this profit.

¶ To this end, we give outright to each purchaser of these bonds, a liberal bonus of stock of the company issuing them.

Send for booklet—detailed information.

STOCK BONUS MEANS PROFIT TO INVESTOR

EDWARD M. DEANE & COMPANY.
BANKERS.

BANK FLOOR, MICHIGAN TRUST BUILDING
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

INVENTIONS

patented and sale undertaken if patent is obtained by us. 20 years experience. Send for booklet.

Patent Development Co. of America,
180 Broadway, New York City.

WANTED—Active, educated men of business ability who desire to earn $1,000 per year or more. Give age, qualifications, references. DODD, MEAD & CO., New York.

7% GUARANTEED Interest for **Life** on **Life Annuities** issued at age 50, at age 62, **Ten Per Cent.** Tax exempt. Sales in 1902, **Ten Million Dollars. J. A. Steele, 115 B'dway, New York.**

"Held precious in the world's esteem."

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

For every growing and grown member of every family.

A refreshing food-drink, more beneficial and delicious than tea or coffee.

Pure, rich milk and extract of malted grain in powder form. Instantly prepared by simply stirring in water.

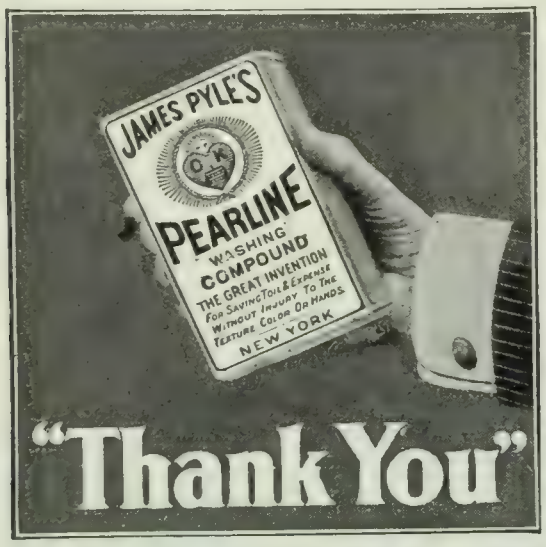
Our Booklet tells of many other valuable uses. Mailed with sample of Horlick's Malted Milk, free upon request.

At all Druggists.

Ask for HORLICK'S; others are imitations.

Horlick's Food Company, Racine, Wis.

84 Farringdon Road, London, Eng. 25 St. Peter St., Montreal, Canada.



Stimulation without Irritation

Means New Life to the Scalp.

The Evans Vacuum Cap gives the scalp a thorough massage and encourages a free and healthful circulation without rubbing and without the use of drugs or irritants. It will stop hair from falling out and restore a normal growth where live follicles exist. The Cap is used about ten minutes twice a day and its effects are pleasant from the very beginning. We will refund your money in full if results are not satisfactory after a thirty days' use. Call on or address,

EVANS VACUUM CAP CO.,

St. Louis Office, Fullerton Bldg.; New York Office, 1300 Bdwy.

NOTE:—To those who find it convenient to call at our offices we will give a sufficient number of demonstrations free to satisfy them as to the merit of this appliance.

Come Here! When in search of health and rest for mind and body. Your physician will agree. Booklet free. STEUBEN SANITARIUM, Hornellsville, N. Y.

WHY AM I A UNITARIAN?

By Rev. James Freeman Clarke, and other Unitarian literature SENT FREE. Address M. C., Arlington St. Church, Boston, Mass.

Solution of Problems.

No. 894. Key-move: B—B sq.

No. 895.

1. P—B 7 / K—Q 4	2. Q—K 5 ch / K—B 3	3. P x B (Kt), mate
	2. ..... / K—B 5	3. Q—Q 4, mate
1. ..... / Q x P	2. Q x K P ch / K—B 6	3. Q—B 6, mate
1. ..... / B x P	2. Q x B, ch / K—Q 4	3. Kt—B 4, mate
1. ..... / P x Kt	2. Q—K 5 / Any	3. Q mates
1. ..... / B—B 4	2. Kt—K 5 ch / K—Q 4	3. P—B 4, mate

These are the important variations.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; "Arata," New York City; J. M. Wantz, Blanchester, O.; H. H. and S. B., Corning, Ark.; C. H. Schneider, Magly, Ind.; O. Hagman, Stamford, Conn.; R. S. L., St. Louis; E. A. Kusell, Oroville, Cal.; J. E. Vincent, Alfred University, N. Y.

894: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.; Z. G., Detroit; J. B. W., West Seneca, N. Y.; H. B. Pierce, Bridgeton, N. J.; J. Heyhman, Iola, Kan.

895: B. F. Wheeler, Sheriden, Ind.

Comments (894): "Fine key; but not much better than some of the "trie's"—F. S. F.; "A good example of the *guet-apens*"—W. T. St. A.; "A surprising number of elegant mates"—Dr. J. H. S.; "Black's defensive setting is beautiful"—E. B. K.; "Good! Better!! Best!!!"—J. G. L.; "Beautiful"—J. H. L.; "Harder than 895"—J. E. V.

895: "Fine problem, despite the double and obvious key"—M. W. H.; "Very pleasing"—M. M.; "Ingenious and subtle"—G. D.; "The key is not good. The second moves redeem it"—F. S. F.; "Easy key; difficult after-play"—W. T. St. A.; "Constructions are rare when so much can be done with so little"—Dr. J. H. S.; "No. 881 by the same author is better than this first-prizer"—C. N. F.; "Very interesting" J. E. W.; "A puzzler"—Dr. E. B. K.; "Easy and elegant"—J. G. L.

In 894, many solvers were caught by B x P, and B—Q 3. The first is answered by B—Kt 8, and no mate on second move. The reply to B—Q 3 is Kt x P (B 2), now there isn't any mate, for if 2 Kt—Kt 3 ch, K x B.

In addition to those reported Dr. E. B. K.; J. J. Ragan, University of Georgia; A. B. Peticolas, Victoria, Tex., got 892; O. H., 892 and 893.

Seventeen States represented in this week's solvers.

The Janowski-Taubenhaus Match.

The second game is very interesting, especially the play of White's Bishops.

JANOWSKI. *White.*	TAUBENHAUS. *Black.*	JANOWSKI. *White.*	TAUBENHAUS. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	17 Q—K 2	P x K P
2 Q Kt—B 3 (a)	Q Kt—B 3.	18 B x P	B x Kt (f)
3 Kt—B 3	Kt—B 3	19 B x B	P x P
4 B—Kt 5	B—Kt 5	20 Kt x P	Kt—K 2
5 Castles	Castles	21 B—B 2	Q—Q 2
6 P—Q 3	P—Q 3	22 Q R—Q sq	Kt(B 2)—Q 4
7 Kt—K 2	Kt—K 2	23 B—B sq	Q—K sq
8 B—R 4	Kt—Kt 3 (b)	24 Kt—K 6	R—B 2
9 P—B 3	B—R 4	25 K R—K sq	Kt—Kt 3
10 Kt—Kt 3	P—B 3	26 B—Kt 3	R—K 2 (g)
11 P—Q 4	B—Kt 3 (c)	27 P—Q B 4	Kt—B 2
12 B—B 2	Kt—K sq	28 P—B 5	Kt x Kt
13 Kt—B 5	Kt—B 2 (d)	29 P x B	Kt—B sq
14 P—K Kt 3	P—B 3	30 R—Q 6	K—B 2
15 P—Q R 4	P—Q R 4	31 Q—R 5 ch wins (h).	
16 B—K 3	P—Q 4 (e)		

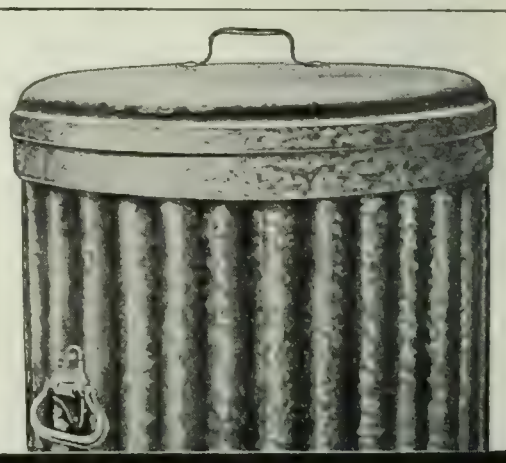
Comments by Reichhelm..

(a) The Vienna opening, which here resolves

The "Index" gets the right pencil to the right person.

There's satisfaction for you every time you use a pencil—after you get the "Index." It's a 32-page book of pencil information we're glad to send free to any address on request. Write to-day to

Department U
JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.
Jersey City, N. J.



Hot Ashes

endanger life and property if put in open barrels or cans.

Witt's Corrugated Can

is fire-proof and dust-tight. Close-fitting lid, strong, made of corrugated steel, galvanized. Scattering of contents impossible. Lasts a life time. See that "Witt's Can" is stamped on lid. Get **Witt's Corrugated Pail** *for carrying* ashes. Sold by all dealers.

The Witt Cornice Co., Dept. K. Cincinnati, O.

The Perfect Perpetual Calendar. Simplest, most reliable; 50 cents. Post-free. Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

Let Us Help You Think

Have you been called upon to speak on short notice? Do you require help in the preparation of literary work? Do you seek facts or statistics which are difficult to obtain?

We prepare carefully

SPEECHES SERMONS
TOASTS LECTURES
ESSAYS TREATISES, etc.

Novels, Plays, and All Kinds of Manuscripts Criticised, Revised, and Sold on Commission

All Transactions Strictly Confidential

The International Literary Bureau

Established 1893

Bible House New York City

INDIVIDUAL Communion Cups

SEND FOR OUR FREE BOOK

Why do you permit a custom at the communion table which you would not tolerate in your own home? We will send a list of over 1500 churches where our Individual Communion Cups are used. Trial outfit free to any church.

SANITARY COMMUNION OUTFIT CO., Dept. L, Rochester, N. Y.

HELLO
"Give Me Pearline"

Vapo-Cresolene
CURES WHILE YOU SLEEP
Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Coughs, Grip, Hay Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever
Don't fail to use CRESOLENE for the distressing and often fatal affections for which it is recommended. For more than twenty years we have had the most conclusive assurances that there is nothing better. Ask your physician about it.
An interesting descriptive booklet is sent free, which gives the highest testimonials as to its value. All Druggists.
VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton Street, New York.

Morwick's Mutton Tallow
An old family remedy in new and pleasant form. Won't turn rancid. The ideal treatment for
Chapped Hands, Rough Skin
and all similar troubles. Large size 25 cents, or a good sample jar 10c—postage paid. Descriptive circular free on request.
Sent by mail 10c
Wood & Bolton, 287 Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Mouth Breathing is responsible for more Throat and Lung Troubles than any other cause.
Snoring is caused by mouth-breathing, and there is nothing more embarrassing to oneself or annoying to others. The habit can be cured by wearing one of my devices while sleeping and following directions.
Price, One Dollar. *Send for leaflet.*
H. K. MITCHELL, M.D.
Drawer 567 BUFFALO, N. Y.

CURES CATARRH
To prove to your satisfaction that Dr. Cole's Catarrh Cure gives instant relief and actually cures any case of Catarrh, Bronchitis or Cold in the Head, we will send you, if you suffer from any of these troubles, a bottle of this remedy.
Regular $1.00 Size FREE
for trial, on condition that after a fair trial you will, if benefited, send us $1.00. If it does not help you, you owe us nothing.
COLE MEDICINE CO., 794 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WHITMAN SADDLES
Known the world over. Everything from "Saddle to Spur."
THE MEHLBACH SADDLE CO.
Successors Whitman Saddle Co.
CATALOGUE FREE 104 Chambers St. New York City

SNORING and mouth breathing (so fatal) CURED INSTANTLY
NO DRUGS. Write today to SNOR-O-DONT, A2, Box 412, Long Beach, California.

AUTHORS! The N.Y. Bureau of Revision, est'd 1890. Unique in position and success. Revision and criticism of MSS. Circular D. Dr. TITUS M. COAN, 70 5th Ave., N. Y. City.

itself into the Four Knights game and double Ruy Lopez.

(b) Here Taubenhaus abandons following suit. The game is still tentatively developed.

(c) B—K Kt 5 is better.

(d) These tortuous Knight moves show that the German has been studying Steinitz.

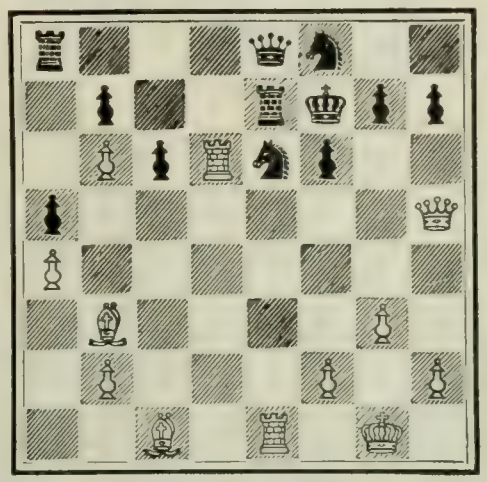
(e) Every good defensive player aims to play P—Q 4 at the proper juncture. Here it would be also effective were it not for the Kt at B 5 position and collateral advantages.

(f) Gets rid of Knight, but King's wing remains weak.

(g) Black displays no little ingenuity in making the best of a bad job, but White's Q B P now finishes the job.

(h) See diagram. The situation is extraordinary.

Black—Taubenhaus.



White—Janowski.

If Black now plays 31 P—Kt 3 then 32 Q—R 3 (threatening R x Kt), P—K B 4, 33 B—Kt 5 wins. Should Black play 32 P—K R 4 then 35 B—R 6 wins. Finally, if Black in the diagram moves K—Kt sq, then 32 Q—R 3, K—B 2, 33 P—B 4, etc. The White Bishop moves in this game on moves 12, 21 and 26 should be noted and studied.

End-Game.

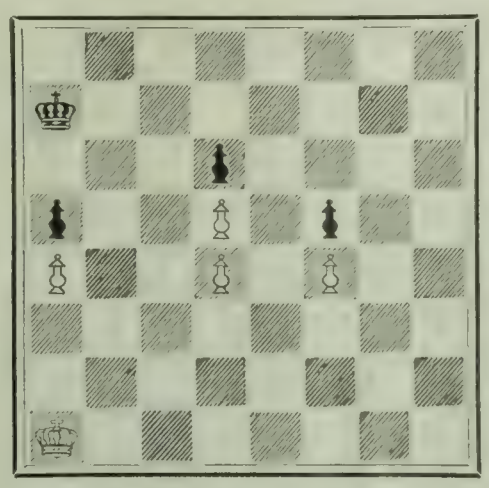
By LASKER AND REICHHELM.

Dear Chess-editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

While the "San Francisco End-Game" is, undoubtedly, in a class by itself, with points to spare, I submit for your consideration an End-game which was brought into being by a rather curious combination of circumstances: In the Fall of 1902, Dr. Emmanual Lasker was in New York City, playing an engagement. He showed the players a very difficult end-game he had composed. Mr. Kemeny was present and saw the position, but when he attempted to set up the problem in the Franklin Chess-Club, Philadelphia, he could not recall perfectly how the men stood. In my endeavor to rectify the situation, I hit upon the following, which Dr. Lasker afterward praised as being far superior to his original conception. A happy accident, surely,

Yours truly,

G. REICHHELM.



White to play, and win.

To Owners of Gasoline Engines, Automobiles, Launches, etc.
The Auto-Sparker
does away with all starting and running batteries, their annoyance and expense. No belt—no switch—no batteries. Can be attached to any engine now using batteries. Fully guaranteed; write for descriptive catalog.
Motsinger Device Mfg. Co.
67 Main St., Pendleton, Ind.

8% Gold Bonds
Unrivaled in Strength and Security.
Best Form of Investment.
Interest Quarterly.
Safe as a First Mortgage.
Issued by an institution the greatest of its kind in the U. S.; endorsed by Banks and Trust Companies throughout the country.
This is a guaranteed investment. Whether you have $100 or $1000 to invest it will pay you to communicate with us and learn about the *surety*, the *profits* and the *advantages* of this opportunity.
Cash, Capital and Surplus
$1,075,000
THE GLOBE SECURITY COMPANY
150 Nassau St., New York.
MEN OF ABILITY AND CHARACTER DESIRED AS SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES

The Beauty Curve in NAIL CUTTING is given by
GEM NAIL CLIPPER
A COMPLETE MANICURE SET
Nickel-plated. Pocket size. Keeps sharp for years. Trims the nails perfectly; any shape or length desired.
Sold everywhere. By mail, 25 cents.
Sterling Silver Handle Price $1.00
Brass Handle with best Nickel-plate, 50c.
THE H. C. COOK CO., 17 Main St., Ansonia, Conn.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS
Boyd's Syllabic. No ruled line "position," no shading, no long list of word signs to confuse, 9 characters, 112 syllables. Speedy and practical. Students in high grade positions. Employers pleased. Easily learned in 30 days. To prove what we say We Will Send the Complete First Lesson, covering 80 of the 112 syllables, testimonials and descriptive circulars, to anyone interested, on receipt of two 2-cent stamps.
CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS, (Incorporated) 1022 National Life Building, Chicago, Ill.

LE PAGE'S PHOTO PASTE IN JARS AND TUBES
Dries quickly—never discolors the print. Very strong—corners will not curl up. Invaluable for photo or general use. Largest bottle now on the market for 5 cents. In bulk for large users, carton work, etc.
Russia Cement Co. Gloucester, Mass. Mfrs. of LE PAGE'S GLUE STRONGEST IN THE WORLD

THE PRATT TEACHERS' AGENCY
70 Fifth Avenue, New York
Recommends teachers to colleges, schools, and families. Advises parents about schools. Wm. O. Pratt, Mgr.

WE GIVE BOOKS FOR CANCELED STAMPS We also buy stamp collections. Write for particulars. AMERICAN BOOK AND STAMP EXCHANGE, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

5% and Safety

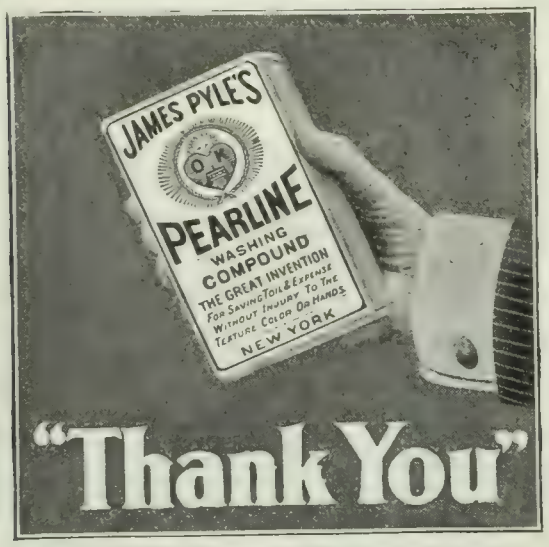
Will you invest your money and "suppose" it is safe, or will you take 5 per cent. and **know** it is safe? Every dollar invested through this Company is secured by suburban home property (the best security in the world) and partial payments are made by the borrowers monthly. Testimonials and complete information will be sent promptly on request. *Write us.*

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO. 5% PER ANNUM

5 per cent. per annum—quarterly, by check. Withdrawal at your pleasure, and full earnings paid to then from the day your funds were received.

ASSETS, . $1,700,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS, $175,000

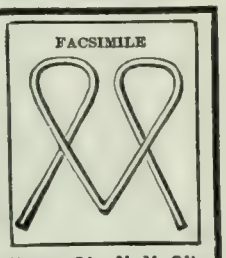
Under New York Banking Department Supervision.
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO.,
1139 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.



SEE THAT CLIP?

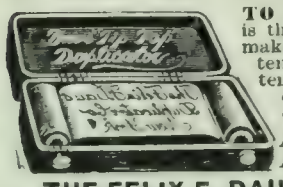
THE NIAGARA CLIP holds securely from the thinnest sheet of paper up to ¼ in. in thickness, and can be used over and overagain. Better than pins for filing letters, records, cards, etc. Avoid unsightly pinholes in attaching second letters, business cards, checks, drafts, invoices, etc. Put up in boxes of 100 especially for desk convenience. Sample box 15 cents, postpaid.

FACSIMILE



NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, 123 Liberty St., N. Y. City

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?



TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-Top" is the best and simplest device for making **100 copies** from pen-written and **50 copies** from typewritten original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, **without deposit, on ten (10) days' trial**

Price $7.50 less Trade Discount of 33⅓%, or **$5 net**

THE FELIX F. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.
Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City.

FOR GOUT & RHEUMATISM
Use the Great English Remedy
BLAIR'S PILLS
Safe, Sure, Effective. 50c. & $1.
DRUGGISTS, or 224 William St., N. Y.

ASTHMA cured to stay cured. Cause removed. Health restored. Attacks never return. Eat heartily. Sleep soundly all night. No further need of medicines. Over 52,000 Asthma and Hay Fever sufferers treated. Write for

BOOK 25A FREE. **P. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.**

STARK TREES SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL
Largest Nursery. Fruit Book Free. Result of 78 years' experience
STARK BROS., Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

Wonderful Stories of the Under World
TALES FROM GORKY
Translated from the Russian with biographical notes of the Author by R. Nisbet Bain. *Louisville Courier-Journal*: They will be read by students of humanity, as well as by fiction lovers.
12mo, cloth, price, $1.20
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

ROUTING or ROUTEING

The following despatch from Chicago has been received by the Eastern press:

ARMY SPELLING ROW.

"Chicago, Jan. 19.—Clerk William E. Baker has been suspended from the Quartermaster's Department of the United States army for insubordination in spelling a word 'routing' when he had been ordered to spell it 'routeing.'

"Mr. Baker has appealed to the spelling authorities to give him justice. Webster's Dictionary, the Century, Swinton's Wordbook, and others of the old favorites have been called upon to shed light on the rights or wrongs of the intruding letter 'e'. The Century Dictionary's editor, Mr. Hossach, was appealed to, and he declared that there is no such verb as 'route.'"

This is an error. The verb *route* has been in use for several years among railroad men and theatrical agents, as well as among government officials and others. Its participles are formed regularly, and assume, according to the simplest rules of grammar, *-d* in the perfect participle, and *-ing* in the present participle, when it drops the final *e*, as in love, lov*ed*, lov*ing*.

The verb *route*, with its participles, is given in the new (1903) edition of the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary. The incident serves to illustrate the rapidity with which the language grows, and the necessity for works of reference to keep abreast of the times.

"H. D. S.," Philadelphia.—"The only definition of *conveyor* that you give is 'a thief; trickster.' Enclosed I send several advertisements from one of our best mechanical magazines, which show how the word has been used commercially and mechanically for many years. Will you kindly give me your authority for your definition of that word?"

"H. D. S." has taken a variant form of this word—*conveyor*—for that applied to the mechanical contrivance. There are two forms of spelling this word, the Standard Dictionary preferred form being *conveyer*, which is the correct accepted spelling of the word at the present time. In bygone years it was spelled *conveyor*. The Standard Dictionary prefers the first; the second is followed by a double dagger, which in its system of signs means variant. Nowadays a *conveyer* is "one who or that which conveys, transports, transmits, imparts, or transfers; specifically, any mechanical contrivance for conveying material in the working of mills, elevators, etc., such as endless chains, etc." Formerly, the word was used to designate a thief or trickster. The obsolete meaning is indicated by the dagger sign (†).

"R. H. McC., Hong Kong.—"Can you tell me what is a *Sinalogue?* The word came up in the course of conversation at the club here some days ago, and an appeal was made to your dictionary for its meaning, but we could get no light from it. Please help us out."

Had "R. H. McC." been familiar with the correct spelling of the word sought he would have easily found it in its alphabetical place. A *Sinologue* is one who studies or is versed in Sinology, and *Sinology* is the systematic study or investigation of the Chinese language, literature, history, and characteristics. The word is derived from the Greek *Sinai*, Chinese, plus *logos*, word.

"S. B.," Margate, England.—"May I trouble you to inform me where I can find the word *antipyrine* in the Standard Dictionary?"

Certainly, on page 89, col. 3. *Antipyrin* or *antipyrine* is a white crystalline compound used in medicine as an antipyretic.

Pears'

is not only the best soap for toilet and bath but also for shaving. Pears was the inventor of shaving-stick soap.

Established over 100 years.

RHEUMATISM
Cured Through the Feet
External Remedy so successful that the makers send it FREE ON APPROVAL to anybody.
TRY IT.

Send your name and address to the makers of Magic Foot Drafts, the great Michigan cure for every kind of rheumatism—Chronic or Acute, Muscular, Sciatic, Lumbago, Gout, etc., no matter where located or how severe. You'll get a pair of the Drafts by return mail—prepaid—**free on approval.**

If they give relief, send them a **dollar**; if not, keep your money. You decide.

Magic Foot Drafts are worn without inconvenience and cure rheumatism in every part of the body by drawing out the poisonous acids in the blood through the great foot pores. You can see that this offer is proof of their merit, for hundreds of thousands of persons answer these advertisements, and only those who are satisfied with the benefit they receive, send any money. Write to-day to Magic Foot Draft Co., R. U. 30 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich., for a trial pair and be cured. A valuable illustrated **book on rheumatism** also sent free.

Plain Talk on the Unchastity of the Dance

In his little book, "The Dance of Modern Society," WILLIAM CLEAVER WILKINSON says some very plain words about the morality of The Dance.

DOES the Dance "mingle the sexes in such closeness of personal approach and contact as, outside of the dance, is nowhere tolerated in respectable society?"

IS the Dance "a usage that under cover of respectability, regularly titillates and tantalizes an animal appetite as insatiable as hunger, more cruel than revenge?"

DOES the Dance "consist substantially of a system of means contrived with more than human ingenuity to excite the instincts of sex to action, however subtle and disguised at the moment, in its sequel the most bestial and degrading?"

These are only a few of the author's theories.

"While the author chooses his words carefully, he speaks out boldly even at the risk of touching upon subjects concerning which a modest reserve is generally observed in modern writing and speaking. It can be commended as an efficient missionary document for 'society.'"—*Sunday School Times.*

12mo, Cloth. 60 cents postpaid
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVIII., No. 6 New York, February 6, 1904 Whole Number, 720

Published Weekly by
Funk & Wagnalls Company.
30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

WHITAKER WRIGHT AND WALL STREET.

"THERE is no difference between what I did in England and what your industrial companies are doing in America," said Whitaker Wright, at the time of his arrest in New York; and now as he lies dead in England, slain by his own hand after being sentenced to seven years penal servitude for his financial crimes, our newspapers are saying much the same thing. "Wright did nothing which has not been done over and over again in the trusts which here have inflicted merciless loss and left none responsible," says the Philadelphia *Press*. Wright's offense, in brief, consisted in capitalizing at $60,000,000 mining properties worth about $2,000,000, and palming the securities off on the public by rosy prospectuses and boards of directors adorned with names of the high nobility. The Earl of Dufferin and Ava, formerly Governor-General of Canada and British Ambassador to France, was made chairman of the London and Globe corporation, and died soon after its collapse, his death being supposedly hastened by the opprobrium caused by his connection with the great swindle.

"What Wright was convicted of is much the same sort of thing that Charles M. Schwab has been accused of and which he must clear himself of," says the New York *Mail and Express;* and the New York *Evening Post*, after discussing some other features of the case says, similarly:

"In the point of essential morality, however, his case differs in no respect from that of the promoters of the shipbuilding trust—to take one striking modern instance. That buccaneering cruise into the sea of public credit began with a prospectus which, like Wright's, was stuffed with lies. The capital, as in Wright's companies, contained much water—that is, paper certificates, entitling the holders to their portion of nothing. The promoters were, as in Wright's corporations, to receive a lion's share; and hard-and-fast agreements were drawn to enable the insiders to pocket their profits and clear out early in the game. The shipbuilding trust, like the London and Globe company, relied upon the names of men who were supposed to embody our highest commercial ideals. But there is one vast difference between the case of Wright and that of some of our leaders of high finance: he was amenable to the severe English Companies law. He transgressed it, he paid the penalty; and a thousand preachers will use his fate as a text. Our transgressors of the same moral law walk the free air, lavish in their philanthropies, lauded from the pulpits as exemplars for our youth."

The New York *Sun*, however, whose gingerly treatment of the shipbuilding trust case has been a notable feature of the newspaper comment on that affair, thinks that our promoters whose schemes go to smash are merely men of "enthusiasm," "poetic conception," and buoyant optimism, who suffer because they are ahead of their time. To quote:

"The assumption that because he was proved guilty of plundering people who invested in his enterprises, the whole class of promoters to which he belonged is put under rightful suspicion may arise in a censorious mind; but, of course, there is nothing in it. Each case must be tried and decided on its own merits. It often happens—nay, it may be said to be usual—that it is the judgment rather than the moral sense of the 'plunger' promoter and organizer which is proved at fault by the evil outcome and that recklessness rather than criminal purpose is to be charged against him.

"He is carried away by his imagination. In his enthusiasm visions of his poetic conception seem to him to be facts demonstrated. So far from being a conscious charlatan, he is a sincere and profound believer in himself and in the integrity of his motives. He thinks he sees farther and deeper and more clearly than the rest of the people; that he discerns intuitively a situation which ordinary minds are unable to apprehend. If he deceives others, it is not more than he deceives himself.

"The disposition in mind to seek and to follow a leader is nowhere illustrated more than in great affairs of finance, than in the schemes exploited in the stock-market. Arrogant confidence breeds a response of confidence even in the timid. Men who know nothing about a stock will rush to buy or to sell it on a chance 'tip' given by confident self-assertion. Wavering and ignorant, they lean for support on the positive opinion of a cocksure character.

"Nor is this positiveness necessarily a fictitious assumption. Frequently, if not usually, it is the genuine expression of character, and often is based on good grounds. The wildest visions of the financial imagination have been justified in the outcome of fact. In this country, for example, there is hardly a dream of development which gilds too brightly the possibilities of the future. Men of a generation ago who were looked on as and for the time being were proved to be visionaries are now seen to have minimized rather than exaggerated the progress of which they were so confident. Adventures now discredited as fanciful because of initial miscarriage may yet turn out to be sober preparations in line with logically inevitable progress."

LESSONS OF THE MINE DISASTER.

THE explosion in a mine at Cheswick, near Pittsburg, in which 180 men were killed, again calls attention to the great loss of life in the mines of this country as compared with that of Europe. No very good reason is given by the papers for this greater peril, except lax and inadequate inspection, and carelessness on the part of the miners themselves. The real cause of the explosion may not be made known until the coroner's inquest is held, but it is thought that it was due to a defective blast. Up to the time of this writing 152 bodies have been taken from the mine. "Terrible as the lesson of all these disasters is," says *The National Labor Tribune* (Pittsburg), "it seems that it will continue always to be neglected." The Pittsburg *Post* doubts if any one will be punished for the explosion. It says: "It can be confidently expected that the coroner will have a verdict some time, and that the verdict will hold some dead man responsible for the loss of life there can be no doubt. Then the Harwick mine disaster will be a

thing of the past officially." The Philadelphia *Press* makes these reflections on the loss of life in the mines here and abroad:

"This country produces not far from one-third of the coal raised in the world, or, in 1901, 266,000,000 tons out of 787,000,000. But it furnishes more than one-half the deaths. The amount of coal raised in this country is about that raised in England. The accidents here are far more numerous, reaching, in 1902, for the entire country, 1,749. In some years our anthracite regions yield half as many deaths as all English mines. The proportion per ton of coal mined does not greatly vary in this country and abroad. In 1898, when 202,000,000 tons were raised in England and 196,000,000 in this country, the fatal accidents here were 1,049 and in England 1,075, the English figures including quarries as well as mines. But the loss of life per thousand of workmen employed is far greater here than abroad.

"In Great Britain it was reduced from 4.071 per thousand employed in 1852-60 to 1.949 in 1881-90, a proportion since somewhat still farther reduced. In this State the number killed per thousand employed in anthracite mines was 3.30 in 1893 and 2.70 in 1902, 1.60 in 1893 in bituminous mines and 3.37 in 1902. The average in this country, 2.87 for ten years, is nearly one-half greater than the average in England. It is somewhat lower than the average in Prussia—3.142—but it is almost twice the average in France—1.570, all this being for the period of 1881-90. Since then there has been little change abroad.

"The broad fact which these figures show is that the protection to life employed in mines is less in this country than abroad. Part of this is due to the fact that each miner raises more coal; part to the circumstance that the English statistics are based on coal mined, and the American on coal sold. But no small part is due to the simple fact that the laws in this country are less strict, less efficiently administered and that the immediate discipline of the mine is more lax. The last cause, for which the State, owners, and managers are less responsible than miners and mining organizations themselves, is one to which is due a very great share of the accidents."

EFFECT OF THE PANAMA CANAL ON THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

MR. CHARLES M. HARVEY, a Western historico-political writer, predicts in *The World's Work* that the Panama Canal will "shift the country's trade center to the Mississippi valley." A deep water-way will be built from Chicago to the Mississippi River, St. Louis will become a seaport by way of the Mississippi and by way of the lakes, commerce from all the great cities from Pittsburg to Denver will feel a tendency Gulf-ward, and New Orleans, which once held third place on the roll of American cities, and is now twelfth, will regain her old position, or better. The 20,000,000 acres of "drowned" lands along the river will be reclaimed, and will double our crop of cotton. Such are Mr. Harvey's predictions. He says:

"A bill for the construction of a ship canal by the national Government from Chicago to the Mississippi River (utilizing Chicago's drainage canal) and for the deepening of the Mississippi down to Cairo is before Congress. The Panama Canal sentiment will push this measure to enactment. Into this waterway from Lake Michigan downward to the Gulf will be diverted a large part of that vast stream of freight which flows through the 'Soo' Canal between Lakes Superior and Huron, and which now moves eastward through the other lakes (or through Canadian canals) and the St. Lawrence, or by way of the Erie Canal and the Hudson River to the Atlantic. This shifting of the main channel of commerce will have stimulating effects on Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans as compared with Montreal, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, just as Antwerp, by the magnificent canal system tributary to it, has just displaced Hamburg as the third seaport of the world. Through the 'Soo' in 1903 passed 35,000,000 tons of freight—three times as much as was carried by the Suez Canal. A great portion of this immense traffic will move toward the Gulf, and will be reinforced by much of the freight originating east of the canal for hundreds of miles, as well as by a large part of that originating at Chicago and on Lake Michigan. . . . . .

"The Mississippi Valley is the industrial and social heart of the United States. It is the most populous watershed on the globe and the richest in natural resources. For decades past it has been the country's political center. It has contributed every elected President, except Cleveland, since Buchanan. In this fight for industrial and commercial supremacy it will be practically invincible."

OUTLAWING ADULTERATION.

MOST of the papers favor the Hepburn Pure Food bill which has passed the House, and which is thought likely to be adopted by the Senate, making adulteration of foods, drinks, and drugs a misdemeanor, punishable by fine, or imprisonment, or both; but a few of them regard the measure as too drastic. The bill treats the matter of adulteration in considerable detail, and authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate any case of importation or manufacture which he deems suspicious. "It represents a sane and well-considered effort," says the Chicago *Record-Herald*, "to protect the people against impure foods without injuring or menacing any legitimate industry." And the New York *Journal of Commerce* declares that "once this act takes effect and is systematically and consistently enforced it is likely to lead to a general suppression of a traffic that is disgraceful to any civilized community. This Congress will have one good thing to its credit when this long-delayed measure goes upon the national statute book." The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says the act is based on the same principles as the quarantine and the health laws. It remarks:

"The measure is a drastic innovation in that it tells the manufacturer what goods he shall make, the merchant what quality he shall sell, and the consumer what he shall use. It is contended that these are matters which should be left to the individual judgment and appetite. There is unquestionably strong ground for these objections to the law, but the preservation of the public health necessarily leads to restrictions which normally would be so oppressive as to be unbearable. It has been recognized pretty generally that it is one of the duties of government, so far as it can do so, to protect the health of its subjects or its citizens, and to do this occasionally requires oppressive measures. Quarantine, which is now almost universally practised, is generally irksome and at times oppressive, especially the quarantine which makes a close prisoner of a person under suspicion. Persons who are regarded as dangerous to their neighbors are frequently immured in their own homes, and a guard is placed over them to prevent them from going at large."

The measure is strongly opposed in some quarters as too paternalistic and as putting too many and too heavy shackles on commerce. For instance, the Kansas City *Journal* declares that "it would seem that when the Government prescribes the exact degree of fineness which every article of human consumption must have before the railroads can lawfully carry it, it is restricting commercial and individual rights within pretty narrow limits." The Springfield *Republican* says similarly:

"When we consider the trend of the times in the manufacture and consumption of prepared foods—canned vegetables, fruits, meats, soups, pickles, jellies, and so on, preserves, prepared cereals and breakfast foods, coffee, tea, and other beverages, baking powder, drugs and medicines, etc., etc.—it is evident that a vast undertaking is being loaded upon the national Government, involving a most important step in the centralization of power at the expense of the States and a most radical step in the extension of federal control over industry.

"Dealers in provisions are understood to be not generally hostile to this system of government espionage in business, nor are we prepared to say that the step has not been made necessary by the vast multiplication and general and increasing consumption of prepared food among the people. But where does the principle of government, thus admitted and adopted, lead to? If the Government must send out its guards to stand watch over manufacturing and commerce to this extent in order to prevent competitive industry from administering slow poisons to the people of the land,

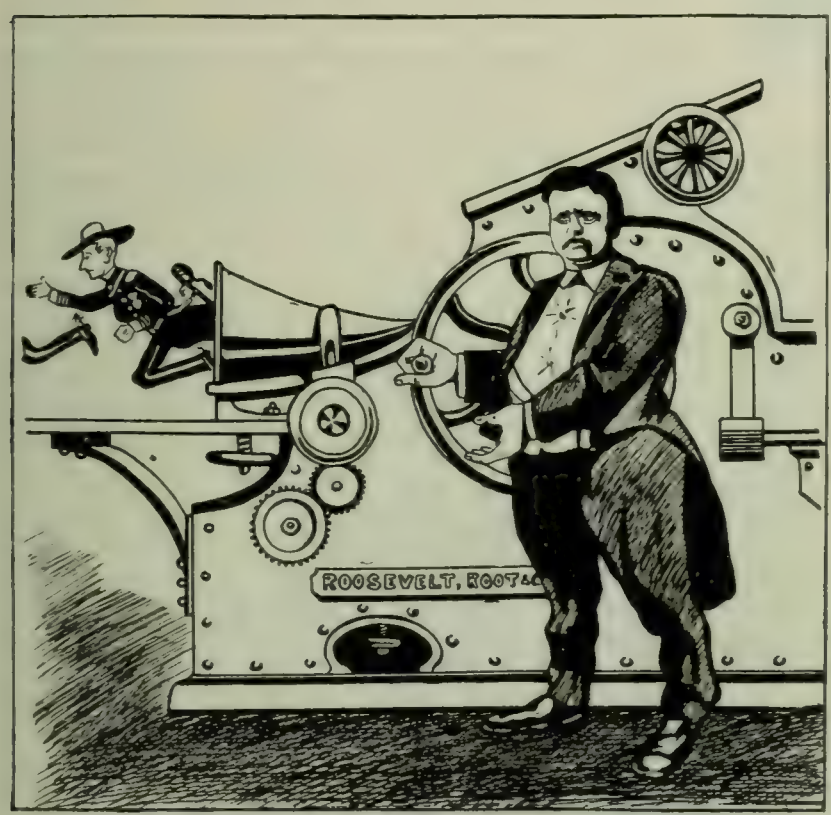
have we not raised a pretty strong suggestion that the Government might about as well do this manufacturing and trading on its own account? If competition can not be trusted at any point, but must be put under government guardianship at all points, will not the question be presented with increasing force: Why tolerate the competitive system at all? Mr. Hanna writes to a magazine that he can see no tendency to socalism in the American state. But here we have an extending—doubtless a necessary—paternalism which to an increasing number of people will ever suggest socialism or the public conduct of industry as possibly a preferable and less expensive substitute."

ARMY PRESS ON "KANGAROO PROMOTION."

"PROMOTION by emotion" is what *The Army and Navy Register* calls the method by which some of the army officers have recently been jumped over the heads of some hundreds of superiors, and, as might be inferred, its comment is not favorable. The latest example of this system is the President's nomination of Col. A. L. Mills, superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, to be a brigadier-general, over the heads of 612 other officers. The President's view of the matter was expressed in his latest annual message, in which he said that "the only people who are contented with a system of promotion by mere seniority are those who are contented with the triumph of mediocrity over excellence," while, "on the other hand, a system which encouraged the exercise of social or political favoritism in promotions would be even worse." Secretary Root remarked in a letter a few weeks ago that promotion by seniority would keep at the head of the army a constantly shifting body of old generals who would be "resting on their laurels"—a situation not conducive to efficiency.

The Register thinks that the wishes of the army should have some weight. It says:

"The necessity of respecting the majority view in a matter so vital as promotion arises from the fact that a defiance of it would



GENERALS MADE WHILE YOU WAIT.
—Tomatis in *Il Corriere Illustrato* (New York).

mean a violent disturbance of service sentiment. If an officer who has served with modest gallantry as a major finds himself jumped by a captain who served with greater distinction, but at no greater risk, hardship, or effort, he is not likely to have the same heart in his work or the same respect for the system of compensation. He is more willing to take his chances with the rule of seniority, content in the security that he will be the victim of no such contempt for his comfort and his rights as the spectacle of a captain, already adequately rewarded, jumping nearly eight hundred seniors in service, most of whom, it is safe to say, have served as faithfully as he and who deserve something better than finding the higher grades invaded by their once juniors.

"Promotion by emotion is a disastrous visitation upon either the army or the navy. It is fraught with the menace of favoritism and influence and on this account is destined to injure the army. It is no contribution to military efficiency to arouse individual resentment, excite personal animosity, or create service dissatisfaction. No system of promotion by selection yet devised quite escapes this condition. That is the factor which offers the best reason for branding selective promotion as something pernicious, instead of beneficial."

COL. ALBERT LEOPOLD MILLS,
Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy; nominated to be a Brigadier-General over the heads of 612 other officers.

The Army and Navy Journal (New York) cites the case of General Grant, who was long kept in the background by officers with "pull" and "influence." To quote:

"It was the patient, plodding Grant who, during the Civil War, distanced all of the brilliant contemporaries who started so much ahead of him in the race. He was probably one of the very last of all those in our service who would at the beginning of his career have been pointed out by selection for advancement. Our Butlers and our Bankses were able to push ahead of him. Why? Because they had a skill in bringing influence to bear at Washington which the modest Grant did not possess, and would not have exercised if he had had it, and which, if all reports do not go astray, is still effective in controlling military selection.

"One great secret of General Grant's success was the fact that, during the Mexican War, he received a most thorough training in a subordinate position. And the most trying experiences of his life were those which he found in the end most valuable, teaching him those lessons of patience, subordination, and self-abnegation which it is all important that a soldier should learn, and especially important that he should learn in early life. 'It is good for a man that he bear the yoke in his youth.' It is true, of course, that a man may linger too long in the routine of subordination and thus become unfitted for the larger duty of a more exalted position; but it is equally true that by rapid advancement a younger man may be too soon deprived of lessons that it is necessary that he should learn, and which can only be learned by that direct contact with troops from which advance to the position of general officer removes him. As a volunteer officer of our Civil War said, explaining why he passed direct from civil life to the rank of general officer, without going through the intermediate grade of field officer, as he at first thought of doing, he learned on inquiry from a military friend that 'it was a darned sight easier to be a general than a colonel.'

"The position of the army with reference to selection is illustrated by that of the man who was in favor of the Maine liquor law, but opposed to its enforcement. They believe in the principle of selection, but they have a very profound distrust of the ability of our civil administration, or even our military administrators, to select with sole regard to military efficiency, experience, and knowledge, wholly unbiased by personal and political solicitation or other considerations of like nature.

"If an avoidance of personality did not compel us to refrain from comparisons, we could easily show what excellent reasons the army have for this distrust of selection. Whatever the advantages of selecting for the rank of brigadier-general young officers with comparatively limited experience, there is certainly one ob-

vious disadvantage. If the selection made upon short acquaintance does not prove to be a happy one, the officer continues longer in a position to which he is not adapted, and for a longer time blocks promotion, to the discouragement and disgust of the hundreds of officers who follow after him."

AMERICAN INVESTMENTS IN RUSSIA.

AN evil report of Russia as a land of promise for American enterprise is brought back by Mr. A. H. Ford, who has been spying out the land for *The Iron Age*. "In a thousand ways," says Mr. Ford, "the American investor is made to rue the day he first thought of establishing a branch plant in the land of the Czar." He adds:

"It would seem as tho Russia was bent upon demonstrating to Americans how greatly to their financial advantage would be Japanese success at arms in the Far East.

"While Japan eagerly offers every possible inducement to Americans to become investors in the Island Kingdom, Russia is engaged in hounding from her vast continent almost the last American enterprises she has so far allowed to remain and flourish."

The Russian plan, as Mr. Ford relates it, is simple. The manufacturer of locomotives, air-brakes, agricultural implements, or sewing-machines (to mention a few actual examples), having built up a trade in Russia, is induced, by threats or cajolery, to erect a plant in Russia; then he is made to discharge his American workmen and hire Russians, and then his business is so taxed, hampered, and interfered with that the American finally sells out in disgust, and Russia has acquired a new industry at a low figure. Says Mr. Ford:

"The Government interests itself directly in every foreign enterprise, with a view to converting it into a purely Russian affair; nor are the servants of the Czar particular as to the methods used. From De Witte down results have been all that was looked for, Russian officials frankly admitting the charges of discriminating against American enterprises, and the Americans who have founded machine shops and factories in Russia are forced to realize that their progressive methods, instead of setting a pace, have startled the Russians to a degree that has worked the downfall of almost every Yankee venture in European Russia."

Two American firms that are now having the screws put on them under this system are the Westinghouse Air-Brake Company and the Singer Sewing-Machine Company. Mr. Ford tells the story of the latter's tribulations in Russia as follows:

"Many years ago it was that the Singer Sewing-Machine Company began their invasion of Russia. Rapidly the useful American invention found its way to even the most remote parts of the empire. I have encountered it in far-off Siberia and Manchuria, and even have a photograph of a Central Asian tent-home in which the wives of an unruly chief stitch garments for their lord and master upon this ingenious Yankee machine. I have met Jewish traders who have carried the American sewing-machine by camel caravan far into Tibet, from whence returning native traders report sales even in the sacred city of Lhassa, where the feet of no white man have trod for nearly a century. Such success caused Russian officials to smile upon American enterprise and suggest a factory on Russian soil. Now such a suggestion in Russia carries with it the assurance that if not favorably acted upon import dues will be levied that will force the foreign manufacturer to terms. At present there is a magnificent Singer sewing-machine factory at Moscow, and almost my first view of the Russian capital included the one modern office building in all Russia that the company are erecting on the Nevsky Prospect. All of this display of wealth, it is needless to say, has excited the cupidity of the Czar's tax collectors, and, when it is also taken into consideration that American enterprise in Russia is held largely responsible for the spread of revolutionary doctrines, it is not surprising that the reactionists now in power have organized a campaign of petty annoyances to either drive the American company out of Russia or force them to sell at a sacrifice, either direct to the paternalist Government or to some purely Russian company.

"Now, all men are not wise in all things at all times—not even Yankee investors—so it came about that to curry favor with the Government the Singer Sewing Machine Company took the almost fatal step of depositing their receipts with the Imperial Bank. Promptly the tax agents demanded of the state bank access to the accounts of the American company. The officers of the Singer Sewing-Machine Company were officially informed that as they were depositing large amounts of money they must pay the Government larger taxes. In vain the directors pointed out that the deposits were gross receipts, not profits, and that, moreover, the company were paying their full quota of taxes demanded by law. Not being able to refute the latter statement, the government officials retired and consulted, with the result that they returned with a demand that the exact collections of each and every one of the thousands of sales agents throughout Russia be reported to the Government. This would entail, of course, the employment of a large number of accountants, as the amounts collected are often

JOHN BULL: "Drop those chickens, you immoral scoundrel!"
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

THE KING: "If I'm at all in the way——"
—Aleshire in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*.

ASIATIC INTRUSIONS IN CARTOON.

not more than a few kopecks; and, being a manifest impossibility, the company flatly refused.

"The next move of the Government was a threat to tax the company a thousand or more rubles for each agent, on the ground that, the stock of the company being owned by foreigners, their agents were drummers for foreign goods and subject to the heavy tax imposed on all foreign salesmen in Russia. I found, upon careful inquiry, that the experiences of this company are comparatively mild compared with the treatment meted out to some other Yankee concerns attempting to conduct business in Russia at present."

COTTON MADNESS, HERE AND ABROAD.

FROM almost every part of the civilized world reports are coming in telling of excitement and perturbation over the high price of cotton, which on January 22 reached 15 cents a pound, the highest price in thirty-four years, and has since gone higher. Some think it will reach twenty cents. The Washington *Star* reports that the bargain hunters of the national capital, hieing to the stores for the January "sales," learn with consternation "that cotton sheets, for example, which two months ago might be bought for $1 each, now cost $1.10, with all other goods in proportion." And the editor of the New York *Evening Post* learns that cotton overalls are advancing in price, and writes a sad editorial on the subject. The Southern papers report that a regrettable craze for cotton speculation has seized upon that section, and our consular officers abroad report that the European governments, in a fright at the cotton scarcity, are searching their tropical possessions for spots where cotton will grow. In the mill districts of New England and Lancashire, where reductions of time and wages are being made, the cotton shortage is felt more keenly perhaps, than anywhere else.

"There is danger now," declares *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore), "of the speculative spirit which has been aroused throughout the South becoming a great curse"; and the Atlanta *Journal* says:

"There are thousands of people in the South today who are cotton-mad.

"They are simply intoxicated by the magnificent rise in the price of the staple, and by all that this means to their section and State and property.

"They have been seized by the speculative fever; and not only are they sending hard-earned cash to New York as margin for operations in cotton, but they are rushing blindly into hazardous enterprises of every kind, based on the colossal boom which high cotton is expected to bring to the South.

"A despatch from Boston, printed in *The Wall Street Journal*, prints this statement from a New England gentleman who but recently returned from the South:

"'I had occasion to visit one of the small towns in South Carolina, and land which a few years ago was going begging at $2 per acre now commands a price of $25.

"'The local bank in the town has a capital of $75,000 and had deposits of $500,000, but one-half of its deposits have been withdrawn and sent to New York as margin for speculation in cotton.

"'The South is cotton-mad, and I fear for the ultimate crash.'

"The gravity of the situation may not be as yet so great as the above would lead us to infer; but it certainly calls for a timely warning."

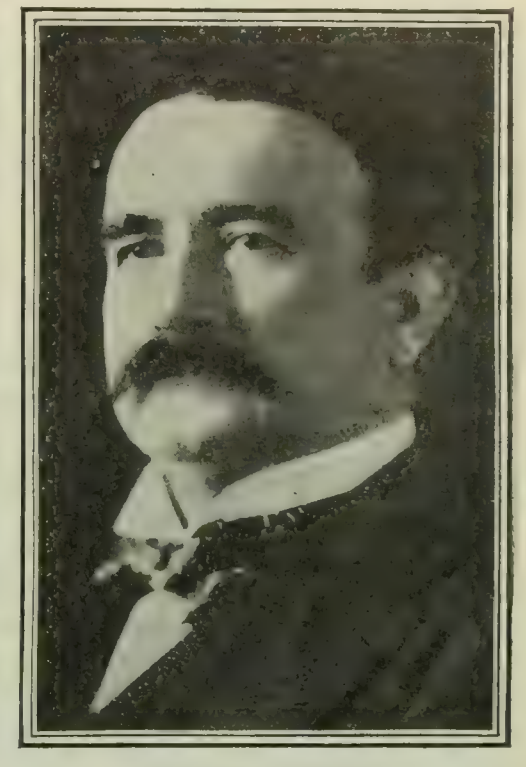
The New York *World* speaks in a tone of reproof to those who are applying "the spur of famine prices" to cotton; which leads the Raleigh *News and Observer* to remark in reply:

"Well, what would *The World* have the Southern farmers do about it? Does it think they should refuse to accept the fifteen cents offered for their cotton on both sides of the ocean? Would it have them, for fear of future competition from Asia and the fear of curtailment of the use of cotton goods, demand to be paid seven cents instead of the fourteen cents offered through the operation of the law of supply and demand? As to the danger of 'semi-starvation,' the farmers were reduced to these conditions when they were forced to sell their cotton at from five to seven cents. The low price of cotton during the years set back material development in the South at least ten years. Give the Southern people over twelve cents for their cotton for a series of years and every industry in America would be benefited, gold would flow in from Europe, and the balance of trade would be felt in every business mart. The present high price of cotton temporarily embarrasses cotton-mill operatives and cotton-mill owners, but prices will shortly adjust themselves and this trouble will be short-lived.

"As to the smaller consumption of cotton goods, it is a thousand times better for the South to raise 8,000,000 bales at fifteen cents a pound than 12,000,000 bales at seven to eight cents a pound, and if consumption decreases the farmers will not be hurt. Besides, they will be able to devote much time and labor to diversified agriculture and will be more prosperous.

"As to the 'bugaboo' of the 'fresh impetus to British and Germans to raise cotton in colonial Africa,' that has no terror for Southern cotton-growers. They know that Europe will try to raise cotton in Africa and elsewhere whether cotton sells at five cents or fifty. Of course higher prices would increase the impetus, but it will not cause a single stalk of cotton to grow where the climate and other conditions are not favorable."

DANIEL J. SULLY.



WILLIAM T. BROWN.

LEADERS OF THE COTTON "BULL" MOVEMENT.

RAILWAY CASUALITIES IN AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

WHEN the Interstate Commerce Commission's summary of railway accidents was made public recently, many of our newspapers called attention to the few casualties on British railroads, as compared with those in the United States, and cited some figures to prove that our roads are operated with criminal recklessness. Now *The Railway Age* (Chicago) remarks that "when the accident record as a whole is considered, the immunity of British railways appears less evident." That paper has received an abstract of the report of the British Board of Trade, giving a summary of the accidents of the six months ended June 30, 1903, thus furnishing means for some comparisons with the summary of railway accidents in the United States made by the Interstate Commerce Commission. British railways operate 22,152 miles of lines, while the length of roads in the United States, as reported by the commission, aggregates 201,457 miles, more than nine times as much. On English lines in the six months named 60 passengers and 229 employees were killed, and 1,159 passengers and 1,777 employees were injured. In the United States, during the year ending June

30, 1903, 321 passengers and 3,233 employees were killed, and 6,973 passengers and 39,044 employees were injured.

"At first these figures seem to show a tremendous balance against the United States," says *The Railway Age*, "but in order to make a just comparison it will be necessary to convert the mileage to a common basis and use the same measure of time." It, therefore, proceeds to multiply the six months' figures by two and the British mileage by nine, to put the mileage of the two countries on practically the same basis, which gives these results:

	British. Assumed figures.	United States. Actual figures.
Passengers killed	1,080	321
Employees killed	4,122	3,233
Total killed	5,202	3,554
Passengers injured	20,862	6,973
Employees injured	31,986	39,044
Total injured	52,848	46,017
Total killed and injured	58 050	49,571

"By this adjustment of figures to a common basis," says *The Railway Age*, "it appears that in proportion to mileage British railways are far more destructive of life and cause far more injuries than those in the United States."

RESTRICTING PHILIPPINE TRADE.

SENATOR FRYE'S bill to restrict trade between the United States and the Philippines to ships flying the stars and stripes is received by the press with much the same feeling that was displayed toward his famous shipping-subsidy bill. The Providence *Journal*, a newspaper of strong Republican sentiments, calls the measure "a George III. bill," and after remarking that the effect of George III.'s shipping measure "ought surely to be familiar in all its significance to all Americans," it exclaims:

"Yet here is an American Senator, from a part of the country which sorely felt the wrongs of eighteenth-century English colonial legislation, boldly proposing a law that would affect the Asiatic dependents of the United States in the same way that the early American colonists of Great Britain were affected. . . . . .

"Its enactment will be an open confession to the anti-imperialists at home and to our critics abroad that we are willing to sacrifice our over-sea wards to the cupidity of that little band of esurient capitalists among our own people who have for years been trying in vain to get their hands into the treasury up to the elbow, through the opening made by a ship-subsidy law."

Not an American ship, it is said, is now regularly engaged in the trade between this country and the Philippines, and some of our newspapers predict that if the trade is restricted to American vessels, the increased freight rates will divert the Philippine trade to England and Germany. The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Rep.) condemns the bill thus:

"It will hamper the commercial development and prosperity of the islands and be inconsistent with the only policy by which any nation can make colonial possessions pay—that of fostering their commercial strength and converting them into a market for its wares. It will be equally inconsistent with the other theory of colonial government, to which commercial advantage is only an incident, the theory of the responsibility of the stronger to the weaker—the only justification in the minds of nine-tenths of those who favored taking the Philippines for that policy. It is no more justifiable and no wiser to exploit the Philippines for the benefit of our ship-owners than to allow speculators to exploit them. Every nation that has tried that sort of thing has failed as a colonizer, has found its colonies a burden, and has hurt rather than helped the natives of their colonies. The United States can not afford to enter on any policy of that sort, and the people of the country will not tolerate such a betrayal of their high purposes in accepting responsibility for the welfare of the islands. Finally, it is only through commerce, through the intercommunications of trade, that the archipelago and the United States can get to know each other. The Filipinos will never feel themselves part of the United States, will have no interest in Americans, will, in fact, be alienated, if all their trade is conducted, as it will be if the Frye bill passes, with British, Germans, and Japanese. Why exclude Americans from the Philippine market and Filipinos from the American market by levying what would amount to a special tax on commerce between the islands?"

SOUTHERN PRESS ON NEGRO EDUCATION.

"GOVERNOR VARDAMAN'S theory that education makes people worse may account for some queer things about himself," is the unfeeling remark of the Jacksonville *Times-Union* in its comment on the Mississippi governor's scheme to redeem the negro from criminality by keeping him illiterate (considered in these columns last week). It adds: "Mississippi is welcome to her new governor. We don't think there is another Southern State that envies her the leadership of a man of his views." Most of the Southern papers fail to rally to the governor's support on this proposition. His argument, it will be recalled, is based on the fact that there are more arrests of negroes in New England, per thousand, where the negroes are comparatively well educated, than there are in the "black belt," where negro literacy is low. The less education, therefore, the less crime. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says of this logic:

"The over-education of the negro is an evil certainly, but there is small danger that he will be over-educated in the average rural public school of the South. Education makes a criminal of the negro only when he is educated beyond that point which fits him for that 'state of life in which it hath pleased God to call him.' Governor Vardaman is doubtless incorrect in attributing the larger per cent. of crime among Massachusetts negroes to more education. There is coincidence to support Governor Vardaman certainly, but the probabilities are that the excess in negro crime in Massachusetts is attributable to the fact that the negroes there live in towns where they are arrested and punished for offenses which are looked upon as venial offenses in the rural districts of the South. Only a small fraction of one per cent. of the crimes against hen roosts, for example, ever make their appearance in courts of justice in the South. The offense is usually punished with a load of mustard-seed shot or the stinging but comparatively harmless impact of a load of beans, and the owner of the roost believes himself to be fairly well compensated and the petty larcenist adequately punished. However this may be, the people of the South will insist that there be no change made in the public-school system in the direction indicated until the facts alleged become more than coincidences."

Many of the Southern papers treat the governor's remarks editorially without either indorsing or opposing them. Among such papers may be mentioned the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, the Macon *Telegraph*, the Mobile *Register*, the Montgomery *Advertiser*, the Chattanooga *Times*, the Memphis *Scimitar*, the New Orleans *Picayune*, and the Dallas *News*.

The Memphis *Commercial-Appeal*, however, declares that Major Vardaman's argument "is incontrovertible," and adds:

"Governor Vardaman understands the negro in all his phases as well as most men of this section, and a great deal better than any man on the other side of the line. What he said with such brilliant and emphatic eloquence in his stump speeches he reiterated with less fervor and more force in his inaugural address. There was no quibble, no side-stepping, no equivocating. His thoughts were bold and exact and well defined. He believes the negro has a soul, but that he has no moral bottom, and this is the universal opinion of those who have lived among the negroes from their infancy up. He has seen the race fail in its every undertaking except where guided by the sympathetic hand of his former master. He knows that education has not bettered them as a whole, and that a people without an alphabet, without a constitution, without an idea above the gratification of animal instincts and bestial passions is incapable of either self-government or exercising dominion over others. He knows that the negro is fit only for manual labor, and this is the opinion of the wisest man of that race, Booker T. Washington. He knows that the negro is shiftless and

irresponsible, and if left to himself would starve to death or return to barbarism. This lack of moral sense makes thieves and robbers and murderers of them by the wholesale. It has bred a race of bastards who are a menace to the home unless checked by the Ku-Klux or the shotgun. Education has not benefited him mentally, morally, or spiritually. The most eloquent, most scholarly, and most brilliant negro bishop in America, a man who was educated at Harvard, is one of the most notoriously lewd and profligate members of his race. He represents what we know to be the moral status of the negro ministry. Not many of them are as pure, and saintly, and godly as the plain old Bishop Isaac Lane, of Tennessee. If they were, there might be hope for the race.

"We could cite instances innumerable to prove all that we have said of the negro, and what we have said is the honest conviction of Governor Vardaman. Governor Vardaman is not going to injure the negro. His hands are tied by the Constitution of his State, which is formed on the Constitution of Massachusetts, and he can do nothing toward carrying out his peculiar policies until the bonds are removed. The negro, if he is fit for it, has a vote and a voice in the government of Mississippi, as elsewhere in the South. Here live his best friends, to whom he can turn in the hour of distress and find generous succor. We do not call him mister, but we feed and clothe him, and bear with him as our enlightened brethren of the North would not, and do not, even with their own kind. The South has given the negro all he possesses of civilization, and is bound to him by ties too strong to break. We know him, we understand him, and we would not harm him."

A PENSION FOR EVERY VETERAN.

ALMOST in the same breath the majority of our newspapers denounce the "service pension" proposition, now before Congress, as unpatriotic, demoralizing, and extravagant, and yet predict that it will be enacted into law. Not less than forty members of Congress, we are told, have each introduced a bill on the subject. The main idea of the "service pension" plan is to grant a pension of eight dollars a month to every old soldier who served ninety days and who has reached the age of sixty-two, with larger amounts for those who served two years or more, and for those who are older. The pensions of veterans' widows will also be increased.

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) declares that the proposition "undermines the public morality. It makes of patriotism a commodity to be bartered. It makes the people look upon the treasury as an institution to be milked and upon the Government as a money-making institution for their benefit." The Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) says: "The measure is not related to or suggested by any patriotic feeling; and that it is brought up now on the eve of the Presidential campaign indicates the desperate straits to which the Republican party is reduced."

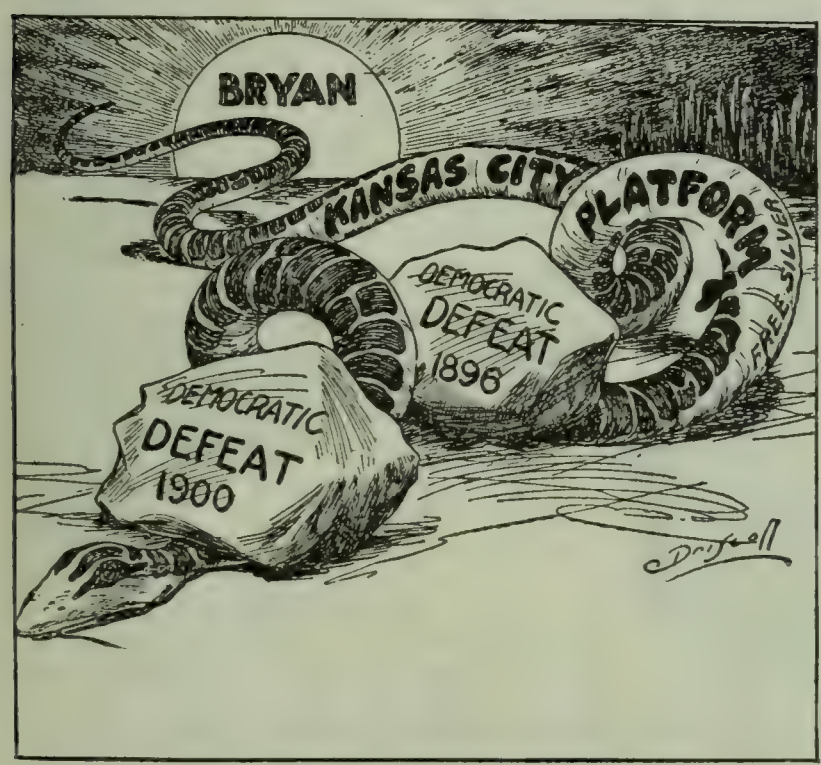
The National Tribune (the organ of the G. A. R.), however, greets the measure with enthusiasm. It exclaims:

"Is not this splendid result worth while bending all our energies to achieve? Is it not worth while relegating minor differences of opinion to the rear in order to unite solidly, resistlessly upon to secure it? We think so. We think so most emphatically. Whatever attachment any comrade may have to any peculiar form of legislation, we firmly believe it is his duty, and should be his pleasure, to join with his comrades in pushing forward a piece of legislation of the greatest benefit to the widest possible circle of deserving men and women. Let, therefore, every other thought go into abeyance, and but one voice rise from the veterans, and that be unmistakably in favor of the passage, at this session, of a service-pension bill."

The Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.) believes that the old soldiers do not want any such measure. It says:

"There is no occasion for worry over such a proposition. It has just about as much chance of enactment as the more reasonable and justifiable proposition that every ex-slave shall be supported at the expense of the community until the end of his days.

"The service pension proposition comes up periodically, but it is only promoted by those who do not understand the high, patriotic quality of the great body of the patriotic and self-respecting men who periled their lives to save the Union, and who regard the little bronze button of the Grand Army of the Republic as a decoration of higher distinction than the French ribbon of the Legion of Honor. There were shirkers and coffee-coolers in the Union armies; there were men there who only enlisted for the sake of the bounty, and who were ready to desert, even on the eve of battle, if they could do so with safety. But it was not the hirelings and mercenaries who crushed the Confederacy. It was the men of high purpose who went to the front when the nation's life was in danger, because they were determined that not if the sacrifice of their lives could prevent it would the cause of free government perish from the earth. These men would not accept a service pension now. They sacrificed far more than the paltry pay of a soldier when they went to the front, and they have supported their families and themselves by their own exertions since the war closed. They are not likely to accept even the charity of the nation now. The bummers and coffee-coolers who yet survive the ravages of rye whisky during the forty years that have elapsed since their ninety days of service would hasten to inscribe their names on the pension roll, but the great mass of the veterans who



THE TAIL OF THE SNAKE NEVER DIES TILL THE SUN GOES DOWN.
—Driscoll in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*.

TRYING TO LEAD HIS PARTY, BUT——
—Williams in the Boston *Herald*.

CARTOON RAPS AT MR. BRYAN.

did the fighting would regard such a proposition with scorn and disgust."

The bill is likely to become law within a year or so, predicts the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, who remarks:

"It seems probable that the country is not taking with sufficient seriousness the service-pension proposal which has for so many years been urged and is now presented to Congress in definite form and is being pushed with such concerted effort. Speaker Cannon has told some of his recent callers that he believed such a bill will pass the House at this Congress. If he were to let it come to a vote, the opposition would be so extremely small that he thinks he should not prevent consideration of a measure which so large a share of his party associates desire to have taken up. At least this is the way he now talks, perhaps to frighten some one else into being sponsor for conservatism.

"Over in the Senate the leaders say that there will be no service-pension legislation at this session, but that it is only a question of time when the scheme will find approval. The common prediction there is that, assuming Republican success at the polls, the next Administration will be signalized by the passage of such an act. The plan for this Congress, it may be inferred, will be to let the lower house pass the bill as an evidence to the veterans throughout the country that the Republican party has lost none of its affection for them, but to have the bill fail of final passage in the Senate on account of the early adjournment. In this way the extra expenditure which the bill entails would not go into the records of the session for the Presidential campaign, but the persons interested in the final success of the scheme would see the desirability of giving the Republican party a further lease of power."

BRYAN continues to talk about peace, but it will be noticed that he never gives us any.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

IN an article concerning the Philippines, the Washington *Evening Star* remarks: "Let us look forward a hundred years. Let us suppose that by that time the Filipinos have made such progress that they are enjoying an independent government." We can not do it; our imagination has its limits.—*The Manila Times.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WE could hardly expect an open winter, for we had one all last summer.—*The Chicago News.*

DR. HARPER says that bright students are lazy. Not if they are very bright.—*The Chicago News.*

A "benign polypus" might do much toward helping Mr. Roosevelt's chance of nomination.—*The Papyrus* (Mt. Vernon, N. Y.).

IT appears to be the popular impression that there are some money planks also in Mr. Hearst's platform.—*The Philadelphia Press.*

THE Panama Canal is the first proposition since 1776 in which Massachusetts has agreed with South Carolina.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

IF the Colombian army gets too rambunctious down there on the isthmus the United States marines will arrest him.—*The Syracuse Post-Standard.*

GENERAL WEYLER is still regretting that he did not invade the United States. We are almost in the same frame of mind ourselves.—*The Jacksonville Times-Union.*

WE can't help wondering whether Mr. Bryan has ever read Washington Irving's delightful romance, in which Rip Van Winkle is one of the chief characters.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

POLICEMAN SCHAEFER, of this city, used a cake of soap to plug a leaking gas-pipe, and thus prevented a disastrous conflagration. If Democracy could enlist the services of a Schaefer!—*The New York Herald.*

A COMPULSORY voting law has been introduced in the New York legislature. If they don't get out the full vote in a lot of those Northern States we'll have to reduce their congressional representation.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

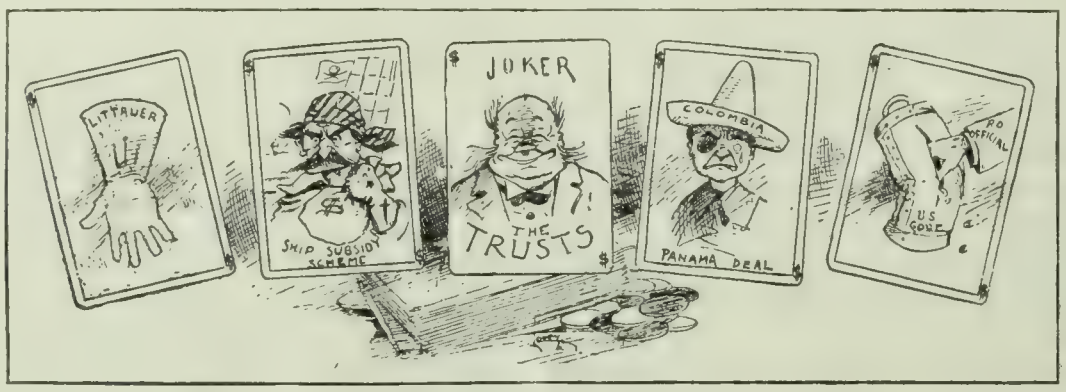
"SHALL the money changers rule this country?" demands Mr. Bryan. Judging from the result of his own efforts to change the money, they will not.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

GENERAL GREELY thinks that automobiles will be generally used in future wars. No wonder the Powers are beginning to be timid about going to war.—*The Chicago News.*

AS there is an American street railway running through Seoul, we can see how the Koreans may be driven to deeds of desperation.—*The Chicago News.*

IT is announced that Alonzo Cruzen, of Nebraska, has "his eye on the United States Senate." He is acting like the foreman of a Federal grand jury.—*The Washington Post.*

FEARS of a general war are expressed if Russia and Japan come to blows. The place where a "general war" is most to be feared is in Colombia, where the ratio is four generals to one private.—*The Kansas City Star.*



REPUBLICAN "STRAIGHT FLUSH."
A poor hand to "stand pat" on.
—Lovey in the Salt Lake *Herald.*

"IT MAY BE BUSINESS, BUT I FEEL LIKE A ROBBER."
—Taylor in the Denver *News.*

THE SORT OF THEATER "HOSE" INSPECTION THAT THE CITY HAS BEEN PAYING FOR.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News.*

CURRENT CARTOONS.

LETTERS AND ART.

EXACTIONS OF THE LITERARY CAREER.

THE man of letters is usually at some time in his career called upon to choose between a quiet life and "the dress parade"; if he is a wise man, he will choose the former. Such is the burden of Henry Mills Alden's latest observations in the "Editor's Study" (*Harper's Magazine*, February). Mr. Alden insists that "a certain degree of detachment" is necessary for the production of the best art, and he advises authors to take up their residences "in the country all the year round, but with easy access to all the advantages offered by a great city." He says further:

"Literature as a profession, whether a bread-winning industry or a chosen avocation, very usefully and worthily concerns itself with the activities of the busy world; but literature as an art demands for its highest excellence the quiet life. This is only another way of saying that it demands devotion and is jealous of any rival. Whatever the native genius of the writer, he can not attain supreme distinction in letters and at the same time conduct an important business, perform the duties of an exacting profession, or seriously undertake diplomacy or statesmanship. He can not habitually be a diner-out or the devotee of pleasure. All his contacts with the world at large must be incidental to his master-purpose.

"Even his seclusion must be thus incidental, not sought for its own sake, as it is by the recluse. As the ardent lover is the better poet, so the social person is the more genial writer, and the full enjoyment of domestic happiness and friendly companionships deepens feeling and imparts homelike warmth to an author's appeal. More than any one else the great writer gains by an impressionable sensibility, by openness of heart and mind; but more than any one else he loses by active participation in worldly and social affairs beyond what is required of him by a normal conscience and a generous spirit in full sympathy with his kind."

That there are exceptions to the general principle laid down, Mr. Alden admits. Oliver Wendell Holmes, for example, was a physician; but "who shall say that he would not have gained greater distinction as poet, essayist, and novelist if his training had been less special and he had been free from the demands of his Harvard professorship?" We quote again:

"On the other hand, both Longfellow and Lowell doubtless gained something as writers from their occupancy of the chair of modern literature in the same institution. George Bancroft's early studies in Germany and his subsequent official career as Secretary of the Navy and minister to England, enlarged his opportunities for the collection of valuable historical material. Macaulay was assisted in the lines of his literary work rather than diverted from them by holding a seat in Parliament. To have been a premier—that is, very much a premier, as Gladstone was—would have been a distraction instead of a help. Mr. Justin McCarthy, in his 'Portraits of the Sixties,' shows how narrowly and how fortunately Thackeray escaped an election to Parliament. On the other hand, such a vocation for John Stuart Mill or for Mr. McCarthy himself was of great public service, and no serious impediment to their literary work.

"Dickens as a newspaper reporter acquired a knowledge of London scenes and characters which was afterward of great value to him as a novelist; but his literary career would certainly have been arrested if he had become an actor—a vocation which, according to Mr. McCarthy, tempted him so far as to be seriously thought of."

Most fortunate of writers is he who, at an early period of his career, is enabled by his success to give up all else and devote himself wholly to literature. But he must not allow his seclusion to limit his opportunities. "He should know the complex urban life, and as much of Europe as possible. The quiet life is not disturbed by travel." Mr. Alden concludes:

"There are writers as there are artists who get along well enough without Europe, without the advantages of an extensive knowledge secured by travel in their own country. Hawthorne illustrated in literature as Pyle does in art the possibilities of a great imagination within what would seem to be a narrow scope of experience and observation,—not so narrow as it seems if we take account of the invisible resources from which such an imagination is subtly nourished and inspired. The gain from actual contacts and direct observation involved limitations of another sort, imposed by the actualities themselves, and which only genius can transcend, through the divination of the real beneath the actual.

"Indeed, given the great imagination, we have everything; not only divination transcending limitation, but ardent insistence upon expression and upon its art; the essential sequestration and at the same time the creative and sympathetic sensibility. Confined to its native atmosphere yet will this imagination fill the world it has not met, or meeting the world at every point it will not be conquered thereby, circumscribed within its vast equipment. Our only concern, in the interests of literature, is that the exceptional genius shall not, through any pressure, social or altruistic, be diverted from its proper course and purpose."

A NOTABLE REVIVAL OF CLASSIC COMEDY.

AMONG the most important events of the New York dramatic season, from the point of view of lovers of classic drama, is the reappearance of Miss Ada Rehan in Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew" and Sheridan's "School for Scandal." She is supported by Mr. Otis Skinner and a strong company, and the performances given have been greeted with expressions of marked appreciation. In both of the rôles selected Miss Rehan is famous. Her impersonation of Shakespeare's "Shrew," says Mr. William Winter, of *The Tribune*, "has been seen in France and Germany, as well as in England and the United States, and wherever seen it has been admired. There can be no exaggeration in saying that the possibilities of the character were never fully recognized until Ada Rehan assumed it." The same critic says further:

Copyright, 1903, by J. C. Strauss, St. Louis.

MR. OTIS SKINNER AS CHARLES SURFACE IN "A SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL."

"Miss Rehan has returned to our stage in the maturity of her experience, with her enthusiastic zeal undiminished and with her rare and well-cultivated powers at facile command. She acted the part of Katherine,—as she has ever done, since that memorable night, seventeen years ago, when her first splendid triumph was achieved in it,—with freedom, authority, buoyancy, and superb vigor, showing a clear ideal, and expressing it with the delightful fluency of expeditious and decisive art. The play is a slight alteration of Shakespeare's comedy (no one of Shakespeare's plays is ever acted with absolute fidelity to the author), and the part is a slight alteration of Shakespeare's heroine,—the changes having been made, as is proper, for the sake of effect. Katherine, as embodied by Miss Rehan, begins at the highest pitch of excitement; dashes impetuously onward, in a storm of passion; and, out of that condition of tumult and tempest, is made gradually to subside into the sweet composure of placable, affectionate womanhood. . . . It would be difficult to specify the precise means whereby the actress imparts the sense of Katherine's latent charm,—but she does impart it; and the gradual subsidence of her pride,

scorn and wrath, which at last turn to contrition and sweet humility, is one of the most subtle, symmetrical, complete, and authoritative exhibitions of dramatic art—the art of impersonation, as distinguished from that of elocution—that our stage has known."

Of Miss Rehan's Lady Teazle, in "The School for Scandal," Mr. Winter writes:

"Miss Rehan's embodiment of Lady Teazle, clear in ideal and expert in execution, is buoyant with animal happiness and careless joy. Unlike the traditionary model,—Mrs. Abington, the original, who was the fine lady throughout,—Miss Rehan's acting shows an occasional glimpse of the country girl, through the transparency of the artificial woman of the fashionable world. In this she follows the legend of Dora Jordan, whom it is probable she much resembles. The image presented is that of a sweet, rural English girl who is made temporarily frivolous, but is not radically injured, by the vicious influences of a giddy town life. An involuntary artlessness of demeanor, a sudden careless freedom of gesture, a rich vibration of voice—the rustic touch of nature—this it is that imparts a peculiar piquancy and bewitchment to Miss Rehan's portrayal of the headlong, dashing, merry flirt. Arch, joyous, mischievous, capricious, she is yet capable of sincerity, dignity, and tenderness. The true heart shines, at last, through the gauze of coquettish artifice, and so this impersonation is a passing delight to the sense and a permanent treasure in the memory."

MISS ADA REHAN AS LADY TEAZLE IN "A SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL."

Mr. Otis Skinner's interpretations of Petruchio and Charles Surface also evoke laudatory comment. He "even went beyond the hopes entertained for him," says *The Times*, and "yielded nothing in popularity to his companion." *The Commercial Advertiser*, however, is more critical and finds his impersonations rather "disappointing."

According to newspaper report, Miss Rehan is to appear with Sir Henry Irving in London next season, in a series of revivals of Shakespearian comedies. Mr. Skinner will also be seen in Shakespearian rôles next season, but in this country.

THE BOOK DELUGE IN GERMANY.

THE Germans, who are proud to call themselves "das Volk der Dichter und Denker" (the nation of authors and thinkers), are beginning to stand aghast at the phenomenal proportions of their literary output, which is as great as the combined output of England, France, and America, and during the past twelve months has passed beyond the twenty-five thousand line. Among the many expressions of comment that the annual report of the literary productiveness of Germany has called forth, probably the most interesting is that found in the *Beilage*, or scientific supplement of the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* (No. 266), the leading general scientific journal of the country. We translate and condense the following from this source:

Fully one hundred and twenty-two years ago, when Schiller wrote his "Robbers," he put into the mouth of its hero, Carl Moor, an exclamation of disgust on account of the "ink-splattering generation" to which he belonged. But if Schiller viewed with alarm the mass of publications in his day, when the whole output of a year, as exhibited in the annual book-marts of Leipsic or Frankfort, could be deposited in a few dozen boxes, what would he say now when Germany produces no fewer than twenty-five thousand separate publications each year? What capital this represents, and what an abundance of work on the part of the writers and publishers, to say nothing of the six thousand retail book-dealers who live by handling these goods! Yet this immense output represents only a part of the writings for which German authors seek publishers. The great Strassburg publisher, Dr. Karl Trübner, in a recently published brochure, entitled "Wissenschaft und Buchhandel" (Science and the Book Trade), declares that only "a very small per cent." of the manuscripts that are offered to the publishers are accepted and printed, and it is no exaggeration to state that only about one out of every ten works prepared for the press by German savants is actually printed, so that the possible literary output of that country could easily be two hundred and fifty thousand works every year.

This wonderful growth is only in part a matter for congratulation, and some of its features are remarkable. The Germans, as a class, are not a book-buying people, as a rule contenting themselves with taking books from the circulating libraries. Certain classes, indeed, buy books, but ordinarily it is only the professional men, who often eagerly and at great self-sacrifice secure the best works in their own departments. The preachers of Germany have established a reputation for possessing "only children and books." The general reader, however, is an unknown factor as a book-buyer, except during the holiday season. Nearly one-third of the general literary works of the country are issued about the Christmas season, and are destined to take their place "on the Christmas-table." A book is also the regulation present on a birthday or as a gift from god-parents to their *protégés*.

A careful student of modern German bibliography can not but feel discouraged at the vast amount of trash, especially in the department of *belles-lettres*, that annually overflows the market. This vast increase in quantity may and probably does indicate a decrease in quality. It is a diseased overproduction, produced by a restless ambition of many untutored minds to earn literary laurels. The twenty-five thousand books, like the five thousand pictures that the German book-trade produces, largely deserve the fate that overtakes them. They are wiped out of existence as the dust is swept from the streets by a storm. To ask what has become of all these books is like asking what becomes of all the pins and needles that are manufactured. The productiveness of Germany indicates not literary health, but literary decadence.

While the writer in the *Beilage* approaches the subject from a purely literary point of view, a critic in the *Alte Glaube* of Leipsic (*Literarische Beilage*, No. 3) looks at the matter rather from the religious and moral side. He writes as follows:

"The literary productiveness of Germany has gradually attained proportions that indicate a craze. The public at large is simply helpless in view of this mass, and can only be lost in wonder as to how the publishers and book-dealers can afford to stand sponsors for this senseless overproduction of books. A prominent representative of the 'Schutzverein,' which is now fighting the book-dealers' 'trust' in Germany, recently wrote that people would soon be satisfied with two beautifully prepared and gilded book-covers, the contents between these being indeed praised by the book-dealers and the critics, but read by nobody!

"Fortunately the thinkers of the country are beginning to understand the dangers of this literary deluge and to appreciate the fact that it indicates intellectual weakness rather than strength. It is the duty of careful religious journals to recommend only the best that the market affords, and even to ignore the systematic and sensational advertising schemes of the publishers. The ideal for literary workers in Germany should be: 'Non multa, sed multum' (Not many, but much)."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Tax on Art.—The fact that Mrs. J. L. Gardiner, the well-known art collector of Boston, has been compelled by the United States Government to pay $200,000 as import duty on a recent consignment of foreign paintings, statuary, and bric-à-brac, excites some indignation in the newspapers. "Nothing could be

more obnoxious and absurd," says the Providence *Journal*, "than the present customs duty on works of art." The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* comments:

"The import duty on works of art has not even the excuse of the 'protection of home industry.' As a matter of fact, it is not a hindrance to the importation of cheap works of merely commercial art, which might enter into competition with the domestic product, since these are ordinarily invoiced so low that the *ad valorem* duty is easily paid. It is only in the case of works of value, whose possession is a distinct gain to the art of the country, that the duty becomes oppressive or prohibitive. This is so obvious that nearly every organization of artists or amateurs in the country has repeatedly joined in memorializing Congress to abolish this disgraceful tax which nobody wants and everybody deplores. But Congress fears to make an opening in the sacred tariff wall, and the nation continues to make a spectacle of itself in the eyes of civilization.

"Mr. Morgan's protest against the preposterous exaction is more dignified than Mrs. Gardiner's. He has been buying works of art in Europe to the dismay of public and private collectors there, and he leaves them on exhibition in London, openly declaring that he will not bring them home until the embargo upon art shall be removed. Such collectors as Mr. Widener and Mr. Johnson, whose galleries have given Philadelphia an added fame throughout the world, have been punished by the Government by heavy fines that to most persons would be prohibitory. Any device to evade such barbarity might be forgiven, but the protest ought to come from the whole body of intelligent Americans, who are wronged and discredited by the ignorance and narrowness of their representatives."

A PORTRAYER OF EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY MANNERS.

THE new biography of Fanny Burney by Austin Dobson, in the English Men of Letters Series, brings forward a personality and a group of novels largely neglected in these days save by students of literature. Fanny Burney wrote four novels, besides comedies, tragedies, and a memoir of her father, in his day a distinguished musician. She also kept a copious diary dealing with her own thoughts and feelings and containing portrait sketches of the notabilities of her day with whom she came in contact. The diary, which was, of course, never intended for publication, and her novel "Evelina," which, according to Mr. Dobson, exhibits the same freshness and vividness of observation, together live as an enduring record of the manners of the eighteenth century in England. A part of Mr. Dobson's criticism of the novel, in which he speaks of one of its most successful characters, Madame Duval, gives an animated sketch of eighteenth-century life. We quote:

"Madame Duval, in particular, is drawn with remarkable vigor, tho it is difficult to imagine how, at any period of her life, an educated man could possibly have married her. Her illiterate English with its cheap French tags, her *Ma fois*, and her Shakespearian superlatives, all combine to make a most graphic broad-comedy portrait. She would perhaps have been better for a touch, which Goldsmith would certainly not have omitted, of tenderness somewhere; as it is, the only sign of anything approaching that quality is her solicitude for M. Du Bois, the poor French gentleman who accompanies her—one hardly knows why—for he has no definite purpose in the book beyond swelling the list of Evelina's admirers, and opposing his courtesy and unobtrusive good manners to the rudeness of his immediate associates. But tho no softer traits make us admire Madame Duval, one can at least be sorry for her. A certain amount of horse-play—and even the ruining of a new Lyons silk costume—are perhaps permissible in a roaring farce; but to drag an elderly woman forcibly along the high road, shake her furiously, deposit her in a ditch (bumping her vigorously the while), and then tie her feet together, leaving her 'almost roaring, and in the utmost agony of rage and terror,' certainly seems to be going to unusual lengths in the pursuit of practical joking, even with a person who has so far forgotten herself as to spit in your face. If Madame Duval was not a person of 'position' in one sense, she was at least (as the Colonel says in *Punch*) a person of exceedingly 'uncomfortable position' in another. Yet, as Miss Burney has depicted the episode, we must presume that she has actually depicted something she has heard of or seen. And there is no doubt that there was an underside to the often superficial and conventional refinement of her day—a side of absolute heartlessness and insensibility, begotten of brutal pastimes, butcherly penal laws, and a cynical disregard for the value of human life. Even in that admirable comedy of Goldsmith, which Miss Burney had seen played not so very many years before the appearance of 'Evelina,' there are traces of this, tho Goldsmith was the most amiable of men. Yet even Goldsmith allows Tony Lumpkin to tell an audience that, after jolting two ladies, one of them his own mother, to a jelly, he has finally lodged them in a horse-pond; and every one seems to think the joke an excellent one. Nor are there any indications that Johnson or Reynolds ever commented upon the callous barbarity of the proceeding."

The anomaly of Fanny Burney's case lay in the fact that, in spite of all her opportunities, she never seems to have repeated her first success. She knew the literary set over which Dr. Johnson ruled; she lived in the royal household as dresser to Queen Charlotte; afterward she married a French artillery-officer, M. D'Arblay, and lived many years in France; but the criticism of Horace Walpole upon her third novel, "the deplorable 'Camilla,'" seems applicable to all her work done after she became a part of the great world of her day. Walpole wrote to Hannah More that "Madame D'Arblay had reversed experience. She had known the world and penetrated character before she had stepped over the threshold, and, now she had seen so much of it she had little or no insight at all."

FANNY BURNEY (MADAME D'ARBLAY.)

Her diary, says Mr. Austin Dobson, "deserves to rank with the great diaries of literature. It gives us a gallery of portraits which speak and move; and a picture of society which we recognize as substantially true to life."

From this criticism, however, those parts of the diary written after "Cecilia" and "Camilla" must be excepted. Mr. Dobson adds:

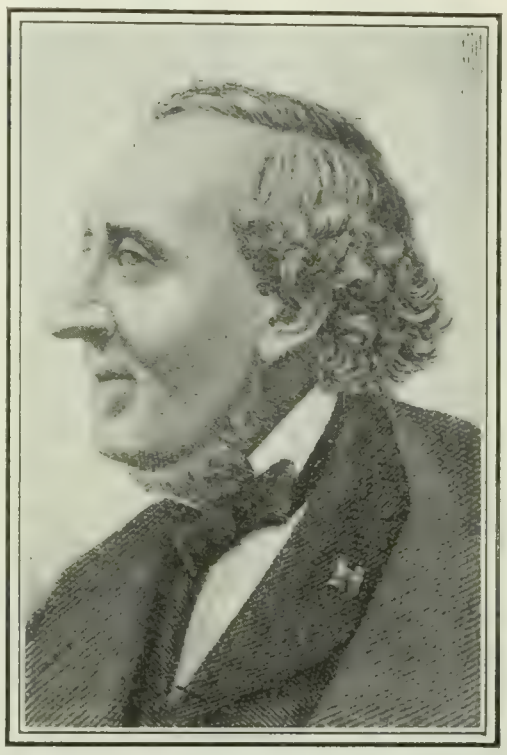
"Happily for her readers, the diary . . . is clear, fluent, and unaffected. Now and then, perhaps, there is a sense of effort; but in general the manner is delightful. Why Macaulay, who praised the diary so much, did not praise it more—did not, in fact, place it high above Madame D'Arblay's efforts as a novelist—is hard to comprehend. It has all the graphic picturesqueness, all the dramatic interest, all the objective characterization, all the happy faculty of 'making her descriptions alive' which constitute the charm of the best passages in 'Evelina.' But it has the further advantage that it is true, and that it deals with real people. King George and Queen Charlotte, Mrs. Schwellenberg and M. de Guiffardière, Johnson and Reynolds, Burke and Garrick. Sheridan, Cumberland, Mrs. Thrale, Mrs. Delany, Omai, and Count Orloff stand before us in their habits as they lived, and we know them more intimately than Mr. Briggs, believe in them more implicitly than in Captain Mirvan, and laugh at them more honestly than at 'Madame French.' The diary of Madame D'Arblay deserves to rank with the great diaries of literature. It is nothing that it is egotistical, for egotism is of its essence; it is nothing that it is minute, its minuteness enforces the impression. It gives us a gal-

lery of portraits which speak and move; and a picture of society which we recognize as substantially true to life."

THE CHARM OF HANS ANDERSEN'S FAIRY-TALES.

THE "magic charm of Denmark's most honored son," Hans Christian Andersen, is the subject of an interesting article in the London *Bookman* (December) by Mr. Shirley Knapton, who points out that Andersen was the author of novels, essays, and poems, as well as fairy-stories, and who thinks that Andersen has hardly been appreciated at his true worth in English-speaking countries. He says:

"There was an element of spontaneity about all that he wrote, and his treatment was so natural that his writings, especially his short tales and sketches, often touch the high-water mark of art and read artlessly. He wrote of things just as it seemed to him they would have occurred, always bearing in mind that it is the unexpected that is inclined to happen. . . . He had the good fortune to think some very happy thoughts about men and things, and the almost better fortune to express some very ordinary ones happily. For example, when he described people in love for the first time as seeing the world through a *prismatic glass*, so that, for them, for the time being, 'seven-colored Hope' rested on each of life's hard corners and sharply defined limitations, he was only giving expression to the old truth that at such a period of existence we are all liable to look at things through rose-colored spectacles; but he was not only expressing it in a new and, therefore, arresting manner, but was also making use of a figure of speech which surely hails from a higher region of fancy. The *prismatic glass* certainly appeals to a finer and more imaginative faculty of mind than the *rose-colored spectacles*, and is, perhaps, for that reason less likely to be popular.



HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

He has been called "Denmark's most honored son."

"Mr. W. B. Yeats says he believes in fairies, an article of faith which Mr. Barrie—if one may judge by 'The Little White Bird'—probably shares with him. Hans Christian Andersen had also his quaint fancy. He believed that everything was alive, and he had as lief relate the adventures of a gilded top and a kid ball (inflated by the knowledge that she had a cork inside) as those of courtiers and merchants. His little toy soldier is a more convincing creation than the heavy-moustached 'Captain in the Guards' of some latter-day novelists. . . . With less genius some of his stories might have drifted into sheer nonsense (as many of his disciples have demonstrated in treating similar themes), but he was a man of genius, and he was not afraid. He succeeded signally."

The name of the brothers Grimm is almost universally associated with that of Andersen, but, in Mr. Knapton's opinion, the Grimms' fairy-tales are not in the same ranking with Andersen's. On this point he writes:

"The brothers Grimm did not, after all, in any true sense, write fairy-tales. Their work, a most valuable contribution to the literary harvest of the last century, was a compilation. They rescued treasure-trove from the floating wreckage of tradition, and their raft was laden with things for the preservation of which the German people, to whom they belonged, had previously been all too careless. Hans Christian Andersen's raft was piled high with his own goods—with the gorgeous output of his creative mind. It floats down the river of Time draped in the garlands of his luxuriant fancy, bright with the mild gracious sunlight of his tender humor, encrusted with the many-faceted jewels of his glancing wit. It is an honest, an admirable thing to gather together that which assuredly should not be lost, but a compiler, however worthy, is not on the same plane as a man of original genius. Jacob Ludwig and Wilhelm Karl Grimm were scholars as well as the narrators of popular folk-tales, and they contributed valuably to the scholarship of their age, but in neither of them was the running sap of creative force. They were *esprits de belles-lettres* it is true, but only in the second rank.

"The greatest fault to be found with their 'Hans und Kindermärchen' is, in my opinion, the absolute lack of individuality displayed by the characters. For each fresh tale the stage is rigged up anew, but the same half-dozen types strut about it. The youngest brother and the down-trodden sister must, of course, come out on top, but they are too inevitably paired off with a royal consort; and the machinations of the wicked stepmother, which might be thrilling enough, are too often rendered comfortably dull by the moral certainty that the last paragraph will be devoted to frustrating them and rolling her down a hill in a spiked barrel. Now, there is no reason on earth why the characters in an impossible tale should not have very possible and individual personalities. The animals in 'Æsop's Fables' are distinctive. The fox and the goose and the crane have each a different outlook on life. Probably their only point in common is the every-day human failing of each imagining himself to be the center of the universe.

"The brothers Grimm have missed this. Perhaps it was not their fault. They were compilers, and as such too conscientious to trifle with the material they had so laboriously collected. They held fast to the skirts of Tradition, and she, tho interesting in her waywardness, is not an artist. This brings us back to their inferiority to Andersen. He was unencumbered by any machinery of retributive justice, and when he took up his pen to write one or other of his 'Märchen,' he had not got one eye fixed on popular opinion. He did not, for example, think godmothers were the only philanthropists, and if he indulged a national affection and wrote a great deal about storks, it was because he loved storks himself. He did not regard them as 'properties,' but as the strange, long-legged birds which had built their stick nests in the roof of the old house in Odense, and flapped their wings above his childish head. There is a more or less justifiable prejudice in the world in favor of tales that end up 'and they were married and lived happily ever after.' The subject of this article, tho untinged by the gloomy melancholy which pervades at this latter day, was given, even in the Fairy Tales, to set it somewhat at defiance, and several of his tales ended in a minor key. . . . He was an artist, and, as such, set telling the truth, as he conceived it, high above any other aim."

NOTES.

The Reader (New York) has become the property of the Bobbs-Merrill Company, of Indianapolis.

THEOBALD CHARTRAN, the French artist, has come to this country to paint Cardinal Gibbons's portrait. He brings with him four new pictures, one of which represents "The Anniversary of the Centenary of Victor Hugo."

The Bookman's February list of the six best-selling books of the previous month is as follows:

1. The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come.—Fox.
2. Rebecca.—Wiggin.
3. The Call of the Wild.—London.
4. The Courtship of Miles Standish.—Longfellow.
5. Colonel Carter's Christmas.—Smith.
6. The Fortunes of Fifi.—Seawell.

THOSE who have had an opportunity to compare journalistic conditions in England and America have probably been struck by the fact that the most successful English periodicals depend, to a much greater extent than do American journals, upon news-stand and week-to-week sales. The London *Daily News* wonders "if any sixpenny weekly in England can compare its circulation with the 100,000 distributed by THE LITERARY DIGEST in America," and goes on to say: "There is a reason why the problem of distributing journals is so much simpler in the States than in England. Here the postage rates are comparatively high, and a periodical even if 'registered as a newspaper,' can not be sent for less than a halfpenny. But in America such literature can be paid for and posted, not by the parcel, but by the pound at one cent per pound weight. Thus about a dozen copies of *The Daily News*, or half a dozen of THE LITERARY DIGEST, could be sent off for a single halfpenny." Efforts, as yet unsuccessful, have been made to induce the English Post-Office to adopt the rates for "second-class matter" prevalent in this country.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

PROGRESS OF THE AUTOMOBILE.

IN noting the opening of the new automobile exhibition in New York, the daily papers comment to the effect that American makers are now quite abreast with the Europeans. Says *The Sun* (January 17):

"This fact of the American manufacturer having caught up with the leaders in the industry abroad is the most prominent, important and interesting one revealed by the fourth annual show. In 1899, when horseless carriages were quite common in Europe, a

GASOLINE RUNABOUTS.
Courtesy of *The American Inventor* (Washington).

few American pioneers had an exhibition as an adjunct to a bicycle show in Madison Square Garden. No great amount of attention was paid to it by any one.

"In 1900 the Automobile Club of America gave a show in Madison Square Garden of which track contests were a feature. This beginning, the first regular automobile show here, was laughed at abroad. In the fall of 1901 a second show was held by the club in cooperation with the manufacturers. It was a worthy attempt, some interesting and serviceable specimens of motor vehicles were shown, and the exhibit was well patronized. The machines were distinctly of the 'horseless' type, however, suggesting that a motor had been put into the body of a regulation buggy, and those who knew the advanced stage that had been then reached by the industry abroad declared that the Americans were fully five years behind the European makers.

"No show was held in the fall of 1902, but in January, 1903, the third annual exhibit was held, and it was an eye-opener to all. The advance that had been made by the American designers was astounding. It is true they were copying the designs and imitating the methods of the foreign makers, but they were doing it nobly, and it was a common comment that in a year the makers had gained two or three years of the distance they were behind, and it was predicted that if they continued to gain at the same rate they had done in the past year, they would at the next show be abreast with the foreigners. The present show demonstrates the fulfilment of this prediction. The American manufacturers are no longer at school in the college of the European industry—1903 was their senior year. The present show is their commencement exercise. They have learned the foreign methods and the ideas that inspire them. They are employing them to a considerable extent, but there are abundant signs that the American industry has entered upon an independent career, which will no longer be hampered by servile imitation."

With respect to motive power, gasolene seems to be well ahead. There are only seven exhibits of electric cars and only three where steam is the means of propulsion. Among the points mentioned as showing special advance over previous years are the use of air-currents for cooling the mechanism, new devices for igniting the vapor in the cylinder—the point where the failure of a gasolene motor most frequently occurs—a more certain and abundant distribution of oil for lubrication, the use of heavy frames with "artillery" wheels and large tires, and increase in the power of the motors, together with reduction in the noise of running. A general tendency toward the standardization of types is also reported. Says the New York *Herald* (January 17):

"In American cars many of the best features of French and German machines have been copied or adopted. There is not the wide difference in design and construction between the typical American and the typical French car that in the past has been a marked feature.

"The use of the Mercedes type of bonnet and radiator is common. So also is the equipment of touring cars with canopy tops and glass fronts. Tonneaus are wider and roomier than formerly, and the King of the Belgians type of body is popular.

"Artillery wheels are universal, and tires are larger and heavier in proportion to weight carried than formerly. In the suspension of bodies longer and heavier springs are in evidence. Engine control shows a tendency toward elasticity. The four-cylinder engine is the common equipment of touring-cars, tho the new three-cylinder type is seen here for the first time."

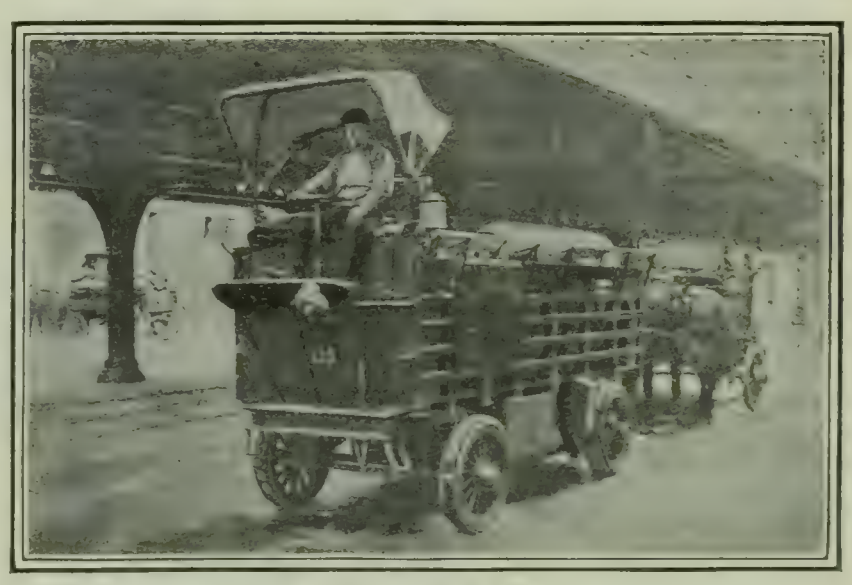
There is general recognition of the fact that the success of the automobile depends on its adoption as a necessity, or at least as a convenience, by large numbers of people, rather than its employment as an expensive toy by the wealthy. In introducing a series of papers on the subject, the editors of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* say:

"It is four or five years now since the comic paper began to hail the advent of the automobile with pictures of motor-cars rearing wildly at the unwonted sight of a horse on the public highway. Business men do not care to risk capital or to prophesy unless they know, but they invested a good many millions in the automobile from the beginning. Yet business men understood very well that the manufacture of automobiles could never be put on a permanent industrial basis by building 'Red Devils' for millionaires and victorias for millionairesses. The only people who can support a great American industry are people in moderate circumstances, who can pay for a convenience what they will not pay for a luxury. The opportunity was a great one, the manufacturer seized it, and the result is the mightiest revolution in transportation since Stephenson stoked his first locomotive.

"The automobile has come to stay. Already the prophetic eye of the suburbanite sees himself emancipated from the commutation-train; the country doctor's horse will not be hitched eternally to the front post; the trucking-horse is passing as certainly as the horse of the 'bob-tail' car. From a luxury the automobile has become a convenience. From a convenience it will become a necessity. And the public knows it."

Some figures quoted by G. M. Jacobs in an article on "The Automobile in the United States," contributed to *The American Inventor* (Washington, January 15), give support to this view. Says the writer:

"The year 1903 has to its credit the manufacture of at least 28,000 American vehicles, representing a cash value of almost



THE AUTOMOBILE AS A TRUCK.
A heavy brewery delivery wagon in New York.
Courtesy of *The American Inventor* (Washington).

$30,000,000. It is remarkable that, after four years of constant production, the demand is still greater than the supply, a condition likely to prevail for a period to which experts in this field hesitate to fix a limit. It is still more remarkable that, under such circumstances, the return is not a fair one on the capital invested. The remedy seems to lie in specialization—*i.e.*, the production of certain parts of machines in factories each devoted to one particular

branch of work. This plan in regard to automobile mechanism has already been adopted to some extent, with favorable results.

"In the United States, in 1901, one hundred and fifty establishments were engaged in this industry, but few of them were on a firm basis. At present the business may be said to be in the hands of less than one-third of that number."

Of the varied uses of the modern automobile, the same writer speaks as follows:

"In some American cities automobiles are used as adjuncts to police patrol, and in Boston in a large parcel-collecting service. In New York, horseless coaches twenty-two feet long, with eight seats, accommodating five or six passengers each, provide tourists with an advantageous method of seeing the metropolis. These coaches weigh 7,900 pounds and cost $5,000 each. In New York, coal is delivered in five-ton loads by an electric truck operated by one man. A gigantic motor-truck, three times as large as a horse-drawn wagon, transfers luggage for the Pennsylvania Railroad between New York and Jersey City. The Library of Congress has a large electric-delivery wagon, with a licensed operator.

THE AUTOMOBILE CAB.
A familiar sight in large cities.
Courtesy of *The American Inventor* (Washington).

"The boon that automobiles have been to physicians, in the economy of time and the saving of human life, has been demonstrated beyond cavil. Superb hospital ambulances of the self-propelled type are gradually displacing those drawn by horses. In some instances priests are using automobiles to make pastoral and emergency calls, and on a few occasions they have appeared in funeral processions.

"In the mining regions they are carrying miners' requisites from two hundred and fifty to four hundred miles with an ordinary supply of hydrocarbon, which also furnishes light, and heat for cooking. They are transporting passengers over mountain routes in remote Western regions, hauling lumber in California, drawing snow-plows in Northwestern logging-camps, making hay and hauling timber in Ohio and plowing almost within the shadow of sacred Canterbury. They are displacing steam-propelled trains in many portions of western Europe. They drew ordnance and other heavy loads through morasses and over precipitous places during the Boer war, and are used as omnibuses and freight-wagons in the French Sudan.

"In the United States they are used to transport light military paraphernalia, and in England, Russia, and Austria-Hungary for the rapid mobilization of troops. In the armies of France and Germany they have almost displaced horses in the service of officers. In a number of German and Italian cities, and even in far-off India, they carry the government mails."

Automobile enthusiasts assure us that a great revolution in transportation is upon us. Some of them even assert that it is already here. However this may be, it seems quite certain that the motor, whether for pleasure-vehicles or business, is to play a prominent part in the world's future activities.

Reblossoming of Wounded Plants.—The recent report in these pages of observations by a French botanist, M. E. Apert, going to show that trees that have already blossomed and have grown buds ready for the next season may be caused to blossom again in the autumn by removing the leaves or otherwise wounding them, has elicited confirmatory testimony from several correspondents. Dr. P. G. de Saussure, of Charleston, S. C., writes:

"In August, 1893, a fearful cyclone visited Charleston. The force of the wind was such as to blow nearly every leaf off of two peach-trees in my yard. Now, these trees had borne fruit—one in June, the other in July (1893). In October the trees both went into blossom again, not one or two flowers, but whole branches, and in a few days afterward fresh green leaves appeared. In other words, the trees behaved just as if it were spring; the fruit was apparently maturing, when frost came in November or the early part of December."

A similar experience is related by Mr. G. Treanor, of Savannah, Ga., who writes:

"In August, 1881, twenty-seventh day, on the coast of Georgia, we had one of the severest storms known here. I was then trucking on an island ten miles below Savannah. On the night of the twenty-seventh the storm swept most everything standing, also every leaf and twig from trees which did not go down before its fury, to such an extent that next day the woods looked like midwinter, so completely were they denuded of their foliage. In about two weeks they commenced to bud forth afresh, and in a month's time were in full bloom again. In the case of mulberry-trees they put on a second crop and were ripe before frost, which usually comes in this latitude about November 14. Mulberry-trees in this section usually ripen their fruit about the last week in March or the first of April. Wild plums and peaches also bloomed and put on fruit, but did not ripen, as frost caught the second crop. The effect on most of the trees noted was disastrous, as the strain seemed to be most too much for their vitality. The next spring many of them did not put forth any sign of life, being dead; others showed no bad effect from their unusual exertion of two crops in one season."

INDIVIDUALITY IN ANIMALS.

ANIMAL stories with heroes that show almost human intelligence are numerous nowadays. The naturalist, John Burroughs, has already stated his belief that most of these are exaggerations, and he returns to the attack in an article in *The Independent* (January 14), in which he maintains that animals, in general, are destitute of the pronounced individuality with which they are endowed by certain of our nature writers. He says:

"If we mean by individuality differences in character and disposition, then is there a fair measure of individuality among the animals. No two animals are just alike, any more than any two trees are just alike. But if we mean the possession of striking original traits, unique powers and capacities, as among men, then is there very little. Animals do not differ in the degree that men differ. What one does all of its kind will sooner or later do. Anything you can learn of one bird or beast that is not true of every member of its species is unimportant. . . . . .

"I myself like to dwell upon what seems like individual differences in the manners and characters of the birds and the mammals. We all love the specific and the characteristic; but we are aware of these differences mainly because we have a few birds or mammals under observation and not the whole class. Some day we shall observe the same trait or habit in another of the same class. We see something in the eye or the face of a member of one's own family and think it peculiar and original; then in the face of an Eskimo or a Cossack we see the same look.

"The difference in habit and capacity among our brute neighbors is less than among men, in proportion as their powers are less. It may be laid down as a law that the higher we go in the scale of intelligence the wider the differences among individuals, and the lower we go the less these differences. Probably clams and oysters and snails do not differ among themselves at all appreciably. Insects do not seem to differ, for, notwithstanding the astonishing amount of intelligence insects seem to show, they are doubtless perfect automatons, as void of individuality as the leaves of a tree.

"With the domestic animals—animals that have long been under the dominion of man and long subject to artificial conditions, as the dog, the cat, the horse, etc.—the variation in habit, capacity, disposition, is and should be much greater than it is among animals in a state of nature, otherwise we should never have had the various breeds of dogs, sheep, pigeons, swine, horses, poultry, etc. There are as yet no variety of turkeys (except in color) because the turkey has not long been under domestication. And among the wild animals there are constant variations, but not in so

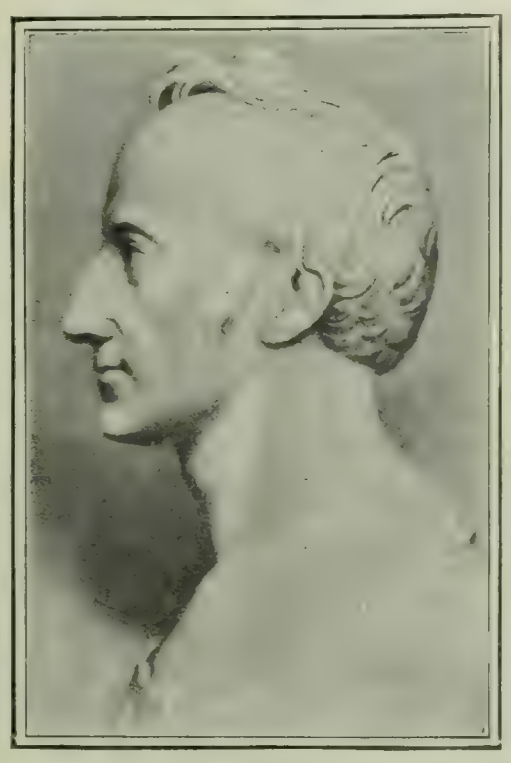
marked a degree. If we knew the birds and beasts as intimately as we know the members of our own family, we should probably find no two exactly alike. People who have caged birds and caged squirrels find a great difference in them in temper and disposition.

"Animal trainers find that the animals they deal with differ much in disposition and in capacity. Hunters find that the deer, or moose, or bears they pursue differ from each other in speed, in courage, in cunning, in size, in ferocity, etc. Roosevelt says that two wounded grizzlies or moose will often behave in opposite ways, but if one charges the hunter be assured the time will come when others will charge him also. . . . . .

"When our 'Modern School of Nature Study' arouses one's incredulity by its startling discoveries, such as that of a frog swallowing a live sparrow, or of a red squirrel with cheek pouches like a gopher, or of a porcupine making itself into a ball and rolling down a hill in the woods, or of a fox caught in a trap 'playing 'possum,' even feigning to be frozen stiff; or of a fox riding on a sheep's back to escape the hounds, and so forth, your incredulity is met with the statement that you are not to disbelieve these things simply because you yourself have not seen them. You have seen very little of what any one wild creature does. Animals differ greatly, and one frog, and one tumble-bug, and one woodcock may and will do things far beyond the reach of its class. It is against such absurd interpretation of the individuality of animals that I have been directing the foregoing remarks."

THE FOUNDER OF THE SMITHSONIAN.

THREE-QUARTERS of a century after his death the mortal remains of James Smithson will shortly rest in the grounds of the institution founded by him in Washington. Smithson's gift, valued at from half to three-quarters of a million of dollars, seems small enough in these days of Carnegies and Rockefellers, yet it is still a noteworthy one. For a wealthy Englishman to leave his entire fortune to the Government of a country on whose territory he had never set foot, for so vaguely stated a purpose as "the increase and diffusion of knowledge," would be remarkable, even now, to the verge of eccentricity, and it was doubly so in 1829. Says *The American Inventor* (January 15):



JAMES SMITHSON.

"The conservative Congress of that time debated for ten years whether the United States Government should accept the bequest and put itself in the position of guardian of a ward. Deciding finally in the affirmative, the establishment was created by law, called 'The Smithsonian Institute,' consisting of the President, Vice-President, and Chief Justice of the United States and the members of the President's cabinet. A Board of Regents appointed by the president of the Senate, speaker of the House, and selected by Congress, were provided for, as well as a secretary, who was to be director of the Institution, and is now, in addition, keeper of the Museum.

"The United States Government agreed to pay a perpetual six-per-cent. interest upon Mr. Smithson's money, which income, together with private bequests and occasional Congressional appropriations, supports the Institution at the present time."

During the present month, Smithson's body has been brought from its former resting-place in Genoa, Italy, to be reinterred in Washington, the expense being borne by Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, who personally accompanied the casket from Italy to the United States. At New York a warship received it on behalf of the United States and conveyed it to Washington. To quote again:

"There are various causes assigned for the change, the most authentic of which seems to be that the English cemetery in which the body has rested has been so encroached upon by a stone-quarry as to make it necessary to remove all bodies from within its borders.

"However this may be, it is a matter for felicitation that the remains of the man to whom American science owes so much are to be brought from an alien resting-place to the country which, tho not of his birth, was at least his in spirit, by his magnificent benefaction. It is to be hoped that Congress will see fit to make an appropriation or to allow a sufficient amount of Smithsonian funds to be diverted from their usual channels to provide for the body a suitable resting-place and a monument not inferior to those erected in the city of Washington to the great men of war, science, and letters of our own country. Of course, no monument which could be erected could equal in grandeur the Smithsonian Buildings, both in architecture and in the work that is done within them, commemorative of their founder in a degree never reached by tombs and tombstones no matter how magnificent. At the same time it seems proper that the body should be honored with an individual statue, over the casket which holds it, if only for the sake of the public appearance of the honor and respect in which the memory of James Smithson is held by every one who understands the work which he has done by the Institution of which he was the originator."

SCIENCE IN SULU.

AN interesting account of the effect of modern mechanism on the minds of semibarbarians is contained in an account contributed to *The Scientific American* (January 23) by E. C. Rost, of the negotiation of General Bates's celebrated treaty with the Sultan of Sulu in 1899. The visit of this potentate and his suite to the cruiser *Charleston* is thus described:

"Great was their wonderment at the things which they saw. At the suggestion of an officer, the Sultan touched an electric button. Instantly a Chinese servant appeared as if by magic. Again, under directions, he operated the button, this time twice, and behold a United States marine stood in the doorway. From that time on every ornament aboard ship that in any wise suggested an electrical button was pushed by the Sultan or some member of his suite. He was conducted into a dark room and told to turn the button that adjusted the lighting apparatus. The flood of light that resulted left him with gaping mouth and dilated eyes. His wonderment continued to grow apace throughout the entire afternoon. Whenever opportunity afforded, the Sultan of Sulu repeated the performance of pushing electric buttons and turning electric lights on and off. He even went so far, when he thought himself unwatched, as to try to appropriate one of the bulbs aglow with light. But the funniest thing of all was when the mighty chief, upon invitation, fired the Colt's automatic gun. The explosion of the first discharge seemed to root him to the spot. His hands still gripped the trigger, with the result that shells continued to pepper the surrounding waters. Again and again the royal gunner begged that they stop the action of the infernal machine, not knowing that the medium of cessation lay in his own hands. So thoroughly frightened was the Sultan, it was impossible to make him loosen his hold, and an officer ordered the cutting of the tape, thus stopping the supply of ammunition. The one-pounder was next brought into play, and at the first loud boom the Sultan called the ammunition display off, refusing to go near one of the eight-inch guns, which he had also been invited to fire. In the mean time his attendants, whose knives had been magnetized, conceived the idea that the Evil One himself was aboard. They begged and implored to be taken on shore, and, quite forgetful of their bags of rice, they scurried down the gang-ladder. At night the searchlight was brought to bear upon the Moro town of Bus Bus. The instant desertion of the town followed, even to the dogs, for many weeks thereafter no amount of persuasion could induce the inhabitants to return.

"General Bates made his headquarters in the town of Jolo, and

thither the Sultan and his staff came on several occasions to discuss the treaty. Subsequently another visit was made to the *Charleston*. This time the mother of the Sultan accompanied the party. A phonograph owned by one of the officers rendered very pleasing selections for the entertainment of the guests. The aged dame sat entranced throughout the performance. It was not until the time came for her son to affix his signature to the treaty that she awakened. Under one condition only would she permit the Sultan to sign—the phonograph must become hers at once. For a time that phonograph threatened to be the means of upsetting all of General Bates' well-laid plans for the amicable taking over of the islands. Fortunately, the owner was prevailed upon to part with the machine in the interests of his Government, and the coveted music-producer changed owners at the signing of the treaty by the Sultan."

SOLID ARTICLES MADE OF MILK.

THE utilization of skim-milk in the production of a hard substance resembling horn or celluloid, to which the name "galalith" (milk-stone) has been given, is described in *The Sanitarian*, which takes its facts from a recent report of the United States consul-general at Coburg, Germany. Articles made of this new substance, which were shown at the hygienic milk-supply exhibition at Hamburg, included combs, seemingly made of horn; cigar-holders, with amber-colored mouthpieces; knives and forks, with handles similar in appearance to ebony; ferrules for umbrellas and sticks, and balls, rings, chess figures, dominoes, etc.; also a small table with an inlaid marble slab, and finally a number of thick slabs and staves with every imaginable variation of marble colors, but of considerably less weight than real marble. Says the writer of *The Sanitarian's* article:

"Skimmed milk, in spite of its many valuable qualities, has so far been little used; it contains a considerable portion of nutritious matter—*i.e.*, 1 liter (1.05 quarts) of skim-milk is of about equal value to a quarter of a pound of meat. It is by far too little appreciated as a cheap food for the people; hence what the German peasant can not sell to milk-sugar factories or use for the manufacture of cheese is given to cattle and pigs as food. The principal albuminoid substance of skim-milk, the casein, is the raw material out of which the new product galalith is manufactured. More than fifteen years ago the idea was originated to manufacture various articles like buttons, handles, ornamented plates, and colored pencils out of casein. The inventor took out a patent for a manufacturing process, which is described as follows:

"Fresh casein—*i.e.*, ordinary or dried curds—was dissolved in hot soap water; to this solution the required coloring ingredients and a metallic salt were added, and a firm substance consisting of casein and metallic soap was produced, which, by drying and pressing into molds, could be given any desired shape. It is to be supposed that the inventor had found out by continued trials that casein by addition of a metallic salt becomes brittle and softens easily in water. With a view to counteracting this latter drawback soap was added, but the articles produced thus were soft and brittle, and the invention was not a success. The chemical factory of Schering at Berlin then invented a process, the idea of which was to make casein insoluble by the addition of formaldehyd, but the disadvantage of this invention was that the articles produced distended considerably in water.

"The inventors of galalith succeeded, after many troublesome trials, in doing away with the deficiencies of former methods and in using the good that was in the former ones, for the working out of an entirely new process. Their first aim was to make an insoluble union of casein by the addition of salts and acids. The substance thus obtained was dephlegmated and dried, and, finally, by the addition of formaldehyd, the galalith was obtained. To produce, for instance, a material similar to ebony, which could be used for handles of table-knives, they proceeded as follows: Dissolved casein was given a dark color by the addition of soot and, with the help of a metallic salt, 'acetate of lead,' a slate-colored precipitate, was obtained. This was mixed with water and the thin pap filled into a cloth stretched over a frame. The water becoming absorbed by the cloth, the pap contracted into a uniform, firm, and dark mass; this was placed in a solution of formaldehyd and, after being dried, a product resulted which in luster and color was equal to ebony. In this way a raw material is produced which the inventors have protected by numerous patents.

"An advantage of the new product as compared with celluloid is the fact that it does not ignite so easily and is entirely odorless. Trials have proved that even when kept for weeks in water it does not distend more than the best quality of buffalo horn. After one month it had not soaked in more than twenty per cent. of water. Of late trials have been made to produce, by the addition of vegetable oils, an insulating material for electrotechnical purposes."

NEW FACTS ABOUT HUMAN RADIATION.

THE discovery by M. Augustin Charpentier that the so-called *n*-rays of Blondlot are also emitted by the human body was recently noticed in these columns. Charpentier has extended his observations on these physiologic *n*-rays, and recently read a paper on his remarkable results before the Paris Academy of Sciences, which is thus abstracted in *Cosmos* (January 9):

"The emission of the rays is not peculiar to man. They are observed in the case of various animals. The muscles and nerves are their principal source, and these give off the rays more actively when in an active state. Their study enables us to make curious observations on the topography of certain nerve-centers. Thus, when the subject speaks, it can be shown that there is a more marked emission of *n*-rays in the region of the skull that corresponds to the articulate-language center, called the center of Broca. In fact, every nerve-center that functions adds to the normal emission of repose new *n*-rays in proportion to its degree of activity. These rays diverge in path according to the laws of optics, traverse with more or less of refraction successive media, and manifest themselves by an increase of luminescence of the test-object, which varies according to the intensity of emission and the distance."

Describing the same experiments, *The British Medical Journal* (January 16) says:

"Perhaps the most interesting observation is the physiological emission of *n*-rays by the nerve-centers. The whole spinal cord increases the phosphorescence of the test-object, and the effect is greater opposite the cervical and lumbar enlargements of the cord. If the person examined contracts his arm, the effect is expressed in greater activity of radiation of *n*-rays in the cervical enlargement of the cord. It increases also from the cord to the brain. If the muscles of one arm only are contracted, the illumination is increased most on the same side of the cervical enlargement, and higher up the effect can be traced on the opposite side, where the nerve impulses cross. . . . M. Charpentier was able even to localize the so-called 'motor centers' of the cerebrum by the rays emitted when they are called into action. Even the center for speech in the region of the third left frontal convolution was found to emit more *n*-rays when the person spoke either in a high or a low voice. In right-handed people there was no corresponding action of the right frontal convolution. It seems that even the act of attention or mental effort is attended by the emission of rays which increase the phosphorescence. Other centers, for writing, movements of arms, and sensory nerves behave similarly."

The possible bearing of these observations on theories of thought-transference is quite obvious, altho apparently it has not yet been noted in print. The whole discovery seems calculated to eclipse both the *x*-rays and radium as a popular sensation, and it is remarkable that so little notice has been taken of it.

"THE suspension bridge," says *Engineering* (London), January 15, "has for many years been abandoned in this country as a type of construction for bridges of any importance, tho it still finds a useful field as a cheap and graceful form of foot or cart-bridge. Probably the principal reason of its neglect has lain in the fact that bridges of any considerable span are a rarity here, and the special advantages of the type only become of high importance in the case of large spans. For short spans carrying heavy rolling roads, there is probably no more uneconomical form of structure. In short, the suspension bridge is specially adapted to carry a dead-load, and to fit it for carrying a live-load it must be provided with a stiffening girdle or its equivalent . . . At any rate, tho a few bridges of large span have been built by British engineers in different parts of the world, they have not for twenty years past ventured to erect suspension bridges for the carrying of heavy railway traffic; altho the remarkable record of the Niagara Bridge built originally at a time when the theory of such structures was incomplete, showed that there was no insuperable difficulty in the problem. In America, however, where large spans have to be erected much more frequently than here the type has met with greater favor."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

JOAN OF ARC'S CANONIZATION.

AFTER controversies that have lasted four centuries, it begins to look as if Joan of Arc, or Jeanne d'Arc, were to become a saint. The Vatican authorities announced a few days ago that the Maid of Orleans had passed the second stage of her canonization, which means that, in addition to her virtues of faith, hope, and charity, she also displayed temperance, fortitude, prudence, and justice. All that now remains is to determine whether she worked miracles. A Rome correspondent of the London *Guardian* (Anglican), who regards this proposed beatification as "perhaps one of the most curious to be found in the Roman calendar," writes as follows:

"Unostentatiously, with hardly a preliminary notice in the Italian press, on the Day of Epiphany, always a great holiday in Italy, was brought to a certain point of conclusion an ecclesiastical trial that has been pending in the Vatican more or less, it may be said, for four hundred and forty years, and which has been seriously resumed since a century and a half. I refer to the proposed beatification of her whom the English of the fifteenth century called *paupercula begereta*, the Virgin of Domremy, who, history has it, was cruelly done to death by those same English. 'Divino afflata spiritu, sicut res gestæ demonstrant' [inspired by a divine spirit, as her deeds show]—it was thus that Pius II. spoke of her, little foreseeing, doubtless, that another Pius would endeavor to elevate the warlike maiden into the celestial hierarchy. The question which, as I have said, has hung fire for so long was energetically revived about thirty-six years ago by Monsignor Dupanloup, supported by Cardinal Manning and a number of foreign prelates. And so sure did they feel of gaining their cause that Cardinal Langenieux actually held in the name of Joan of Arc certain feasts that closely resembled those celebrated in honor of acknowledged saints. It is needful to state, however, that in Vatican circles the canonization of Joan of Arc has all along encountered opponents. Thus, for example, Father Denifle, the keeper of the Vatican archives, an authority on historical questions, repeatedly demonstrated that the claims to sanctity of the Maid of Orleans had no serious basis. His objections aroused a good deal of talk and excited much comment in Roman circles. And, indeed, this proposed beatification is perhaps one of the most curious to be found in the Roman calendar. To begin with, it is certainly the first time that the church beatifies a person solemnly condemned as heretical by its own inquisition and handed over by this inquisition to the secular arm. Probably, but for the Francophile policy of the Vatican under Leo XIII., who saw in this act a means of flattering the *amour propre* of the French Catholics, we should most likely never have heard of this new saint. And Pius X. has even more reason to desire to please the French church and thus to give a counterstroke to the policy of M. Combes."

The London *Tablet* (Rom. Cath.) views with favor the proposed canonization, and takes issue with a secular paper, the London *Standard*, which declares that the French maid was "wanting in the qualities which mark the true saint." Says *The Tablet:*

"We are nowhere told what those qualities are, but the objections which our contemporary makes its own are the facts that she was condemned by an ecclesiastical tribunal, that 'she wore men's clothes and armor, rode a war-horse, bivouacked among the men at arms, displayed her banner in the field—not against the infidel—and was a shedder of blood.' It is admitted that she did it all most justly and from the highest motives. Why, then, should these measures, whether of prudence, convenience, or necessity, be considered as obstacles to her being declared a saint; or why should the fact of Cauchon's shameful condemnation of her be allowed more weight than the reversal of the sentence in 1456 by the commission of Pope Callistus III.? *The Standard* hints, too, at what a writer in *The Guardian*, who appropriately signs himself 'Zero,' says out plainly, that the taking up of the cause by Rome is due to 'a desire to flatter the *amour propre* of the French Catholics.' This is an unworthy insinuation which can only have arisen from ignorance of the practise of the church in these matters. Rome is no more likely to declare Joan of Arc a saint merely to please France than she was to declare against the marriage of Catherine of Arragon merely to please Henry VIII. Rome's complacency does not extend to such matters."

The Christian Work and Evangelist (New York) comments:

"It is noteworthy that after reaching the degree of beatification last week Pope Pius formally invoked her [Joan of Arc's] intercession for the restoration of peace to the French Catholics. If the hard heart of Premier Combes be softened and he should abandon the anti-church measures he is pressing, it would, indeed, be something little short of miraculous, and the canonization would doubtless be completed. Just now French politics and the church have come pretty closely in touch. It remains to be seen what the issue will be. Great anxiety unquestionably prevails in the Vatican over what is regarded as the present unfilial attitude of France, the eldest daughter of the church."

ALLEGED BABYLONIAN ORIGIN OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

THE famous "Babel-Bibel" addresses of Professor Delitzsch, which have been circulated by the hundred thousand and have evoked a multitude of "replies" of all kinds, dealt with the Old Testament, and with only a part of this. A systematic attempt is now being made to apply the same methods to the New Testament and to find in the teachings of Christ and the apostles in the gospels and Acts adaptations of Babylonian views. The best-known protagonists of this new departure are Professor Zimmer, the Assyriologist of the University of Leipsic, and Professor Gunkel, of the Berlin University. The former has published his views in the new and third edition of Schrader's "Keilinschriften und das Alte Testament" (Cuneiform Inscriptions and the Old Testament), which he has edited in conjunction with Dr. Winckler, of Berlin. He has also discussed the problem in a brochure, entitled "Keilinschriften und Bibel, nach ihrem religionsgeschichtlichen Zusammenhang" (Cuneiform Inscriptions and the Bible in their Religio-Historical Connection). From these sources we glean the following details:

A careful examination of the mythology of the Babylonians goes to show that it abounds in parallels to both Old and New Testament conceptions. Not only is this true of the contents of the historical books, but also of the Epistles and the doctrinal teachings of the New Testament writers; especially does the Book of Revelation demonstrate this theory. Babylonian elements can be traced in the doctrine of the preexistence of Christ and of his wonderful birth from a virgin; in the glorification of the Christ Child by the chorus of heavenly singers; in the miracles of the Lord, especially those that demonstrate his power over devils, even to the extent of expelling them; and in his descent to the lower world and his ascension to heaven. To Babylonian sources may also be traced the Christian mysteries of baptism and the Lord's Supper, church doctrines concerning angels and devils, and eschatological beliefs regarding the region of the dead, life beyond the tomb, and kindred matters. Altho in some of these questions the data in hand are not yet sufficient to raise scientific conclusions above all doubt, and the whole hypothesis must for the present be regarded as problematic, yet the materials are sufficient to justify the main contention that the traditions of the Jews and of the earliest Christians are full of Babylonian elements. It is also evident that such elements were not mechanically and outwardly adopted, but were inwardly assimilated and appropriated in such a manner that the introduction of these Babylonian factors in a marked degree modified the original teachings of Judaism and Christianity.

Professor Gunkel, who several years ago published a sensational commentary on the Book of Genesis, in which he found chiefly myths where even advanced research has discovered history, has published a brochure entitled "Zum religionsgeschichtlichen Verständniss des Neuen Testament" (On the Religio-Historical Understanding of the New Testament), in which, seemingly independently of Zimmer, he has reached substantially the same conclusions with reference to the origins of New Testament teachings. In substance his views are the following:

The entire New Testament shows the evidence of Oriental and

in particular of Babylonian influences. The post-exilic Jews were very susceptible to influences from other sources, and practised a religious syncretism to a marked degree. In primitive Christianity the same factors can be recognized, especially in the writings of the Apostles Paul and John. Nowhere else are the Babylonian elements more readily detected than in the Apocalypse, where the seven spirits, the twenty-four elders, the four heavenly visions of animals, the two witnesses, the book with the seven seals, the heavenly Jerusalem, the marriage of the Lamb, and many other details are to be attributed to Babylonian teachings. The same is true, tho not to so marked a degree, of the historical and doctrinal contents of the rest of the New Testament books—as illustrated, for example, in the story of the childhood of Christ, the narrative of the baptism of Jesus, his temptation, his transfiguration, his resurrection, ascension, descent to Hades, etc. On the whole, the Christology and the eschatology of the New Testament are largely composed of Babylonian elements.

That views so radical and novel as these should meet with sharp opposition is only natural. One of the most effective replies is that published by the veteran representative of Christian apologetics, Professor Zöckler, of the University of Greifswald, in his own monthly, the *Beweis des Glaubens* (No. 12). He says in part:

"This new effort to deprive the New Testament of its originality is only one of a kind that appears with recognized regularity. The scheme itself never changes; the form is variable. Just as Strauss found in Christianity chiefly Hebrew and Jewish elements; Bruno Bauer, chiefly Greek; Rudolf Seydel, chiefly Buddhistic and Indian mythological materials, so Zimmer and Gunkel now find mostly Babylonian. What they leave of original matter in the Christianity of the New Testament is a minimum, a few 'sayings' of Jesus and a few minor historical facts. The whole theory, however, is reckless, and when these two scholars discover the whole Babylonian Pantheon, including the gods Samas, Istar, Sin, Nebo, and Marduk, in the religious conceptions of the Jews and the Christians, they supply a hypothesis not essentially different from that of the Marburg Assyriologist Jensen, who found traces of the old Babylonian Gilgomas epic in the poems of Homer and throughout the Old and the New Testaments. At bottom it is nothing else than the evolutionary theory run to seed. It represents the complete triumph of evolutionary philosophy in the researches of scholars over the real principles and canons of scientific investigation."

That even conservative critics, who condemn the application of the new method to New Testament interpretation, are not ready, in all cases, to condemn it *in toto* or to deny it rights of existence, is evident from a series of articles on the subject that is appearing in the *Allgemeine Kirchenzeitung* of Leipsic. The writer deals with other books written in defense of the "Babylonian" theory, notably Professor Bousset's "Wesen der Religion" (Reality of Religion) and Heitmüller's "Taufe und Abendmal bei Paulus" (Baptism and the Lord's Supper according to Paul), and has this to say:

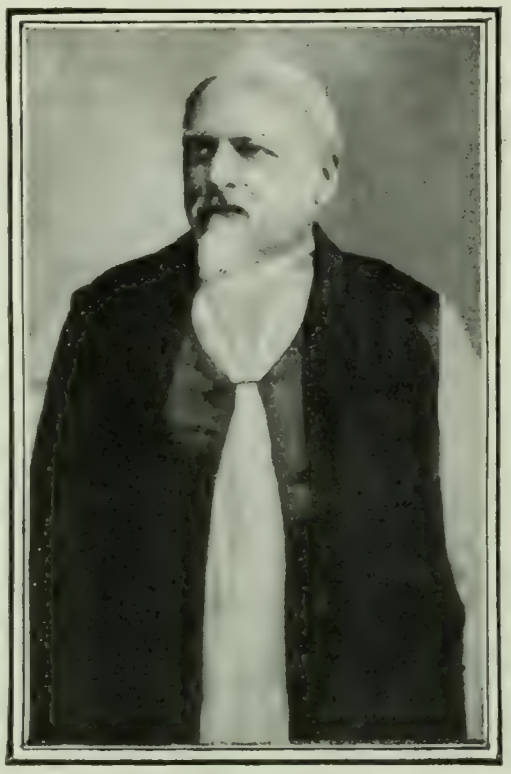
"While rejecting entirely the theory that the New Testament facts and teachings are of Babylonian or other Oriental origin, we must recognize this germ of truth in the underlying thought: Christianity is not an isolated phenomenon that fell from heaven as a finished religion; it stands in historic connection with other religions and other religious developments. In this thought is to be found the justification for the modern presentation of the problems of Christianity from the viewpoint of comparative history of religion. The historico-religious method is totally wrong, however, in pretending to explain all the features of Christianity and leaving no room for revelation. It is also wrong in claiming that where biblical religion has the same phenomena as other religions, the former simply and mechanically borrowed its matter from the latter. Such methods are neither scientific nor historical."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSO-ANGLICAN CHURCH UNION.

BOTH in England in and this country considerable interest is manifested in the efforts that have been recently made to promote union between the Anglican and Russo-Greek churches. As a result of English initiative, the Russian Church has already appointed a special commission (presided over by Bishop Sergius, of St. Petersburg) to look into the questions at issue between the Eastern and Western communions; and the Right Rev. Charles C. Grafton, Bishop of Fond-du-Lac, who visited Russia last summer in company with a number of English and American churchmen, was most cordially received by the higher ecclesiastics.

In a couple of articles contributed to *The Living Church* (Milwaukee) since his return, Bishop Grafton discusses the doctrinal status of the two churches. At first sight there appear to be serious differences in church practise and teaching. In its reverence for images and pictures as symbols of the Divine, in its invocation of the saints, and in its interpretation of the doctrine of the Holy Communion, the Russian Church approaches very nearly to Roman Catholicism. Bishop Grafton believes, however, that these and similar points of difference can be harmonized, and he lays emphasis on the points of similarity existing between his own church and that of Russia:

"We have the same conception of the church as a divinely founded society and spiritual organism of which Christ is the living and ever-present head. We believe alike in the validity of a ministry gathered by the successors of the apostles into apostolic fellowship, and so into union with Christ himself, and evangelizing consequently with his authority and power. We hold that there are three orders in this hierarchy, consisting of bishops, priests, and deacons, and that to the first alone belongs the power of ordination. We regard the Holy Scriptures as the Word of God, and the church as the authorized guardian and interpreter of Holy Writ. We believe alike that the revelation made by Jesus Christ and declared by the apostles in its fulness was not a changeable quantity, but a sacred deposit committed to the church to be preserved for all time. We believe the church to be the divinely protected and authoritative teacher of the faith, and we accept in common the decisions of the ecumenical councils. We believe that the sacraments or gospel mysteries are ordained channels of grace; have alike a liturgical worship with ordered ritual and ceremonial; celebrate in a language understood by the people; observe the fasts and feasts of the church; commemorate by festivals the saints; pray for the departed; and keep the Christian year. Alike we repudiate the Lutheran and Calvinistic errors respecting church government, predestination, justification, and good works, and also the papal supremacy, the papal infallibility, the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the withholding of the chalice from the laity, the additions made to the creed by Pope Pius IV., and we allow of the marriage of ecclesiastics."



BISHOP GRAFTON, OF FOND-DU-LAC,
Who visited Russia last summer in the interest of Russo-Anglican Church union.

The Living Church comments editorially:

"It is on the 'difficulty' with 'the masses on both sides' that our relations in the near future must hinge. The Russian Church appears to have what we may term a pro-Roman party, that would hardly welcome unity with a section of the West out of relations with the Latin church; a second party that is satisfied with Russian exclusiveness and does not care to look beyond the borders of the East; but the party that is friendly to us and which may be expected to take a broad view of public questions, is that with which, happily, we have the opportunity now of dealing. And that we in America may look for similar expressions of party spirit is perhaps inevitable. The pro-Roman party among us will scarcely look with favor upon an alliance that will present the strongest, most compact front to the Roman organization that can be conceived. Even a united Protestantism, which is clearly an impossibility, would be of less

power. We may expect to find men also who can not look beyond their own country or the Anglican communion, and who are incapable of appreciating so huge an issue. But there is also among us, as there is among Russians, a third party that will ardently welcome any reconciliation that may be within the range of possibility."

In this country the relation between the two churches is already sufficiently cordial to allow of mutual visitation and the exchange of courtesies. On January 7, Bishop Olmsted, of Colorado, kept Christmas with the Russian Greek Church at Globeville, a suburb of Denver, having been invited to bless the people by the Rev. Father Kalneff, their new pastor. Says a correspondent of the New York *Churchman:*

"The bishop and Dean Hart, who accompanied him, were vested in their cassocks and were given seats of honor in the chancel. The divine liturgy was celebrated by Father Kalneff, who preached three sermons—one in Greek, one in Russian, and one in Montenegrin. The visit of Bishop Olmsted and Dean Hart to these Oriental brethren will do a great amount of good. Bishop Tikhon, of the Greek Church, is expected in a few weeks to visit this congregation, when he will be shown hospitality by Bishop Olmsted. It was very moving to hear the name of the bishop of Colorado mentioned in the intercessions of the Holy Greek Church, and the large part taken in the whole service by the congregation was very remarkable."

IS IT A CHRISTIAN WOMAN'S DUTY TO BE UNFASHIONABLE?

MRS. MARGARET E. SANGSTER, one of the best-known women writers of the country, sets herself to answer this question in *The Christian Endeavor World* (Boston, January 21). She believes that the problems it involves have presented themselves to many a sensitive conscience. She admits that she knows "saintly women whose taste leads them to indulge in excessive ornament and whose love of display is almost barbaric." But she also thinks that there is a danger of exalting to undue importance "matters of self-denial which are trivial." We quote further:

"What is fashion? Is it not the reigning custom of the day, made up of a thousand little things, shades, differences, inflections, conveniences, conventions, crystallized by degrees into some harmony that is never concrete, that is always more or less subject to change? The fashion of this round earth of ours is forever passing away; yet each new century finds itself bound to conform to certain fulminations of fashion.

"Good people who forswear buttons and use hooks and eyes, who wear hideous garments of shape and color alien to taste, have existed in every age, lifting their banner of revolt against grace and beauty and elegance. Yet they may have been far from saintly in their plain raiment, and crabbedness may have lurked in their tones and infused their plain speech. Other good people may have arrayed themselves in rich raiment, worn purple and fine linen, and indulged in such efflorescence of lace and splendor of jewelry as are befitting kingly magnificence; yet they, too, may have been selfish, arrogant, and vain. Saintliness is never an affair of dress. It goes deeper. Truth and love and gentleness and sweet charity must abide in the soul; and, when the soul is their sanctuary, the apparel is an affair of small moment.

"In times of great corruption in church and state, when wickedness has flourished, and godless hate has occupied eminent and conspicuous places, it has been the obvious duty of men and women to express their protest in every possible way. Sometimes by an almost offensive curtness of speech, as opposed to a vocabulary furnished by Satan himself with oaths and sensual phrases, sometimes by withdrawal from scenes of gayety that were also scenes of dissipation, and sometimes by a style of singular austerity in garb, Christians have shown abhorrence of an encroaching evil.

"Heroic measures are sometimes prescribed in exceptional cases, as when a town is quarantined because of a plague, or a house isolated on account of a baleful fever. The root of the idea that a Christian woman must be an unfashionable woman strikes down into some soil of yesterday when her first duty was to be, as well as to utter, a protest against some creeping or insidiously menacing form of evil."

The Christian woman, continues Mrs. Sangster, must undoubtedly "show her colors." But this she may do "more potentially as a woman in society than as a woman shunning the functions where friends meet and greetings are exchanged." Mrs. Sangster says in concluding:

MRS. MARGARET E. SANGSTER,

Staff contributor to *The Christian Intelligencer* and *The Christian Herald*; president of the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance, etc.

"I see a wide and inviting field of opportunity for the Christian woman who conforms to fashion, and goes here and there openly and happily to social functions, and, as our Lord did, walks up and down in friendliness in the world of humanity. Her adornment, not gaudy nor pretentious, avoids excess of display. She does not load her fingers with rings, nor trail the splendor of her gleaming silks along muddy streets, nor is she marked by the gorgeousness of her attire in the brilliant assembly. This, however, not because she is a Christian, but because she is a sensible woman who avoids extremes. . . . . .

"The ornament of a meek and quiet spirit may be worn equally under homespun and under velvet. Our Lord wore the seamless robe of the Jewish peasant, but He commended Mary when she broke upon His feet her vase of costliest fragrance. It is the inner life, not the outer expression, that counts for most; and those who carry the kingdom of heaven within them may go anywhere, lighting up the dark places and making the rough ways smooth."

THE ANTI-SMOOT CAMPAIGN.

FOR more than a year religious organizations and papers throughout the country have been carrying on a vigorous campaign against Senator-elect Reed Smoot, of Utah, on the ground that he is an "apostle" of the Mormon Church and a supporter of polygamy. How far the arguments used will affect the decision of the Senate Committee on Elections remains to be seen. Mr. Smoot seems to be on the horns of a dilemma. If he is too aggressively Mormon in his attitude, he will lose his place in the Senate; if he is not aggressively Mormon, he will forfeit the respect of his constituents. Ex-Senator Frank J. Cannon, one of the most influential Mormons in Utah, has recently made public this statement:

"Senator Smoot says that he does not take, and can not be forced into, the position that he represents his church in the Senate. Then, what becomes of the apostolic character? Reed Smoot stood before his people and the world as one selected by direct revelation to speak as a prophet, seer, and revelator, the mouthpiece of the Almighty God to this generation of men. The authority to speak from God in heaven to men on earth is solely vested in the office which Apostle Smoot and his colleagues and superiors hold.

"If Senator Smoot does not represent the Mormon Church, what becomes of the inducement which was held out to his followers last year to vote for him, in order that the voice of direct revelation might be heard in the councils of the republic? What becomes of all the little minor prophecies which have been circulated in Utah since the storm of protests began throughout the country?

"Does Senator Smoot desire to be understood as saying that he is a mere citizen of the republic, bound only by the ordinary con-

siderations and living only in the ordinary light of citizenship? If so, what value was it to the Mormon people to elect an apostle?"

This statement is accepted by religious papers as showing conclusively that Mr. Smoot was elected to the Senate as a representative, first and foremost, of Mormonism. "It is not the man, Reed Smoot, against whom we are bending our endeavor," says *The Union Signal* (Evanston, Ill.), organ of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, "it is a Senator of the United States representing a system so unnatural, so inhuman and abhorrent, so debasing to womanhood, against whom we enter our protest and shall continue to so do until he is relegated to that 'happy home' beyond the Rockies." The New York *Examiner* (Baptist) comments:

"The question for the Senate to determine is not whether, like Mr. Roberts, Mr. Smoot is a polygamist, practically or theoretically, but whether he could take the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution without perjury. The happiness of his domestic life, on which he glowingly dwelt to a New York reporter, is entirely beside the issue. Was he competet, as an Mormon apostle, to take the oath of a Senator of the United States in good faith? That is the whole case, so far as he is concerned, and the Senate will lamentably fail of its duty if it ignores this one crucial test of his fitness for a seat in the national legislature."

Roman Catholic papers are taking no part in the campaign, and in some cases are scoffing at the whole crusade. *The Union and Times* (Buffalo) says:

"The war on Smoot is certain to fail of its object, unless its main purpose is to secure notoriety for the childless women of the Mothers' Clubs who are the chief promoters of the attack on the Mormon Senator. The arrant hypocrisy of the movement is so apparent that it is the laughing-stock and scorn of official Washington. . . . . .

"The ever-conservative old church could not have expected to lend itself to the fancy of the hour in the Smoot case. There is no sincerity in the attack on Smoot, and there is no case against him that will stand the test of any court."

THE "SPIRITUAL DEATH" OF BABIES.

THE statement of the Rev. William Ashmore, a veteran Baptist missionary that "death reigns over every baby that ever lived," has served to renew interest in an old theological problem. The words quoted occur in an article in a recent issue of the Chicago *Standard*. Being asked to explain his statement, Dr. Ashmore gave the following reasons for believing in the "spiritual death" of babies:

"1. Because, as a matter of fact, death has reigned over everybody that ever lived, and does reign. This bare fact would be sufficient to establish the affirmation without a single word further.

"2. Because a father who is himself sinful can not possibly beget a sinless child. Therefore the infant never had any spiritual life to begin with. If he is not spiritually alive, then he must be spiritually dead. There is no intermediate state.

"3. The entire teaching of the Bible proceeds on the assumption that everybody is lost, which is another way of saying that everybody is dead; that everybody needs a Savior; and that everybody needs to be quickened in order to have eternal life."

Questioned by a father, who said that he could not look into his baby's face and believe in the truth of such a dogma, Dr. Ashmore replied: "It is not a question of the feelings of relatives in any case, but what is taught in the word of God." He added:

"My thinking on the subject of infant salvation . . . leads me to see a way for the salvation of infants the world over which I could not have if I looked at it as he does. For I believe that whatever is sinful in its nature is doomed to condemnation by God for the very reason that it is contrary to His nature, and needs to be made over before it can be accepted into His kingdom, and I further believe that God has provided a way of salvation for adult sinners, and for infant offspring of sinners. Modes of application are different, but both are in consequence of the atonement of Christ and the renewal of the Holy Ghost. The divine method of working on those who have reached an age of accountability we understand somewhat, but the divine method of applying salvation to those who have not reached the age of accountability is not made known to us. 'Secret things belong unto the Lord.' . . . . . .

"The whole subject has theological bearings of vast significance. We believe that a kindly and faithful consideration of them, as of other doctrinal issues of the day, will be of untold value to our 'modern mind.' It is not well, tho, to stigmatize doctrinal teaching as 'dogma.' We have to build on doctrine. 'Give attendance to doctrine.'"

Dr. Ashmore's articles evoke much discussion in *The Standard* and in other religious papers. *The Universalist Leader* (Boston) thinks it is "too late in the day to insist on the failure of salvation in the case of infants"; and the Boston *Congregationalist* says:

"We are persuaded that feelings have much to do with this question. Since Jesus Christ revealed God our Creator as also our Father, and taught his disciples that 'he that hath seen me hath seen the Father,' there are two things that we can count on as to the relation of our little children to God. The first is that our own instincts as fathers and mothers reveal to us the disposition of God toward His and our little ones. The second is that our Lord's treatment of babies reveals more clearly the way God regards them. If they were what Dr. Ashmore feels compelled to think they are, we should expect to find Jesus described in the gospels as approaching them in much the same way that the she bears went for the children who mocked Elisha. Instead of that we see Jesus rebuking his own disciples who would have kept the children out of his sight, calling the mothers to bring them to him, taking them in his arms and blessing them, and saying, 'Of such is the kingdom of heaven.' We see him calling a little child to him, who seems to have come to him with rather more confidence than a child who had begun to be trained in Dr. Ashmore's theology would approach God, and we hear Jesus saying to his disciples that unless they become like that child they can not enter into the kingdom of heaven. Safer than the teaching of Calvinism is the teaching of the revealer of the Father who said that the angel guardians of the children were always gazing into the Father's face, and that it was a very dangerous thing to put any stone which they might stumble over in their pathway to God.

"This good missionary is better than his theology, tho he can not explain why, except to say that how it can be so the Lord only knows. But it is a satisfaction that, however our theories differ, our instincts and our reason lead us to the same conclusion. Whether we hold that the babies are all condemned by God, but that in some secret way he does not visit his condemnation on them, or that Jesus taking them into his arms, saying of them that 'it is not the will of your Father who is in heaven that one of these little ones should perish,' reveals the feeling of God toward children, we all agree together that the babies are safe."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The Catholic Review of Pedagogy, established in Chicago last year, has changed its name and its scope and become *The Catholic Review of Reviews.*

THE REV. F. W. SANDFORD, the organizer of the "Holy Ghost and Us" movement at Durham, Me. (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 5), has been arrested on charges of cruelty and manslaughter.

THE consecration of the Rev. Dr. D. H. Greer as Bishop-Coadjutor of New York took place on January 26, and was "memorable," says the New York *Churchman*, "for the dignity of the service, the great gathering of clergy, and the importance in affairs of city and State of those who composed the congregation." Dr. Greer's successor as rector of St. Bartholomew's Church is the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, of Emmanuel Church, Boston.

THE Christian population of Korea numbers 200,000, according to figures furnished by the Rev. Dr. George Heber Jones, a Methodist missionary of Chemulpo, Korea. Dr. Jones, who is now in this country on furlough, thinks that in case of war between Russia and Japan both of the contending parties would respect the rights of Korean missionaries and the safety of the Christian Church. He says further (as reported by the New York *Tribune*): "Splendid men guard the interests of foreign nations in Korea. Horace N. Allen, the present United States Minister, first went to Korea twenty years ago as the founder of the Presbyterian Church Mission there. Hon. J. N. Jordan, C.M.G., the British Minister, is a Christian of the highest character and of wide experience in diplomatic affairs in the Far East. M. Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, has always been the friend and ally of his American and British colleagues where the interests of missions are concerned."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

DISCOURAGEMENTS OF ADMIRAL ALEXEIEFF.

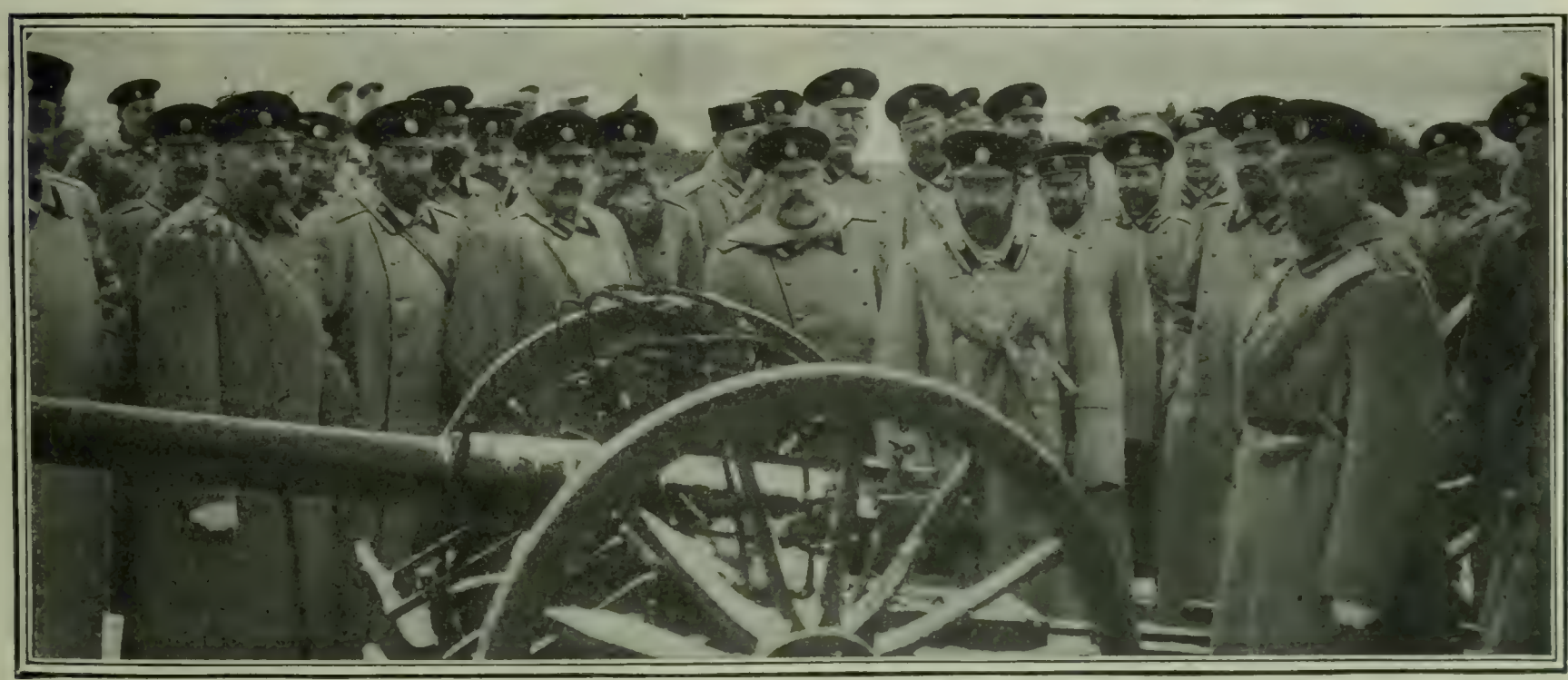
ADMIRAL IEVGENY IVANOVITCH ALEXEIEFF, the Czar's viceroy in the Far East, commander-in-chief of Russia's military forces in Asia and of Russia's fleets in the Pacific, is beset with difficulties of a nature so serious, it is asserted in newspapers abroad, that his alleged warlike temperament may be perceptibly affected. First of all, his health has not, it is rumored, been of the best, and the London *News* suspects that his recent indisposition was of a more serious character than official Russians would care to proclaim. In the next place, according to the London *Standard*, he has been astounded to find that Port Arthur is indifferently provisioned to supply half his forces for some six months, whereas he had all along supposed that Russia's fortress was in a position to feed 250,000 men well for two years. The trip to St. Petersburg, which the admiral seems to have contemplated, "is definitely put off," the London *Times* announces, and the fact is connected in many European newspapers with the Czar's possible reluctance to fall under the spell of his viceroy. Nicholas II., *The Standard* says, has instructed Admiral Alexeieff to obey only the Czar's direct mandates, and the London *Times* adds the information that the admiral has been found wanting in his military measures. And the Paris *Temps* announces that the Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovitch is using his powerful influence over the Czar in opposition to the great viceroy, whose champion, the intrepid and warlike Mr. Besobrasoff, has been given a "vacation."

But the admiral's friends will not admit that he is losing favor. The *Lokalanzeiger* (Berlin) declares that Admiral Alexeieff has a powerful friend at court in the person of Mr. Pobiedonotzeff, procurator of the Holy Synod, "who, on religious grounds, favors the advance of Holy Russia throughout Asia, and who supports the viceroy in the Far East, both being advocates of an uncompromising policy." The Paris edition of the New York *Herald* says that "the Czar, after much hesitation, has finally decided to leave the decision to be taken in the hands of Admiral Alexeieff, and has authorized him to act the instant he deems it necessary." The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) declares that the admiral still retains full powers to "conduct diplomatic negotiations with the neighboring states in the Far East," but the London *Mail* says Japan will not accord the admiral any recognition in this sense. The St. Petersburg Government forwards its notes to Japan through the viceroy, but the Tokyo Government's replies take another route. However, the *Neue Freie Presse* feels convinced that the decision as regards peace or war is still in the hands of the viceroy. It can not accept the view that he has been found incompetent in any sense whatever, altho he may have been embarrassed in countless ways. To quote:

"Admiral Alexeieff is undoubtedly the most able commander in the Russian navy and one of the most energetic statesmen in the Russia of to-day. Born May 11, 1843, Alexeieff had passed through the marine cadet corps when but a youth of nineteen, and entered the service in one of the divisions of the fleet. In a short time Alexeieff had attracted the attention of the higher officials of the navy, and Admiral Lissoffski had him join the corvette *Varyag* in a tour of the globe. During the Civil War between the North and the South in the United States, Alexeieff remained in America with Admiral Lissoffski's squadron, making a report on the progress of the conflict which attracted great attention in St. Petersburg. When Alexeieff returned from the United States, he was made a lieutenant and transferred to the first division of the navy on the staff of the general admiral. He acted now as flag officer to Admiral Batakoff, commanding the Russian squadron in Greek waters. In 1875 and 1876 Alexeieff was on the staff of the Grand Duke Alexei Alexandrovitch, then voyaging in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean in the frigate *Svetlana*. Alexeieff later, aboard the ironclad *Kreml*, superintended coast-defense work with such success that he was given command of the cruiser *Africa* and sent on a mission to the United States. He performed his work with such skill and diplomatic talent that St. Petersburg official circles recognized in him not only an able naval officer, but a brilliant statesman. So, when the post of naval attaché in Paris became vacant in 1883, Alexander III. bestowed it upon Alexeieff, enjoining him at the same time to cultivate the friendliest relations with the French. For nine full years Alexeieff remained as Russian naval attaché in France, and worked unceasingly to smooth the way for the conclusion of the Franco-Russian alliance.

"Alexander III. accorded Alexeieff his absolute confidence. In 1892 he was recalled to St. Petersburg and appointed aid to the chief of the general navy staff. For three years Alexeieff held this post, manifesting throughout this period the utmost zeal in promoting an increase of the Russian navy. As is well known,

BRIGADIER-GENERAL PJAPUNOFF. GENERAL KONYSTSCHEFF. MAJOR DICKTERESS.



MAJOR BERNIKOFF. CAPTAIN DEMYDOW. GENERAL REBINDER. MAJOR MATJUSCHKIN. MAJOR MROSOOSKY.

"In the Crimean War, and in the last Turkish War, Russia astonished the world by the comparatively insignificant number of troops she was able to put into the field at the decisive moment," says the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna). "It remains to be seen whether a similar surprise is in store for the world now."

RUSSIAN MILITARY MAGNATES WHO WOULD BEAR THE BRUNT OF WAR.

the Chinese-Japanese war had intensified the watchfulness of Russia in the Far East. Alexeieff was placed at the head of the Russian squadron in the Pacific. In this post Alexeieff showed the highest political capacity, his course throughout winning for him the designation of 'the energetic.' At the time of the uprisings in China Alexeieff was promoted to command in the Kwang-Tung region and to the supreme command of the naval forces in the Pacific. In this new capacity Alexeieff was brilliantly successful in a military and administrative sense, acquiring a comprehensive knowledge of the whole situation in the Far East which was fully acknowledged in St. Petersburg. As a favorite at the court of the Dowager Czarina, as the confidential adviser of Nicholas II., and as the friend of the General Admiral Grand Duke Alexei, Alexeieff was last August—when Russia was very eager to strengthen her position in east Asia—appointed viceroy in the Far East and clothed with almost sovereign authority. In his general political views, Alexeieff inclines toward the Moscow Slavophile element, while the most conspicuous trait in his character is unyielding energy."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ACTION OF THE ELDER STATESMEN IN THE FAR EAST.

SHOULD the Russo-Japanese crisis terminate in a peaceful solution, the whole world will be under a lasting obligation to the Elder Statesmen, in the opinion of English organs. The Elder Statesmen, as the London *Standard* explains, are the survivors of those who "played the principal part in converting the medieval Japan of the Tycoon into the free, progressive realm of the Mikado." They are now four in number—according to *The Japan Weekly Mail*, a British organ published in Yokohama—Marquis Yamagata, Count Inouye, Count Matsugata, and Marquis Ito. But the London *Times* thinks there are two more names that ought to be in the list—Count Okuma and Count Itagaki. But Count Itagaki, "who might be called the Rousseau of Japan," left office a generation ago, has passed out of sight, and has even had his obituary printed. Count Okuma, "a man who lives at the very antipodes of ideals," has amassed a great fortune and dwells in retirement "in a noble park, where he enjoys the finest collections of orchids, of chrysanthemums; and of *bonsai* in Japan." This leaves the four names first given as the list of the active Elder Statesmen. They have advised the Japanese Government at every stage of the Russo-Japanese negotiations, says the London *Telegraph*, and if Tokyo comes off victor in the diplomatic tournament with St. Petersburg, the *Genro*, as the Elder Statesmen are called in their own country, will have vindicated the good judgment which advised the dissolution of the Diet.

The dissolution of the Diet was a bold step to take in the face of the crisis in the Far East, because, as the London *Times* points out, the Diet was very eager for war, and many Japanese politicians have accused the leader of the Elder Statesmen, Marquis Ito, of being subservient to Russia. The Elder Statesman, as such, have no official existence, and this has caused what is known as "a *Genro* question." Is the Mikado's Government to disregard the elected representatives of the people and take the advice of statesmen who derive no authority from parliament? Marquis Ito, according to the paper last quoted, would follow British constitutional precedent, but Marquis Yamagata "approves German precedents." *The Japan Weekly Mail* thinks the war party in Tokyo is disgusted. Further·

"As for the *Genro* question, will it not be time enough to murmur when one of two things happens—that is to say, either when the advice of the *Genro* is proved to be plainly detrimental to the state's interests, or when a cabinet attempts to shift its responsibility to the shoulders of these camera councillors? Certain folks are disposed to contend that the former conjuncture has already arisen; that had not the influence of the *Genro* restrained the cabinet a satisfactory settlement with Russia would have been effected long ago. It is sufficient to observe that associated with these critics are the war party. No one, however, so far as we are aware, has ever accused a cabinet of hiding itself in the shadow of the *Genro*, or of placing its own sins upon their shoulders. Were such a course pursued, the nation would be justified in complaining of divided responsibility, which is always incompatible with practical efficiency. . . . The *Genro* are entirely without political ambition; that they are in no sense self-seeking; that they lend themselves to no intrigue, and that if they are content to sit in the green-room of a stage where they once played such great parts is because they value their country's interests far above the dignified ease to which their services justly entitle them. Thus we come round again to our original proposition that the country's sentiment toward the *Genro* should be one of profound gratitude."

PERPLEXITY.

CHINA (to her neighbor): "If I only knew which of you two would win, I would not be long in shouldering a knapsack."

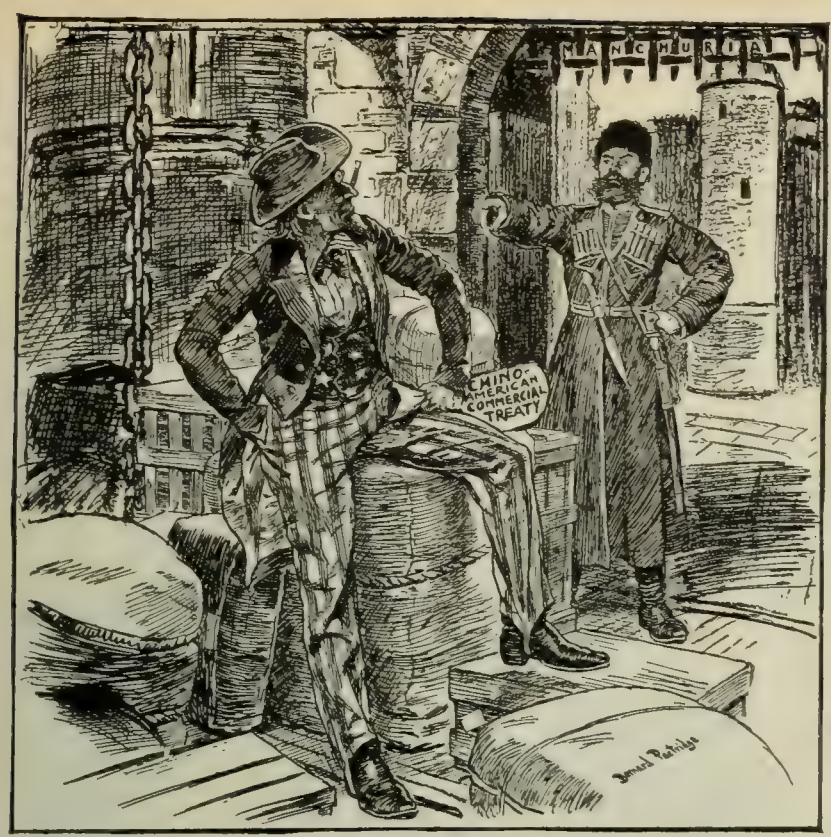
—*De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

COLD BUT CAUTIOUS.

MARS: "Shall I get out my winter coat or not? The uncertainty of all this is awful."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

THE ART OF AWAITING WAR.



NOT TO BE DRAWN.

RUSSIAN OCCUPIER (on sufferance): "Hi! you there! We want this drawbridge up!"

UNCLE SAM: "Sorry, but I've just gotten the proprietor's permission to sit on it." —*Punch* (London).

THE BOUND GULLIVER.

Which of his cords will he break first when his bonds become too irksome?

—*Der Floh* (Vienna).

CHECKS TO RUSSIAN EXPANSION.

VIOLENT ANTICLERICAL OUTBURST IN SPAIN.

AN anticlerical calm, prevailing throughout Spain for many months, has been succeeded by an anticlerical storm, now bursting with great violence over the head of Fray Bernardino Nozaleda y Villa. This ecclesiastic was archbishop of Manila when Dewey won his famous victory. He has latterly been leading a retired life in his native land, but his recent designation as archbishop of Valencia at once made him the most conspicuous of living Spaniards. His record in the Philippines and his course during the hostilities between Spain and the United States have been exploited with such vehemence in the liberal and anticlerical organs that he is not likely, the London *Standard* infers, to be transferred to the See of Valencia. Friar Nozaleda's appointment, according to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, was originally agreed upon between the Queen mother and Premier Maura, the former having been won over by promises of support for the dynasty in the Cortes. This is denied by the *Época* (Madrid), organ of the Bourbon dynasty, which asserts that the Queen mother had nothing to do with the prelate's selection. The ensuing anticlerical outburst, the *Pais* (Madrid) states, was "on a patriotic national scale" because "the appointment of the Friar Nozaleda was an insult to this nation." For some weeks public meetings in Madrid, Barcelona, Saragossa, and other cities were the order of the day. Friar Nozaleda has been denounced in severe resolutions and speeches, and the great majority of Spain's newspapers have protested against the action of the Premier. "The prefect of Madrid," says the Paris *Temps*, "has prohibited songs making allusions to the Nozaleda affair and attacking the Government in various theaters. But the public forced the actors to sing the songs, and the newspapers are reproducing the verses or miprovising others." A feature of the situation has been the silence of the clerical press in Spain, which has not so far come to the defense of Friar Nozaleda, altho he has been the object of heated attack in the *Imparcial* (Madrid), the *Heraldo* (Madrid), the *Globo* (Madrid), the *Diario Universal* (Madrid), and numerous other journals. The newspapers in Valencia, especially the *Pueblo* and the *Radical*, have been censored for declaring that Friar Nozaleda would be forcibly prevented by the people from taking possession of the See. The leading objections to the prelate, as stated in the *Heraldo* and the *Imparcial*, are based upon the course and character of his diplomacy during and immediately after the war between Spain and the United States. Says the anticlerical *Pais*:

"Let us repeat the charges against the Friar Nozaleda that they may not be forgotten. First, he formed a conspiracy against the noble General Blanco. Second, he ruthlessly instigated fusillades of prisoners, including Rizal. Third, in a pastoral letter he alluded to Dewey as an image-breaking heretic in terms of the most ridiculous fanaticism. Fourth, he took refuge, during the siege of Manila, aboard a German warship. Fifth, he negotiated the surrender of the city with the Roman Catholic chaplain of the *Olympia*. Sixth, he precipitated the surrender. Seventh, he urged the American general to evict the Spanish soldiers from the churches, and he refused to afford them an asylum in the religious houses. Eighth, he frequently visited and congratulated the American authorities. Ninth, he remained at his post subsequent to the conquest. Tenth, on the anniversary of the surrender of Cavité he publicly congratulated General Otis on his triumph."

The neglect of some at least of the clerical papers to come to the defense of the prelate is ascribed by the *Heraldo* to his political opinions. Be this as it may, the friends of Friar Nozaleda complain that the newspapers will not give his side of the case, leaving him no alternative but to appeal to the courts on the ground that his personal character has been libeled. The *Globo*, the *Correspondencia de Valencia*, and the *Época*, give some space to the friends of the prelate, and from the last-named paper we quote:

"Not for his own sake—for his Christian humility will enable him to suffer with resignation the consequences of calumny—but for the honor of the Spanish episcopate and the religious orders, which have rendered so many and so great services to their country and to the cause of civilization in the Philippines, Father Nozaleda will have recourse to the courts in order to refute his defamers and to vindicate the truth, the whole truth, regarding his conduct in the archipelago."

Not only are the charges false in detail, according to this journal, but they are contradicted by the testimony of "unimpeachable witnesses" who aver that the archbishop remained in Manila throughout "the period of peril"; that he did everything possible to aid Spanish prisoners; that he ordered no fusillades, and that it never even occurred to him to attend or to enjoin religious exer-

cises for the sake of glorifying the victories won by the Americans. The *Epoca* asserts that the anticlerical papers can not produce any evidence in support of a single one of their charges, "which are inspired by political considerations." This theory of political motives seems plausible to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which thinks the anticlericals have long desired to renew agitation in Spain and saw their opportunity in the appointment of Friar Nozaleda. At the same time, the German paper expresses a very unfavorable opinion of the prelate's government in the archipelago, declaring that "he was held mainly responsible for the fact that the Tagals rose against the Spanish Government." The Roman Catholic organ of England, *The Tablet* (London) says:

"The calumnies which have been directed so freely lately against the Catholic Church and her ministers in Spain by the anticlerical press have called forth an indignant protest from several prelates. The archbishop of Seville, the bishops of Badajoz, Cadiz, Ceuta, Cordova, and others have sent a joint letter on the matter to the Minister of Justice. The worst calumnies appear in a journal directed by four apostates, whom the confessional furnishes with a special object of attack. The attitude of the Spanish bishops is in accordance with the best Catholic tradition of the peninsula."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THREATENED DISRUPTION OF THE LIBERAL-UNIONIST PARTY.

ALL England is looking forward with some excitement to the meeting of the Liberal-Unionist party which Mr. Chamberlain has been bold enough to demand over the head of the Duke of Devonshire. These two statesmen have been having a spirited correspondence which now "threatens," in the words of the Conservative London *Standard*, "to reduce all branches of the Unionist party to a condition of hopeless wreck," altho the Unionist London *Times*, Mr. Chamberlain's stanch supporter, feels sure "the Liberal-Unionist organization will remain and will find efficient leaders." The Liberal London *News*, now more than ever convinced that Mr. Chamberlain is "a man without any principles," predicts that "he will carry the day," and that "he will formally split the Unionist party."

Ever since Mr. Chamberlain launched his epoch-making preferential tariff proposals, he has been in rather desultory correspondence with the Duke of Devonshire on the subject of the position of the Liberal-Unionist Association in reference to the fiscal question. The main object of this association has always been to prevent the return of a Home-Rule Government, and it has helped to maintain a Unionist government in power in England for the greater part of seventeen years. But the duke complains that the funds of the organization are being diverted from the anti-Home-Rule cause into preferential tariff channels. Therefore, thinks the duke, the organization "should be dissolved with as little recrimination or bitterness as may be possible." "On the contrary," replies Mr. Chamberlain, "I believe that its existence is still necessary to the success of the Unionist cause, and for this reason I should strongly deprecate its dissolution." He proposes, therefore, to call a general meeting of the organization on his own responsibility. The decision of the issue involved, he asserts, is "clearly one for the members themselves," a view indorsed by the London *Times*, from which we quote:

"Without serious inaccuracy we may describe these opposed conceptions as respectively the aristocratic and the democratic view of the constitution of the Liberal-Unionist Association. The Duke of Devonshire thinks that an association which does not take its opinions from him, its president, ought to disappear gracefully from the scene. Mr. Chamberlain thinks that the association has the right to form its own conclusions and to determine its own policy, bearing, as it may, the pain of losing a president who declines to accept its decisions. . . . . .

"Mr. Chamberlain contends that on all grounds it was better to let sleeping dogs lie and to allow each local association to pass what resolutions it pleases in regard to questions which do not concern its fundamental object. But, if that can not be, he holds that the association itself, and not any president, however distinguished, has the right to determine the question of its own continued existence. He is willing to refer the matter either to the central governing body or to a conference of delegates assembled *ad hoc*. But the Duke of Devonshire will not assent to either plan, on the ground that, whatever the decision might be, the outvoted minority would withdraw, thus bringing about a violent disruption. As he sees no other alternative than paralysis, disruption itself would be a smaller evil than he thinks it. But tho there might be defections, including his own, which on all grounds his numerous admirers would profoundly regret, he probably exaggerates the extent to which his own views are shared by the Liberal-Unionist party when he apprehends any catastrophe that would leave it without an efficient and authoritative organization. He has persuaded himself that the Home-Rule question may be disregarded for the present, yet he is confronted with abundant evidence that it is alive; and he is doing his best, unconsciously we feel sure, to bring about just that dangerous balance of forces which gives the Home Rulers their chance of doing mischief."

DIGNITY AND IMPUDENCE.

"Now, then! Clear out of that, and hand over that bone."
—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

POINTS OF VIEW.

YELLOW JOURNALISM IN LONDON.—"For some weeks the foreign newspapers in France, Germany and Russia have urged" says the London *News*, "that the gravest peril to peace in the Far East arises out of the inflammatory 'intelligence' published in the London *Press*. This charge is serious, but true."

SISTERS RECONCILED.—"When the President of the French republic shall have returned the visit of King Victor Immanuel III., in the capital of modern Italy," thinks a writer in the *Nouvelle Revue* (Paris), "a final seal will be set upon the reconciliation of two Latin nations. A new era of peace and concord will open for Europe."

NO YELLOW PERIL.—"The incapacity of China for war is well known," says the *Novy Krai*, a Russian organ published in Port Arthur. "The troops of General Ma are far too poor to try conclusions with Russia, and Yuan-Shih-Kai requires his own troops to maintain his position, surrounded, as he is, by jealous rivals."

SLAVERY AND THE CHINESE.—"The government of the Transvaal evidently intends to import Chinese labor," thinks the London *Spectator*, which adds, regarding the proposed measure: "We trust that the home government will refuse to sanction this law, even if such refusal should involve the repudiation of the share of the war debt guaranteed by the colony. The passport system, the system of residence in *ergastula*, and the forcible repatriation make it a system of slavery; and as the Chinese never submit to slavery, there will be the possibility of rebellion followed by bloodshed. Moreover, as the Chinese Government will certainly reject such terms for their people, we run the danger of seeing the old system of kidnapping, with its accompanying horrors of mutiny on board ship, once more revived."

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

UNDER THE GREENWOOD-TREE.

TWO LITTLE SAVAGES. Illustrated with over two hundred drawings. By Ernest Thompson Seton. Cloth, 552 pp. Price, $1.75 net. Doubleday, Page & Co.

THESE two little savages were boys who lived for a summer holiday as Indians. The story of their adventures, fascinating in itself, is only the quartz in which are embedded ever so many nuggets of the virgin gold of woodland lore. The book merits the widest audience among boys, whom it can not fail to delight, inform, and stimulate. It is also meaty enough for bigger boys, *videlicet* men.

"To Woodcraft, by one who owes it many lasting pleasures" is the author's dedication, and he has this brief but significant preface: "Because I have known the torment of thirst I would dig a well where others may drink." Apparently in addition to the rich gleanings of a life devoted to nature study, Mr. Thompson Seton has written into his latest book much of his own boyish experience. Remembering his early deprivations, with lavish hand, equally expert with pen and pencil, he strews with roses the path of the modern boy who loves the sequestered vale and yearns to know the denizens of wood and meadow. Many a man, too, walled up in soul-benumbing streets, will hear the call of nature in these pages where the wild geese clang and the owls hoo-hoo and the familiar trees of his boyhood seem to beckon to him with their waving branches.

ERNEST THOMPSON SETON.

As to the story: Yan, a twelve-year-old boy, endowed with a passion for woodcraft, finds a charming spot, Glenyan, and there builds a rude shanty, where he spends his holidays close to the fascinating birds and four-foots. Emulating the Indian, he makes him a bow and arrows, paints his face, and gathers into his shanty many curios. One sad day in the autumn three tramps desecrate and ruin it. Yan falls sick, and to save his life (for he is threatened with consumption), his parents place him for a year on the farm of William Raften of Sanger, a settlement in the backwoods.

Young Sam Raften and Yan soon set about building a birch-bark tepee in the woods. The thing collapsed in the first storm. Using a piece of old canvas, the boys then built another, assisted ably by Caleb Clark, "a mortal queer old duck," who had been hunter and trapper in his day. The summit of their happiness was reached when Raften gave them a holiday, with permission to live in their camp in true Indian style. He forbade them to shoot squirrels, chipmunks, and song-birds. For the rest they had a free hand. Their first night in camp was to them a fearsome one, but they soon grew accustomed to the life, and the good times they enjoyed were such as every healthy boy would crave for his lot. They made a swimming-pool by damming the brook. Its muddy margin was their "mud-album," in which the tracks made by beasts and birds were a perpetual source of interest. With old Caleb for mentor, the boys learned almost everything about campercraft, and emulated the red man to perfection. Every day brought fresh adventures. By the time their holiday was over, the boys had become naturalists of no mean order and developed a fine stock of self-reliance

"A LITTLE CHRISTMAS NIGGER."

GEORGE WASHINGTON JONES. By Ruth McEnery Stuart. Cloth, 147 pp. Price, $1. Henry Altemus Company.

THIS is a tale steeped in the spirit of Christmas, and yet one that without its holiday flavor would capture the heart of any reader. It sets forth charmingly and convincingly the paradox of personal service, that the servant owns the master no less than the master the man.

The hero is a little negro who has no colored folks to belong with and no white folks to belong to. He feels the latter want the more keenly, and so sets out to present himself as a Christmas gift to some lovely young lady with golden curls who plays on a golden harp—the picture of his grandfather's mistress of many years ago. Of course this being a Christmas story, after many rebuffs which variously affect his sensitive and yet philosophic soul, he finally succeeds in his fantastic quest beyond his most romantic dreams. And, best of all, he finds a bereaved mother, one of his own race, with whom he can belong in a relation far older and even sweeter than that of master and servant.

While undoubtedly many little darkies of various times and places have contributed the attractive qualities and suggested the quaint humor and imagination with which the author has endowed George Washington Jones, there is a consonance in the character sketch which is individual as well as racial. A subtle harmony exists between all his words and actions, however eccentric these may at first appear, so that it is with the superior smile of one in possession of inside information. that the reader dismisses the final judgment of "Aunt Ca'line": "George allus was one cu'yus little nigger."

A MORAL DÉNOUEMENT AND GOOD ART.

THE DELIVERANCE. By Ellen Glasgow. Cloth, 543 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

MISS GLASGOW has added another laurel to a chaplet already sufficient to satisfy an ambitious writer. She again demonstrates that she belongs to the new novelists of the South who blend somewhat of the tougher fiber of the North with the emollient charm of their own latitudes.

"The Deliverance" concerns itself with the evolution of a young Virginian, Christopher Blake. A wrong inflicted upon his family had sown in his mind as a boy of tender years a sense of injustice which ripened into vindictiveness that dominates his very life. What affected this ruling passion and what was its outcome is the theme Miss Glasgow handles here with masculine mastery and feminine sensibility. With unfaltering strength, that makes "The Deliverance" a substantial work of fiction, there are literary grace, striking invention, and individuality. More than this, there is excellent character-drawing. Mrs. Blake and Maria Fletcher, two strongly depicted personalities, lodge firmly in the memory.

The children of a decayed Virginia family, in which gentility and pride of race have been the very breath of life for two hundred years, conspire for twenty years to delude a widowed mother for that mother's peace of mind. A tremendous shuffle on the part of Destiny had transferred the one-time overseer of the Blakes to Blake Hall, and Mrs. Blake, her brother, her two daughters, and Christopher, her son, to the overseer's frame dwelling. This was at the end of the war, and after the father's death. The mother's blindness and paralysis had enabled the devoted children to install her under the humbler roof-tree without her knowledge of such change. Through twenty years the whole household weave this deceit daily, and, straitened by the bitterest poverty, toil austerely that luxuries necessary to the perpetuation of the deception may be provided for the beautiful and serenely reminiscent old lady. She is a type of the Southern woman and the Virginia gentlewoman. Such a scheme of complicated and watchful deception might well stagger the mind that should wish to impress it as an actuality. But Miss Glasgow does it convincingly.

In her portrayal of the minor characters, she suggests the vivacious force of George Eliot with English provincial types. Miss Glasgow's humor is strongly suggestive of the English novelists. Mrs. Blake is an amazingly consistent creation. A belle in her youth, and a *grande dame* of the Colonial Virginia type until death closed her eyes, she would ring true even to one ignorant of that type. A consciousness of her own charm and the pride of race and wealth are tempered by an amusing philosophy and a delicious *naïveté* which leaves her unconscious of the humor clinging to her *dicta*. Marriage is the thing, and to forego it impresses her as an abnormality whose excuse is far to seek. Expatiating on it to her children, she remarks in regard to her own: "We were an ideal couple, all things considered, and he was a very devoted husband; but to this day, I have not ceased to be thankful that he was never placed in the position where he had to choose between me and his dinner."

ELLEN GLASGOW.

There are two things especially to be remarked about this novel. As in two recent novels, Mrs. Wharton's "Sanctuary" and "Petronilla Heroven," by Una L. Silberrad, both of which are exquisite literature, so in this vivid tale of Miss Glasgow there is a strong uplift in the morality enforced in working out the motif. This is notably remarkable in "Petronilla Heroven" and "The Deliverance," because it is almost identical. There is the same passion for revenge in a strong and otherwise beautiful character, which, through the influence of another, is transformed into a more exalted feeling. It proves what should be an agreeable truth to sane and earnest minds: that the strength and color and interest of characters and of a story, so far from being diminished, may all be notably enhanced by having rectitude triumph over a fascinating passion which is wrong, despite its potent appeal to sympathy.

A FINE WORD FOR A GOOD WORLD.

OPTIMISM. By Helen Keller. Cloth, 7¾ x 5 in., 76 pp. Price, 75 cents net. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York.

AN essay on optimism by one so heavily handicapped for existence as to be deaf and blind may well awaken curiosity, and, at the first glance, wonder. A cynic might declare that to be barred from all aspects of the world and dead to its every utterance were to enjoy it most—as a diminished evil! But he wouldn't mean it. A moment's reflection, however, suffices to show why Helen Keller, a young woman apparently doomed to an endless night whose gloom no voice from her kind can ever pierce, may indeed exult in the goodness of things since, thanks to her human brethren, she has won victory over these blighting deprivations. How she feels in this regard, she herself tells us:

"Most people measure their happiness in terms of physical pleasure and material possession. Lacking this gift or that circumstance, they would be miserable. If happiness is so to be measured, I, who can not hear or see, have every reason to sit in a corner with folded hands and weep. If I am happy in spite of my deprivations, if my happiness is so deep that it is a faith, so thoughtful that it becomes a philosophy of life—if, in short, I a man optimist, my testimony to the creed of optimism is worthy of hearing. As sinners stand up in meeting and confess to the goodness of God, so one who is called afflicted may rise up in gladness of conviction and testify to the goodness of life."

HELEN KELLER.

Even were this essay, Miss Keller's first output in independent authorship, of no more literary value than the average "girl-graduate's" Commencement paper, still it would stand as an edifying volume well worth perusal. But Miss Keller, in addition, reveals familiarity with the great writers, knowledge of the world, and a considerable degree of information and culture. A few extracts will show how she formulates her attitude toward life and the world. "I long," she says, "to accomplish a great and noble task; but it is my chief duty and joy to accomplish humble tasks as tho they were great and noble." She makes this touching acknowledgment: "Remember that the faith and patience of Dr. Howe have borne fruit in the efforts being made everywhere to educate the deaf and blind and equip them for the struggle. Do you wonder that I am full of hope and lifted up?" Again, she acknowledges the moral help she derived from Robert Louis Stevenson: "I have never felt so disheartened as I did before that sturdy preacher gave me my lesson in the 'fashion of the smiling face.'"

OUR NAVY—NEW AND OLD.

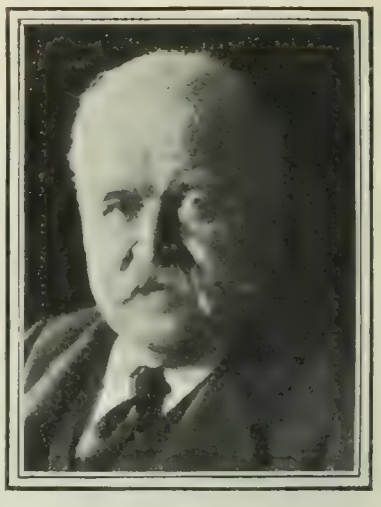
THE NEW AMERICAN NAVY. By John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy (1897-1902). Illustrated. Cloth, 2 vols. 287 + 238 pp. Price, $5. The Outlook Company.

THE historic duel between the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor* was a struggle of prime national importance. Before the appearance of the *Monitor*, the *Merrimac* had destroyed the *Congress* and the *Cumberland*. The era of the wooden sailing-ship was closed; the tremendous efficiency of the iron-clad was demonstrated; and the inevitable conclusion was expressed with force and spirit in the London *Times*:

"Whereas, we [Great Britain] had available for immediate service 149 first-class war-ships, we now have two—the *Warrior*, and her sister, the *Ironsides*. There is now not a ship in the English navy, apart from these two, that it would not be madness to trust to an engagement with that little *Monitor*."

When the United States laid the keels of the first ships of the New Navy it was, in every department of naval science, far behind the maritime nations of Europe. The Hotchkiss rapid-fire gun, introduced into foreign service, was the invention of an American, unable to induce his own country to adopt it. Even the renowned Ericsson failed of recognition from the Navy Department, and at the age of eighty-three was forced to turn to other governments for recognition and encouragement. Said Admiral Porter: "Foreign nations laugh at us, and say we can neither go to war nor defend ourselves, because we can neither build ships nor make guns."

The *Chicago*, *Atlanta*, *Boston*, *Dolphin*, and the later *Yorktown* (the famous "White Squadron"), were the first ships of the New Navy; and they sufficed to demonstrate to the maritime nations and Europe that—as in the war with Spain—they were amply able to destroy the war-ships their own yards had built. "The abandonment of sails, and the substitution of steam and electricity, have created in the new navy a demand for the mechanic-sailor, trained in the operation and repair of fighting machinery, yet impregnated with the salt of the sea." The kindly remembered "old salt," who was forever taking a hitch in the trousers that were so conceitedly wide at "the pumps," who pranced and skipped on his toes and said "shiver my timbers!" and "shifted his quid," has shipped with the nautical drama and sails with the old traditions. Even in the mathematical and mechanical brain-pan of the new navy man there is still room for the fine old heroics. He is as ready as his superannuated shipmate to bear a hand at a gun when the *Serapis* hails, "Has your ship struck?" and Paul Jones shouts back, "I have not begun to fight yet."



JOHN D. LONG.

In the days of the sailing-ship, ability to navigate and handle his craft was the first requisite of an officer and a seaman. Hull won as much distinction in sailing the *Constitution* as in fighting her; the native wits, the quick eye, and the supple points of men born and bred in the salt air of our coast, sufficed for the working of the simple guns of that day. But the modern battle-ship, from stem to stern, is simply a great fighting-machine. Her officers and seamen must be mechanics first and sailors afterward. The ship is propelled by machinery; its turrets are operated, its guns are loaded and fired, its water-tight compartments are opened or closed,—by machinery. The ideal officer may be justly regarded as a complex machine, at all points equipped and handy for multiform operation in unexpected befallings—navigator, engineer, for steam or electricity, an expert in the sanitation of his craft and her company; diplomatist even, and temporary representative of his Government in emergencies; queller of mutineers in the merchant marine, savior of the wrecked, surveyor of dangerous coasts, director of deep-sea soundings for charting the bottom of the sea or finding a suitable bed for a projected cable.

And we have the authority of this Secretary of the Navy to declare that this phenomenon, this Admirable Crichton among "sea-lawyers," has seldom failed to answer to his name when the occasion called for him.

A VIEW OF FORMATIVE CHRISTENDOM.

THE BEGINNINGS OF CHRISTIANITY. By the Very Rev. Thomas F. Shahan, S.T.D., J.U.L. Cloth, 445 pp. Benziger Brothers, New York.

THIS interesting book seems not to have been offered to the public as a contribution of original information about the early Christian communities. The material in one form or other has been embodied in many other works. Nevertheless, we have here a series of essays well worthy of a place among the most readable and inspiring literature of the Christianity of the first centuries. They would be thus worthy if only through the charm and literary excellence of the author's style. He uses such graces of composition and sentences that flow so smoothly that his material, tho mostly well worn, takes on a color and fascination that insure the attention.

Comprised in the volume are a treatment of Paul, a survey of "Slavery and Free Labor in Pagan Rome"; views upon "Women in the Early Christian Communities"; an account of the "Causes of the Rapid Spread of Christianity" and similar studies, which, while they have no formal connection, present a graphic and picturesque narrative of the early Christian movement.

VERY REV. THOMAS F. SHAHAN.

In the first essay, which gives the book its title, "The Beginnings of Christianity," the author draws a picture in high lights and deep shades of the old Greco-Roman world in that state to which it had arrived when Christianity began its work. Over against this he sketches the change that rapidly came upon society in about two centuries. Discarding some of the causes of this change cited by Gibbon and other writers as entirely inadequate to account for it, he sets forth in a few pages his conclusion that the revolution proceeded from the "colossal faith" of the believers "in the person of Jesus Christ and his works, his life, his doctrine, his promise."

In a summary of the conditions of Christianity at a period just before the time of the succession of Constantine the author gives important estimates of the strength to which the church had arrived. Writing as a Roman Catholic, Dr. Shahan disregards criticisms that have often modified the Protestant view of the value of this conquest of the secular forces, and regards the growth of the ecclesiastical establishment as a normal and beneficial development of the true Christianity. There will be little dissent, even by the most thoroughgoing Protestant, from his main positions and essential statements.

A Whole Year for 10 Cts.

THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE, of St. Louis, is now the greatest Magazine in the World, having **One Million Five Hundred Thousand** (1,500,000) subscribers, almost double the number of subscribers any other magazine or newspaper in the world has. Each issue is filled with splendid stories, beautiful engravings, special departments of Floriculture, Fancy-work, Fashions, Household, Health and Beauty, Poultry and Garden, and in addition, it is the only Magazine in the world that is illustrating the glories and beauties and wonders of the Great World's Fair. Each issue special photo-engravings of the great buildings and wonders of the Fair are given, many of these engravings being 2 feet by 1 foot in size.

There is a reason why THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE has more than double the number of subscribers that any other publication in the world has: if a reader of THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE wishes to know anything about the latest styles, THAT month's issue gives them; if some bug is destroying her plants, THAT month's issue tells her what it is and how to get rid of it; if fruits are to be preserved, THAT month's issue tells all about them. THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE **always** tells its readers what they want to know at the **right time.** From 96 to 138 columns each issue of splendid pictures, interesting stories, useful information: Flowers, the Garden, Lace Making, Embroidery (with new and beautiful patterns each month that **any** woman can make), Cooking Receipts, Fashions, Poultry, Pets, Household Decoration, Pyrography, Curious Facts, Health and Beauty columns; each issue supplies reading for the whole family. In addition to this, interesting and exciting contests are given its readers and they are now engaged in a simple contest in which each has an opportunity to come to the Great World's Fair no matter where they live, as the guest of THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE, with all their expenses paid. **You can have the same opportunity.**

THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE never permits misleading advertisements to appear in its columns and absolutely protects its readers so that they are not defrauded by catch-penny schemes. No whiskey ads., no nasty medical ads., are ever found in THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE. It is clean, honest, beautiful and bright. A single issue is worth more than the whole year's subscription. We wish every home in America to receive THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE and in order that it may go into your home, **we will send you THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE**

A Whole Year for 10 Cents

and if you do not like it after you have received it for three months, we will return your 10 cents and stop sending it. You will have had it three months for nothing. This shows very plainly that we know you will be pleased with THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE. You will never be willing to discontinue it. In fact, we know you will be so delighted you will also get your friends to subscribe. No other magazine gives as much for five times the price we ask you.

Do not confuse THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE of St. Louis with the cheap, poorly printed and trashy story papers. **THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE is printed on fine paper, carefully edited and beautifully illustrated** and is better than most Magazines sold for ten times the price at which we offer it to you. Our offer to refund your money if you do not like it after three month's trial is a guarantee that no other Magazine ever dared to make.

When you come to the Great World's Fair in St. Louis this year, you will find the great building of THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE the principal point of interest in the city. It is the most beautiful building in the country, and the finest publishing plant in the world, and is owned and was built by THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE exclusively for its own use at a cost of five hundred thousand dollars. Each subscriber will be welcomed and looked after as a friend. It will be very nice to have headquarters during the Fair for yourself, family or friends in the finest building in St. Louis just because you are a subscriber to THE

Woman's Magazine

The readers of THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE always know how to do things. Their gardens and houses are the wonders of their neighbors, because it contains plain, easily understood articles, telling more good things about Flowers and the Garden than regular Floral Papers and always seasonable. More good things about Fancy Work and Embroidery, with illustrated patterns, than Fashion Papers. More good things about Poultry and the Garden, and how to make money with them, than Poultry Papers. More good things about the Kitchen and Household than Household papers.

ALWAYS SEASONABLE. ALWAYS CORRECT. ALWAYS EASILY UNDERSTOOD.

This is the greatest opportunity you will ever get to secure one of the finest monthly magazines published, **for a whole year for 10 cents,** the price usually charged for a single copy of such a paper. **Do not delay,** but send 10 cents for the year's subscription, stating that you are a reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTICE—If you wish to take advantage of this opportunity for your friends, you can send 10 cents each for as many subscriptions as you wish. You could not make a nicer present to your friends than one which will remind them each month, of you, so pleasantly.

The **WOMAN'S MAGAZINE,**

124 MAGAZINE BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Story of Extinct Civilizations of the West."—Robert Anderson. (195 pp.; $0.35 net. D. Appleton & Co.)

"Les Aventures du Dernier Abencerage."—Edited by Victor E. François. (Paper, 125 pp.; $0.25. W. R. Jenkins.)

"Turkish Life in Town and Country."—Lucy M. J. Garnet. (336 pp.; $1.20 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Journey."—Conversations in English and French.—T. M. Clark. (W. R. Jenkins.)

"An Easy First French Reader."—L. C. Syms. (American Book Company.)

"Steps in the Expansion of Our Territory."—Oscar P. Austin. (258 pp.; $1.25 net. D. Appleton & Co.)

"The National Sports of Great Britain."—Henry Alken. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"What the Church Teaches."—Rev. Edwin Drury. (Paper, 339 pp. Benziger Brothers.)

"The New Testament in the Christian Church."—Edward Caldwell Moore. (367 pp.; $1.50 net. The Macmillan Company.)

"Art of Class Management and Discipline."—Joseph S. Taylor. (E. L. Kellogg & Co.)

"A Southern Girl."—Stanton Winslow. (247 pp.; $1.25. Whitaker & Ray Co.)

"California and the Californians."—David Starr Jordan. (Whitaker & Ray Co., $0.50 net.)

"Life in London."—Pierce Egan. (297 pp.; $1.50. D. Appleton & Co.)

"The Close of the Day."—Frank H. Spearman. (224 pp.; $1.25. D. Appleton & Co.)

"Elijah Kellogg."—Edited by Wilmot Brookings Mitchell. (Lee & Shepard, $1.20.)

"Beginner's French."—Victor E. François. (American Book Company.)

"Poets of the South."—F. V. N. Painter. (American Book Company.)

"Essay on Milton."—Thomas B. Macaulay. (American Book Company.)

"The Merchant of Venice."—Edited by Felix E. Schelling. (American Book Company.)

"As You Like It."—William Shakespeare. Edited by W. J. Rolfe. (American Book Company.)

"Marriage and Marriages."—E. C. Harvey-Brooks. (253 pp.; Longmans, Green & Co.)

"Medieval England."—Mary Bateson. (448 pp.; $1 50. G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Are We to Have a United Medical Profession?"—Charles S. Mack. (Paper, published by author at La Porte, Ind.)

"The Metric Fallacy."—Frederick Halsey and Samuel Dale. (231 pp.; $1. net. D. Van Nostrand Company, N. Y.)

"Report of the New York State Paleontologist, 1902." (University of the State of New York, $1.)

"Optimism."—Helen Keller. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $0.75 net.)

"First Dictation Book, Business Correspondence."—James E. Munsen. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $0.50.)

"First Phonographic Reader."—James E. Munson. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $0.50.)

"Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society."—Edited by Franklin L. Riley. (531 pp.; published by the Society at Oxford, Miss.)

"A History of Modern England."—Herbert Paul. Vols. I., II. (Price, $2.50 net per vol. The Macmillan Company.)

"The Geology of Worcester, Mass."—Joseph H. Perry. (The Worcester Natural History Society.)

"El Gran Galeoto."—A Drama in three acts by José Echegaray. (C. A. Koehler & Co., Boston.)

"Transitional Eras in Thought."—A. C. Arm-

Pope Manufacturing Co.

Famous Chainless Bicycles

Equipped with Two-Speed Gear, Coaster Brake, Cushion Frame

All Standard Chain Models

Eastern Department, Hartford, Conn.

"Columbia" "Cleveland"
"Tribune" "Crawford"

Western Department, Chicago, Ill.

"Crescent" "Rambler"
"Monarch" "Imperial"

Catalogues free at our 10,000 dealers' stores, or any one Catalogue mailed on receipt of a two-cent stamp.

In sending ask for booklet "O." with illustrations and prices.

The "Meteor" French Coffee **Percolator**

Finished in Silver Plate, Copper or Nickel. Made in 51 styles and sizes, ranging in price from $5.00 to $25.00.

There are cheap imitations of the "Meteor"—be sure you get the genuine

THERE is no need of using cereal coffees. Nothing can equal the delicious flavor or the nutritive and gently stimulating qualities of the genuine coffee bean. If your coffee makes havoc with your nerves and digestion it is because you boil away the good and develop the bad to its highest potency.

The very fragrance of boiling coffee is sure proof that delicious volatile essences have gone off in the air. **The "Meteor" French Coffee Percolator** is mechanically adapted to get the strength and aroma of the coffee without its nerve-destroying qualities.

The **MERIDEN CO., Silversmiths**
International Silver Co., Successor

218 FIFTH AVENUE, MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK

strong. (347 pp.; price, $2. The Macmillan Company.)

"The Dynasts."—A drama of Napoleonic Wars by Thomas Hardy. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50 net.)

"A Synoptic Text-Book of Zoology."—Arthur Wisswald Weysse. (545 pp. The Macmillan Company.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Helplessness.

By JOHN B. TABB.

In patience, as in labor, must thou be
A follower of Me,
Whose hands and feet, when most I wrought for thee,
Were nailed unto a tree.

—From *The Independent*.

The Cry of the Agnostic.

By J. A. EDGERTON.

I.

Life is a river, flowing through
The fields of Time, and flowing to
An ocean hidden from our view.

The way is misty up the stream.
I try to catch some shifting gleam,
A ray from out some former dream.

Sometimes I think I hear the chime
Of waters in some earlier time,
That ripple round some sunnier clime;

But soon 'tis gone—a glimpse scarce caught,
A shadow passing over thought,
An echo fading into naught,

Leaving the darkness darker—so
From whence we come and where we go
I can not tell, I do not know.

II.

I thought the Beautiful was Truth,
When gliding o'er the waters smooth
From out the sunny clime of Youth;

But now o'er Manhood's breakers thrown,
And drifting guideless and alone,
I think that Truth was never known.

I strive to know and find no bound.
I question of the darkness round,
And from the silence comes no sound.

I strive and strain my aching sight
For just one ray, one gleam of light.
I look around and it is night.

The ones I loved have gone before.
I cry to the receding shore;
A distant echo wails, "No more."

The lamps of hope are burning low
From whence we come and where we go;
I can not tell, I do not know.

III.

Sometimes I think that it were best
To simply stop; that one were blest
To lay aside his oars and rest;

With weary brain too tired to keep
His thoughts; with eyes too tired too weep:
To put away his cares and sleep;

Within his silent bark to be
Borne onward to the farther sea,
All dreamless, to Eternity;

While all the ages past him sped,
A voiceless silence overhead,
Dead, dead, forever, ever dead;

No more to see the smiles and tears;
No more to feel the hopes and fears;
No more to hear with weary ears

The bitter wail, the human cry;
No more to see with weary eye
Life's sad procession pass him by;

I SELL REAL ESTATE
NO MATTER WHERE IT IS

Do you want to sell your real estate? Do you want to sell it quickly and with the least possible expense? Do you want to sell it at a reasonable price instead of sacrificing a good portion of its value? Do you want it sold without publicity? If these are your wants, I can fill them. For eight years I have been filling these wants for people in every section of the country. The result is the largest real estate brokerage business in the world. Isn't that proof that I have been fulfilling my claims and isn't it sufficient evidence that I can sell your property? Sit down right now, and send me a description of your property, including your lowest cash price. I will then tell you frankly just what I can do for you and how and why I can do it. It doesn't matter what kind of a property you have, where it is located, or what it is worth. Just send me a description, to-day. If you want to buy any kind of a property in any part of the country, tell me your requirements. I will guarantee to fill them promptly and save you some money at the same time.

W. M. OSTRANDER, SUITE 279, NORTH AMERICAN BLDG., PHILADELPHIA.

INCREASE YOUR SALARY

Make the most of your talents—equip yourself to command success in any business undertaking by learning to be an

ADVERTISING MANAGER

qualified to hold a responsible executive position with a large city firm at a salary of from $15 to $50 a week to start.

FREE—Our Third Annual Announcement tells you how to learn this *at home*. Postal will bring it.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF ADVERTISING
413 Williams Building, Cor. Fifth Ave. and Monroe St., Chicago

INVENTIONS

patented and sale undertaken if patent is obtained by us. 20 years experience. Send for booklet.

Patent Development Co. of America,
180 Broadway, New York City.

Said the Watchman

"Here's the Point"

Remember that when you buy

Dueber-Hampden Watches

They are *complete* and *"Accurate-to-the-Second"*

Movement and case built and guaranteed by the largest firm making complete high-grade watches. The *only* firm which assumes the responsibility for accuracy of time as well as quality of case in the high-grade watches it makes.

A Dueber-Hampden is Unique

How can anyone guarantee a watch who only makes half of it?

We have just issued a handsome book "Light from the Watchman," which we send on request. It tells much of interest to watch buyers.

DUEBER-HAMPDEN WATCH WORKS,
42 South Street, Canton, O.

Among other fine watches, the book describes "The 400" Ladies' Watch—smallest accurate watch in the world. Perfect in durability and elegance.

Weis MAGAZINE BINDER

ONLY 35c.

Looks and binds like a book, no needle or thread required, binds firmly, holds 6 copies of Century, Harper's, Scribner's, Review of Reviews, Munsey, McClure, Cosmopolitan, Strand, Pearson's, Everybody's and Leslie's. Binder has title of magazine printed on back and side. In dark-green vellum de luxe, 35c. Ladies' Home Journal, 12 copies, 70c., at stationers or from us same price, prepaid, Booklet Free. **Agents Wanted.**

The Weis Binder Co., 110 Lagrange St., Toledo, O.

Makers of the famous Weis Brush Mucilage Tubes.

CLOSED

The

"Sun" Typewriter

Cannot be Surpasssed in Progressive Mechanism or Efficiency.

Write for information

SUN TYPEWITER COMPANY,

239 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

KLIPS Write for Price List. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

No more to feel the quick pang start;
No more with those he loves to part;
No more to bear the broken heart;

But through the world and its increase,
And through the world to its decease,
To be at everlasting peace.

I've thought that it were better so;
But whether to such a fate we go,
I can not tell, I do not know.

—From *The Mirror* (St. Louis).

It's "Got" To Be.

By JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

(Copyrighted, 1903, by James Whitcomb Riley.)

"When it's *got* to be," like I always say,
As I notice the years whiz past,
And know each day is a yesterday,
When we size it up, at last,—
Same as I said when my boyhood went
And I knowed *we* had to quit,—
"It's *got* to be, and it's *goin'* to be!"—
So I said "Good-by" to *it*.

It's *got* to be, and it's *goin'* to be!
So at least I always try
To kind o' say in a hearty way,—
"Well, it's *got* to be. Good-by!"

The time just melts like a late, last snow,—
When it's *got* to be, it melts!
But I aim to keep a cheerful mind,
Ef I can't keep nothin' else!
I knowed, when I come to twenty-one,
That I'd soon be twenty-two,—
So I waved one hand at the soft young man,
And I said, "Good-by to *you!*"

It's *got* to be, and it's *goin'* to be!
So at least I always try
To kind o' say, in a cheerful way,—
"Well, it's *got* to be.—Good-by!"

They kep' a-goin', the years and years,
Yet still I smiled and smiled,—
For I'd said "Good-by" to my single life,
And I had a wife and child:
Mother and son and the father—one,—
Till, last, on her bed of pain,
She jes' smiled up, like she always done,—
And I said "Good-by" again.

It's *got* to be, and it's *goin'* to be!
So at least I always try
To kind o' say, in a humble way,—
"Well' it's *got* to be. Good-by."

And then my boy—as he growed to be
Almost a man in size,—
Was more than a pride and joy to me,
With his mother's smilin' eyes.—
He gimme the slip when the War broke out,
And followed me. And I
Never knowed till the first fight's end . . .
I found him, and then, . . . "Good-by."

It's *got* to be, and it's *goin'* to be!
So at least I always try
To kind o' say, in a patient way,
"Well, it's *got* to be. Good-by!"

I have said, "Good-by!—Good-by!—Good-by!"
With my very best good will,
All through life from the first, and I
Am a cheerful old man still:

LIBERAL INTEREST RATE
AMPLE SECURITY

From Coast to Coast, from Lakes to Gulfs, our

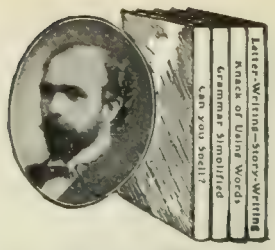
First Mortgage Loans

are preaching the Gospel of absolute safety, and liberal returns. If you have surplus funds to invest in gilt-edge Farm Securities, send for our complete list of on-hand Loans. Booklet: **"WE'RE RIGHT ON THE GROUND."** References, full particulars, etc. With over Twenty Years of Experience we can serve you right.

E. J. LANDER & CO.

Box "8" GRAND FORKS, N. D.

Good English Pays!



WOULD YOU LIKE TO BECOME

An Expert Correspondent?
Half the business in this country is done by mail. Learn to write business-bringing English.

A High-Priced Stenographer?
You can double your salary. It pays to be correct.

An Advertisement Writer?
Learn to write English that will sell goods. The schools of advertising do not teach that.

A Short Story Writer?
Zangwill says I have written the "most sensible treatise on the short story that has yet appeared in England . . . a rare and fine art."

A Good Social Letter Writer and Conversationalist?
I have reduced to an everyday system Franklin's method of "getting the knack of using words."

"Crisp, simple, direct."—*E. Benj. Andrews.*

"An ably presented treatise, that tempts one to go right to work applying its suggestions in writing."—*Professor Genung, Amherst College.*

My four pocket volumes, "The Art of Writing and Speaking the English Language," contain seven complete home-study courses, from spelling to creative composition. Used in thousands of business offices. In a box, this month, only $2. Regular price $3.

Send for catalogue of private lessons by correspondence (personal classes at Northwestern University).

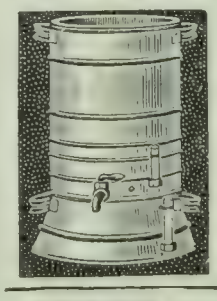
Sherwin Cody, School of English
530 Opera House, Chicago.

van Houten's Cocoa

Pure and Unmixed.
Delicate Aroma.
Really Cheapest in Use.

Best & Goes Farthest

Drink Distilled Water



ABSOLUTELY PURE

MADE BY

The Sanitary Still

in your own house

No trouble—trifling cost. Do not risk Typhoid Fever and other diseases by using impure water. AGENTS WANTED.

Write for 100-page booklet, free, with letters from prominent people.

A. H. PEIRCE MFG. CO.
68 N. Green St., Chicago

The "Best" Light

Is a portable 100 candle power light, costing only 2 cts. per week. Makes and burns its own gas. Brighter than electricity or acetylene, and cheaper than kerosene. No Dirt. No Grease. No Odor. Over 100 styles. Lighted instantly with a match. Every lamp warranted. **Agents Wanted Everywhere.**

THE "BEST" LIGHT CO.
92 E. 5th Street, CANTON, OHIO.

But it's *got* to end, and it's *goin'* to end!
And this is the thing I'll do,—
With my last breath I will laugh, O Death,
And say "Good-by" to *you!* . . .

It's *got* to be! And again I say,—
When his old scythe circles high,
I'll laugh—of course, in the kindest way,—
As I say "Good-by!—Good-by!"

—From *Success.*

Evensong.

By H. H. BASHFORD.

For songs divine half heard and half withholden,
That dropped on silver pinions down the sky;
For visions fair, half hid and half beholden,
Compelling hopes that knew not how to die;

For all the wine, untasted and immortal,
Before mine eyes upon the white dust spilled;
For all dear dreams that shone above life's portal,
And fell beside its pathway unfulfilled;

For all ungathered roses, red as fire,
That lit my way with lavish, fragrant flame
For all the old sweet pain of great desire,
That led me hither captive as I came;

For all, on bended knees, I make thanksgiving:
The unachieved that spurred my steps along;
The unattained that made life worth the living;
The unfulfilled that kept my spirit strong.

From *London Outlook.*

PERSONALS.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon.—Thomas B. Reed once described the Speakership of the House of Representatives as "an office which has but one superior and no peer." That exalted position is now held by Mr. Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois—"Uncle Joe," as he is familiarly called. He was born in North Carolina in 1836. In 1858 he began the practise of law in Douglas County, Illinois, and three years later he was elected district attorney. He held that position until 1868, but since then he has held no other office than Representative in Congress. In *The World's Work* (December) there is an interesting article by Otto Carmichael, entitled "'Uncle Joe' Cannon as Speaker." Mr. Carmichael writes as follows on the characteristics of the man:

Mr. Cannon's progress in the House since 1870 has been like his steady growth at home. He was appointed to a place on the post-office committee. It soon became apparent that the somewhat uncouth new member was interested mainly in what things cost and what they were worth. To get useful information he was persistent, and the knowledge that he obtained was accurate. In his first speech he defended the first post-office bill which he had helped to make in committee. A Democratic member ventured to challenge one of his statements.

"Mr. Blank is mistaken," sharply replied Mr. Cannon. This form of denial was contrary to the rules because it mentioned a member by name instead of as "the gentleman from Indiana." The offended Democrat called the speaker's attention to the breach of rules. The Speaker explained, and instructed the new member to proceed in order. With a sweeping and courteous bow, which has since become famous, Mr. Cannon said:

"If the venerable and august gentleman who is such a stickler for the rules will bear with me, I beg to inform him that he lies under a mistake."

This retort was received with just such a shout of laughter as has greeted thousands of others since. The present Congress will miss his speeches. They are bright, witty, and homely, but they do not often wound While fighting the battles of his party in the House for a third of a century he has made but few personal enemies.

He soon established a reputation for frankness

FREE You are told how to cure dyspepsia and indigestion without the use of medicine in our valuable "Booklet S." This booklet, which quotes the world's most eminent physicians, shows that the very sparkle which makes White Rock delicious, makes it one of the best digestive tonics. "Booklet S" will be sent free on request. White Rock Mineral Springs Company, Waukesha, Wis.

A Special Bargain

$2,200 House.

Are You Going to Build?

Send 25c and we will send you our large book of 125 plans—finest published—giving views, plans, descriptionandestimates to build. Many of the latest Colonial patterns. The regular price of this book is $1 00, but in order to add 50,000 more customers to our lists, we are making this special one-fourth price offer for the next few weeks only. Write to-day. *A choice selection of stable designs*

J. H. DAVERMAN & SON, Architects
366 Smith Block Grand Rapids, Mich.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME
by learning
Profitable Poultry Raising
The Columbia School of Poultry Culture

can and will make you a successful poultry raiser. Seven distinct courses by the personal correspondence method, and a residence course at its magnificent 60-acre farm. The faculty are practical poultrymen, and experienced teachers. All students who have studied with us have made money. This fascinating business still in its infancy offers tremendous opportunities for those who begin NOW.

The Cost is Small. The Advantages are Great.

Lay this magazine down and write for handsome illustrated prospectus giving synopsis of the courses, and positive proof of the success of our school.

Columbia School of Poultry Culture, Box 649, Waterville, N. Y.

STRENGTH OF MUSCLE

means health—health means success. Make your body hardy and equal to the demands that may be made upon it. We teach you to do it pleasantly, not by hard wearisome tasks but in an easy interesting manner. Send for our free book "*The System That Made All Strong Men Strong*" It is an instructive work on physical culture, explaining and proving the principle of Progressive Weight Lifting as practiced with the

MILO ADJUSTABLE BAR-BELL

The greatest body building device ever invented, the greatest promoter of health and developer of strength. It is not a fad nor a theory but a proved principle of science. The entire cost of the apparatus is but $15.00 and this includes free course of exercises and instructions. Freight paid east of the Mississippi. The book tells all about it, send for it to-day.

MILO BAR-BELL CO., 416 O, - Mariner Building, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

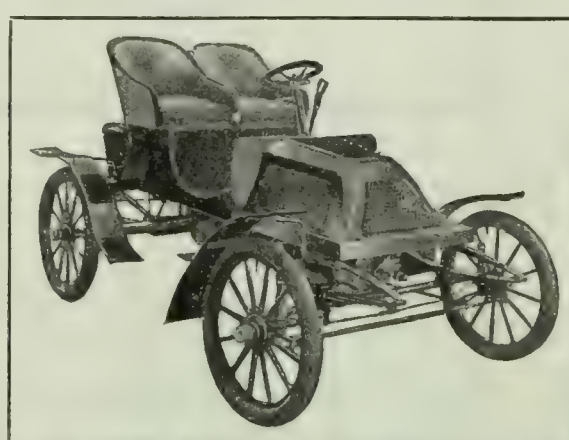
and friendliness, with a sharp wit when he cared to use it. With his associates he was as simple and unaffected as with his neighbors at home. In the House he sometimes took off his collar and rolled up his sleeves in the excitement of debate, just as he would take off his coat when eating dinner with the harvest hands at home. With others this might be affectation, but with this man it is merely living naturally, without more regard for the proprieties than he thinks is required. He has a fund of good stories, and a homely and unconventional way of dealing with his fellows, and he calls half the members of the House by their first names. His services have been very substantial. They would have been substantial even if he were austere. If for a quarter of a century or more he had been a county judge, he would have been a jovial local celebrity —also a good judge. . . . . .

A beautiful view from the steps of the Capitol to Arlington Heights is one of the features of a plan for the harmonious beautification of Washington. Mr. Cannon does not like architects and artists or their judgments. He therefore induced the Secretary of Agriculture to locate a three-million-dollar building in the middle of this long vista. It spoiled the whole scheme. Moreover, it would show to his associates, incidentally to his constituents, his contempt for such a costly artistic effect. He prefers that the people of his district should understand that a carpenter ought to build a house and a stone-mason construct a bridge. His justification is that the work is just as enduring and useful. He has made speeches against allowing architects their percentage for public buildings. In the end, others usually have their own way. But it is seldom shown that the vote of "Uncle Joe" has had any part in such "extravagances." The people of his own district never have any doubt that he legislates for the Government just as he conducts his farms.

Of recent years his work has been mainly with appropriations. No one is more competent to deal with big supply bills and with general expenses. He knows the pay of all federal employees and the reasonable cost of all public works. He naturally and forcefully opposes all extraordinary appropriations. He leaves it to the others to prove their necessity. If they can convince the House he never complains afterward. The judgment of the majority is satisfactory to him.

His Republicanism is as strong as his religion. All things of Democratic origin are wrong. Lincoln is his ideal of American statesmen. Those who write about Mr. Cannon's early life insist that when he saw Lincoln he decided to have a public career. His devotion to his party is absolute.

Spencer's Beginnings in America.—In the discussion of the work of Herbert Spencer, it is noted that the first general recognition of his powers came in this country. It is related that when Spencer's first book came into the hands of Edward Livingston Youmans, who was for many years the publisher of *The Popular Science Monthly*, he looked it over hastily and laid it aside. His sister dipped into it, became deeply impressed and insisted on his further examination. Accord-



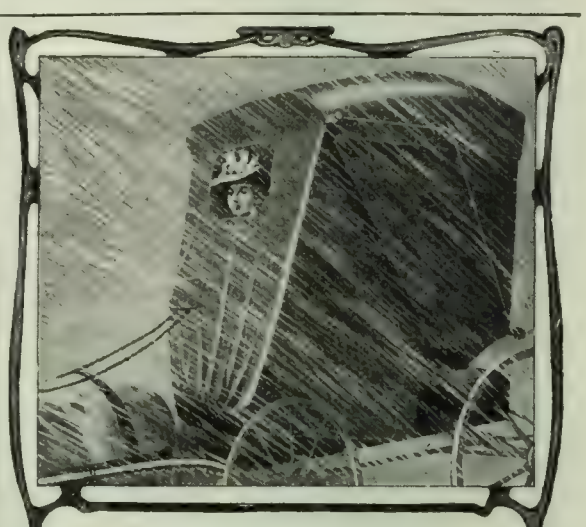
MITCHELL LIGHT CAR

Two-cylinder engine, air-cooled, mounted in front, sliding-gear transmission, three forward speeds and reverse all on one lever with direct drive on high speed; automatic lubrication, seven actual horse power, quiet in operation.

PRICE $700

Write for catalog.

MITCHELL MOTOR CAR CO.,
24 Hamilton Ave., Racine, Wis.
Maker of Motor Cars and Motorcycles.



Not a drop can touch you when your buggy is closed up by the

Blizzard Storm Front

Patented in United States and Canada.

Fits any buggy.

Adjusted in 30 seconds without getting out or removing gloves, sides open and close as quickly and easily as a door, large line pocket, guaranteed satisfactory. The large window, 12 x 20 inches, is a pliabl transparent material that won't break. Rubber Cloth, $3.00, Heavy Rubber Cloth, $3.50.

Trade-mark "Blizzard" is stamped under drive pocket on inside.

If your dealer hasn't it, write us. Illustrated booklet free.

Vehicle Apron & Hood Co., 206 E. Rich St., Columbus, O.

Established 1823

Chickering PIANOS

Illustrated Catalogue sent upon application

CHICKERING & SONS,
805 Tremont St.,
Boston, Mass.

Buy from Our Factory
SAVE A THIRD

Our plan of selling direct to user cuts out two profits and saves a third on retail prices. Our assortment of carriages and harness is larger than any dealer can show you. We guarantee all our goods. We are bona-fide manufacturers—not a commission house. Send for our free illustrated catalogue.

THE COLUMBUS CARRIAGE AND HARNESS CO., Columbus, Ohio.

ingly he made a serious study of it, and from that time devoted himself to the Spencer propaganda. "What Emerson was to Carlyle, as friend and mentor," writes George Perry Morris in the Boston *Transcript*, "in aiding to make him known to Americans and an American publisher, and to reap profit from the sale of his books in this country, Mr. E. L. Youmans was to Spencer." The extent of Spencer's influence in this country is shown by the spirit in which Americans helped him when he was short of funds. Says Mr. Morris:

"When in 1865 news came that owing to financial stringency Mr. Spencer felt that he must cease publishing his works, John Stuart Mill came nobly to the rescue with an offer of money which Mr. Spencer felt he must decline, and Spencer's American admirers also set about gathering a fund. Youmans led, and $7,000 was raised and invested in American securities. In addition a handsome watch was purchased and suitably engraved, a tactful and appreciative letter was written by Robert Minturn of New York; and Youmans set out for England, not wholly on this errand, to induce Spencer to accept the funds which would permit him to continue his task.

"Youmans arrived in London in July, 1866. Spencer came to the boarding-house where Youmans lodged; they went out into the garden in the rear for a smoke—a box of fine cigars having been included with the watch and the $7,000—and Spencer, it is recorded, cut his cigar into three pieces, and began on one third. Minturn's letter was handed to Spencer by Youmans. He read it; exclaimed, 'Why! What is this? Good gracious! Why! Well, really this is wonderful! So much beyond all that I had expected. It's magnificent! Well, I ought to have a list of the donors.' And then he said other words indicating that since it was done, it could not be undone; and that he was deeply grateful for it."

Lincoln as a Cross-Examiner.—In order to illustrate his remarks, Francis L. Wellman, in his new book, "The Art of Cross-Examination" (Macmillan), quotes a simple but instructive example of cross-examination from Judge J. W. Donovan's "Tact in Court." The example is doubly interesting in that it occurred in the course of Abraham Lincoln's first appearance for the defense in a murder trial:

"Grayson was charged with shooting Lockwood at a camp-meeting, on the evening of August 9, 18—, and with running away from the scene of the killing, which was witnessed by Sovine. The proof was so strong that, even with an excellent previous character, Grayson came very near being lynched on two occasions soon after his indictment for murder.

"The mother of the accused, after failing to secure older counsel, finally engaged young Abraham Lincoln, as he was then called, and the trial came on to an early hearing. No objection was made to the jury, and no cross-examination of witnesses, save the last and only important one, who swore that he knew the parties, saw the shot fired by Grayson, saw him run away, and picked up the deceased, who died instantly.

"The evidence of guilt and identity was morally certain. The attendance was large, the interest intense. Grayson's mother began to wonder why 'Abraham remained silent so long, and why he

Dwiggins
Weather Proof
Not affected by heat, cold or rot. Double galvanized wire throughout; strongly re-enforced. Trimmest, most artistic designs for lawns, parks, cemeteries, etc. Catalogue FREE; shows variety of styles 10 to 50c. a foot.
Dwiggins Wire Fence Co., 28 Dwiggins Ave., Anderson, Ind.

A Buggy Made From Split Hickory
will stand a half more hard wear than an ordinary vehicle. With this material and our experience, expert workmen, modern machinery and large carriage plant, you are assured of having the best, strongest, handsomest vehicle in your county when you buy a
Split Hickory Special Top Buggy
Made to Your Order Price only $50
When we say "made to order" we mean that we will finish this buggy as you want it, changing the painting, upholstering or general construction from regular to suit your requirements. We are able to do this, as we make vehicles in large quantities and carry on hand at all times a large stock in different courses of construction. We carry thousands of these buggies regularly in stock in rubbing varnish ready to finish, so that shipment can be made promptly after order is received. We ship you our Split Hickory Special Top Buggy as you want it and allow 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL, so that you can compare your buggy with other buggies offered by retail dealers at 50% more, and if you are satisfied that you have the best buggy in the world for the money and it is what we guaranteed to furnish you, we will send you a Two-Year Iron-Clad Guarantee. Send for our 136-Page FREE Catalog at once. It describes and illustrates this buggy fully gotten up in twelve different ways. NOTE: We manufacture a full line of high grade harness, sold to user at wholesale prices.
The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co.
(H. C. Phelps, President)
3074 Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio

The Real Latin Quarter
The most picturesque corner of the gayest city on earth. By F. Berkeley Smith, author of "How Paris Amuses Itself."
COPIOUSLY ILLUSTRATED
AN INTIMATE VIEW
St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "It is the most intimate view of this famous section that has been ever afforded English readers"
JUST LIKE A TRIP
Charles Dana Gibson: "It is like a trip to Paris."
12mo, cloth, ornamental cover, $1 20, postpaid
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs. New York

WHITMAN SADDLES
Known the world over. Everything from "Saddle to Spur."
THE MEHLBACH SADDLE CO.
Successors Whitman Saddle Co.
CATALOGUE FREE 104 Chambers St. New York City

"GUNN"
IMPROVED SYSTEM
SECTIONAL BOOK CASE
PATENTED

The GUNN has a handsome appearance with all the sectional earmarks eliminated. Cabinet-work and finish best of Grand Rapids production. Removable anti-friction Doors; valuable books not soiled when cleaning the glass. For further information ask "The man with a GUNN"—He knows. Complete catalogue free. For sale by leading dealers or direct from the factory. No higher in price than the old styles.

Gunn Furniture Co. Grand Rapids, Mich.
Also makers of GUNN DESKS and FILING CABINETS.

You can Read, Write, Rest or Study in
THE B-B ADJUSTABLE CHAIR

This magnificent quarter-sawed oak, genuine leather covered chair, automatically assumes fifteen different positions. The back and seat are in one piece which reclines by simply moving spring catch. Chair assumes upright position and is locked by leaning body forward. For your library, den, sitting room and sewing room this chair cannot be excelled. It is comfortable, durable and rich appearing.

Fine for Booklovers and Brain Workers.

Golden Flemish and Weathered Oak Finish. Two leather covered swinging arms for books, etc. Beautiful grain leather cushion 21 inches wide. Casters on front legs. Best material and workmanship. Money refunded if not entirely satisfied. Write for elegant illustrated booklet showing several other styles of B-B Adjustable Chairs.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
1300 Clark Street, Racine Junction, Wis.

The "Lundstrom" Sectional Bookcase

Pronounced the best by thousands of users. Highly finished in solid Golden Oak. Price per section, with door, $1.75; without door, $1.00. Sent on approval, freight prepaid, direct from factory. Send for Catalogue No. 85.

THE C. J. LUNDSTROM CO.,
Formerly The Standard Mfg. Co. Little Falls, N. Y.

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?

TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-Top" is the best and simplest device for making 100 copies from pen-written and 50 copies from typewritten original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, without deposit, on ten (10) days' trial

Price $7.50 less Trade Discount of 33⅓%, or $5 net

THE FELIX F. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.
Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City.

didn't do something!' The people finally rested. The tall lawyer (Lincoln) stood up and eyed the strong witness in silence, without books or notes, and slowly began his defense by these questions:

"Lincoln: 'And you were with Lockwood just before and saw the shooting?'

"Witness: 'Yes.'

"Lincoln: 'And you stood very near to them?'

"Witness: 'No; about twenty feet away.'

"Lincoln: 'May it not have been ten feet?'

"Witness: 'No, it was twenty feet or more.'

"Lincoln: 'In the open field?'

"Witness: 'No, in the timber.'

"Lincoln: 'What kind of timber?'

"Witness: 'Beech timber.'

"Lincoln: 'Leaves on it are rather thick in August!'

"Witness: 'Rather.'

"Lincoln: 'And you think this pistol was the one used?'

"Witness: 'It looks like it.'

"Lincoln: 'You could see defendant shoot—see how the barrel hung, and all about it?'

"Witness: 'Yes.'

"Lincoln: 'How near was this to the meeting-place?'

"Witness: 'Three-quarters of a mile away.'

"Lincoln: 'Where were the lights?'

"Witness: 'Up by the minister's stand.'

"Lincoln: 'Three-quarters of a mile away?'

"Witness: 'Yes—I answered ye twiste.'

"Lincoln: 'Did you not see a candle there, with Lockwood or Grayson?'

"Witness: 'No; what would we want a candle for?'

"Lincoln: 'How, then, did you see the shooting?'

"Witness: 'By moonlight!' (Defiantly.)

"Lincoln: 'You saw this shooting at ten o'clock at night—in beech timber, three-quarters of a mile from the lights—saw the pistol barrel—saw the man fire—saw it twenty feet away—saw it all by moonlight? Saw it nearly a mile from the camp-lights?'

"Witness: 'Yes, I told you so before.'

"The interest was now so intense that men leaned forward to catch the smallest syllable. Then the lawyer drew out a blue-covered almanac from his side coat pocket—opened it slowly—offered it in evidence—showed it to the jury and court—read from a page with careful deliberation that the moon on that night was unseen, and only arose at one o'clock the next morning.

"Following this climax, Mr. Lincoln moved the arrest of the perjured witness as the real murderer, saying: 'Nothing but a motive to clear himself could have induced him to swear away so falsely the life of one who never did him harm!' With such determined emphasis did Lincoln present his showing that the court ordered Sovine arrested, and under the strain of excitement he broke down and confessed to being the one who fired the fatal shot himself, but denied it was intentional."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Could Not Tell.—THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY: "Was the prisoner in the habit of singing when he was alone?"

PAT MCGUIRE (witness): "Shure, an' I can't say, for Oi was niver with him when he was alone."—New York *Mail and Express.*

Not that Way.—A steamer was stopped in the mouth of a river owing to fog. An old lady inquired of the captain the cause of the delay. "Can't see up the river," replied the captain.

"But I can see the stars overhead," continued the old lady.

"Yes," said the captain gruffly, "but until the boilers bust, we ain't a-going that way."—*Lyre.*

I WILL TEACH YOU
STENOGRAPHY
and
Set you up in Business!
BECK, Suite 14, 110 West 34th St., New York

X-RADIUM HEATER

Greater than Steam
More Wonderful than Electricity

The biggest little thing ever invented is this marvelous X-Radium Heater. Costs nothing to operate and will last a lifetime.
Keeps the coffee hot.
Keeps the vegetables hot.
Keeps the meat hot.
Only $2.50.
Fully nickeled and finely polished, it is an ornament to the dining-room—a child can use it. A necessity in every home. Descriptive pamphlet mailed free.

If dealers cannot supply it we will send prepaid to any address in U. S. east of Missouri River on receipt of $2.50
Send for one to-day.
NOVELTY MFG. CO.
Dept. O
Jackson, Mich.
U. S. A.

Strictly Fresh Eggs
CLOVER BRAND

Direct from our poultry farms to you—shipped by fast express on your mail order. Every egg **guaranteed** to be delivered at your door (within 1,000 miles of Ionia) **within 48 to 60 hours after the egg is laid. CLOVER BRAND EGGS** give health, because they are absolutely fresh and are from **grain-fed** hens free from disease.

Economical to buy. Express charges are small. Shipped in crates of 6 and 12 dozen. Special prices to yearly contract customers. Write for free booklet about **CLOVER BRAND EGGS** and why this is the best way to buy eggs. Get the genuine. Every egg branded.

CLOVER BRAND EGG CO.,
210 Clover St., Ionia, Mich.
Registered

PERFECT HEALTH, IDEAL STRENGTH AND LONG LIFE IS ATTAINED ONLY BY EATING
UNCOOKED FOOD

MASCERATED WHEAT 8 Lbs Byron Tyler Kansas City, Mo

MASCERATED WHEAT is made without cooking or use of drugs from WHOLE WHEAT blended with FRUIT and NUT.
Nature's Ideal Food.
Eaten rightly I will guarantee Mascerated Wheat to restore vigorous health, brighten the eyes, clear the complexion, and bring the weight to normal; a gain in weight of 46 lbs. in a thin person and a loss of 83 lbs. in a fleshy person is vouched for. Cures Constipation at Once. Ready to eat. Scrupulously clean; always fresh. Pleasant to taste. Satisfies; strengthens. Price, East Rocky Mountains, 8 lb. double cloth sack, $1.00; West, $1.50, express paid. Full and complete system (Menus, etc.) for living on natural or uncooked food accompany each sack. Write for circulars, testimonials, etc.
BYRON TYLER, MANUFACTURER, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Wanted A wealthy scientist willing to invest $10,000 when satisfied that honor and fame such as come to but one man in a generation, will result. Correspondence from earnest men only wanted Address P. No. 507 W. Franklin St., Hartford City, Ind.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Thompson's Eye Water

A Little Late.—"Mary! Mary! How often have I told you to wash your hands before making a pudding?"

"Please, 'um, you aint never told me till afterward."—*Judy.*

Motor Mania.—THE POET (deprecatingly): "They say she gives more attention to her motor-cars than to her children."

THE BUTTERFLY: "Of course. How absurd you are! Motor-cars require more attention than children."—*Punch.*

Tommy's Confession.—"Now, children," said the teacher, "let us see what you remember about the animal kingdom and the domestic animals that belong to it. You have named all the domestic animals but one. Who can tell me what that one is? It has bristly hair, likes dirt, and is fond of getting into the mud." Miss Fanny looked expectantly around the room. "Can't you think, Tommy?" she asked, encouragingly.

"Yes'm," was the shame-faced reply. "It's me."—*Tit-Bits*

Afflicted.—"What an awful voice that man's got!" said the manager, who was listening to the throaty tenor.

"Call that a voice?" said his friend. "It's a disease."—*Tit-Bits.*

Marriage.—It is love that makes the world go round. Marriage makes it go flat. Marriage, unless supervised by the state, is, as often as not, a private legalized contract between a pair of negative imbeciles to produce one or more positive idiots.—*Punch's Almanac for 1904.*

Up-to-date Limericks.—

John woke on Jan. first and felt queer;
Said: "Crackers, I'll swear off this year!
For the lobster and wine
And the rabbit were fine,
And it certainly wasn't the beer."

There was a young man who said: "There,
I will sneak out during this prayer!"
But the squeak of his shoes,
So enlivened the pews
That he sat down again in despair.

There was an old man of Tarrentum
Who sat on his false teeth and bent 'um;
When asked what he'd lost,
And what they had cost,
He replied, "I don't know, I just rent 'um."

There was a good dame of Cape Horn,
Whose clothing was tattered and torn.
She remarked, debonnaire,
As she pinned up her hair:
"Three bargains I purchased this morn."

—From *The Limerick Up-to-date Book*, by ETHEL WATTS MUMFORD.

Mixed Bathing.—FUSSY LANDLADY (to new Lodger): "Well, sir, if you'll only tell me when you want a bath, *I'll see you have it.*"—*Punch*, (London).

Not in the Prescription.—"What you want to do," said the druggist, as he handed the old darkey the medicine, "is to take a dose of this after each meal."

"Yes, suh," was the reply; "an' now, if you

500 Beautiful Pictures

photogravures and engravings by the best artists. All in good taste and suitable for framing. Sizes vary from 8 x 10 to 16 x 20. We must dispose of them at once; and will send a selected subject postpaid, securely wrapped, for

50 CENTS—3 FOR A DOLLAR

This is a big bargain. The pictures are worth double—many of them four times—the money. We will select the best remaining, or will mail you a full list of subjects. But they will not last long at this price, and those who send first will get the best. Address, mentioning this paper,

COLEMAN, Box 2, 136 East 18th Street, New York City.

FRENCH—GERMAN—SPANISH

WHY Have the leading authorities at **Yale University, Johns Hopkins University, Cornell University, University of Michigan, University of Colorado, Annapolis** and **West Point**, Principals of Preparatory Schools, High Schools, etc., declared it vastly superior to all other systems?

Does it **far surpass** private or class-room instruction?

Is it that you can master **French, German** or **Spanish** by it quicker than by any other language system in existence?

WHY is it that language study becomes **a pleasant diversion** rather than an irksome task?

WHY is it that **hundreds of busy business and professional men** are learning this way?

Finally, WHY Should You At Once Possess and Profitably Enjoy

THE Language-phone Rosenthal Method

Combined with **Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal's Method of Practical Linguistry**

BECAUSE it is always ready to teach you whenever you wish it, never tiring and never disappointing you, repeating as often as you desire.

BECAUSE it does away with the wearisome old methods, and instead of compelling you to memorize rules and declensions teaches you to **think** in the language you are learning.

BECAUSE you glide into speaking and writing familiarity with a foreign language easily, naturally, quickly, a few minutes of pleasant mental exercise every day for a little while being all that is necessary.

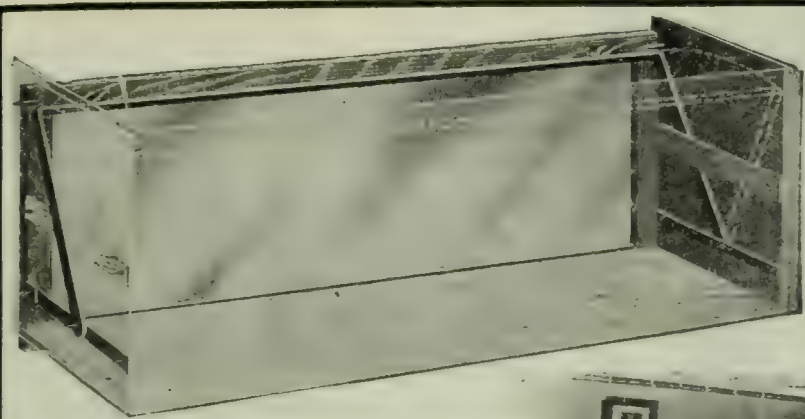
BECAUSE Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal, whose famous language study method is used, is universally considered the greatest linguist of the age, receiving the highest tributes to his genius from the world's greatest authorities.

BECAUSE it enables you in your home or office to listen to the living voices of great native teachers, giving you their true and exact accents.

BECAUSE in your business or professional life, in a trip abroad, or in your reading, a knowledge of one or more foreign languages is an invaluable accomplishment.

No longer unnecessary memorizing of verbs, declensions, or rules. You **hear** the exact pronunciation of each word and phrase thousands of times if you like. It requires but a few minutes' practice in spare moments to acquire a thorough mastery of conversational **French, German** or **Spanish.** College professors all over this and other countries, and the press generally, indorse this perfect and natural system of teaching languages. *Send for testimonials, booklet, and letter telling all about this 20th century scientific marvel.*

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF LANGUAGES, 1103 Metropolis Bldg., Broadway and 16th St., N. Y.



ORIGINAL AND BEST

SEE THE DOOR ROCKER?

Here, at last, is the solution: the Steel Rocker shown in the above cut gives Uniform Motion to the Sectional Bookcase door—no Ball-Bearings—no Spring—no Groove.

The door swings open without binding—easily and noiselessly.

Our catalogue shows many styles of Designs and Combinations—made in all kinds of woods and finishes—Golden Oak, Fancy Oak, Birch, Mahogany. Send for it.

Our Sectional Bookcases are perfect. Not cheap, prices are low for quality. We ship subject to examination.

We supply your Dealer—or send direct.

RAILWAY COMMERCIAL CABINET AND FILE CO.
182 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO

FLOWERS Park's Floral Magazine, trial, Park's Floral Guide, 1904, and Park's Seed Pkg., 1000 sorts, for a big bed that will surprise you with new flowers every day all summer, all for stamp. Geo. W. Park, B70, La Park, Pa.

WANTED—Active, educated men of business ability who desire to earn $1,000 per year or more. Give age, qualifications, references. DODD, MEAD & CO., New York.

THE
Ostermoor
PATENT ELASTIC FELT
Mattress

Just Long Enough
Just Wide Enough
Just Thick Enough
Just Soft Enough
Just Cheap Enough

Fine enough for the mansion or modest enough for the cottage—a welcome addition to any home where the joys of true rest are sought and appreciated.

Send for Free Book

of 96 pages, "The Test of Time." Any person of sound, logical mind will admit after reading it that we have proved our case; that an OSTERMOOR is as much more attractive and cleanly than a hair-stuffed tick as snow is to mud. The OSTERMOOR makes a *perfect* bed—that's all there is about it. If you don't believe it, you get your money back under our guarantee of

30 Nights' FREE Trial

STANDARD SIZES AND PRICES:

2 feet 6 inches wide,	25 lbs.,	$ 8.35
3 feet wide,	30 lbs.,	10.00
3 feet 6 inches wide,	35 lbs.,	11.70
4 feet wide,	40 lbs.,	13.35
4 feet 6 inches wide,	45 lbs.,	15.00

All 6 feet 3 inches long.

In two parts 50 cents extra.
Special sizes, special prices.
Express charges prepaid to any place.

Our new book also describes OSTERMOOR Pillows and Cushions for every possible need. It is sent to curiosity seekers as cheerfully as to mattress buyers—we want you to *know* about the best mattress in the world. Your name on a postal will do.

Look Out! Dealers are trying to sell the "just as good kind." Ask to see the name "OSTERMOOR" and our trade-mark label, sewn on the end. Show them you can't and won't be fooled. It's not *Felt* if it's not an *Ostermoor*. Mattresses expressed, prepaid by us, same day check is received.

Ostermoor & Co., 119 Elizabeth St., N. Y.
Canada:—The Alaska Feather and Down Co., Ltd., Montreal.

High-Grade Flower Seeds.
20 Packages FOR 10c.

KINDS.		KINDS.		KINDS.	
Aster.	16	Candytuft,	10	Portulacca,	20
Pansy,	10	Morn. Glory,	6	Marigold,	13
Bat. Button,	10	Eschscholtzia.		Sw't William,	8
Sweet Peas.		Zennia,	12	Petunia,	10
Poppy,	18	Larkspur,	6	Sweet Alyssum.	
		Nasturtium,	10	Calliopsis,	8
		Balsam,	12	Pinks,	10

Sweet Mignonette.

All of the above sent to any address, postpaid, for 10c., silver or six two-cent stamps. As a premium, and to introduce our seeds into every household, we will also send a **collection of fine, beautiful bulbs free** *with catalogue.*

SOMERVILLE NURSERY,
Somerville, Mass.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED

"WALNUTTA" HAIR STAIN is prepared from the juice of the Philippine Islands walnut, and restores Gray, Streaked, Faded or Bleached Hair, Eyebrows, Beard or Moustache to its original color, **instantaneously.** Gives any shade from **Light Brown to Black. Does not wash off or rub off.** Contains no poisons, and is not sticky or greasy. **"Walnutta" Hair Stain** will give more satisfactory results in one minute than all the hair restorers and hair dyes will in a lifetime. **Price 60 cents a bottle,** postpaid. To convince you of its merits we will send a **sample bottle postpaid for 20c.**
PACIFIC TRADING CO., Dist. Office 78, St. Louis, Mo.

please, suh, tell me whar I'm gwine to git de meals?"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Fulfilling Scripture.—This is the way a bright lad puts it: "And whosoever hath not, from him shall be taken away even that which he seemeth to have—*as the wind said when it blew off the man's wig!*"—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Wanted the World to See.—SERGEANT (to a batch of privates about to leave on a short furlough): "When you fellows go home among your kind, get a gait on yourselves. Throw your chest out, press your knees together, and let the world see that you have been drilled by Sergeant Miller, of the First."—*Tit-Bits* (London).

Wide Ears.—"Ah," he protested, "my love for you is the greatest thing in the world. It is larger than the world. It is wider than the sea. Let me pour it into your ears."—*Tit-Bits* (London).

Called Him Down.—GUEST: "I want some raw oysters. They must not be too large nor too small, not too salty and not too fat. They must be cold, and I want them quick."

WAITER: "Yes, sir. Will you have them with or without pearls, sir?"—New York *Mail and Express.*

Coe's Co.—

A hustling promoter named Coe
Was head of a big cocoa Co.
A native named Koko
Said, "Pay what you owe, Coe,
Or give me the Coe Cocoa Co.

He had other projects, had Coe—
Coke ovens were one line, and so
The two coalesced,
Imagine the rest;
"Coe-Koko Coke and Cocoa Co!"

—*Life.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE FAR EAST.

January 25.—There is increased confidence in a peaceful settlement of the Russo-Japanese difficulty. More looting is reported from Korea.

January 26.—The Japanese Government diplomatically intimates to Russia that an early reply to Japan's last note is desired. Prince Chang, of China, makes overtures to representatives of the Powers, to have France, England, and the United States accepted as joint mediators between Japan and Russia.

January 27.—It is said that there is a strong opposition to the Czar's peace plan at St. Petersburg and that war is appreciably nearer.

January 28.—Russia's reply to Japan's note is drafted at St. Petersburg. Belief at Tokyo is that Japan would fight unless Russia grants all the Mikado's important demands.

January 29.—The British Ambassador at St. Petersburg declares that the Russian reply is satisfactory, and England may induce Japan to accept the terms.

January 30.—The Trans-Siberian Railway is closed to private merchandise, in order to

6% and 8%
Gold Bonds
Unrivaled in Strength and Security.
Best Form of Investment.
Interest Quarterly.
Safe as a First Mortgage.

Issued by an institution, **the greatest of its kind** in the U. S. Endorsed by Banks and Trust Companies throughout the country.

This is a guaranteed investment. Whether you have $100 or $1000 to invest it will pay you to communicate with us and learn about the *surety*, the *profits* and the *advantages* of this opportunity.

Capital and Surplus
$1,150,000
THE GLOBE SECURITY COMPANY
150 Nassau St., New York.
MEN OF ABILITY AND CHARACTER DESIRED AS SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES. WRITE US.

NOW DEPOSITED IN THE BANK
$75,000.00
IN CASH GIVEN AWAY.

To arouse interest in, and to advertise the GREAT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR, this enormous sum will be distributed. Full information will be sent you ABSOLUTELY FREE. Just send your name and address on a postal card and we will send you full particulars.

World's Fair Contest Co.,
108 N. 8th Street
St. Louis, Mo.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS

Boyd's Syllabic. No ruled line "position," no shading, no long list of word signs to confuse, 9 characters, 112 syllables. Speedy and practical. Students in high grade positions. Employers pleased. Easily learned in 30 days. To prove what we say **We Will Send the Complete First Lesson,** covering 80 of the 112 syllables, testimonials and descriptive circulars, to anyone interested, on receipt of two 2-cent stamps.
CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS,
(Incorporated) 1022 National Life Building, Chicago, Ill.

USE Le Page's Photo Paste
LE PAGE'S GLUE STRONGEST IN THE WORLD
Le Page's Gold Medal Mucilage.

Your dentist is intelligent, and he is my best friend.

Sold Only in a Yellow Box—for your protection. Curved handle and face to fit the mouth. Bristles in irregular tufts—**cleans between the teeth.** Hole in handle and hook to hold it. This means much to cleanly persons—the only ones who like our brush.
Send for our free booklet, "Tooth Truths."

MEDIUM PATENTED OCT. 21, 1902 AUG. 5, 1902 The Prophylactic

Adults' 35c. Youths' 25c. Children's 25c. By mail or at dealers'. FLORENCE MFG. CO., 14 Pine St., Florence, Mass.

"The Whole Thing in a Nutshell"

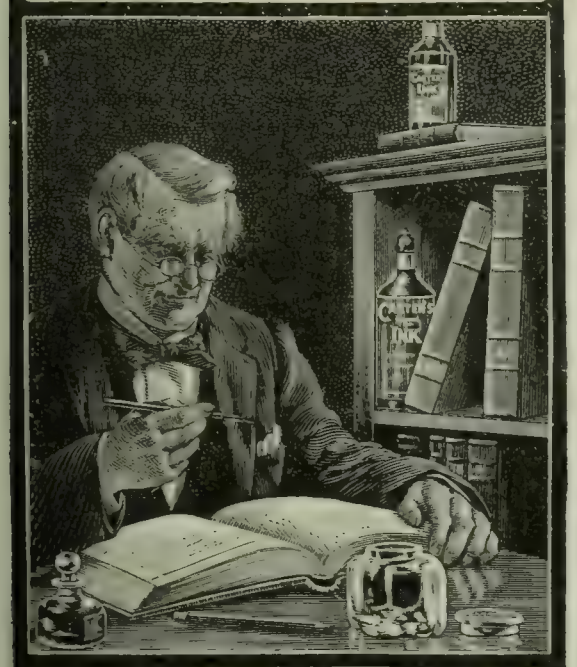
200 EGGS A YEAR PER HEN

The third edition of the book, "200 Eggs a Year Per Hen," is now ready. Revised, enlarged, and in part rewritten. 80 pages. Contains among other things the method of feeding by which Mr. S. D. Fox, of Wolfboro, N. H., won the prize of $100 in gold offered by the manufacturers of a well-known condition powder for the best egg record during the winter months. Simple as a, b, c—and yet we guarantee it to start hens to laying earlier and to induce them to lay more eggs than any other method under the sun. The book also contains recipe for egg food and tonic used by Mr. Fox, which brought him in one winter day 68 eggs from 72 hens; and for five days in succession from the same flock 64 eggs a day. Mr. E F. Chamberlain, of Wolfboro, N. H., says: "By following the methods outlined in your book I obtained 1,496 eggs from 91 R. I. Reds in the month of January, 1902. From 14 pullets picked at random out of a farmer's flock the author got 2,999 eggs in one year—an average of over 214 eggs apiece. It has been my ambition in writing "200 Eggs a Year Per Hen" to make it the standard book on egg production and profits in poultry. Tells all there is to know, and tells it in a plain, common-sense way. Price 50 cents, or **with a year's subscription, 60c.**; or given as a premium for **four yearly subscriptions to the American Poultry Advocate at 25c. each.**

Our Paper is handsomely illustrated, 32 to 64 pages, 25 cents per year. 4 months' trial, 10 cents. *Sample Free.* CATALOGUE of poultry books free.

AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE
322 Wesleyan Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

"AFTER ALL, CARTER'S INK IS THE BEST"

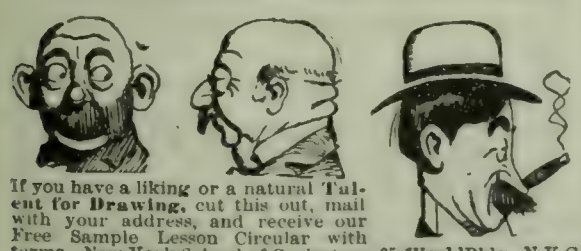


AN OLD BOOKKEEPER IS DISCRIMINATING.
Better take his advice and use Carter's.
Send for Booklet, "Inklings"—FREE.
The Carter's Ink Co., Boston, Mass.

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package.

Gluten Grits AND BARLEY CRYSTALS,

Perfect Breakfast and Dessert Health Cereals.
PANSY FLOUR for Biscuit, Cake and Pastry.
Unlike all other Foods. Ask Grocers.
For book or sample, write
FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N. Y., U.S.A.



If you have a liking or a natural Talent for Drawing, cut this out, mail with your address, and receive our Free Sample Lesson Circular with terms. New York School of Caricature, 85 World Bldg., N.Y.C.

allow the transportation of troops and military stores. Chinese threaten an attack upon the European quarter in Canton.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

January 25.—More massacres by natives are reported from Southwest Africa, together with heavy losses by German troops which failed to relieve Okahandja.

January 26.—Whitaker Wright, the promoter, takes poison, and drops dead, in London, an hour after he was sentenced to seven years of imprisonment for fraud.

Insurgents destroy American property in Santo Domingo, and the cruiser *Columbia* is sent to San Pedro de Macoris, which has been recaptured by the rebels.

January 27.—The Panama Constitutional convention adopts an article providing for intervention of the United States in domestic troubles on the Isthmus.

January 28. A new currency of coins leads to riots in Morocco City, in which the Christian cemetery is desecrated and bodies decapitated.

January 29.—The Porte warns the Powers that the Macedonian committees have hired the Albanians to kill foreign officers in the reorganized gendarmerie.

January 30.—A message from Bogata indicates that the Colombians are determined on war.

A report from London says that Mrs. Florence Maybrick, the American woman serving a life sentence for the murder of her husband, has been released from prison.

January 31.—Advices from Southwest Africa say that Okahandja is still holding out and that the Omaruru garrison repulsed an attack of the 27th.

United States Consul Skinner returns to Marseilles after visiting King Menelik of Abys-

Domestic

CONGRESS.

January 25.—*Senate:* Senator Tillman's resolution calling for information as to the nomination of Dr. W. D. Crum for collector at Charleston is adopted. Senator Tillman attacks the President's "constructive recess."

House: The Army Appropriation bill, carrying about $75,000,000 is passed.

January 26.—*Senate:* Senator Stone speaks on his resolution of inquiry in the Panama matter, and the Tillman resolution of inquiry as to the nomination of army officers is adopted.

House: Minority leader Williams declares that free silver is no longer an issue, and Congressman Hemenway gives a detailed statement of government receipts and expenditures and makes a plea for strict economy.

January 27.—*Senate:* Senator Simmons, Democrat, of North Carolina, speaks in favor of ratifying the Panama Canal treaty. The Committee on Foreign Relations decides to drop all proposed amendments to the treaty.

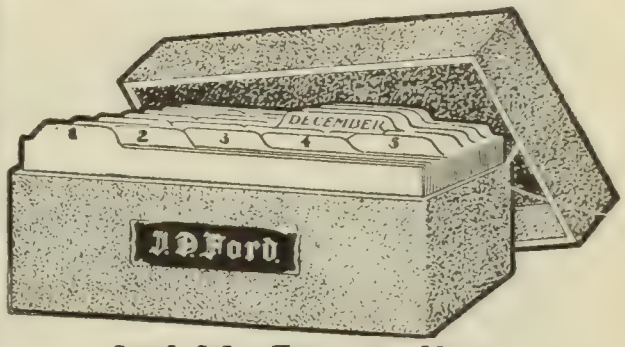
House: A service-pension bill is introduced, and the Urgent Deficiency bill is considered.

January 28.—*Senate:* The Culberson resolution calling on the President for further information as to the Panama revolution is discussed.

House: Debate on the Urgent Deficiency bill is continued.

January 29.—*Senate:* The Democratic resolution of inquiry into the Panama affair is amended so as to call for information if not "incompatible with the public interest." Senator Bacon's resolution to submit the differences with Colombia to The Hague Tribunal is discussed.

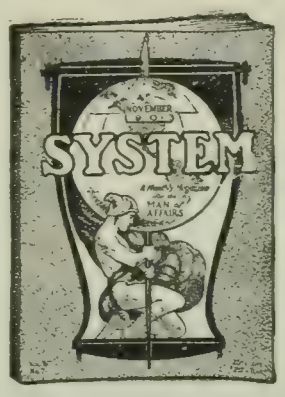
The Greatest Time Saver Any Man Can Buy



And It's Free to You With Your Name on It

But we are getting ahead of our story. This little box of cards is called the Perpetual Reminder. "Worth forty-seven pigeon holes," as one user says, and any number of note books. Placed on your desk it is a receptacle for all the miscellaneous matters — all the memoranda —now scattered about the office. It is a complete desk and pocket card system. It has guide cards by months and days and a quantity of fine, heavy linen two by five inch record cards. The cards are in an ingenious vellum covered board box—ingenious because of a peculiar arrangement which keeps the TODAY cards always to the front, and the guide cards always in sight. On the front of the handsome box is your name embossed in gold letters. The other fellows in the office will soon see the great value of the Perpetual Reminder, and they might "borrow" it if it weren't for your name staring them in the face.

The way to get the Perpetual Reminder for nothing is through SYSTEM. System is essential to business success. And so is SYSTEM, the magazine. It tells every month all the new business tricks that save time—all the little office wrinkles that save worry. Through SYSTEM you can learn all that any one can possibly tell you about system and business methods. Ninety-six or more pages monthly cramful of business ideas for YOU. The regular reading of SYSTEM will solve your busines perplexities—but if it does not, SYSTEM has a staff of Experts—practical business men—who will answer your questions gladly and cheerfully and promptly. This service will cost you not one single penny—if you are a subscriber to SYSTEM. The price of SYSTEM is two dollars a year. It is worth a great deal more than that to any alert man with his eyes on the main chance.



The president of a large lumber company says:

"It is absolutely necessary to us in the conduct of our business to have before us such information as SYSTEM gives. Our entire office system has been made up from suggestions contained in your publication."

Special Offer to "Literary Digest" Readers:

We said the Perpetual Reminder would cost you nothing. Here is the way. Send us two dollars for a year's subscription to SYSTEM and we will send you, every cost prepaid, a Perpetual Reminder with your name in gold on the front. Write your name and address in the white space opposite; tear out this advertisement and mail it to us. Write plainly, so that we will make no mistake in setting your name. Inclose the money and we will enter you as a subscriber—send you an expert consultation certificate, entitling you to free advice —and ship you the Reminder. Act at once. We have only a few of the Reminders on hand, and we believe they will be snapped up in a hurry. ACT.

—Write Name and Address Here—

THE SYSTEM COMPANY,
940 First National Bank Building - Chicago.

House: Debate on the Urgent Deficiency bill is continued.

January 30.—Senate not in session.

House: The Urgent Deficiency bill is passed; the item providing for the payment of mileage for both the extra and regular sessions is stricken out.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

January 25.—Fully 180 miners are killed in an explosion in a coal-mine in Cheswick, Pa.

January 26.—Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, and seven others in the Iroquois Theater fire inquest verdict are arrested.

January 27.—W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., goes a mile in thirty-nine seconds in an automobile, beating the world's record.

The President appoints W. B. Martin, a white man, postmaster at Indianola, Miss., to succeed Mrs. Minnie Cox, the negress, who was forced to abandon the office by threats of the citizens.

January 28.—Cotton reaches 16.40 in New York and 17 cents in New Orleans.

January 29.—Secretary Root attends his last Cabinet meeting.

The Minnesota Supreme Court liberates ex-Mayor Ames, of Minneapolis, who was convicted of accepting money to protect disorderly houses.

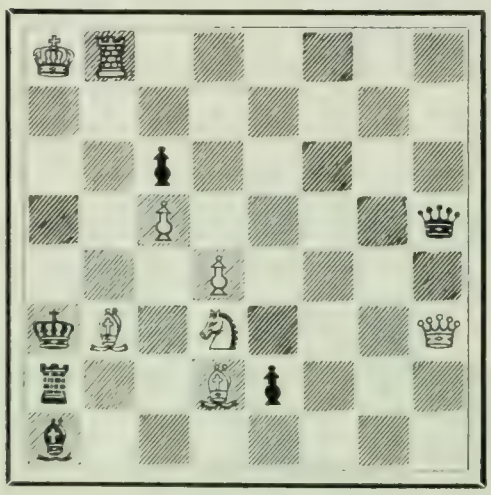
January 29.—Leaders of Bryan Democrats of Iowa decide that no fight should be made for the reaffirmation of free silver.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 902.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST
By H. W. BARRY, BOSTON.
Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

K R 6; 8; 2p 5; 2P 4q; 3P 4; k B 1 S 3 Q; r 2 B p 3; b 7.

White mates in two moves.

Great Success of The Prudential.

The career of The Prudential Insurance Company of America has been a marvelous one in many respects. It is the youngest among the large American life companies, but it has advanced with such rapid strides that it is now one of the leading companies in the extent of its operations and in the amount of surplus it has on hand over and above all liabilities, thus justifying the well-known phrase that "The Prudential has the Strength of Gibraltar."

During the past year The Prudential wrote more new business than it ever did before in any one year, and more than was ever written by any other company when of the same age.

What so large an increase means not only to the management but also to the policy-holders, and even to the nation, will be apparent from the fact that life insurance is now becoming the leading form of investment for rich and poor. Write to the Home Office of the Company, Newark, N. J., for information concerning its policies, which furnish guaranteed protection to the family as well as dividends to the policy-holder.

PROF. NIELS R. FINSEN

PROF. NIELS R. FINSEN, the eminent scientist who has just been awarded the Nobel prize of $50,000 for the most notable discovery in medicine, is the founder of the famous Finsen Light Cure Conducted by the Danish Government at Copenhagen.

¶ This treatment is the only method known for the positive and permanent cure of Lupus (Consumption of the skin), Eczema, Epithelioma (Skin Cancer), and other forms of so-called incurable blood and skin diseases.

¶ In the American Branch of the Finsen Light Institute, at Chicago, we have installed the only Finsen apparatus in this country. It was secured direct from Dr. Finsen, and is being successfully operated by physicians trained under his personal direction in the parent institute.

¶ It is, therefore, no longer necessary to cross the Atlantic to obtain permanent relief from the terribly disfiguring diseases which the Finsen Light alone can cure.

¶ Our free 80 page illustrated book explains all about this wonderful cure and gives photographs, names and addresses of sick ones who were restored to perfect health by means of it. Do you want this book?

THE FINSEN LIGHT INSTITUTE OF AMERICA
Suite C. 78 State Street, Chicago

The Springfield Republican: It is a clear and well-ordered compendium of what has been heretofore a scattered and voluminous literature on the subject of communistic experiments in America. . . . It is a serious and important work.

History of Socialism in the United States

A complete account of the origin, development, and present status of socialistic movements throughout the United States, indispensable to an intelligent appreciation of socialism as it exists in this country. By MORRIS HILLQUIT.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune: Every position taken has behind it the authority of facts and figures.

The Philadelphia Item: It is a work of extensive scope and sociological as well as historical value.

The Watchman, Boston: It is exceedingly timely and valuable.

The Washington Evening Star: An intelligent and well-written record of a popular movement.

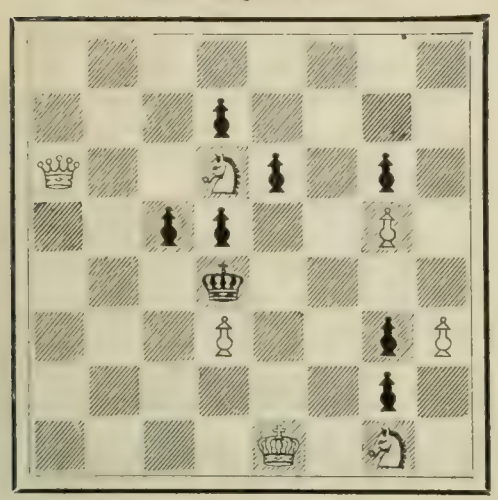
12mo, Cloth, 371 Pages, $1.50 Net. By Mail, $1.67

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

Problem 903.

By P. S. Leonhardt, Leipsic.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

8; 3 p 4; Q 2 S p 1 p 1; 2 p p 2 P 1; 3 k 4; 3 P 2 pP; 6 p 1; 4 K 1 S 1.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 896. Key-move: R—B sq.

No. 897.

1. Kt—B 2 / K B 3	2. Q—R sq, ch / K—B 4	3. P—Q 4, mate
1. ..... / R x P	2. Q—R 5! / P x Q	3. P—Q 4, mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. Q x P, mate
1. ..... / B x P	2. Q—R sq / Any	3. Q or P, mates

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. L. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; "Arata," New York City; O. Hagman, Stamford, Conn.; J. E. Vincent, Alfred University, N. Y.; J. H. Cravens, Kansas City, Mo.; Dr. R. O'Connell, San Francisco; C. B. E., Youngstown, N. Y.; A. B. Peticolas, Victoria, Tex.; M. Crown, Waco, Tex.

896: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; "Arata," New York City; Z. G., Detroit; C. W. Shewalter, Washington, D. C.; R. L. Baltimore; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.; J. S. Court, New York City; E. S. H., Athens, Ga.

897: E. A. Kusell, Oroville, Cal.

Comments (896): "Fine illustration of the theme"—G. D.; "Easy, but good"—F. S. F.; "Fine problem of the complete block class"—F. G.; "To an amateur, this seems an unnecessary waste of force. The R serving apparently no other purpose than the 'waiting move'"—Dr. J. H. S.; "Much in little"—J. E. V.; "Highly ingenious; without a blemish"—Dr. E. B. K.; "Enter-

WE PAY 5% SAVINGS EARNING 3% TO 4% ARE NOT BETTER SECURED.

YOU are secured by mortgages on Real Estate that has grown steadily in value for 50 years, and is increasing now faster than ever before.

Safe, profitable, withdrawable investments, paying 5 per cent. per annum for every day invested. Supervised by New York Banking Department.

Assets, . . . $1,750,000
Surplus and Profits, 175,000

Industrial Savings & Loan Co.
1139 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

SOUTHERN MUTUAL INVESTMENT COMPANY OF LEXINGTON ~ KENTUCKY

A. SMITH BOWMAN SEC. & GEN'L. MANAGER.

One of our Bondholders writes

"I beg to say that I have looked up the Company, its methods and management, enough to satisfy me that the Company is established on good sound business principles. I believe the proposition they are presenting to the public as an investment is one of the best; that

Its Returns to the Investor are the Largest Possible

and that they have demonstrated beyond a reasonable doubt that their method is safe, conservative, and can be maintained."

Many such letters are received daily and we have hundreds in our files. Should you become a Bondholder your experience would necessarily cause you to hold like views. Investments of as little as $2.25 a month accepted, and any larger amount.

Why our Bondholders are Pleased

Business controlled by State laws. $100,000 deposited with treas'r of Kentucky.
$950,000 accumulated in assets. $1,375,000 paid investors.

A post card secures full information. A few agents can be used. Address

Dept. 2, S. M. I. Co. BLOCK.

RHEUMATISM

Cured Through the Feet

Don't Take Medicine. External Remedy Brings Quick Relief. FREE on Approval. TRY IT.

We want everyone who has rheumatism to send us his or her name. We will send by return mail a pair of Magic Foot Drafts, the wonderful external cure which has brought more comfort into the United States than any internal remedy ever made. If they give relief, send us One Dollar; if not, don't send us a cent.

Magic Foot Drafts are worn on the soles of the feet and cure by absorbing the poisonous acids in the blood through the large pores. They cure rheumatism in every part of the body. It must be evident to you that we couldn't afford to send the drafts on approval if they didn't cure. Write to-day to the Magic Foot Draft Co., R. U. 6 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich., for a trial pair of drafts on approval. We send also a valuable **Booklet on Rheumatism.**

The Perfect Perpetual Calendar. Simplest, most reliable; 50 cents. Post-free. Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

"There is only one way to success in the administration of Cod Liver Oil, and that is not by disguising, but by excluding, the impurities." This is exemplified in

Peter Moller's Pure Cod Liver Oil

which can be relied upon as being pure, sweet, digestible, and free from disagreeable taste or odor.

Sold only in flat, oval bottles, bearing name of

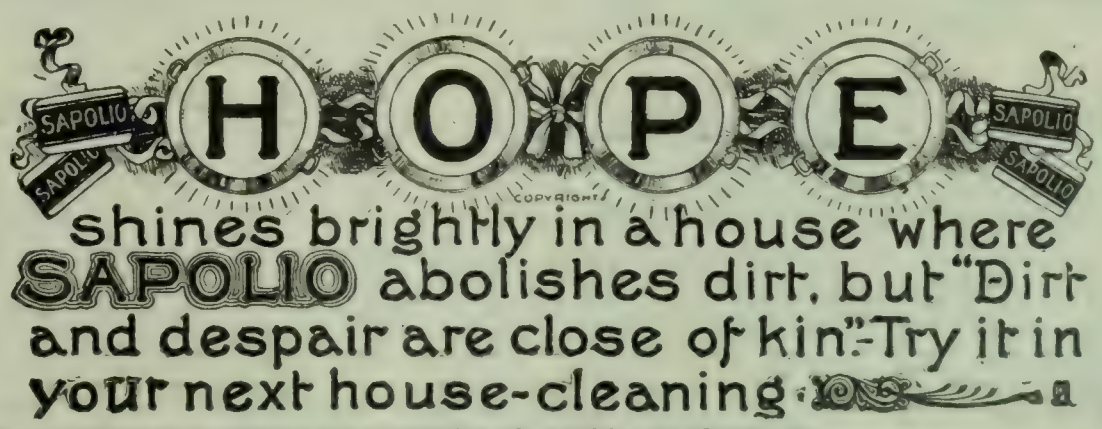
Schieffelin & Co., New York, Sole Agents

PLAYS Dialogues, Recitations and other Entertainments. Send for free catalogue of over 2000 plays. The Dramatic Publishing Co. 358 Dearborn St., Chicago, or 40 W. 28th St., New York

7% GUARANTEED Interest for Life on Life Annuities issued at age 50, at age 62, Ten Per Cent. Tax exempt. Sales in 1902, Ten Million Dollars. J. A. Steele, 115 B'dway, New York.

STARK TREES SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL
Largest Nursery. Fruit Book Free. Result of 78 years' experience
STARK BROS. Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

ASTHMA cured to stay cured. Cause removed. Health restored. Attacks never return. Eat heartily. Sleep soundly all night. No further need of medicines. Over 52,000 Asthma and Hay Fever sufferers treated. Write for BOOK 25A FREE. P. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.



Without MACBETH on it what can you expect of a lamp-chimney!

You need to know how to manage your lamps to have comfort with them at small cost. Better read my Index; I send it free.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

Send $1.00 for 25 Pure RESAGOS HAVANA CIGARS

Your Money Back if Not Satisfactory

This is the introductory offer for our Resagos Havana Cigar. We will send them to you, charges prepaid, and you can **sample them free** If they are not fully up to your expectation, return them to us—any express company will tell you we accept returns without question and pay express charges both ways. We don't want your money unless you're fully satisfied.

We have built up the largest trade in *genuine* **Havana Cigars** in this country—**saving you the profits of salesman, jobber and dealer.**

Write for booklet showing our liberal special offers on pure Havana Cigars from $4 to $15 per 100, and we will send you the names of prominent individuals and clubs in every State in the Union who are our pleased customers. *References:* State Bank, New York City; Bradstreet's or Dun's.

LA RECLAMA CUBAN FACTORY
1803 First Ave., New York City
Established 1875.

5-inch Full Weight

? Do you know of anywhere else in the World where you can get 25 FINE HAVANA SECUNDAS CIGARS for $1.00

5-inch Full Weight

100 VISITING CARDS Post paid 35c

Correct styles and sizes. Order filled day received. Booklet "Card Style" Free! Also **business, professional** and **fraternal** cards. We have cuts of emblems for **all** societies.
E. J. SCHUSTER PTG. & ENG. CO., DEPT. 30 ST. LOUIS, MO.

I Print My Own Circulars Cards &c. $5 PRESS

Saves money. Big profit printing for others. Large press for book, newspaper $18. Full instruction sent for use. Write for catalogue presses, type, &c. to factory

THE PRESS CO. MERIDEN, CONN.

taining; but not difficult"—J. H. C.; "Good"—Dr. R. J. O'C.

897: "The variation 1. $\frac{\cdots\cdots}{R \times P}$ is especially fine"—G. D.; "A kangaroo: its strength is in its hind legs"—F. S. F.; "Not a graceful position; but the mainplay is fine"—F. G.; "Easy but elegant"—Dr. J. H. S.; "Fine piece of work"—J. G. L.; "Some of the mates are beautiful and by no means easy"—Dr. E. B. K.; "*En dansk Brilliant!*"—O. H.; "Jespersen is always good"—J. H. C.; "Not difficult, but very beautiful"—Dr. R. J. O'C.

In addition to those reported L. Goldmark, Patterson, N. J., got 891, 894, 895; A. B. P.; 892; J. F. C., 894; C. B. E., 894, 895; F. Bethel, 895.

A Fine Allgaier.

John Adair, who played the white pieces in the following game, and whose death was recently announced, was at one time champion of Cook County, Ill. Dr. Zukertort was one of the greatest players in the world. This game was played on January 10, 1886.

ADAIR. *White.*	ZUKERTORT. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	P x P
3 Kt—K B 3	P—K Kt 4
4 P—K R 3	P—Kt 5
5 Kt—Kt 5	P—K R 3
6 Kt x K B P	K x Kt (a)
7 P—Q 4 (b)	P—Q 4
8 B x K B P	P x P
9 B—B 4 ch	K—Kt 3 (c)
10 Castles	B—Kt 2
11 P—Q B 3	Kt—K 2
12 Kt—Q 2 (d)	Q B—B 4
13 B—K 3	R—B sq
14 Kt x P	K—R 2 (e)
15 Kt—Kt 3	K—R sq
16 Q—Q 2	Q—Q 3
17 B—B 4	Q—Q Kt 3
18 Q R—K sq	Q Kt—B 3
19 B x K R P	B—Kt 3
20 B x B ch	K x B
21 Q—K Kt 5	R x R ch
22 R x R and Black resigned (f).	

Notes by John A. Galbreath, New Orleans.

(a) The moves made constitute the true Allgaier gambit, which the German master whose name it bears considered an irresistible attack. Experience has considerably modified this high opinion, but the opening has always been a favorite of aggressive players and gives rise to games of surpassing interest and beauty.

(b) This continuation introduced by E. Thorold, one of the leading English experts, is considered by all advanced exponents of the game as the only advisable form of pursuing the attack in the Allgaier proper.

(c) 9 K—Kt 2 followed by 10 Kt—K B 3, whether White play 10 Castles or B—K 5 ch, or 9 Kt—K B 3 is the approved continuation at this point.

(d) This forces the undesirable reply of Black.

(e) If B x Kt, Q x P ch, etc.

(f) The game is remarkable for the number of unhappy moves White forces Black to make, especially the twelfth, fourteenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth. It will be noted there were only three checks given in the game.

The Falkbeer Counter-Gambit.

CHAROUSEK'S ATTACK.

During Pillsbury's recent visit to Chicago, the American Champion made public some highly interesting analyses on the Charousek Attack in the Falkbeer Counter-Gambit, which he had been at considerable pains to work out. The attack was introduced by the late Rudolph Charousek in his game against Pillsbury in the Nuremberg Tournament of 1886. This resulted in a Draw after an exciting game of fifty-two moves, the Hungarian missing a win on the thirty-first move. Pillsbury now claims to have demonstrated the unsoundness of the novelty by continuing with 8.., Kt—Q B 3, instead of 8.., B—K 2, as in the Nuremberg game. His research involved the fathoming of extremely intricate complications, which of course could hardly be accomplished in cross-board play.

White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	13 K—K 2 (f)	Kt x R
2 P—K B 4	P—Q 4	14 K—Q sq	P—B 3
3 P x Q P	P—K 5	15 B—Kt 2	B—K 3
4 P—Q 3	Kt—K B 3	16 P—Kt 3	Castles
5 P x P	Kt x P	17 B—Kt 2	R x P
6 Q—K 2	Q x P	18 K—K 2	B—Kt 5
7 Kt—Q 2	P—K B 4	19 K x R	R—Q sq ch
8 P—K Kt 4 (a)	Kt—B 3 (b)	20 B—Q 4	B x Kt
9 B-Kt 2(c)	Kt—Q 5	21 Kt—B 3	B—K 6
10 Q—Q 3(d)	Kt—B 4 (e)	22 R x Kt	B x B
11 B x Q	Kt x Q ch	23 Kt x B	P—B 4
12 P x Kt	Kt—B 7 ch	24 R—B sq	R x Kt ch(g)

(a) This move constitutes the Charousek Attack and against an indifferent move—say, the obvious B—K 2—White gains at least a Pawn, and if Black

Pimples

Every night just before going to bed, wash the face with hot water and Glenn's Sulphur Soap and you will get rid of pimples.

Glenn's is the only sulphur soap that contains enough pure sulphur to make it a specific for skin diseases. Insist on having the genuine

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

25c. a cake at all drug stores, or mailed on receipt of 30c. by The Charles N. Crittenton Company, 115 Fulton Street, New York.

WILLIAMS' SHAVING STICK

It's So Convenient

No cup needed.

Just wet your face, rub on a little soap, work up a big, creamy lather with your brush and you'll shave with ease and pleasure.

Nothing like it.

Williams' Shaving Stick sold by all druggists. 25c.

The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn.

Sore Throat

Hoarseness, Quinsy, Tonsillitis, Laryngitis and other throat troubles quickly relieved and promptly cured by the use of

Hydrozone

This scientific germicide is used and endorsed by leading physicians everywhere. It is **absolutely harmless,** yet a most powerful healing agent.

By killing the germs that cause these diseases, without injury to the tissue, Hydrozone cures the patient. Sold by Leading Druggists. If not at yours, will send trial bottle, prepaid, on receipt of 25 cents.

Prof. Charles Marchand

Dept. R-57, Prince Street, New York

Send for free booklet how to treat diseases.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Thompson's Eye Water

Pears'

The skin *ought* to be clear; there is nothing strange in a beautiful face.

If we wash with proper soap, the skin will be open and clear, unless the health is bad. A good skin is better than a doctor

The soap to use is Pears'; no free alkali in it. Pears', the soap that clears but not excoriates.

Sold all over the world.

MODENE

IN COMPOUNDING, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We named the new discovery MODENE. It is absolutely harmless, but works sure results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. **It Cannot Fail.** If the growth be light, one application will remove it; the heavy growth, such as the beard or growth on moles, may require two or more applications, and without slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward.

Modene supersedes electrolysis.

Used by people of refinement, and recommended by all who have tested its merits

Modene sent by mail, in safety mailing-cases (securely sealed), on receipt of **$1.00** per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. Postage-stamps taken.

LOCAL AND GENERAL AGENTS WANTED

MODENE MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. 29, Cincinnati, Ohio
Every Bottle Guaranteed
☞ We Offer $1,000 for Failure or the Slightest Injury

SEE THAT CLIP?

THE NIAGARA CLIP holds securely from the thinnest sheet of paper up to ¼ in. in thickness, and can be used over and over again. Better than pins for filing letters, records, cards, etc. Avoid unsightly pinholes in attaching second letters, business cards, checks, drafts, invoices, etc. Put up in boxes of 100 especially for desk convenience. Sample box 15 cents, postpaid.

FACSIMILE

NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, 123 Liberty St., N. Y. City

The Insane Root

A romance of a strange country. By MRS. CAMPBELL PRAED. 12mo, cloth, 380 pp., $1.50.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

should Castle on his ninth move, Pawn takes B P, winning a piece.

(b) This is Pillsbury's defense to this ingenious attack on White's part, and its soundness has been conclusively demonstrated by hours of elaborate analysis on his part.

(c) If White plays P—Q B 3 to prevent the entrance of the hostile Knight, Black can give up a Pawn in something like the following continuation: 9 P—Q B 4, B—K 2; 10 B—Kt 2, Castles; 11 Kt x Kt, P x Kt; 12 B x P, B—R 5 ch; 13 K—B sq, Q—B 2; 14 K—Kt 2, B—K 3; 15 Q—B 3, Kt—K 4 and wins. In other variations resulting from this line White is equally helpless.

(d) It is obvious that Kt x Kt at this stage results in the loss of a Pawn.

(e) For a long time Mr. Pillsbury thought Q—B 4 was the winning move at this juncture, but patient analysis discovered the following flaw; 11..., Q—B 4; 12 P x Kt, P x B; 13 Kt (not queen) x P, Kt x P ch; 14 K—Q 2 (the only move), Q—B 3; 15 Q x Kt, B—Kt 5 ch; 16 K—Q 3. This last curious move effectually dissipates Black's attack and prevents his recovery of his piece.

(f) If K—Q sq, then Kt—K 6, winning the bishop.

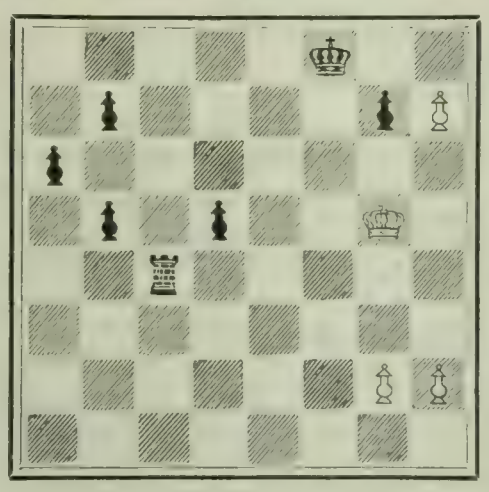
(g) And Black remains a pawn plus, winning in all variations after his tenth move.

Lasker vs. Loman.

The World's Champion played, recently, against twenty opponents in the City of London Chess-club, winning 13, losing 3, and drawing 4. This is a very remarkable score, as nearly all his opponents are very strong players, and several are recognized experts. The following game with Loman is one of the best of the series:

Ruy Lopez.

LASKER. *White.*	LOMAN. *Black.*	LASKER. *White.*	LOMAN. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	21 P x B	B—K 5
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	22 Q—B 2	P—B 3
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	23 P x P	R x P
4 B—R 4	Kt—B 3	24 Kt—Kt 3	Kt—K 3
5 P—Q 4	P x P	25 Kt—Q 4	R x Q B P
6 Castles	B—K 2	26 R—Q 2	R—Kt 3
7 R—K sq	Castles	27 P—B 5	Kt x Kt
8 P—K 5	Kt—K sq	28 P x R	Kt x P
9 B—Kt 3	Kt—R 4	29 B—B 5	R x B
10 Q x P	Kt x B	30 R x B	R—Q B sq
11 R P x Kt	P—Q 4	31 R—K B 4	Q—Q B 3
12 P—Q Kt 4	P—Q B 3	32 R x Kt	Q x R
13 P—Kt 5	B P x P	33 Q x Q	R x Q
14 Kt—B 3	Kt—B 2	34 R—B 8 ch	K x R
15 B—K 3	B—K B 4	35 P x P	R—B 8 ch
16 Q—Q 2	Q—Q 2	36 K—B 2	R—B 7 ch
17 Kt—Q 4	B—Q Kt 5	37 K—B 3	R—B 6 ch
18 Q R—Q sq	Q R—B sq	38 K—Kt 4	R—B 5 ch
19 Q—K 2	B—Kt 3	39 K—Kt 5	Black wins.
20 P—B 4	B x Kt		



Position after Whites 39th move.

How does Black win?

Keep Well Heeled

Morgan & Wright Rubber Heels

There is an intelligent reason why multitudes of people wear Morgan & Wright Rubber Heels:

They Carpet the Pavement

There is an equally intelligent reason for the increasing demand for the M. & W. Brand:

They are Easier, Wear Longer and Cost No More than other brands

Insist on the M. & W. Your shoeman will fit them.

MORGAN & WRIGHT, CHICAGO

RHEUMATISM

Tartarlithine

gives better results than any other remedy for Rheumatism. The promptness of its action is in many cases astonishing. Does not affect the heart nor irritate the stomach.

Prescribed and endorsed by the leading physicians of the country.

Ask Your Doctor About It

Free Sample and our booklet on the Cure of Rheumatism sent on request.

McKESSON & ROBBINS
97 FULTON STREET NEW YORK
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE TARTARLITHINE CO.

NERVOUSNESS Exhausted or Debilitated Nerve Force from any Cause

Cured .. by .. **WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL.**

It contains no Mercury, Iron, Cantharides, or any injurious ingredients whatever

This Pill is purely vegetable, has been tested and prescribed by physicians, and has proven to be the best, safest, and most effective treatment known to medical science for restoring Vitality, no matter how originally caused, as it reaches the root of the ailment. Our remedies are the best of their kind, and contain only the best and purest ingredients that money can buy and science produce; therefore we cannot offer free samples.

Price, ONE DOLLAR per Box, by Mail.

No Humbug. C. O. D. or Treatment Scheme.

PERSONAL OPINIONS: Dear Sirs: I have used a bottle of your Hypophosphites of Manganese for liver and kidney complaints in my own person and received much benefit, so I will enclose five dollars and will ask you to send me as much as you can by express prepaid for that amount, until we can get it through the regular channels. I am confident it is just what I have been in search of for many years. I am prescribing your Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, and am pleased with the preparation. Yours sincerely, DR. T. J. WEST.

I know of no remedy in the whole Materia Medica equal to your Specific Pill for Debility.—ADOLPH BEHRE, M.D. Professor of Organic Chemistry and Physiology, New York.

Send for free treatise. Winchester & Co., Chemists, B-609 Beekman Bldg., New York.

FOR WEAK LUNGS USE WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES. ***Established 1858.***

A Brilliancy Prize.

The prizes for brilliancy, offered by Baron Rothschild, in the late Vienna Tourney, have been awarded. Marco, $42, for his win from Tschigorin; Marco, $42, for his game with Mieses; and $21 each to Pillsbury and Mieses for the game given below. Score and notes from *La Stratégie*.

Allgaier Gambit.

	MIESES. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*		MIESES. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	33	P—K R 3	Q R—K B sq
2	P—K B 4	P x P	34	Q—K Kt 6 ch	R—K Kt 2
3	Kt—K B 3	P—K Kt 4	35	Q—K 6 ch	K—R 2 (o)
4	P—K R 4	P—K Kt 5	36	Q—K 4 ch	K—R sq
5	Kt—K Kt 5	P—K R 3	37	Q—K 5	R—Q sq
6	Kt x P	K x Kt	38	K—B sq	K—Kt sq
7	B—Q B 4 ch	P—Q 4	39	P—K R 6 (p)	R—K B 2 ch
8	B x P ch	K—K sq (a)	40	K—K 2	R (Q)—Q 2
9	P—Q 4	Kt—K B 3	41	Q x P ch	K—R 2
10	Kt—Q B 3	B—Q Kt 5	42	Q—K R 4	R (Q 2)—K 2 ch
11	B x B P (b)	Kt x B	43	K—Q 2	R—K 3
12	P x Kt	Q x P	44	Q—Q 4	R—K Kt 3
13	Castles	B x Kt	45	P—K Kt 4	K x P
14	P x B	Kt—Q B 3	46	Q—K R 8 ch	K—Kt 4
15	Q—Q 2 (c)	B—K 3	47	Q—K R 5 ch	K—B 3
16	Q R—K sq	K—Q 2	48	P—Q B 4	R (B 2)—K Kt 2
17	P (Q B 4) (d)	Q x B P (e)	49	Q—K B 5 ch	K—K 2
18	R x B!	K x R (f)	50	Q—Q B 5 ch	R—Q 3 ch
19	P—Q 5 ch	K—Q 2 (g)	51	K—B 3	R x P
20	P x Kt dbl ch	K x P (h)	52	Q—K 5 ch	R—K 3
21	B—K 5	K R—K sq (i)	53	Q—Q B 7 ch	K—B 3
22	R—K B 4 (j)	Q—Q B 4 ch	54	Q x P	R—K Kt 6 ch
23	B—Q 4	Q—Q 3	55	K—Q 2	R—Q Kt 3
24	R—K B 6	R—K 3	56	Q x P	R—Q Kt 7 ch
25	Q—Q B 3 ch	K—Q 2	57	K—K sq	R (Kt 6)—Kt 7
26	R—K B 7 ch	R—K 2 (k)	58	Q—Q 4 ch	K—K 3
27	B—Q B 5	R x R	59	Q—Q 5 ch	K—K 2
28	B x Q	P x B	60	Q—K 5 ch	K—Q 2
29	Q—Q Kt 3 (l)	K—K sq	61	Q—Q 5 ch	K—B 2
30	Q—K 6 ch	K—B sq	62	Q—Q B 5 ch	K—Kt 2
31	Q x Q P ch (m)	K—Kt sq	63	Q—Q 5 ch	K—R 2
32	Q x P	P—K Kt 6 (n)	64	Q—Q B 5 ch	K—Kt 2
					Drawn game.

Notes.

(a) Probably the best defense is that adopted by Messrs. Fahndrick and Schlechter, during some consultation games played in Vienna; 8.., K—Kt 2; 9 P—Q 4, P—K B 6; 10 P x P, Kt—K B 3; 11 Kt—Q B 3, B—Q Kt 5; etc. Equally interesting is Mr. Fleissig's move of 9.., B—Q 3.

(b) Best; less powerful was the move, 11 Castles, played by Marco against Pillsbury, since the reply 11.., P—K B 6 gives Black the advantage.

(c) If 15 Q—Q 3, Black would reply 15.., B—K B 4.

(d) This ingenious move not only strengthens the attack but it wins two minor pieces for the Rook.

(e) Evidently, 17.., Q x Q P ch would cost a piece.

(f) If 18.., Q x Q P ch; 19 Q x Q, Kt x Q; 20 R—K 4, P—Q B 4; 21 P—Q B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 22 R—Q sq ch, thus regaining the piece as well as obtaining a strong attack.

(g) Clearly, if 19.., Q x Q P; 20 R—K sq ch.

(h) Altho Black, in a more simple position, would be a Pawn and the exchange to the good, he here possesses no advantage on account of the position of his King.

(i) Best; if 21.., K R—K B sq; 22 Q x P ch; and, if 21.., Q R—K B sq; 23 R x R, thus leaving only Queen against Queen, a position more advantageous than any White might have hoped for in this opening.

(j) The black Queen can not move from the Q B file, on account of 23 Q—Q B 3 ch.

(k) If 26.., K—K sq; 27 R—K R 7, with a very strong position. Black aspires to remain with two Rooks against the Queen.

(l) In this position the Queen is stronger than the two Rooks (that do not mutually support each other) and Black's unprotected King.

(m) Dr. Tarrasch, in the "Local Anzeiger," shows that, by 31 Q x R P ch, White should have won, for he would have captured the K Kt P and obtained two passed Pawns, as follows: 31 Q x R P ch, R—K Kt 2. [If 31.., K—K 2; 32 Q—K Kt 5 ch, etc.; if 31.., K—K sq; 32 Q—K 6 ch, etc.; and, if 31.., K—Kt sq; 32 Q—K 6, P—K Kt 6, Q—Q Kt 3, etc.] 32 Q—K R 8 ch, R—K Kt sq; 33 Q—K B 6 ch, K—K sq; 34 Q—K 6 ch, K—B sq; 35 P—K R 5, R—K Kt 2; 36 P—K R 6, R—K R 2; 37 Q—K Kt 6, R—K B 2; 38 P—K R 7, K—K 2; 39 Q—K Kt 5 ch and wins.

(n) This Pawn, shutting in the white King, makes a draw an assured fact.

(o) If 35.., R (Kt 2)—K B 2; 36 Q—Q Kt 3 and Black's best Pawn is lost.

(p) Mieses, who is sure of a draw, risks much to win in order to gain some future special prize; such action naturally adds to the value of the parties, since both players are now doing the very best in their power, and the ending is very interesting.

THE Keeley Cure

Alcohol, Opium, Tobacco Using

Produce each a disease having definite pathology. The disease yields easily to the Treatment as administered at the following Keeley Institutes:

P. D. ARMOUR

Head of the great Armour Packing Company, Chicago, Ill. (in a personal letter to Dr. Keeley), said:

I have sent about two hundred of my employees, from butchers to foremen, and all have been permanently cured. I do not think there is any one thing, or any one man, who ever did the good to humanity that you are doing with your cure.

A Friend's Opportunity

THOUSANDS of men have been saved from business ruin and a drunkard's grave and their families from misery and poverty by the timely suggestion of a friend. It is unnecessary to depict the sufferings that are being caused by intemperance. There is no one but who would appreciate reading Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage's lecture on the evils of intemperance. Probably it is the grandest portrayal of the curse of liquor that the world has received. If you are interested at all, or know of any one who is in the clutches of the liquor habit, we would be glad to send you a copy of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage's lecture, together with other printed matter, which will clearly demonstrate to you that the indulgence in liquor is a disease and that we have cured thousands and thousands. Please fill out and mail coupon below. We will forward you by mail—plain envelope, sealed—the matter spoken of above, which we believe must be of interest.

Cut Out and Mail to Institute Nearest to You

I would be interested in receiving copy of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage's lecture and other printed matter.

Name .....

Town .....

State .....

Hundreds of well-known people have indorsed and recommended the Keeley treatment.

Among them the following:

General NEAL DOW
Col. C. H. TAYLOR
Judge-Advocate-Gen. GROESBECK
Dr. PARKHURST
Rev. Canon FLEMING
FRANCES E. WILLARD
Hon. LUTHER LAFLIN MILLS
Ex-Gov. HASTINGS
Rev. Dr. GEO. C. LORIMER
Rev. T. DEWITT TALMAGE
JOHN V. FARWELL
Dr. EDWARD MCGLYNN
Rear-Admiral WALKER
Ex-Gov. CLAUDE MATTHEWS
Ex-Gov. JOHN P. ALTGELD
Rt. Rev. JOHN SHANLEY
Gen. JAMES W. FORSYTH, U.S.A.

ALWAYS ADDRESS THE INSTITUTE NEAREST TO YOU.

Birmingham, Ala.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Los Angeles, Cal.
San Francisco, Cal. 1170 Market St.
West Haven, Conn.
Washington, D. C., 211 N. Capitol St.
Augusta, Ga.
Dwight, Ill.
Charlestown, Ind.
Marion, Ind.
Des Moines, Iowa.
Crab Orchard, Ky.
New Orleans, La., 1628-38 Felicity St.
Portland, Me.
Lexington, Mass.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
St. Louis, Mo. 2803 Locust St.
Boulder Hot Sp'ngs, Boulder, Mont.
Fargo, No. Dak.
No. Conway, N. H.
Omaha, Neb., 724 South 19th St.
Buffalo, N. Y.
White Plains, N. Y.
Columbus, Ohio. Cor. 3d & Dennison Ave's.
Portland, Ore.
Harrisburg, Pa.
Philadelphia, Pa. 812 N. Broad St.
Providence, R. I.
Pittsburg, Pa., 4246 Fifth Ave.
Columbia, S. C.
Dallas, Texas, Bellevue Place.
Richmond, Va.
Seattle, Wash.
Huntington, W. Va.
Waukesha, Wis.
Toronto, Ont
Winnipeg, Man.
London, Eng.
Cape Town, S. A.

LESLIE E. KEELEY, M.D., LL.D.

Details of treatment, and proofs of its success, sent free on application to any of the above-named institutes.

"Non-Heredity of Inebriety," by Dr. Leslie E. Keeley, mailed on application.

Stomach Comfort

can easily be obtained by the use of

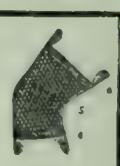
MURRAY'S CHARCOAL TABLETS

They are absolutely unmedicated. Prevent fermentation, absorb all gases, and sweeten the stomach. A bad complexion is wonderfully benefitted by their daily use.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS

A. J. Ditman, 41 Astor House, N.Y.

VARICOSE VEINS, WEAK JOINTS, VARICOSE ULCERS and LEG SWELLINGS Cured by



OUR PATENT SEAMLESS HEEL

ELASTIC STOCKINGS.

We make all goods **to measure** of new elastic made by us and send by mail to any part of the world, and **guarantee a fit.** Free Catalogue tells how to measure, gives prices, etc. Send for one. We are the largest weavers of special elastic work in the United States.

CURTIS & SPINDELL CO., 67 Market Street, Lynn, Mass.

Three New Stories by Count Leo Tolstoy, written for the Benefit of the Kishinef Sufferers. Publisher's and Author's Profits are to go to the Kishinef Relief Fund.

ESARHADDON

King of Assyria, and other Stories

BY

Count Leo Tolstoy

Translated by Louise and Aylmer Maude, with an Introduction Containing Letters by Tolstoy

Esarhaddon, King of Asyyria

An allegorical story with an Oriental setting, telling how a cruel king was made to feel and understand the sufferings of one of his captives, and to repent his own cruelty.

Work, Death and Sickness

A legend accredited to the South American Indians, showing the three means God took to make men more kind and brotherly toward each other.

Three Questions

A quaint folk-lore tale answering the three questions of life: "What is the Best Time?" "Who Are the Most Important Persons?" "What Thing Should be Done First?"

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

St. Louis Globe Democrat: "There is perhaps no writer working to-day whose mind is centered on broader and better things than the Russian master, and the present offering shows him at his very best."

New York Herald: "Extraordinarily simple in matter and manner, they yet enforce with curious power Tolstoy's cardinal doctrines of the universal brotherhood of man, the sacredness of life, and the duty of non-resistance to evil."

This is the latest editon to the "Hour-Glass Stories."

Dainty 12mo, Cloth, Frontispiece, Ornamental Cover, 40 cents, Net; by Mail, 45 cents

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

A Rare Edition which sold for $8,600.00

You Can Own a Facsimile for $2.50

Fabulous prices are being paid for First Folio Editions of Shakespeare. Add to your library at trifling cost a photographic famsimile of the British Museum volume of the 1623

FIRST FOLIO SHAKESPEARE

With an Introduction by

J. O. HALLIWELL PHILLIPS,

the celebrated English archologist and biographer of Shakespeare.

It is a book that should be in the hands of every lover of literature and especially of Shakespeare.

There is no work in the whole range of English literature approaching in interest and critical value this famous First Folio Edition of Shakespeare. When it is mentioned that this is the sole authority for the text of such masterpieces as **The Tempest, Macbeth, Twelfth Night, Measure for Measure, Coriolanus, Julius Cæsar, Timon of Athens, Anthony and Cleopatra, Cymbeline, As You Like It,** and **The Winter's Tale,** enough is said to confirm its unrivaled importance and interest.

The Boston Budget: "There is no work in the whole range of English literature that at all approaches this famous First Folio Edition of Shakespeare, and its reproduction at this time is especially valuable. No student of literature can afford to do without a copy of this excellent work, which is the authorized American edition from the English facsimile plates."

8vo, Cloth, over 1,000 pages. Sent post-paid to any address for $2.50.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

Kuloskap, The Master

And Other Algonkin Poems

Stories and legends of animals, Indians, and nature. By CHAS. GODFREY LELAND, Hon. F.R.S.L., and JOHN DYNELEY PRINCE, Ph.D. Profusely illustrated. 12mo, Cloth, 370 pp., $2.00, net; by mail, $2.17.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

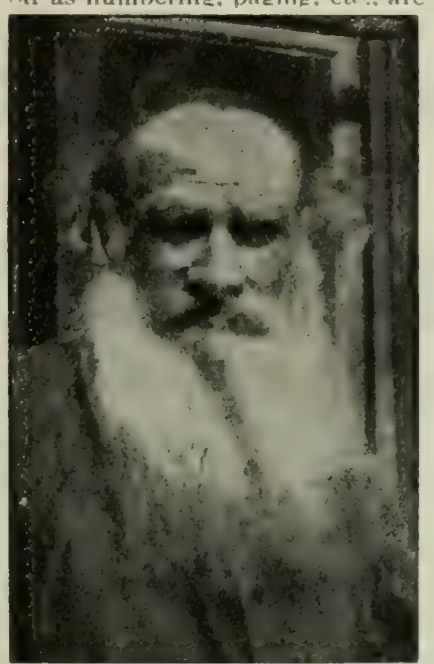
Announcement to Literary Digest Readers

All Booklovers and those who delight in choice literature will welcome the initial volume which we have just published of the specially authorized handsome library edition of

TOLSTOY'S COMPLETE WORKS

Stories, Plays, Folk Tales, Essays, Discussions on Theology, Religion, Social Questions, Diet, Sex Questions, Art, etc., etc. 26 Volumes.

The volumes will appear in uniform style, but each will be independent of the others so far as numbering, paging, etc., are concerned. They will be octavos in size, bound in extra-quality ribbed olive cloth, tasteful cover designs in gold, printed on choice gilt-top, deckle-edge paper, good-sized type, illustrated with photogravure frontispieces, etc.



THE LATEST PORTRAIT OF TOLSTOY. (Taken since his recent illness.)

The First Volume Just Ready!

SEVASTOPOL

AND OTHER MILITARY TALES

By LEO TOLSTOY

A new translation by Louise and Aylmer Maude, specially authorized by the author. This book relates the author's own experiences, sensations, and reflections during the most noted siege of modern history. During the siege of Sevastopol, from October 17, 1854, to September 6, 1855, the Allies, it has been calculated, fired from their cannon and mortars no less than 1,356,000 shots at its defenders. None of these, however, or of the much more numerous small-arm bullets, hit a young officer, Count Leo Tolstoy by name, whose death would have deprived the world of so much that it could ill spare, including this book, the first of his works to receive international recognition. The translation has been authorized by Count Tolstoy, who has specially commended it for its accuracy, simplicity, and directness.

The Illustrated London News: "There is no one to equal Tolstoy as a master of the psychology of war. We think of 'Linesman,' G. W. Steevens, Rudyard Kipling, and Stephen Crane—and are forced to conclude that Tolstoy is better than them all. His characters . . . emerge into the light of the camp-fire, and reveal their souls, and pass away into the darkness; . . . but while they are with us Tolstoy makes us see right into them; he gives us an overpowering sense of their reality."

The Morning Leader, London: "No other modern book approaches 'Sevastopol' in the completeness and directness with which it unveils the realities of war. There are picturesque glimpses in Mr. Kipling's vulgar stories of fighting. But the strongest meat Mr. Kipling can provide is milk for babes beside Count Tolstoy's seemingly casual sketches, which yet comprehend with merciless amplitude the whole atmosphere of war."

What Count Tolstoy Says of the Translators and Translation

"Better translators, both for knowledge of the two languages and for penetration into the very meaning of the matter translated, could not be invented" Of their translation of "Sevastopol" Tolstoy also says: "I think I already wrote you how unusually the first volume of your edition pleases me. All in it is excellent: the edition and the remarks, and chiefly the translation, and yet more the conscientiousness with which all this has been done."

The Contents of Sevastopol Include

Preface to this Edition of Tolstoy's Works;
Preface to Sevastopol and other Military Tales;
Transliteration of Russian Names;
Recapitulation to aid English Readers;
Sevastopol in December, 1854;
Sevastopol in May, 1855;
Sevastopol in August, 1855;
The Wood-Felling: A Junker's Tale (1845-55);
Meeting a Moscow Acquaintance in the Detachment. From Prince Nehludof's Diary in the Caucasus (1856)
Two Hussars (1856)
Index of Russian Words and Customs Explained in Foot-notes.

Send in Your Subscription Now for the Complete Works

You pay for each volume when it is issued. Sign the coupon below. This handsome edition is one which every American booklover will desire to possess and one which all will certainly treasure. We shall publish only a limited edition, and the size of this edition will be determined by the support now given this large undertaking. We will notify you before each volume is ready, and not over three or four four volumes a year will be published, so that you will not feel the expense of the work.

A Choice Volume

Handsomely printed on deckle-edge paper, gilt top, photogravure portrait of Tolstoy from daguerreotype taken in 1855, map of Sevastopol; cover design in gold, extra-quality ribbed olive cloth, 325+xlviii. pp. Price, $1.50, postpaid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
Publishers New York

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK—TOLSTOY'S COMPLETE WORKS

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
30 Lafayette Place, New York.

Gentlemen:—Please enroll me as a subscriber for Tolstoy's complete works. I enclose herewith $1.50 for "Sevastopol," the first volume, and agree to remit $1.50 for each of the succeeding twenty-five volumes when notified that each is ready, it being understood that not over four volumes a year will be published.

Name .....

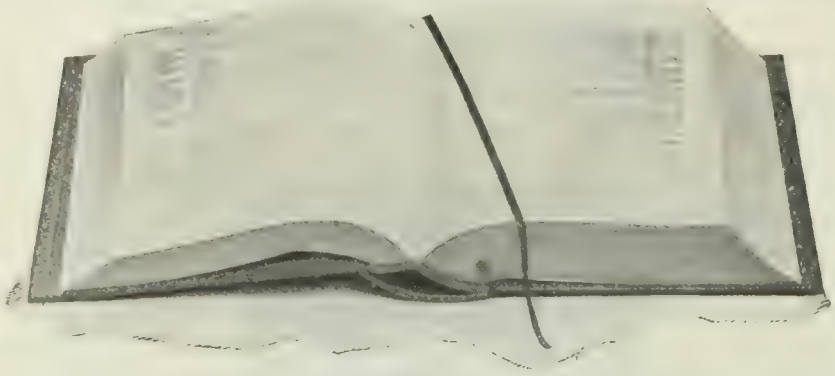
Address .....

33⅓% DISCOUNT BEFORE WE MOVE

The bulkiest portion of our stock must be disposed of before we move to our new home, Corner Fourth Avenue and Twenty-Third Street. This is necessary to save the enormous expense of transporting many tons of books. In this economy all of our patrons may benefit, because this situation puts us under the necessity of making striking price reductions, and simultaneously placing within your reach such bargains as can be offered only on very rare occasions. Below will be found a striking example. The regular price of this great work is $15; we offer the 85 copies in stock for **only $10** each, carriage prepaid, and on easy terms.

Nearly 1,400 Pages Bound in Full Morocco Size, Each Page, 11x8 in. Weighs Nearly 12 lbs.

The Christian Leader, London: "Since Matthew Henry, no one has arisen with the same qualifications for the work. Joseph Parker will, in centuries to come, have the same place as Matthew Henry has had in all English speaking lands."



750,000 Words in Notes Alone Printed from New Type A Book for a Lifetime A Splendid Gift

The New York Observer: "A page of Parker is worth a volume of some sermons that we have seen in print, and the preacher that studies him and makes an honest adaptation of his pungent expositions can not fail to make himself a more interesting and profitable teacher of the Word."

PARKER'S PULPIT BIBLE

Dr. Joseph Parker's Greatest Life Work—His "Last Will and Testament"

This great Bible of Bibles is one of the most remarkable contributions to pulpit literature ever given to the world. The entire text of the Bible is printed in extra large, clear type, with the best illustrations for pulpit and homiletical and home devotional use in an ample margin opposite each significant verse. These notes are full of suggestive thoughts, and they unfold a wealth of scriptural interpretation and meaning, increasing many hundred-fold the value of the original text. The work is entirely new from cover to cover, and was only completed a short time before Dr. Parker's death a few months ago.

STRIKING TEXTS INDICATED Throughout the Bible Dr. Parker has marked off hundreds of striking and suggestive texts, these being indicated by brackets. Nearly 10,000 themes and texts are shown.

COPIOUS INDEX TO SUGGESTIVE WORKS Where space has not permitted a sufficient treatment of any passage a copious and carefully detailed index shows in which of Dr. Parker's other works the interpretation is provided.

ALL THE NOTES NEW AND ORIGINAL Every word of Dr. Parker's valuable notes appears in this work for the first time. These notes, if printed in a separate work, would alone make four large octavo volumes.

"Thousands of sermons will grow out of this seed, and many a hard-pushed minister, who has not sunk to borrowing the brains of other men, will bless Dr. Parker for thoughts that stir his own mind and set it in motion toward preaching."—**Dr. Marcus Dods**, in *British Weekly*.

"We have put 'The Pulpit Bible' at the head of our 'gift-book notices,' because it would not be easy to find one of MORE DIGNIFIED FORM AND GREATER USEFULNESS."—**The Spectator**, London.

A Beautiful and Durable Volume

The work is published in a sumptuous quarto volume of the customary pulpit size. It is bound in rich, heavy, full morocco leather, title stamped in gold, inside edges "tooled," inside cover pages beautifully marbled, full gilt edges, tasteful bookmark, limber binding, making the volume lie open easily at any place. The volume is 10½ inches wide, 11½ inches long, and 3½ inches thick. There are 1351 pages printed on first-class paper from new type cast especially for this purpose. Durability and elegance are manifest in every feature of the magnificent volume.

A ROYAL GIFT FOR A CHURCH TO GIVE ITS PASTOR No more enduring token of appreciation could be selected by a congregation as a gift to its pastor than this handsome, helpful Bible, which is sure to be appreciated and treasured by every minister.

AN IDEAL VOLUME FOR HOME READING It is entirely free from any denominational bias, and forms a splendid book for devotional reading in the home circle, making the Scriptures clear and full of meaning to all.

A PRICELESS HELP FOR BIBLE STUDENTS Every Bible Student, Theological Student, and Sunday School Teacher will find in this volume a never-ending source of practical help, supplying under one cover the information of a whole Biblical Library.

A CLEAR, BRILLIANT, AND EXTRAORDINARILY SUGGESTIVE INTERPRETER

The Christian Endeavor World, Boston:—"Dr. Joseph Parker is distinguished immeasurably by a distinct and unapproached gift of interpretation which opens up to homiletic use vast sections of revelation, which have hitherto lain unused."

The Christian Herald:—"Dr. Parker's style is clear, epigrammatic, terse, and vigorous. He is consequently extraordinarily suggestive, a perfect mine or treasury for preachers."

Zion's Herald, Boston:—"Dr. Parker is always fresh and suggestive. To the clergyman these volumes are of almost incalculable value."

The Christian Index, Atlanta, Ga.: "Dr. Parker throws fresh light on the old narratives which we have known 'from a child,' and often makes us feel as if we saw them with new eyes."

A FRAGMENT SHOWING THE FULNESS OF ILLUSTRATION

JEREMIAH, CHAPTER VIII.

At that time, saith the LORD, they shall bring out the bones of the kings of Judah, and the bones of his princes, and the bones of the priests, and the bones of the prophets, and the bones of the inhabitants of Jerusalem, out of their graves:

2 And they shall spread them before the sun, and the moon, and all the host of Heaven, whom they have loved, and whom they have served, and after whom they have walked, and whom they have sought, and whom they have worshipped: they shall not be gathered, nor be buried; they shall be for dung upon the face of the earth.

DR. PARKER'S MARGINAL NOTES

Who can measure the judgments of God?
"Imperial Cæsar dead and turned to clay," etc.

We are prone to think that only the poor are wicked: read the catalogue—kings, princes, priests, prophets, and all the flower of the city, and not one poor man named.

An educated sinner, degreed and certificated, is an instrument of the Devil.

3 That is the extremity of human sorrow. Who does not cling to life? Ask men who have but little comfort in life why they cling to existence. The mystery is that they do cling to it. There is always a to-morrow, always a door ajar, always a gate that swings a little, and may open on the right side.

Only 85 Sets—Satisfaction Guaranteed

At a saving of one-third price, no progressive preacher can afford to neglect this unparalleled opportunity for securing one of the real and abiding treasures for the minister's study. Dr. Parker was one of the world's mightiest preachers, and his rare genius never shone more brilliantly than in this great work which he spoke of as his "Last Will and Testament."

We guarantee satisfaction. Send no money until the work has met with your approval. The coupon opposite brings it to you, carriage prepaid.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., N. Y.

SPECIAL REMOVAL SALE COUPON

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

Gentlemen:—I accept your special offer of "PARKER'S PULPIT BIBLE" to LITERARY DIGEST readers for $10, (carriage prepaid), regular price $15, and agree to send you $2 within five days of receipt of the work, as the first payment for the same. I agree to remit the balance of the price in monthly instalments of $2 each until settled in full. It is understood if I consider the work unsatisfactory I may return it within five days of receipt.

Name.....

Date..... *Address*.....

The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVIII., No. 7 New York, February 13, 1904 Whole Number, 721

Published Weekly by
Funk & Wagnalls Company.
30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

THE severance of diplomatic relations between Russia and Japan, on Saturday of last week, was interpreted by the American press as the virtual beginning of war. The New York *Tribune* declared at once that it was "reluctantly compelled to regard war as practically begun." Simultaneously the officials at St. Petersburg and Tokyo made statements intended to show that the opposing Government was in the wrong. The St. Petersburg officials declared that Japan's recall of its minister before the Russian note to Japan was delivered was a "piece of impudence," which "places Japan distinctly in the wrong before the world," and throws the entire responsibility of beginning the war upon the Japanese. The St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya* is reported by cable as saying:

"As it turns out, the whole exchange of notes was a farce. Japan only awaited the moment when the cruisers she bought in Italy should have reached Chinese waters. They arrived at Singapore and the Japanese threw off the mask without even waiting for the Russian reply.

"The Asiatics have shown themselves Asiatics. They are unable to observe even the slightest decency. History does not know of a case of similar behavior. We are convinced that public opinion in Russia will give the Japanese a proper reply."

The Japanese officials, on the other hand, point out that three weeks had elapsed, without reply, since Japan's note was handed to Russia, that the contents of the Russian note were already known unofficially, and that the note itself had actually been communicated to other foreign governments. Its contents were known to be such that Japan would not assent to it, and the Japanese Government believed that the formal reply was being delayed to allow Russia to complete military preparations. So diplomatic relations were broken off.

The New York *Press* says of American sympathy in the imbroglio:

"The people of the United States can have no quarrel with the little brown man for the measure of self-defense he has been driven to take. The Jap had found himself with his back to the wall, and he could do nothing but fight or fall.

"When we think that the main point of the Japanese demand was an insistence on the carrying out of the Russian pledge to the Peking Powers to maintain the 'administrative entity and territorial integrity of the Chinese Empire'—a McKinley-Hay policy which Russia bound herself to keep by sacred pledge alike to the United States and other Peking treaty signers as to Japan—American sympathy must be with the nation that has made this common international grievance, and peculiarly American grievance, all her own. Insomuch as the battle of the Japanese nation is to punish Russia for her shameless perfidy in sight of the world in Manchuria, and to enforce the Russian promise of the open door for all the world in China, the Japanese nation's battle is ours."

The Philadelphia *Press* treats the larger aspects of the war as follows:

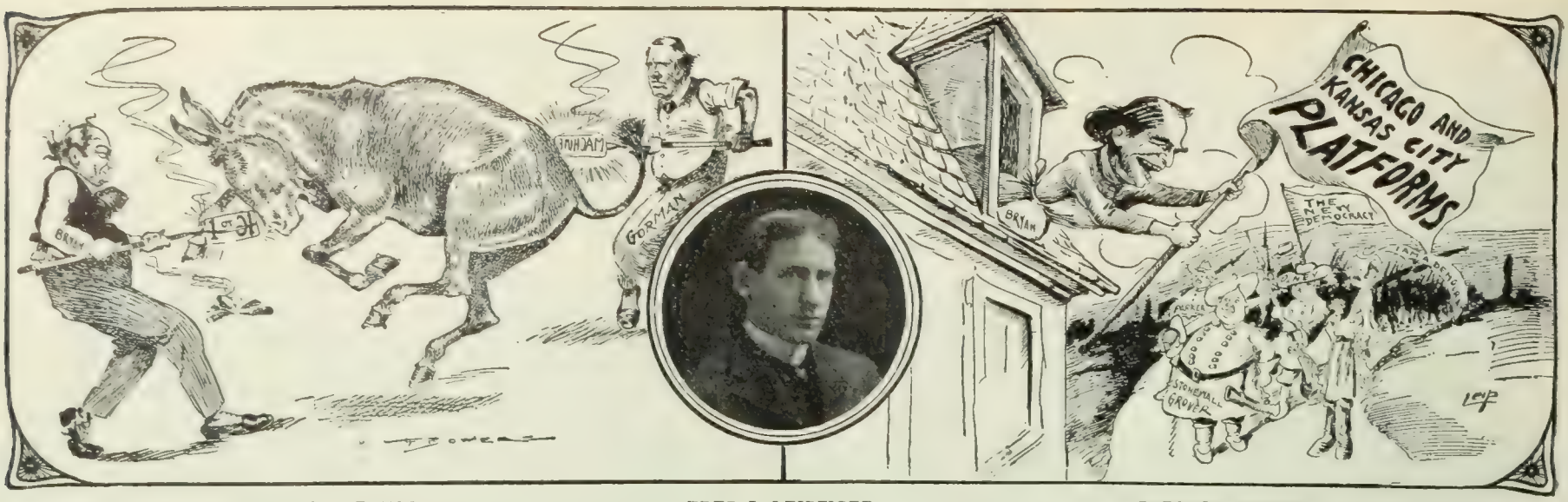
"The breach of diplomatic relations yesterday between Japan and Russia, a breach which means war, opens the last great struggle in the long contest between Europe and Asia. When Madrid halted the Arab at Tours and Batu the son of Genghis paused in his Tartar invasion six centuries later, after taking Pesth, before Polish resistance, it looked in either case as if Asia might sweep and swamp modern Europe.

"For the last three centuries, since the repulse of the Turks from the siege of Vienna and the organization of the English East India Company, events close together, it has seemed equally clear that all Asia would become, bit by bit, the fief of some European Power. All north Asia is held by Russia, and the core and best of south Asia—India—by England. France and England divide the Indo-Chinese peninsula. Persia is under Russian control. The Turkish Empire survives only through the jealousy of the European Powers. Unless Japan fought, north China would become an appanage of Russia, and the rest of the empire be ingloriously partitioned between European lands whose population would fill the half of one of the eighteen provinces of the Celestial Empire.

"Manchuria and Korea, treaties and the rights of settlement, these are but the mere flying flags of the skirmish line by the side of the great issue which at heart drives Japan into the lists, the last of independent Asiatic lands to fight for the autonomous independence of the yellow race of Asia. Civilized as Japan is, full of European science, learning and discovery, apt at imitating all that Europe has learned and able to add to its better knowledge, Japan is at bottom still Asiatic, pagan, and a believer in the fate, the future, and the full power of the yellow race of Asia.

"The sun that shines on the meteor flag of Japan is the setting sun of Asia, close to its end. Whether it is to rise again the issue of this conflict alone can tell. If Japan wins, or even halts the Russian advance, China will be reorganized under Japanese direction, and a half of Asia and a third of the human race will retain an autonomous self-direction, self-development, and self-rule. The free institutions of Japan, superficially similar to our own, but at heart wholly different in action, aim, and achievement, will be the model on which the political growth and policy of the yellow race will be fashioned. The world will not be wholly white, European and Aryan, a blend of Latin, Slav, and Teuton. Instead there will be the counterpoise of other ideals, other letters, another art, and a differing social system.

"If Russia wins, the Asian sun sets not to rise, and China, like India, Japan, like Turkey, will be but a dependency of the European system, with its parallel and similar force. America to-day has its Asian responsibilities in the Philippines. Heated by this great issue, war begins, a vast melting-pot, into which the peace of the world is to-day cast. What ills and woes, what shock and conflict may arise from this fell caldron, what land will be marshaled or what nation led to war or to captivity, no man can tell. One of the world's greatest struggles opens with this morning's news and knowledge of war."



A CHOICE OF EVILS.
The poor Democratic donkey does not seem to be pleased with either brand.
—Bowers in the Indianoplis *News*.

FRED I. LEIPZIGER,
Cartoonist, the Detroit *News*.

BARBARA FRISKY.
"'Shoot, if you must, this great old head, but spare your party's flag,' she said."
—Leipziger in the Detroit *News*.

DEMOCRATIC AMITY ILLUSTRATED.

"AS IN CUBA, SO IN THE PHILIPPINES."

"I LOOK for the time when the Philippines shall assume substantially the same relation to us as Cuba now holds." This striking declaration by ex-Secretary Root, in a speech at the Union League Club in New York last week, just after his retirement from the War Department, is considered to have considerable significance. The government of the Philippines is administered by the War Department, and Secretary Taft, Mr. Root's successor, signalized the close of his administration as Governor of the Philippines and the beginning of his administration of the War Department by speeches in Manila and Washington, declaring that "the Philippines for the Filipinos" has been and is to be the key-note of his policy. He is understood to mean by this that the islands are to be administered for the benefit of the natives rather than for the benefit of capitalists and adventurers. Secretary Root's declaration, quoted above, occurred in the course of the following remarks:

"The new republic of ours governs itself on the old principles of American freedom. Its star is in the heaven to lead all the republics of South America. And let me tell you, my friends, that they see the star. All the Spanish-Americans of the continent to the south of us are learning from America what they can do when led by our star of liberty. And in the Philippines, where they knew not freedom, for there was no freedom nor any law in the Philippines ere we came there, they are beginning to learn from us what liberty means. I look for the time when the Philippines shall assume substantially the same relation to us as Cuba now holds.

"But all this never could have been done without what rests in the word sovereignty. Never could we have rescued these people from the yoke of tyranny without the exercise of sovereignty. That sovereignty already has made a better day of liberty and law for the Philippines.

"The questions of five years ago are dead. New ones have arisen, but we shall be able to meet them. We shall have the canal. Guarding the neutrality of the isthmus, we shall give to the peoples of South America the freedom they have not known. We shall teach them liberty and how it ought to be used."

Says the anti-imperialist Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*:

"This has been the position of *The Republican* from the outset, and now comes the late head of the Department of the Republican government having to do with Philippine affairs with a declaration that he agrees to that policy. And if he agrees to it, there can be no question that the President agrees to it, even tho ever so quietly for the sake of not appearing to have abandoned the imperialist policy of never haul down the flag, in favor of the anti-imperialist policy of Philippine independence.

"If what Mr. Root now says had been said in the fall of 1898 by the President of the United States and conveyed to the Filipinos, there would never have been any war, never any of the slaughter, the devastation, the suffering, disease and starvation, the reconcentration and tortures, which sent tens of thousands of natives to their graves and hundreds of United States soldiers. But let us not indulge in reproaches in the presence of these signs of returning sanity and loyalty to republican ideals in the government of the nation. Better said now than never. The country is to be congratulated, and so, too, the anti-imperialists, for even Saul must now be counted among their prophets."

A somewhat different view of Mr. Root's declaration is taken by the New York *Times*, which says:

"A good many of Mr. Root's countrymen look for this time too. A good many others look, and perhaps with greater confidence, for the time when Cuba shall assume a nearer relation to us than the Philippines now hold. Most property owners in Cuba look for the coming of that time, not with great confidence, it may be, but certainly with longing."

THE WAITING STATUE OF FREDERICK.

THE despatches from Berlin inform us that a statue of Frederick the Great has been waiting there, packed for shipment, since Christmas or longer, intended as a present from Emperor William to the United States; but that "no intimation has come from Washington as to when the authorities there want it sent." Some of the German newspapers, we are told, are in a rage at this "contemptuous disregard of His Majesty's gift shown by the United States," and want to end the "policy of conciliation" toward "the Yankees, who mistake German courtesy for weakness." The reason the Kaiser's gift has not been sent for, say the Washington despatches, is because the grounds of the War College, in Washington, where it is to be placed, are not yet ready for it. "Piles of brick, lumber, and earth now cover the vicinity of the proposed site," we are told, and the grounds will not be ready for statuary "for several months"—perhaps not till after election. On Sunday week, so says a Berlin despatch, the Kaiser gave Professor Scripture, of Harvard, two phonographic records of his voice for preservation in the Harvard archives. One cylinder contains observations on Frederick the Great, and the other a short disquisition on "Fortitude in Pain."

Well, says the Atlanta *Journal*, "it looks as if we'll have to take Frederick whether we want him or not," and several other journals show a similar lack of enthusiasm over the gift. The Boston *Transcript* refers to it as "a white elephant," and the Washington *Post* argues that a statue of the great Hohenzollern would be more appropriately placed in almost any other land than America. Says *The Post*:

"Frederick was a great warrior, a wonderful strategist and statesman. We are ready to admit, indeed, that he was the great-

est soldier, all things considered, the world has ever known. But he was, at the same time, the incarnation of tyranny, of autocracy, of absolutism—a ruler in whose philosophy of government individual liberty had no more place than in the philosophy of Commodus. We are told, moreover, that Frederick put obstacles in England's way during our Revolution of 1776. Let us acknowledge that he did. But does any one believe that he was inspired to that course —only a negative course at most—by devotion to or even respect for the principles for which the patriot fathers shed their blood? Is it not notorious, on the contrary, that he was actuated by the rancor against England which followed the retirement of Pitt in 1761 and the consequent change of British policy toward himself? It was the loss of Pitt's annuity of so many hundreds of thousands and the English army commanded by Ferdinand of Brunswick—a soldier scarcely inferior to himself—that filled Frederick with animosity toward his former benefactor. He cared no more for the emancipation of the American colonies than he understood or sympathized with the aspirations of the patriots.

"We can admire the greatness of Frederick—for he was the most stupendous figure of his age—but there is no need to confuse the truths of history."

CORRUPTION IN MILWAUKEE.

"IF the Milwaukee grand jury is not a little careful, there will be no official left to attend to public business," is the pungent remark of the Chicago *Post* on the "graft" investigation in that city; and the Des Moines *Register and Leader* thinks that the "saying about what made Milwaukee famous may have to be revised." A Milwaukee grand jury, whose term of service was two months, has just been discharged after returning fully seventy indictments against forty-five city and county officials for corruption, and the state attorney, it is said, has sufficient evidence to employ the next grand jury in the same good work. The list includes mostly aldermen and former aldermen and supervisors and former supervisors, and nearly all of the men indicted have been arrested. The charges of wrong-doing relate largely to cases of petty grafting, which took place about two years ago. The cases are now up for trial. It is charged that the indicted officials received bribes for using their influence for side-track privileges and street-car franchises; and, further, that many of them received "rake-offs" in the county coal deals, by which the city, at the time of the coal strike, was made to pay more than the regular price for coal. Several other deals, it is charged, were also helped along by bribery. A few of the officials, however, failed to receive any of the funds, and have been indicted for soliciting bribes. One man has been indicted for accepting a bribe of three tons of coal, while Supervisors Battenberg and Mead and Marshal Stoffeld, of Whitefish Bay, have been held for horse-stealing in connection with the county morgue horse deal.

In the list of the indicted we find: Albert G. Meixner, former secretary of the Fette and Meyer Coal Company, seventeen indictments for obtaining county orders under false pretenses; eight indictments against Supervisor Julius Freige, and four against Supervisor Edward F. Straus for the same offense; three indictments against State Senator Barney A. Eaton, and five against Charles Cooke, former alderman, for bribery.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* makes these remarks regarding the work of the grand jury:

"The amounts involved in the cases of graft uncovered so far are small, but the importance of a case of this kind can not be measured by the amount of money stolen from the public. The petty thief will become a big thief if he has a chance, and the small 'peanut' grafter will as readily engage in larger deals if he has an opportunity to do so. The real importance of these cases is to be found in the fact that men elected to public office have proved to be dishonest. The low moral standard by which their official conduct is governed is given prominence, not by the amount of money misappropriated, but by the fact that they misappropriated money.

"It is believed by many that the grand jury is clearing out the petty offenders first, and that they purpose later to send in true bills against officers whose crookedness has cost the county, and possibly the city, substantial sums. The investigations conducted by the county board committees disclosed facts in relation to the County Hospital and the House of Correction that have not all been covered by indictments. . . . The natural inference is that the grand jury will have something to say in reference to these matters later on. As there have been no public investigations into city crookedness, it is impossible to predict what revelations will be made in that quarter. As the matter stands now, it may be said that the grand jury has accomplished something more than to report progress, and there is still more to follow. . . . . .

"But the dishonest men and the honest men who have been blind to what was going on about them should be retired to private life, in order that the business affairs of the county may be put on a business basis. The payment of kited bills, duplicate bills, and fraudulent bills must be stopped. There is no more reason why Milwaukee County should be robbed than there is why a department store or a manufacturing establishment should be looted by employees. To the end that a thorough reformation may be effected, it is hoped that the new grand jury will prove to be as efficient and fearless as the one that closed its labors Saturday."

"HIS GRAY EMINENCE."
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

"MAKE NO TRUCE WITH ADAM ZAD, THE BEAR THAT WALKS LIKE A MAN."
—May in the Detroit *Journal*.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS IN CARTOON.

THE MONTANA MINE DECISION.

WHAT the Boston *Herald* calls "about the biggest holdup ever perpetrated under the forms of law in this country" is ended by the Montana Supreme Court's decision that the Boston and Montana Copper Company may pay dividends to the Amalgamated Copper Company (thus dissolving Judge Clancey's injunction). The Boston *Transcript* says that this case is "second only to the Northern Securities case." The newspapers have regarded this Montana contest as a fight between F. Augustus Heinze and the Rockefeller interests, and a writer in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* (February) describes the struggle as a free-for-all battle for copper, in which the legislature and the courts are resorted to more to obtain sanction for shrewd and bold deals than to obtain justice. In the present decision the Rockefeller interests, for the moment at least, are triumphant. The Boston *Transcript* treats the decision as follows:

F. AUGUSTUS HEINZE,

Who has just suffered a reverse in his fight with the Amalgamated Copper Company in Montana.

"The Amalgamated Copper Company has won its case in the matter of the dividends on its holdings of Boston and Montana shares. The Supreme Court of Montana not only reverses former decisions, but reviews the case and demonstrates the Amalgamated's contention. The combine has been prevented from receiving dividends on its holdings of the Boston and Montana shares through litigation and injunctions presumably inspired by the Heinze or opposition element in the famous Montana copper war, which has raged strenuously since the combine was formed. Of course the Boston and Montana dividends, with those from Amalgamated holdings of Parrot and Butte and Boston shares, constitute a material part of Amalgamated company income, and the back dividends aggregate a large amount—many millions.

"That Amalgamated stock should be depressed, after a slight spasmodic advance on the announcement of the decision, is what is most puzzling to the Street; but as copper metal is lowered in price at the same time, it looks as if, for purposes of their own, the big combine interests desire no 'boom' in copper stocks just now. As to the immediate result of the releasing of the Boston and Montana dividends, little idea of increased Amalgamated dividend, immediately, seems to be entertained. The big company desires to accumulate a surplus of size enough to place the stock on a solid basis so that when it does begin to pay dividends commensurate with its actual income under normal conditions it can maintain them without the ups and downs of late years. The decision is vital and ought to mean much. It is second only to the Northern Securities case, tho it has been much more complicated by reason of the ins and outs of Montana politics. But the decision places squarely on record the principle that the courts will not uphold manifest personal attack on corporations. If the Amalgamated violates the law of Montana in combining the other properties into its maw, the State should determine the fact by bringing suit, not a small shareholder for obvious personal reasons against the majority interests.

"But the failure of Amalgamated stock to respond to this important victory is a singular development, indicating that all is not clear as yet in the big combine. There is the pity of it all, and because of the 'blind-pool' nature of the copper trust the public gain by this decision is clouded in most men's minds. To pick out the actual ethical basis of it all is difficult indeed; two great rival interests in copper have convulsed a whole State, and beneath the surface of attack and defense the real and actual public weal seems to stand a good chance of becoming secondary, even if it do not get lost entirely in the mixup. Meanwhile the Boston copper shares languish; there is a damper on all attempts at enthusiasm, and the price of the metal is marked down even as the announcement is made of the Amalgamated's legal victory.

"Copper affairs are at the mercy of mystery and manipulation by 'magnates' as never before in our day, but this much is plain: there is a good volume of consumption of the metal abroad and a moderate demand has been seen at home. Both have quieted, but even at current prices there ought to be good profits in copper mining, and doubtless the situation will clear further now that the Montana tangle has begun to unravel."

MR. RAYNER'S VICTORY IN MARYLAND.

THE election of Isidor Rayner (Dem.) to be Senator from Maryland for six years from March 4, 1905, arouses most interest from the fact that his success "is a clear defeat for Gorman," as the Baltimore *News* (Ind.) says. Mr. Rayner, who will be remembered as Admiral Schley's counsel before the Court of Inquiry, announced his own candidacy during the campaign last fall, was his own principal orator on the stump, and when the contest was transferred to the legislature, he was his own political manager. It "was essentially a fight of the individual against the machine," says the paper just quoted, and "the primary moving force in his campaign was his popularity, and his popularity has won in the open." Senator Gorman's candidate, Bernard Carter, could muster only eleven of the eighty-nine Democratic votes in the legislature, and the real fight was between Rayner and ex-Governor Smith, who had led the negro-disfranchisement movement.

Mr. Gorman's prestige "is unquestionably damaged" by the Rayner victory, says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), while in the national capital "his prestige has already been badly damaged by the constant and uninterrupted succession of failures marking his attempt to lead the Senate Democrats." The same correspondent continues:

ISIDOR RAYNER,

The new Democratic Senator from Maryland, whose election is considered a blow to the prestige and power of Senator Gorman.

"Tho Mr. Gorman was heralded as a brilliant leader, just the man to solidify the Democratic forces and marshal them to victory, his leadership has resulted little better than did that of James K. Jones, of Arkansas. His Cuban reciprocity policy was scouted and dissipated into ineffectiveness by the Senators whom he attempted to lead in opposition to their own wishes and to the policy of House Leader Williams. His attempt to unite them on his own Panama Canal policy has met with such signal failure that he will not submit the question to a caucus because of the certainty that a verdict would be formally recorded against him.

"These are the only attempts at leadership he has made, and his failures are not counterbalanced by any successes. All this has been a matter of much comment among the Southern Democrats, from whom he draws his principal support for the Presidency. It is being commonly said that the old politician's hand has lost its cunning, and that his skill has departed.

"But one last argument has remained as the standby of the Gor-

man men. They have pointed to his control of his own State as proof that he is still the invincible political leader of old. Warfield's majority for Governor was small, but it was won on the race issue, which Mr. Gorman made, and his victory has been pointed to as proof that Gorman controls the State.

"But Rayner's victory has given a black eye to that last argument, in the opinion of the Southern men."

THE COTTON SLUMP.

JUST as the price of cotton seemed to be swiftly and surely approaching twenty cents, and while the King of England, ignoring the Chamberlain campaign and the demand for Irish legislation, in his address to Parliament, was telling that body that the cotton situation had inspired him "with deep concern," the price paused in its upward flight, wavered, and then plunged downward in a manner to bring dismay to the followers of Sully and Brown, and glee to the mill men. On Monday of last week cotton was quoted at 17¼ cents; on Saturday it was down to 14. What caused the slump? "The only explanation of the collapse," says *Dun's Review*, "was the announcement that the leading operator had arranged to take a trip south for recreation." The trip has been postponed. The Chicago *Record-Herald* observes:

"And what precipitated this 'crash' in cotton? The news of a record-breaking crop and of diminished demand? No. The panic had no relation, near or remote, to the cotton crop or the conditions of supply and demand. It was merely a panic among gamblers, who knew little and cared less about the visible or probable supply of raw cotton. The speculators were neither merchants nor producers.

"Cotton brokers were transformed into frenzied madmen by the report that Daniel J. Sully, head of the gambling clique, had cabled his Liverpool correspondents that he was going away for a two weeks' rest!

"With this news was coupled the disquieting report that before leaving for a two weeks' rest Sully had unloaded all his holdings, which, rumor had it, amounted to a million bales. Then the crash came. In less than an hour the May option fell a cent and a quarter a pound, or $6.25 a bale, and an hour later, when the market began to rally, the brokers were ever more excited in their attempts to buy back what they had unloaded.

"While these gamblers were making a football of the price of cotton, many mills were closed and a great industry seriously disturbed. Such a wide fluctuation in the price of a staple in the course of an hour could have no possible basis in natural conditions. Gamblers who force the prices of staples up and down, regardless of the law of supply and demand, are a menace to the country. They invest the market with doubt and uncertainty, and their speculations are calculated to have a ruinous effect upon American industry."

We have presented the planters' view of the cotton boom from time to time in quotations from Southern papers. The view of the cotton manufacturer is treated in the following editorial in *The American Wool and Cotton Reporter* (Boston):

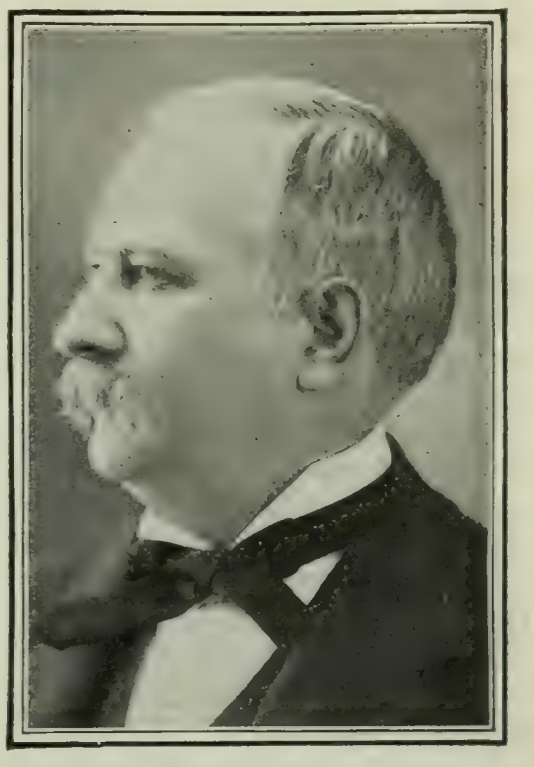
"The situation of the raw cotton and goods market is one around which centers a great deal of interest. With cotton selling around 16 cents a pound, the manufacturer, as a rule, fails to see any margin for profit at present prices for his output. Some manufacturers, however, are running their machinery right along, not a bit apparently discouraged at the high price of cotton, nor worrying over it either. There are others who are manifestly despondent over the whole situation of affairs. They do not seem to take note that there is probably enough cotton to supply all legitimate demands of manufacturers.

"From the action of some of them, one would be led to suppose that the supply of raw cotton was to be a thing of the past. Not much doubt exists as to there being a shortage—not a very large one, or one that need cause any manufacturer to feel that he is not going to be able to get all the cotton he desires to run his spindles.

"Cotton has advanced over 200 per cent., and after touching 17¼ cents this week is now selling at 16¾ cents, the highest price known in thirty years. On the other hand, print-cloths have advanced over 100 per cent., selling at 4 cents., as against 1⅞ cents in May, 1898, with cotton at $5\frac{5}{16}$ cents. The present price of print-cloth is the highest in twelve years. This price of 4 cents is not exactly on a parity with cotton at 16¾ cents, but still it may be approximately so when it is taken into consideration that the cost of production has been materially reduced through the instrumentality of new and improved machinery, as well as the many little savings which have been brought about under the stress of sharp competition. The bulls will not probably get off their high position until they see some sign that consumption is being cut down so radically as to harmonize with the probable supply. That consumption is being lessened we have evidence at every hand. It is not being done by concerted action upon the part of manufacturers, but by the application of sound and sensible business principles, as developed in their own mills."

THE FORAKER RECONCILIATION SCHEME.

"WHAT a narrow escape the President had from fatal injury at the hands of fool friends!" exclaims the Baltimore *American* (Rep.), in commenting on the sensation caused by the Foraker bill, which aims to amend, or, as some put it, "take the starch out of" the Interstate Commerce and Sherman Anti-trust laws. According to the general newspaper view of the episode, Senator Foraker, who stands as a firm friend of President Roosevelt and an opponent of Senator Hanna, was grieved at the Wall Street opposition to the President, and thought it would be a clever stroke to reconcile this opposition and assure a triumphant return of Mr. Roosevelt to the White House. So he introduced into the Senate a little bill of one paragraph, providing:



SENATOR FORAKER (REP.), OF OHIO,
Whose trust bill is regarded as a blundering attempt to reconcile "Wall Street" and the President.

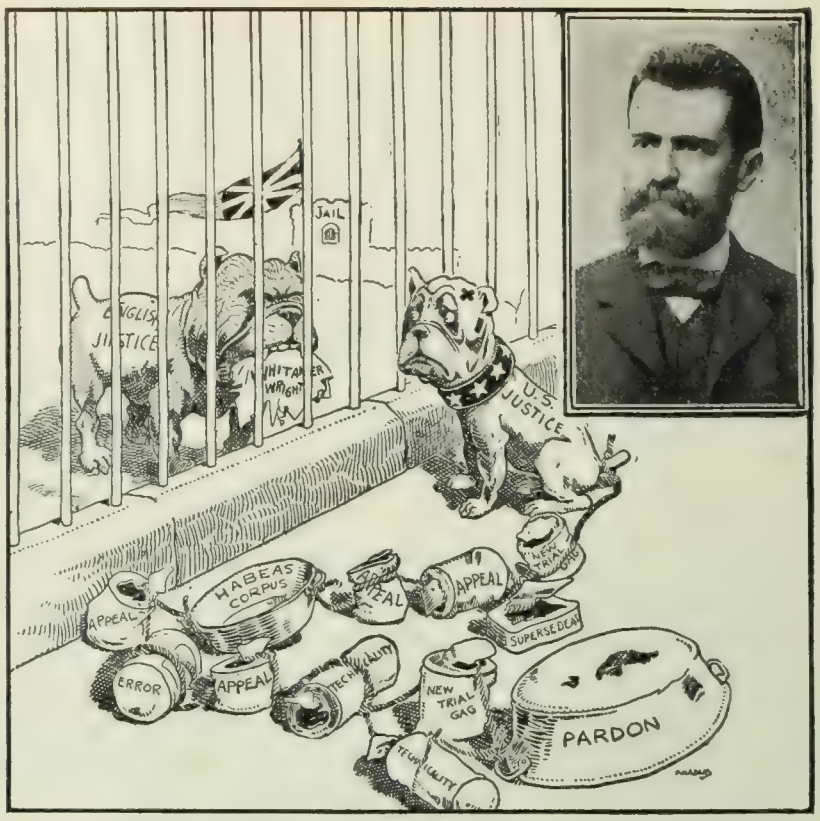
"That nothing in the act to regulate commerce, approved February 4, 1887, or in the act to protect foreign trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies, approved July 2, 1890, or in any act amendatory of either of said acts, shall hereafter apply to foreign commerce, or shall prohibit any act or any contract in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, provided that such restraint be reasonable, or shall hereafter authorize imprisonment or forfeiture of property as punishment for any violation of said acts, except for perjury or contempt of court."

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. Cassatt, and Mr. Stillman were in Washington when this bill was introduced, and the two latter had just dined with the President, so that it may have seemed that the psychological moment for reconciliation had arrived. Senator Foraker had been reading a speech made by Attorney-General Knox in 1902, and says that he thought Mr. Knox would favor his measure; and says also that there is a passage in Senator Hoar's autobiography that led him to think that his amendment would bring the Sherman act (which was written by Senator Hoar) to mean more nearly what its framers intended.

But everything went wrong. Candidate Hearst's papers came out in screaming headlines and half-page editorials in display type proclaiming that the President had "surrendered to the trusts," and not a few other papers expressed similar suspicions. Attorney-General Knox, when asked if the bill was introduced with the knowledge or approval of the Administration, exclaimed "Abso-

THE CAMEL WANTS TO WARM HIS NOSE.

—Orville P. Williams in the Boston *Herald* (with portrait of the cartoonist).



ENVY.

—Luther D. Bradley in the Chicago *News* (with portrait of the cartoonist).

TWO KINDS OF BRITISH PROGRESS.

lutely, no!" and went on to disapprove of it so vigorously as to destroy all notion that it is an Administration measure. Not a Senator or representative has come forward to defend the measure in the newspapers, altho it is not unlikely that some favor it, and the supposed reconciliation scheme is treated as the misguided attempt of a friend who "meant well."

Such a thing as favorable action on the Foraker bill is "utterly impossible," declares the Baltimore *American*, and the Washington *Star* says similarly: "There is no earthly prospect of the enactment of a measure of this character, which is evidently designed to soften the asperities of the Sherman law and to make the ways of the trusts easier. The party adopting such a proposition, in the face of the pronounced public sentiment against the trusts, would deliberately invite disaster." *The Wall Street Journal* predicts that "high finance" will accept Mr. Roosevelt in spite of his attitude toward the trusts. It says:

"The President's attitude in regard to the enforcement of law is unchanged. The Foraker bill is not an Administration bill.

"Now this being the President's position, there is nothing else that high finance can do but to accept Mr. Roosevelt, or something much worse—perhaps a combination of Bryan and Hearst. We think that it will accept Mr. Roosevelt. His honesty, his firmness, his devotion to law, are becoming more and more appreciated as time goes on, and even financial interests which are inconvenienced by having the law enforced against them must feel a sense of security in having a President who will enforce the law against all.

"As to the Foraker bill, it is not likely to pass at this session or at any other. That word 'reasonable' in the bill, defining what is restraint of trade, is altogether too broad and indefinite. It would open the door for infinite mischief.

"But of course some relief is necessary. Some law must be passed which shall permit the corporations to secure the benefits of proper regulation of competition. A decision adverse to the Northern Securities Company would probably hasten such legislation. It seems to us that it should take the form of an act enabling the railroads and other corporations to pool their business subject to government supervision and a comprehensive publicity."

A few papers, however, would like to see the anti-trust laws modified in some such way as Senator Foraker proposes. "The Foraker bill in its essence at least is sound, and some day some such bill will be passed," says the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.); and the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) says that "the measure is one which, out of respect for its own reputation and of regard for the industrial and commercial welfare of the country, Congress ought to adopt without delay." The New York *Sun*, which is perhaps the leading exponent of our "high finance," says:

"We wish that the Foraker bill had been introduced when it would have had the aspect of honest and straightforward remedial legislation. A worse time for bringing it forward than the present there could not be.

"It is humiliating to reflect that the legislation of the country has been so perverted to the ends and uses of demagogues that such a measure should be necessary to set it straight; but it is still more humiliating to have to confess that the remedy is now vouchsafed only from discreditable and unworthy motives. It adds another grave reproach to the universal indictment that the gifts of the people are conferred through the medium of barter and sale and that the expression of the popular will is determined by the unscrupulous use of patronage, or cash, or chicanery, or by all three.

"However eminently wise and just are the provisions of Senator Foraker's bill, and however salutary would be their operation whenever they were enacted, it is equally true that nothing could be more damaging to Mr. Roosevelt than its introduction at this particular juncture."

THE BALTIMORE FIRE.

THE tremendous fire which ate out the heart of Baltimore's business district early in the week, and which is still burning as these lines are written, elicits much sympathetic comment. The loss, which is estimated at this writing at from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000, bids fair to surpass the loss of the great Chicago fire of 1871, which was reckoned at $190,000,000. The loss in the Boston fire of 1872 was about $80,000,000, the loss in the Ottawa-Hull fire in 1900 was about $12,000,000, and that of Jacksonville in 1901 about $11,000,000. Says the Philadelphia *Press*:

"It is one of those disasters to which most large cities at one time or another in their history have been subjected. Chicago and Boston, and Jacksonville and Paterson will be recalled to the present generation, with their sacrifice of human life and hundreds of millions of dollars in the aggregate. It would be idle to make comparison at this early hour, but comparison will ultimately be made. Chicago, whose population at the time was less than that of Baltimore now, was almost wiped out, with losses amounting to nearly $200,000,000; Boston, not so large, a year later suffered a

loss of $73,000,000, and Paterson, with one-fifth the population of Baltimore, but recently lost $8,000,000 in its great fire.

"All recovered, and Baltimore, with which the whole country will sympathize in its great disaster, will recover. It is one of the most substantial of American cities. It has not been growing quite as rapidly in population as some of its sister cities in the North, but in its business reputation, its conservatism, its financial credit and the solid character of those who are active in its business affairs, it has nothing to yield to any other municipality. The courageous and enterprising spirit which dominates the American in all circumstances, whether of dire calamity or natural difficulty, will speedily restore the waste, retrieve the misfortune, and make a new Baltimore."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* expects to see a new Baltimore rise, more splendid than the old:

"The blow which has fallen upon Baltimore—the heaviest ever inflicted by ill-fortune upon that city—comes at a time which augments its magnitude as a calamity. Baltimore has suffered much of late through embarrassments of sundry large industrial and financial enterprises—the last concern to confess insolvency was domiciled on the edge, if it is not now within the fatal circle, of the flaming district. The city's resources have been recently repeatedly called upon to sustain weakened institutions and to suffer depletion through broken ones.

"But now what promised to be a season of unusual, almost of unprecedented, prosperity was opening. Cotton is up; the South once more has plenty of money; and Southern buyers for the spring trade were already thronging to Baltimore, elate yesterday with the prospects of a splendid business. The warehouses were stocked to their capacity. And it was at this, the most luckless moment, that misfortune fell.

"It is not for a moment to be doubted that the gallant spirit of the sons of Maryland will rise to meet and surmount this climax of disaster. Other cities have been flame-swept only to issue rejuvenated and newly splendid. Calamity does not appall American energy, and the dire news we record to-day of Baltimore will certainly prove only a preface to the story of the rising of great modern houses of business, the opening of more attractive streets and the reenergizing of old, together with the initiation of new enterprises, to compel the visit of all wholesome prosperity."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

As to the mean temperature of February, it can't be any more so than January's was.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

Possibly Mr. Carnegie has decided to compromise and allow the steel trust to act as his substitute in dying poor.—*The Washington Post.*

From the way he hurried through Chicago, it is suspected that Governor Taft brought back some valuables from the Philippines.—*The Detroit News.*

Mr. Bryan's advice to "put conscience before dollars" might even be extended to put it also before the platform of 1896.—*The Pittsburg Dispatch.*

Korea is as big as Kansas. Think how the United States would fight before it would relinquish any part of Kansas!—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Radium, you may have observed, is now guaranteed to do all those things that liquid air was going to do a few years ago.—*The Washington Post.*

Mr. Hearst's money planks are highly popular with Democratic campaign workers. The more of it he planks down the better they like him.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

We are glad to hear that "speech is free" at Chicago University. From what we've seen of the product, that's about what it's worth.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

Now that Mr. Schwab has admitted that he owns $20,000,000 worth of steel stock, the question naturally arises whether he has not already been sufficiently punished.—*The Boston Globe.*

In support of his bill for cleaner currency, Representative Gaines might point out that if his party gets into power it will clean up all the money in the treasury.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

Governor Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, declares that he is sick of his position. We have felt all along that the governor would strike a popular chord if given time.—*The Washington Post.*

President Harper says that University of Chicago professors are free to criticize Rockefeller. However, there are some forms of freedom that wise men do not dabble in too freely.—*The Chicago News.*

First Senator Dietrich, then Senator Burton, had to return home to face charges. "Sir, you are a villain," said Brabantio to Iago in the play. Iago made reply: "Sir, you are—a Senator."—*The Houston Chronicle.*

Representative Van Duzer, of Nevada, wants to know if convicts make post-office supplies. There is no information on the subject, but there are indications that post-office supplies are making convicts.—*The Washington Post.*

In reply to an inquiry from the House, Attorney-General Knox says that his department has no automobiles. Now that we think of it, we recall that his department really never has been accused of scorching.—*The Indianapolis News.*

"If, as you say, John D. Rockefeller's income is $125 a minute, what would you do with it if it was yours?" asks a correspondent. It would not cause us any more worry than our income would to John D. if he had it.—*The Washington Post.*

"But," said the Englishman, "you have nothing to see over here—nothing in the way of grand old things that have long since fallen into disuse." "We haven't, eh? Wait till I get you a copy of the city ordinances."—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

One of the announced aims of the present move toward "peasant reforms" in Russia is "to instill in the peasants respect for the rights of property." It can be authoritatively denied that there is any intention to use the St. Petersburg oligarchy's performances in Manchuria as an object-lesson.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

Russian Eagle: "This is where two heads are better than one."
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

Mars: "Just a little more, and I'll give that Peace Congress a jolt!"
—Pughe in *Puck* (New York).

LOOKING FOR TROUBLE.

LETTERS AND ART.

"PARSIFAL" AND THE CRITICS.

NEVER before has any stage production in this country aroused such widespread discussion as "Parsifal" has aroused. Never before, it might perhaps be added, has a work of genius been so variously estimated. Is "Parsifal" a great spiritual drama; or is it a cry of pessimism—"a sublimated argument for the 'denial of life'"? Is it "the most wonderful and impressive thing ever done in music," as Mr. Ernest Newman, an authoritative critic, has said; or is it "the child of Wagner's artistic decrepitude," as Mr. James Huneker recently declared? Out of the Babel of controversy, one fact, at least, emerges: only a work of colossal proportions could have produced so much commotion. The Rev. Howard Duffield, a New York clergyman, who deprecates the "unhappy excess of zeal" displayed by coreligionists, who thinks that "Parsifal" is "a veritable 'stage-consecrating play,'" and who compares it to John Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," has this to say (in *The Criterion*, February):

"A chip drifting upon the Atlantic does not stir up such a sea, and leave behind it such a foaming wake. . . . This universal hubbub simply proves that the scope of 'Parsifal' is encyclopedic; that it runs the gamut of experience; that it sweeps a circle of influence vast as the horizon of thought. The core of every error is a truth. Beneath all surface differences there is a stratum of common agreement. The vehement and insistent fashion in which all sorts and conditions of men keep finding in this notable work something that impinges upon their special way of looking at things, makes it clear as daylight that the ideas embodied in 'Parsifal' move along this central plane of being. It carries the mind down to that basal point where all experiences of life overlap. It wakens those chords of emotion which vibrate through the vital centers of the human consciousness."

Copyright, by J. A. Ripley.

—From *The Illustrated Sporting News* (New York).

The strength of "Parsifal's" human appeal is universally conceded; but its artistic value is as widely questioned. In an article in *Leslie's Weekly* (January 28), bearing the sensational title, "The Blasphemy and Shame of 'Parsifal,'" Eleanor Franklin refers to the opera as a "wild, wondering swan song," and goes on to say:

"If 'Parsifal' were Wagner's musical masterpiece, as so many newspaper paragraphers seem to have inferred from the general trend of discussion, there would still be some acceptable excuse for wanting to see it in New York at any cost; but it is not. It is inferior in many respects to almost any other of the great master's earlier productions. Moreover, its atmosphere is so rarefied, its theme is of such exalted monotony, as to be almost incomprehensible to the general unmusical Anglo-Saxon public."

Mr. W. J. Henderson, musical critic of the New York *Sun*, finds it "both amusing and pathetic to see an audience sitting with bowed heads at the performance of this Kiralfy spectacle of holy things." It seems to him, he says (writing in *The Theatre*, February), that "there is something defective in the vision which fails to penetrate the tinseled garb of processionals, ballet, transformation scenes, steam and purple light, and to discern the emaciated and anemic form which is beneath." Similarly, Geraldine Bonner writes in the San Francisco *Argonaut* (January 25):

"Heard for the first time, it has left upon my mind the impression that Wagner's powers when he wrote it were on the decline. The wondrous spontaneity and richness of his genius had exhausted themselves. The 'glory and the dream' that were his when he wrote the Ring no longer flooded his mind with their magic. He was in his sixties, and the exuberance of creative power, the passionate effervescence of his imagination, had been expended.

"'Parsifal' has been the best-advertised opera in the world. The fact that you had to go to Baireuth to see it enhanced its worth a hundredfold to those who value their pleasures according to price and exclusiveness. If 'Parsifal' had been free to any opera-house as the Ring has been, as 'Tristan and Isolde' is, I do not believe it ever would have competed successfully with either of these works of the master's splendid prime."

Against such views must be set the opinions of Mr. Richard Aldrich, musical critic of the New York *Times*, who contributes an appreciative paper on "Parsifal" to *The Critic* (February); and also of Lawrence Gilman, the author of an article appearing in *The North American Review* (January). Mr. Gilman says:

"'Parsifal' is unique among Wagner's achievements. It has not the continual and flaming inspiration of 'Tristan,' the tragic puissance of 'Götterdämmerung,' the unflaggingly felicitous invention of 'Siegfried'; nor are the themes inveterately eloquent in denotement. But in no other work has he compassed the exquisitely dexterous art, the emotional subtlety, the insinuating poignancy, of this score. Nowhere else in his writing is to be found such a theme as that which the commentators have chosen to identify as the 'second Herzeleide motive,' which appears for the first time when Kundry, in the garden scene of the second act, tells Parsifal of his mother's anguish after he had left her; nor has he ever approached, in intricately cumulative intensity, the chromatic passages of the 'changing-scene' in the first act; and how piercing are the phrases with which the 'Good Friday' scene closes! Above all, how ineffably lovely is the benign and exalted music of the final scene, where is uttered, as it seems, with an authentic finality, a signal of that purification through pity and terror whereby we are put in touch with immortal things."

THE PROBLEM OF ETHICAL INDIVIDUALITY IN THE GERMAN DRAMA.

AN analysis of the motif of contemporary German drama is given by John Firman Coar, professor of the German language and literature in Adelphi College, Brooklyn, in his recent "Studies in German Literature in the Nineteenth Century." He points out the fact that the literary work of the three most promising writers of the waning nineteenth century—Ernst von Wildenbruch, Hermann Sudermann, and Gerhart Hauptmann—show "all the characteristic phases of a struggle for the ideal values of life." Somewhat more explicitly he states that in their poetry, which indeed comprehends their drama, they "tried to solve the great problem of ethical individuality. In the individual soul they saw the reflection of a social longing, and in individual character the product of the conflict between that which is and that which is to

be. In their works the individual stands not merely for his age, but for a coming age begotten in his age."

The first of this trio, Professor Coar asserts, was not so unqualifiedly modern as Sudermann and Hauptmann. "He was more what one might call a modernized Schiller with Shakespearian tendencies. He sought his ideals in the past, viewed the present in the light of what had been, and endeavored to depict historic events as portents of modern achievements or as symbols of modern conditions." He completely typified, in the struggle of the individual, the progress of civilization. He went back to the tragedies of English or German national history for his themes, and while his heroes, like Harold in his drama written in 1882, often seem to suffer defeat, yet their ethical ideals have been justified by modern life. Wildenbruch's point of view is differentiated from that held by the other two in the following paragraph:

"Neither Sudermann nor Hauptmann possessed this perspective of history. They were not content to say, as Wildenbruch might have said: Rest assured that your bitter conflicts portend a better state of society! It has ever been thus. All your vague longing will some day be realized in the body social, for you are the better soul that in the future will direct its actions. Sudermann and Hauptmann desired to see this better day of the future as clearly as Wildenbruch saw in the present the better future of the past. They tried to picture the individual in his relation to modern society—and by doing so, to lay bare the soul of modern civilization. But the efforts of Sudermann took a different direction from those of Hauptmann. The former was a North German, and wrote amid the busy scenes of the German metropolis; the latter was a South German, and sent most of his writings into the world from a quiet rural retreat. Sudermann stood before the sphinx of life and demanded answer to the question, What is the moral worth of society? Hauptmann raised his wistful eyes and queried, What is its spiritual worth?"

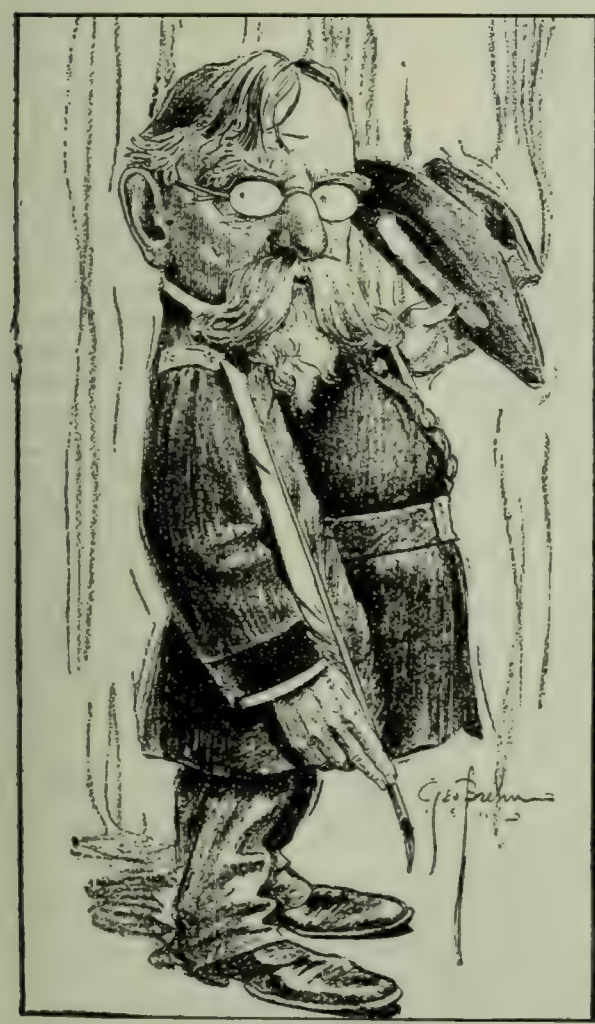
As a young man, Sudermann, going to Berlin from the university in the early eighties, found there the beginnings of a passionate struggle for a new art. Without surrendering to any theories, he yielded to the principle then proclaimed: Find for us in the real the ideal we are seeking. Says Professor Coar:

"The aim of Sudermann was and probably still is to proclaim life in such a way that the moral ideas of his day may come to expression. To that end all the phenomena of social intercourse, whether inspiring or repulsive, have, as he believed, a claim to careful consideration on the part of the artist. The artist is bound to present life as he sees it, provided he can see it as the embodiment of an idea. That Sudermann endeavored to view life in this manner can not be disputed. That he always succeeded in depicting it in its true proportions must, however, be denied. Often he wrote in a pessimistic mood, and in the bitterness of the moment uncovered the cesspools of society.

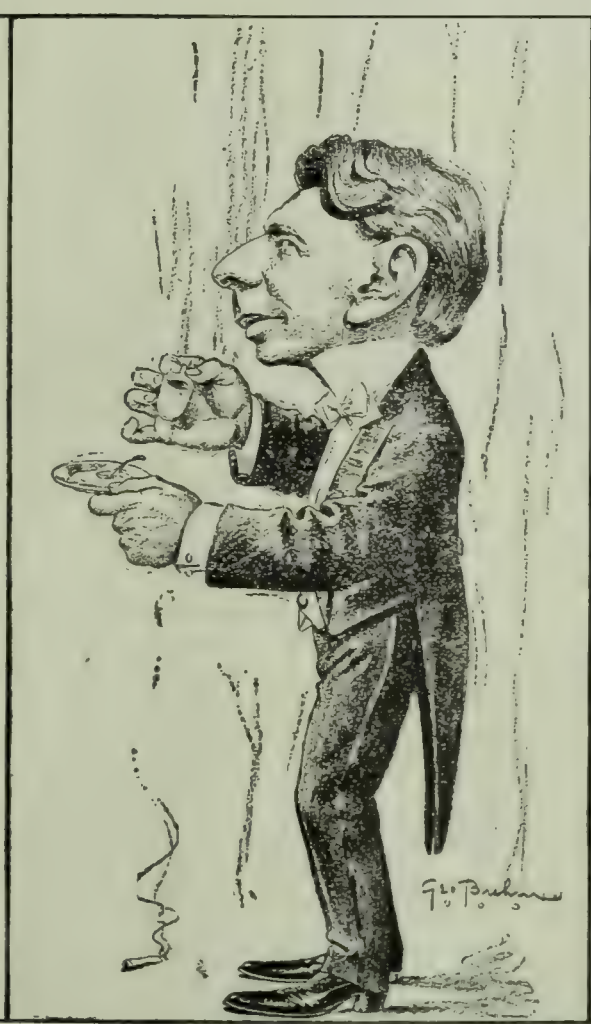
"Morality is for Sudermann a relative, not an absolute term. Moral ideas change, and the individual is not always immoral if he disagrees with those of his age. Often he is ahead of his time, and his inability to fit into the life of his generation is more frequently the sign of an enlarging moral vision. And so he asked himself the question, What is the moral conception of life that the individual represents in his conflict with conventional standards? What is the great, fundamental, moral truth which, tho dimly perceived, puts him at odds with his surroundings and so often makes a wreck of his own morality because he fails to discern it clearly?"

In contradistinction to Sudermann, who took up his point of view after a survey of social conditions in the German metropolis, Hauptmann was led to his conclusions by an inherent tendency to introspection. His early life, which plays an important part in such of his dramas as "The Weavers," "Professor Crampton," and "Teamster Henschel," stamped him with the sign of mysticism. To quote again:

"Nothing but sheer will-power, backed by an all-consuming desire to elevate society, could have forced this man into the naturalistic portrayals of life he so often gave. Turn, therefore, to whatever drama we please, Hauptmann, the poet dealing with spiritual values, is easily detected. Morality is always of secondary, sometimes of no, consideration at all. What he is ever striving to find in his study of the phenomenal is the transcendental, the



GEN. LEW. WALLACE.



BOOTH TARKINGTON.

CHARLES MAJOR.

IMPRESSIONS OF "LITERARY HOOSIERS."

—From the Indianapolis *Morning Star*.

spiritual quintessence of human being. Even the appalling moral depravity of 'Before Sunrise' fades into insignificance as he contemplates the spiritual atrophy of the people. . . . There is not a drama of Hauptmann that does not move in these realms of the transcendental. Empiric character, whether of the individual or of society, always suggests to Hauptmann the deeper problems of intelligible character. Conduct points him to the effort of the soul awakening from its dream state into the full consciousness of its eternal sublimity."

IS OUR LITERARY OPTIMISM SPURIOUS?

A WELL-KNOWN New York publisher recently declared that his business experience had led him to the belief that the American reading public is, in the best sense, optimistic, and in support of this belief he cited the names of popular books, and pointed out that the "decadent" literature of Europe finds a very limited market in this country. His conclusions have been challenged by Gertrude Atherton, the novelist, who admits a superficial buoyancy, but denies the existence of a deep and abiding optimism. She says (in *The Bookman*, February):

"In a vast and populous country we have just one first-class humorous illustrated weekly, and I never look through a copy that I am not struck by the sadness or tragedy behind most of the cartoons, and the apparent poverty of amusing material in the United States. The *nouveau riche* and the snob are its principal resource, the callow society youth, who could only inspire humor in a desperate humorist, the hurry and heartlessness of our great cities, the rapacity of politicians and monopolists. Almost never does one see a page inspired by a bubbling well of inherent fun, such as informs nearly every page of the *Fliegende Blätter*, for example. Indeed, since I have lived in southern Germany I have grown to question if we Americans are really humorists or merely a race with a strong youthful sense of the ridiculous—a vastly different thing from true humor. As for the several second-class humorous weeklies, their butts are the Jew, the negro, the hayseed, and the politician. They are drearier than Gorky of Russia."

If American literature is hampered by the lack of a true sense of humor, it is equally hampered, in the writer's opinion, by a narrow "provincialism." "A book is popular in one set and ignored in another, may even have a vogue in Philadelphia and practically be unheard of in New York." In regard to the American rejection of decadent literature, Mrs. Atherton says:

"I am inclined to think that the cause lies not in a healthy and disdainful optimism, nor yet in our ineradicable purity of mind, but in a certain provincial lack of interest in 'the world,' in 'life.' We should be reminded that the so-called decadent literature of Europe which survives ephemeralism—the fate of most of it—has a certain historical significance, inasmuch as it reflects the tendency of a nation, and the spiritual development, or disintegration, of a people. Therefore, no matter how disagreeable, it is worthy of study by those who have the intelligence to appreciate it. I will venture to assert that all that is notable in this class of literature is overlooked by no cultivated American who is interested in life as it is. He may read it as he would read the latest developments in bacteriology or in wireless telegraphy, but he reads it."

One quality, however, Mrs. Atherton concedes—the artistic talent of American writers. In spite of the influence of Mr. Howells, who is declared to be "distinctly the most depressing author of his time," most American novels "end well." We quote further:

"The poorest writer can make his ending 'strong' if he invokes the aid of death or severed hearts. Moreover, being eminently sane, the American knows that the great law of compensation doles out a sufficiency of bright spots in life for the author to draw upon for satisfactory climaxes. He knows that for all whose fortunes 'end badly' at some given moment, there are many compensations ahead, that every sane mortal recovers from the blows of death and ungenerous fate, and goes on to new adventures—that, in short, no climax, except death for all, is final; and that unless the tragic note is struck at a book's very start it is more artistic—in other words, more natural, to leave the last of all climaxes, as well as many that may precede it, to the imagination of the reader. And the American writers who win their way are, with few exceptions, artistic. That and a certain distinction are their salient characteristics. They are often thin and narrow, cold and quite lacking in objectivity; but their high literary average is astonishing."

CAUSES AND VICES OF "THESIS-LITERATURE."

FRENCH devotion to art and keen interest in form and beauty being proverbial, surprise has been expressed at the recent tendencies in the Gallic drama. The problem-play and the thesis-play are now as familiar in the Parisian theaters as anywhere else, and if didacticism does not exactly "reign" in French art, it has certainly won a conspicuous and important place. Have the French changed their view of the nature and function of art?

Edouard Rod, the novelist and critic, in reviewing several of the new thesis-plays that have proved popular successes, attempts in the *Figaro* to explain the rise and development of this species of imaginative literature. Himself a psychological and serious novelist, a former "naturalist" in fiction who has abandoned the realism of the Zola school, he, nevertheless, disclaims all sympathy with "œuvres à thèse." He sees no artistic justification for problem-novels and problem-plays. He begins by saying that the desire "to prove something" so characteristic of contemporary men of letters is wholly alien to imaginative literature. Indeed, the whole tendency is as bad for art as it is futile from the standpoint of social morality, according to M. Rod. Art *can not* prove anything, for the following reasons:

"Who does not see at first sight the weak point of these 'demonstrations,' no matter how much talent there may be expended on them? The fact is that an incident or occurrence of life can not be made the foundation of a general truth. This is made plain by those happenings which from day to day fall under our observation. It is made still more evident by those which the writers invent, arrange, or rearrange, leading up by means of their own choosing to a climax of which they are the masters.

"They select, in truth, a most grateful part. What is easier than to find in your own imagination, when life, ordinarily complaisant, refuses to furnish it, a touching dramatic or romantic fact, from which one can draw the moral that, for example, the transport of passion is occasionally hampered by the marriage contract, which is irritating; or, on the other hand, that a 'free union' can be as badly formed as the most regular of marriages, and that, therefore, it is best to accept the conventional law; or that divorce makes possible the happiness of poor creatures who, without it, would have nothing before them except the desolate prospects of a wrecked life; or, again, that the dissolution of marriage may have the most melancholy consequences for the children, innocent victims of an unfortunate disharmony; or that deceived husbands can kill the unfaithful spouse; or that it is right to forgive them.

"All these things are mere *jeux d'esprit* of which I should not think of denying the pleasantness, and I admit that we are indebted to them for works which have moved us. But, if they have inspired a few, I fear they have spoiled a good many and corrupted fine talents. Nothing warps observation more than to demand of it *a priori* conclusions for or against a general idea, especially when the idea itself is a subject of controversy. . . . In one word, literary observation can not be wholly sincere except when it is wholly independent. But is such independence possible?"

This, answers M. Rod, depends on the times and the writers—less on the men than on the times in which they write. To quote the concluding paragraphs of the essay:

"There are fortunate epochs when social concord gives to the spirit a severity which generates beautiful thoughts, leisure favorable to the large designs of poets. During such epochs the inhabitants of the same country, united by a community of sentiments and aspirations that, however, is not incompatible with infinite diversity of character, discuss their great interests without regard to minor disagreements in a spirit which facilitates reciprocal concessions. Their attention is then concentrated on the grand, permanent traits of human life—the eternal stuff of abiding works,

instead of being dissipated on ephemeral questions of politics—themes fit for passing pamphlets.

"On the other hand, there are epochs when such questions, which all the fanatical schools have believed they have solved, but which are always with us, are galvanized under the influences of incidents in public life or inflamed by the breath of eloquent and pernicious agitators. They grow in public estimation, they monopolize attention, and the solutions of them frantically proposed assume a gravity far too immense, as if they were not mere halting-places in our rapid movement in the same circle! Then the writers do as all others do, often playing the part of those chiefs who follow their crowds with the air of commanders. They no longer control their thought; it drifts with outside currents, and whatever mold they seek to give it, it takes on the crude appearance of a pamphlet. . . . The abundance of thesis-works in contemporary literature suffices to mark the troubled character of our epoch."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

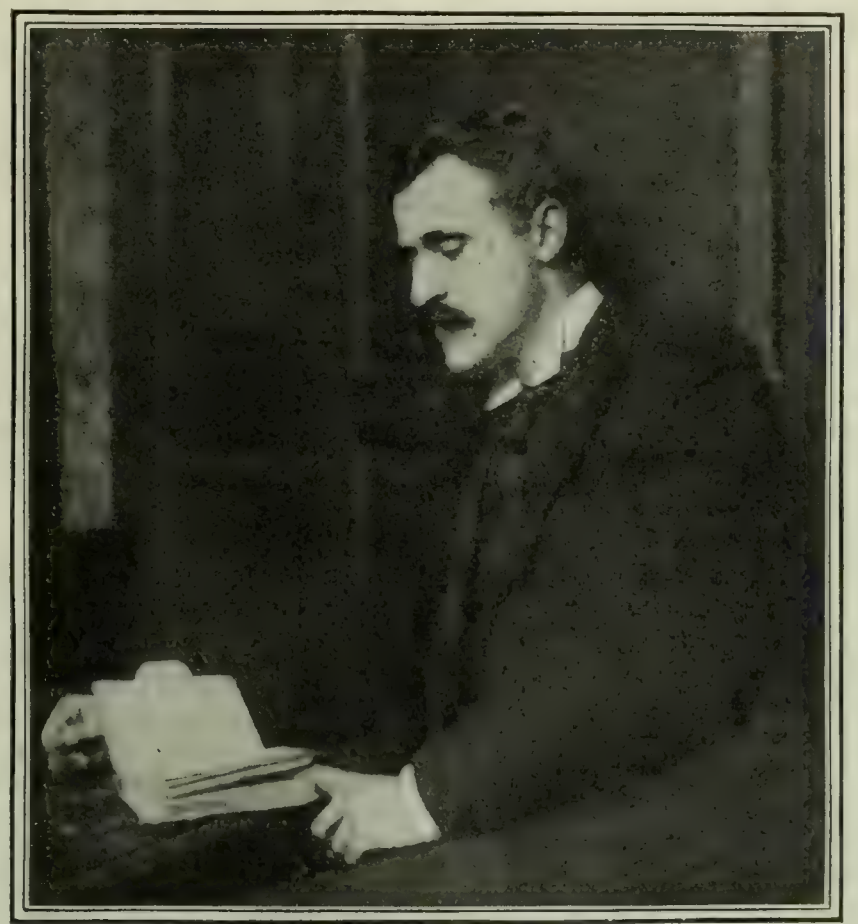
A POET'S PROTEST AGAINST ENGLISH ILLITERACY.

MR. WILLIAM WATSON, the eminent English poet, is disturbed by what he regards as a growing "spirit of profound insensibility and indifference to literature" in England. "It is not the note of a class," he says; "it is a pronounced feature of the national life." He says further (in *The Reader*, February):

"To the vast majority of the people, the most real and abiding glories of our country are virtually non-existent. To the vast majority of the people the very names of all but two or three, at most, of the supreme masters of our language—the two or three of world-wide acceptance and honor—are unknown. The phenomenon of so huge an illiteracy, at once too palpable to escape us and too familiar to surprise, is a remarkable one."

In another passage, Mr. Watson describes the present literary situation in England thus:

"There is a scattered body of thoughtful readers, the true lovers of books, living for the most part away from London, forming their judgment by commerce with the best minds of the past, and paying little heed to ephemeral critical catchwords; and these readers do not share this strange, new, nervous dread of the literary aspects of literature which so haunts the reviewer. These readers still prefer a dignified style—a style that has breeding and a pedigree; they are still content with the great decorum of a long-descended art; they have not yet wearied of the best. They still ask that literature should speak to them, as was its wont, in its own tongue and in its own tones, which are other than the tongue of every-day intercourse and the tones of the street. They appear to recognize that literature is not a transcript from life, but an addition to life. In regard to poetry especially, they have the good sense to wave away the critic who would stand hinderingly betwixt them and their tastes, the critic with so little love of the great old writers that he can not bear a modern who reminds him of them. It is not these readers who slight the ritual and ceremonial of the muse. It is not these who applaud a paraded contempt for form and accomplishment. It was not they who rushed to embrace the rather spurious evangel of Camden, N. J. It is the professional critics who do these things. They abandon the entrenchments, they let in the barbarian enemy, and their capitulation does much to fortify that very spirit of assertive, invasive, rampant illiteracy which has so little need of reenforcement."



Photographed by Hollyer, London.

MR. WILLIAM WATSON,

Who complains that the English people are profoundly ignorant of their own literature.

Mr. Watson thinks that there is a "cure" for England's illiteracy, tho he confesses that he has not thought out the ways and means, or the machinery of amelioration. He is persuaded, however, that a large share of responsibility rests upon the state, and points out that no branch of the higher culture has received so little official recognition in England as has literature. On this subject he writes:

"Where is the explanation of the signal disparity between the treatment accorded to literature and the treatment accorded to pictorial art—to the disadvantage, of course, of the former? Titles which in themselves may not be ideally appropriate decorations, but are yet prized by their wearers as popularly visible certificates of desert, are conferred without stint upon eminent painters, but upon eminent authors hardly ever. Are our painters as a body greater in their peculiar province than our authors as a body are in theirs? And if not, why these invidious inequalities of recognition? . . . It is true that men of letters, to their incorruptible glory, are not visibly deferred by the comparative absence of external incentives from devotion to their calling. But none the less they are fashioned in the main like other men, subject to elation or depression from causes that similarly affect their fellows, and with the same perfectly legitimate desire for the things that give an outward dgnity to life. Appreciation, at the hands of a select few, they have; but in the eyes of the mass of their countrymen, thanks in no small measure to what I have ventured to call 'the state discouragement of literature,' they are persons without a visible position. They may have real fame; but in an atmosphere so unsympathetic to letters the direct, vivid, stimulating sensation of fame, as of a thing pertaining to their daily fortune and lot, is hardly ever theirs. No wonder if the national irresponsiveness reacts unfavorably upon their work."

The Providence *Journal* comments on Mr. Watson's article:

"To use a homely phrase, it seems as if Mr. Watson had put the cart before the horse. The inattention displayed by the English state to writers is merely a sign of the times. It is to the wave of insanity which has flooded criticism in England and America that this and other indications of the degradation of literature are to be credited. . . . There is no lover of literary standards who has not a duty to perform. And when a steady, persistent effort is maintained by the class characterized so well by Mr. Watson—an active rather than a passive effort—the longed-for change will come. Neither in England nor America will the state have anything to do with it except as an auxiliary force. The situation is in effect a house that Jack built. The attitude of the English state is due to the manifest weakness of literature at the present time; this weakness results from a false ideal in criticism; and criticism is greatly influenced by the reading public. It is finally to the last-named class that literature in all lands must look"

THE seventy-third annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy, which opened in Philadelphia a few days ago, is declared by the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* to convey "an impression of strength and richness, of freshness and of individuality, more complete, perhaps, than in any recent American exhibition." Among the most prominent exhibits this year are portraits by Whistler and Sargent. Other notable pictures are John W. Alexander's "Memories"; Winslow Homer's "Eight Bells"; Cecilia Beaux's "Portrait of a Little Child"; Thomas Eakins's "Portrait of Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati"; and William M. Chase's "Studies in Still Life."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

MODERN PROTECTIVE ARMOR.

THE day of the steel-clad knight is long past. Some troops continue to wear steel breastplates on parade, but they are not for use. There are some authorities, however, who are not willing to give up all attempts to shield the soldier. The cuirass invented by the Italian Benedetti has had a good deal of notice in the papers during the last five years, and its inventor really seems to have hit upon some principle of protection that has been hitherto unknown or unapplied. His process remains a secret, but some speculations regarding it made in *Cosmos* (January 9) by Dr. Albert Battandier, are not without interest. The writer, who accepts unreservedly the reports of the remarkable performances of the Benedetti shield in the stoppage of bullets, suggests a method of making a protector which, if not Benedetti's, would have much the same effect. His experiments, which can be performed by any of our readers with no apparatus but a pad of paper and a pistol, are thus set forth. Says Dr. Battandier:

"The authors who tell us of the conquests of Cortez say that to protect his soldiers from the arrows of the Mexicans, which could pierce the cuirasses of hammered iron that they wore, he replaced these with thick breastplates of wool pressed between two layers of linen. In fact, he practically covered his men with mattresses, and they were thus enabled to defy the arrows and lances of the Mexicans. Now it seems to me that we have here the ancestor of the Benedetti cuirass. The inventor has employed the same principle, but has perfected it by his study of the elastic resistance possessed by substances that have air within their cells. He probably reached the conclusion that with smaller cells and thinner layers of air the more considerable would be the elastic force of the air thus compressed and the greater the resistance of the shield. This process is revealed to us by the progressive diminution in the thickness of the protective layer, whose effects are nevertheless identical, altho the last model is lighter than the preceding.

"On the other hand, the experiment is one that it is easy for any one to reproduce. Take a revolver of any caliber and fire it at a board. The ball will penetrate to a depth that varies according to the resistance of the wood, the caliber of the ball, and its momentum. With the same weapon fire at an office calendar, having 365 leaves lightly pressed together. The same ball can scarcely penetrate the first few leaves, and will in a manner rebound, falling on the ground below the target. We have here the first edition of a protector that, while it is not M. Benedetti's, resembles it in its effects.

"Take now two of these calendars, one of thick paper, the other of much thinner sheets. Fire at the same distance with the same weapon and under the same conditions of incidence. The ball will enter more deeply into the thick than into the thin calendar, and after a series of comparative experiments we shall reach the conclusion that the lighter the paper the less the penetration of the projectile. We thus see that the thickness of the paper plays an important part in the protective action, and that it protects better, the lighter it is. It is clear that this protection is due solely to the elasticity of the layer of air that is imprisoned between the successive sheets. If we subject one of these pads to high pressure in a vacuum to extract all the air, the block will become massive and compact, and will behave almost like a block of hardwood of the same thickness, allowing the ball to penetrate more or less deeply.

"The same experiment may be repeated with a dagger, which will pierce a wooden door, but can not pierce a calendar of the same thickness. It is also well known how difficult it is to drive a nail into a pad of paper, and if the experiment be made, it will be seen that the difficulty increases with the thinness of the sheets.

"From these experiments, which every one can easily perform, it is easy to see the special mechanism of this protective effect. It is due to the elasticity of the layers of air between the sheets of paper. This air-cushion is the more elastic and reacts the more intensely the thinner it is. This fact should be studied scientifically, and may well be the basis of the impenetrability of the Benedetti shield.

"M. Benedetti tells us that his protector or cuirass is made of a kind of felt; but it should be noted that to the eye it appears as flexible, homogeneous, and without apparent roughness, which excludes ordinary felting.

"Have we here the secret of Benedetti's cuirass? I do not know, but I think that by following this up we might make a protector whose qualities would sensibly approximate those of this invention."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ICE-CRUSHERS ON THE GREAT LAKES.

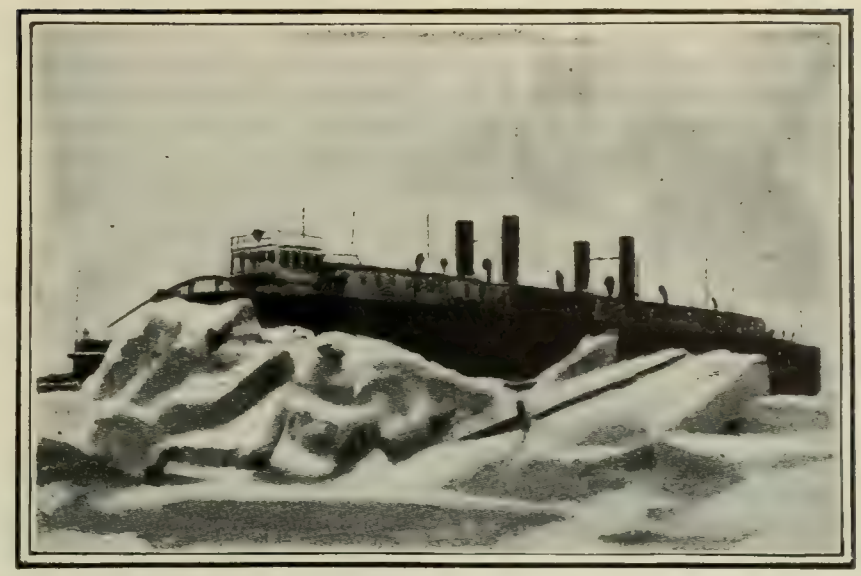
THE great ice-crushing steamers that keep navigation open in the Straits of Mackinac and elsewhere on the lakes through the severest winter weather are described by a writer in *The Marine Review* (Cleveland, January 21). Ice-crushers are not peculiar to this locality, of course, and some remarkable ones have been built in Russia. (In one of them, it will be remembered, a Russian officer recently proposed to break his way through to the North Pole.) But it is claimed that the lake "crushers" are in many respects the most remarkable vessels of their type in the world. Says the writer:

"The great lakes are frozen for four months out of the twelve, but severe winter weather, while it sends the ordinary freighter to the docks, does not put a quietus upon lake navigation altogether. There is a type of craft in the service of the great railways which must continue to run whether the lakes be frozen or no. These are the ice-crushers, commonly known as car-ferries, and it is with this special type that this article has to deal. Two men are principally responsible for the creation of these singular steamers—Mr. Frank E. Kirby, of the Detroit Shipbuilding Company, and Mr. Robert Logan, of the American Shipbuilding Company. What conditions these steamers have to face can best be conveyed by reference to the photographs which accompany this article, showing the vessels successfully combating with field, drift, and windrowed ice. Since these vessels went into service no winter has been severe enough to check them, nor have any conditions of ice been met with that they could not work their way through.

"Probably the two best-known ice-crushers in the world are the

GRAPHIC PHOTOGRAPH OF WHAT THE CAR-FERRIES SAINTE MARIE AND ST. IGNACE HAVE TO CONTEND WITH.
Courtesy of *The Marine Review.*

St. Ignace and *Sainte Marie*, which were designed . . . to make the connecting-link between the lower and upper peninsulas of Michigan. Mackinaw City in the lower peninsula and St. Ignace in the upper peninsula are the termini and the distance traversed is eight miles. For massive construction these vessels (they are of wood) have no equals. The frames are 24 inches wide and 12 inches thick. There are 15 keelsons, none less than 14 inches square. Extra frames make almost a solid shell of frames at the turn of the bilge, where there are two extra keelsons 24 inches square. The planking is 6 inches thick, and the hull is nearly 3 feet thick on the bottom. The water-line on the sides is protected by half-inch steel plates. The bow and stern are protected by 2-inch steel plates. These car-ferries have a bow and stern-wheel. The bow-wheel is used only in the winter to displace the ice from the bows of the boat, especially in heavy windrowed ice-fields, which are often 25 or 30 feet below the surface of the water. The *St. Ignace* was the first ice-crusher in the world to be fitted with a forward wheel for ice purposes. The idea was original with Mr. Kirby, who believed that by displacing the water with a forward screw it would dislodge the ice and enable the vessel to crush it more readily. It proved a great success in every way, which led Mr. Kirby to install it in the *Sainte Marie* when he built this powerful crusher a few years later. It also led to inquiries from all over the world, and especially from the Russian Government, which has to deal with severe ice conditions in the Baltic. When the Russian ice-crusher *Ermack* was built for Baltic service, she was fitted with a forward screw after Mr. Kirby's design."



SAINTE MARIE IN THE ICE IN THE STRAITS OF MACKINAC.
Courtesy of *The Marine Review*.

ARE KING-KILLERS ALWAYS INSANE?

WHAT the author regards as the popular idea that only insanity can prompt a man to the apparently purposeless assassination of a king or a president is protested against by Dr. Edward C. Spitzka, celebrated neurologist and expert in cases of insanity, in *Leslie's Weekly* (December 17). Says Dr. Spitzka:

"Is sanguine folly or passion a positive symptom of insanity? Is he a lunatic merely because in some instances his intended object is absurd? The terrorists as a class can not be pronounced unsound of mind. He who, dissatisfied and misbehaving, cries out, 'Destroy! Annihilate!'—who mutters forth half-educated vaporings, who gives free rein to all the meaner proclivities and inclinations—no more exemplifies a form of insanity than does the inveterate gambler, the glib-tongued bunco-steerer, or the ordinary gamin. The tendency on the part of some to pronounce all law-breakers insane or degenerate is indefensible on any ground and unjust to the worthy ward of humane society, the really irresponsible lunatic; for while he may be the sufferer, the rascal profits thereby.

"Take a young man, growing up in poverty, comparative ignorance, and among questionable associates, and judge him by the standard of a college graduate, a prosperous business man, or a wealthy idler, and his act seems like the flash of an unhealthy dream, an unaccountable impulse originating in some strange intoxication or mysterious disease. One must, however, put oneself in his real situation. It often happens that the individual's life-struggle is beset and barred by the existing social and financial conditions; strikes, 'lock-outs,' and other manifestations of an unstable business system can readily embitter any one and make him the ready follower of doctrines directed against the 'tyranny of capital' or the magistrate, the monarch, and the President.

"With any one of his passions aroused, or be his willing and obedient mind worked upon by a Malatesta, a Louise Michel, or the Jeanne d'Arc of anarchy and their ilk, he readily accepts as a 'duty' the behests of such terrorist leaders, or of his own accord adopts a violent means to effect his purpose. That this purpose happens to be absurd or futile; that all attempts to revolutionize society by bomb, bullet, and knife must of necessity miscarry, and that the assassin has not the wisdom to restrain his passion or his purpose by diverting his energies into more innocent pursuits, is no argument for assumed insanity. Nor can we rightly assume abnormality in such individuals merely because for a theory they risk life and all. In his own wretched way, the anarchist assassin, for instance, may be quite as stoical and courageous as were the nobler Regulus, Scævola, or Nathan Hale, and be as free from any suspicion of insanity or degeneracy as these. Men on their moral side are born unequal, tho free, but a new genus of insanity would need to be established if the passions actuating assassins, or their caprice and false judgment, were to constitute a positive proof of mental alienation."

It is an interesting fact that the writer regards Guiteau, President Garfield's assassin, as having been actually insane; but this opinion is based on other evidence than the fact that his deed was a vain and purposeless murder.

WHY WE FORGET.

WE often wonder at the number of seemingly trivial things that find their way into the current of our thoughts. It almost seems as if nothing is ever wholly obliterated from memory, and this appears to us a remarkable thing. Probably most of us have never thought of asking why we should forget at all. Yet Sir William Hamilton, the German philosophers Fries and Schmid, and others, have maintained that not memory, but "amnesia," or forgetting, is the mystery; and tho modern science, with its physiological explanation of memory, takes a different view, it finds in the phenomena of forgetfulness an instructive opportunity to examine the conditions of memory. Especially suggestive are those cases in which loss of memory occurs as the result of accident, sudden shock, or disease. We are told by Prof. W. H. Burnham, in an article in *The American Journal of Psychology* (July-October), that such cases may be divided into two classes, named respectively "retrograde amnesia" and "retroactive amnesia." The former includes cases in which there is obliteration of memory for all events that occurred during a relatively long period preceding the accident or disease, while the latter includes cases, usually the result of shock, where the forgetfulness extends back only for a short period, a few minutes or hours, immediately preceding the accident.

While usually in retrograde amnesia the memory is hopelessly obliterated, there are some cases in which it is possible, by means of hypnotism, change of environment, or other means, to revive the forgotten experiences. Since these two types ought evidently to be distinguished from each other, we may consider the former as true retrograde amnesia and employ the term "dissociation" for the latter; for the forgotten group of ideas is not irrevocably gone, but merely temporarily separated or dissociated from the consciousness. Says Dr. Burnham:

"Everybody, perhaps, has had the experience of trying to recall a forgotten name; the vague glimmer of it haunts us; we know it is there, but we can not get it; for the time being it is dissociated from our dominant train of thought; but the proof of our possessing it is furnished later on when it comes, perhaps spontaneously, into consciousness. Equally common, perhaps, is the experience of planning to do something—to attend to some errand or perform a minor duty, or the like—and then in the multitude of cares for-

getting what was to be done. The tantalizing feeling of knowing that we ought to do something and of not knowing what it is persists. Here again the thing forgotten is merely dissociated from our present train of thought. A mere change of scene or diversion for a few minutes may be quite enough to give us the cue and bring it back again to memory. . . . All these familiar experiences are simple forms of dissociation."

True retrograde amnesia is illustrated by this report from a young lady, which is given in her own words:

"'In the spring of last year (1902), while attending the university I became exhausted through overwork. One afternoon when returning home something seemed to snap in my head and it went whirling. This itself is clear in memory, but how I got home and what happened in the next three days or in the whole preceding month are forgotten. Of course from what has been told me I know now about what did happen, but it is still impersonal as a story. I have no memory of the lessons we studied, and tho during the time I was sick and before it I wrote verses constantly, I do not know them now or recognize them as my work.'"

In retroactive amnesia the loss of memory of events before the accident may extend over a period varying from two or three seconds to five minutes. The importance of such cases in law is quite obvious and was the subject of an interesting report of twenty-six cases before the Medico-Legal Society of New York by Dr. Hamilton as long ago as 1875. Professor Burnham cites the following as a typical instance:

"A farmer spent his morning in his usual vocations. Then he shelled some corn, afterward worked in his garden, then harnessed his horse and took a ride for a mile. At the end of this ride he was thrown from his wagon and seriously injured his head. He remained unconscious for some time, and then when restored remembered the work of the early morning, dimly recalled the shelling of the corn, but remembered nothing of what occurred afterward."

How shall we explain such cases? The writer advances the following interesting, tho admittedly tentative, theory of his own:

"The fixing of an impression depends upon a physiological process. It takes time for an impression to become so fixed that it can be reproduced after a long interval: for it to become part of a permanent store of memory considerable time may be necessary. . . . During our ordinary life, as we may suppose, the physiological processes upon which the permanency of our impressions depends are continually going on. Hence, at any given moment some of our impressions received in the near past, say, during the last twenty-four hours, are completely organized; others are nearly organized; while still others have just been received. . . . . .

"Now suppose a shock occurs which arrests these physiological processes in the nervous tissue. What will be the result? Not only will the mind be a blank for the period of insensibility following the shock, but no impressions will be remembered which were not already at the time of the accident sufficiently well organized to make their persistence for a considerable interval possible. Hence the amnesia will be 'retroactive.' . . . . . .

"On the mental side an important factor in fixing an impression is probably the automatic repetition of it. This is seen in the case of people who think audibly, repeating words that they have heard, perhaps especially in the case of children; but where there is no such motor expression, nevertheless an automatic repetition of the idea very likely occurs. . . . . .

"The second important factor on the mental side is the process of association, of linking the new with the old. This process of associative memory is, perhaps, the most fundamental fact in our whole psychic life. It has aptly been compared by Zanotti and Hume to the law of gravitation in the physical world. . . . We do not know the nature of the physical processes correlated with these psychic acts of automatic repetition and association, but evidently time is required for them. If these psychological processes of repetition and association and the corresponding physical processes are arrested by excitement or the like, then, as has been shown, we should expect to find the amnesia retroactive. . . . There must be time for the processes of organization and assimilation to take place. This is further emphasized by the results found by Ebbinghaus. In learning his nonsense syllables, a given number of repetitions at one sitting was not nearly as effective as the same number of repetitions divided into several sittings. There must be time for nature to do her part. Without appealing to any mystical form of mental or cerebral activity, it is clear that a night's sleep may be more effective in fixing a lesson in the memory than continued repetition. Hurry defeats its own end."

THE LAST GREAT GEOGRAPHICAL PRIZE.

THIS is what Lieutenant Peary, in a recent lecture, as reported in *The National Geographical Magazine* (December), calls the North Pole. He says:

"My statement that the North Pole is the last great geographical prize which the earth has to offer has also been criticized in some quarters, and it is claimed that it is nonsense to say that the North Pole is a greater prize than the South Pole. I repeat advisedly that the North Pole is the last great geographical prize which the earth has to offer. That the particular mathematical point of the North Pole possesses greater interest or value than the South Pole is not asserted; but the North Pole is that apex of the earth which is in the center of the hemisphere of civilization. The North Pole has been sought by men for nearly four centuries; the South Pole for less than a century. The North Pole has a striking place in history, in literature, in poetry, in romance. It has been the subject of infinite speculation, and, finally, when the North Pole has been attained, the attainment of the South Pole will follow naturally and rapidly, and will attract much less attention.

"In this connection it is well to note also a popular misconception—namely, that the attainment of the South Pole is more difficult than the attainment of the North Pole. This is not so. In spite of the close approximation to the North Pole by recent expeditions, the actual attainment of the North Pole is a very different proposition from the attainment of the South Pole and much more difficult. The conditions are almost diametrically opposite. In the case of the North Pole it is a polar sea which must be traversed and conquered. In the case of the South Pole it is a polar land which must be traversed and conquered. In the light of recent explorations the region about the South Pole offers facilities for the realization of the favorite popular ideas of attaining the Pole—namely, the colonization method, the method of relay stations short distances apart connected by wire, etc. Plans of colonization, of relay stations, of telegraph connections, etc., fall to the ground in the North Polar region because of the impossibility of effecting anything of this kind upon the moving ice pack of the central polar sea.

"The attainment of the South Pole, granted sufficient funds, is only a matter of time and patience. The work can be carried on in any season of the year, and each mile of advance can be permanently secured.

"The attainment of the North Pole means the ability to so refine and perfect one's equipment, supplies, and party as to be able to cover a distance of five hundred miles each way without caches and without support from the country, and to cover this distance in a time limit of three, or, at most, three and one-half months."

Alcohol and Evolution.—How long has alcohol been known to man? How far advanced in civilization was the first human being who came under its influence? Dr. Harry Campbell has recently discussed this subject as bearing upon the possible influence exerted by alcohol in the evolution of the human race. Says a reviewer in *The Hospital:*

"Observing that none of the pre-agricultural peoples now living were acquainted with alcohol before they came into contact with more advanced races, he argues that we may, therefore, conclude that man had learned to cultivate the vegetable kingdom for food before he began to prepare and use alcohol as a beverage. The date of the origin of agriculture is a matter of conjecture. But assuming that such ancient civilizations as those of Babylon and Egypt date back 30,000 years and that a similar period of time elapsed while the precursors of these peoples lived as migratory tribes cultivating the soil as they moved from place to place, it may be suggested that the practise of agriculture extends backward over sixty millenniums. There is reason to believe that the

use of alcohol as a beverage does not extend to more than 10,000 years; but, even allowing a much longer period, the event must be placed relatively late in man's evolutionary history. Hence the conclusion 'that man had come well within reach of the highest rung of his long evolutionary ladder before he had felt the stimulus of that most subtle and potent fluid.' This is a very different proposition from that advanced by a well-known medical writer some two or three years ago. Here the suggestion was that alcohol had been a chief aid in the development of the human brain, and that it was the discovery of fermentation which gave the ape-man his first impetus in the career of civilization."

A NEW METHOD OF WATER PURIFICATION.

CHEMICAL methods of rendering unwholesome water drinkable are under a cloud nowadays, filtration being the generally approved process. It is, therefore, interesting to know that a new chemical method has been tried in Belgium with great success. M. Francis Marre, who recommends its employment in France, writes of it in *Cosmos* (January 9), prefacing his description with a few paragraphs on water purification in general. He says:

"The rendering of water wholesome includes two kinds of operations which are quite distinct, and which ought both to be carried out in order to get perfect results—purification and sterilization. Purification has for its object to separate from the water the foreign substances that it holds in solution or suspension; sterilization separates or destroys the germs of disease. The first is a physical, the other a hygienic operation. It is of importance to realize the difference between them and not to confound them, as is too often done. Water is not necessarily healthful when it is only pure; neither is it so when it is only sterile. The two conditions should coexist; and water, to be drinkable, must be both pure and sterile.

"Among the means generally employed to regenerate water of interior quality should be mentioned biologic filtration and processes based on chemical reactions produced by special substances. Other methods bring in heat, ozone, etc. These are excellent in themselves, but have, from a practical point of view, the serious inconvenience of being expensive. These are methods of sterilization, not of purification. They are to destroy the microbian germs in the water, especially those of human origin, which are really almost the only ones to be feared.

"Of all these processes, filtration through sand certainly gives the most noteworthy practical results, and if it were not for a few faults that it has in spite of its excellence, we should not have to look further for a method to make water wholesome. But the system has some defects, among which should be especially noted the difficulty of making sure that within the filtering mass there shall be sufficient aeration without affecting the homogeneity or the stability of the superficial part, which plays the principal rôle in the act of purification.

"The methods called 'chemical' have been so sharply discussed and so passionately opposed that it may seem somewhat bold to advocate one of this type.

"We can not, however, pass by a process recently invented by M. Duyk, government chemist of Belgium. It is based on the combined action of two well-known substances that have been successfully used separately—chlorin, or rather its oxygenated compounds, and iron, or more exactly the higher oxids of this metal. A filter in which these latter, together with sand, are used, completes the system, which is intended to furnish with surety, and in large quantities, a water that is satisfactory in all respects.

"Chlorin, in the form of chlorochloric acid (commonly but inexactly called peroxid of chlorin), has been well tested as a microbicide, for instance, in the sterilization of water in the city of Ostend; but its preparation is quite dangerous, and its price is high. Oxidized iron is a purifier and clarifier whose properties have long been known. It combines with certain organic substances, partially consuming them, and also eliminating a certain number of bacteria. The originality of M. Duyk's process consists in making the two substances in question act together, so as to communicate to the resulting mixture a combination of the qualities of both. He destroys, by using this mixture, the two great factors of water pollution—the microbian flora, on the one hand, and, on the other, the suspended matter, both the organic substances and the products of their decomposition.

"This 'ferrochlorin,' which is a mixture of hypochlorit and of iron perchlorid, when introduced into turbid water rich in organic matter and micro-organisms, produces there a series of complex reactions that it would be tiresome to enumerate here, but whose effect is to kill the bacteria and to oxidize, if not present in excessive quantities, the organic matter, the primary products of their decomposition (ammonia, sulphid gases, nitrous acid), and at the same time the microbian secretions, zymases, and toxins, which are extremely harmful.

"For a year past the Duyk process has been applied at Middelkerke, Belgium, for the purification of the greatly polluted water of the Plasschendaele-Nieuport Canal; the arrangement devised by the inventor to deal with great masses of water-works in an absolutely satisfactory manner, owing to the ingenious features introduced by him. . . . The process is easily carried out, and is very cheap, which is still more important."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ARSENIC IN FOOD.

SOME time ago an epidemic of arsenic-poisoning in Manchester, England, was traced to contaminated beer, and the result was that a government commission of investigation was appointed. After showing that the arsenic got into the beer from the impure sulfuric acid used in the manufacture of brewing-sugar or glucose, the commission, under the chairmanship of Lord Kelvin, continued their inquiries, which had convinced them that poisoning by arsenic contained in matters of common use was by no means confined to this one case. In their final report the causes of arsenical contamination are fully discussed, and the possibilities of legislative protection are considered. Says *The Hospital*, in a notice of this report:

"The magnitude of the whole question is shown by the statement that what was called the Manchester epidemic was known to have affected 6,000 persons, and was believed to have affected many more; while the ascertained deaths were over 100, leaving an indefinite number registered as from various causes, but as to which the influence of arsenic could be reasonably suspected.

"Perhaps the most remarkable result of the inquiry was the discovery that, altho the bulk of cases in the Manchester epidemic were clearly due to contaminated sugar, yet illness of a similar kind had prevailed extensively in various localities in which contaminated sugar had not been used by brewers, and that when its arsenical character was no longer in doubt, it was without much difficulty traced to the contamination of malt by the use of arsenical gas coke in the drying-kilns. Certain samples of such malt contained as much as one-sixtieth of a grain of arsenic to the pound; and beer brewed from malt prepared in a similar manner was found to contain one-sixteenth of a grain of arsenic to the gallon. After fully discussing the questions hence arising, the report goes on to enumerate other methods by which arsenic may be introduced into common forms of food, and the list of foods liable to be so affected includes beer, golden syrup, and treacle, foods containing glucose, vinegar, Demerara sugar, various extracts of malt, manufactured either for sale to invalids or for use by bakers, 'prepared' and 'infant' foods under a variety of names, yeast cakes, and foods to which certain coloring-matters or preservatives have been added. Mr. Hehner has found from one-twentieth to one-twenty-fifth of a grain of arsenic per pound in a so-called 'chocolate powder' sold in London at a low price, and largely composed of an arsenicated oxid of iron."

Crystallization and Vital Processes.—The theory of Benedikt, in which vital processes are regarded as due to chemical or mechanical action, and which was set forth in a translation recently printed in this department, is declared by a correspondent to be fallacious. Speaking of Benedikt's assertion that crystallization is preceded by the appearance of cellular and nuclear forms that attract to themselves matter from the surrounding solution "and transform it into substance like their own," he says:

"Is it not a patent fact that there is no transformation here in the proper sense of the word? These cellular and nuclear forms simply attract matter identical in constitution to themselves (*i.e.*,

particles of the dissolved salt), and thus they grow by regular accretion, not by plant or vital growth. Even if we admit the formation of hydrates in a saline solution, would the simple resolution of such hydrates and the adhesion of particles of salt to one another present any features really resembling the transformation effected by vital force? His use of the word 'transformation' begs the whole question. Quatrefages's assertion still holds good that the simplest living forms are the antipodes of the crystal from every point of view."

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT FORGES AHEAD.

ACCORDING to the census authorities, the electric light used in the United States cost in 1900 $10,000,000 a year more than the gas, and employed for its production a thousand more men. Gas has, therefore, been relegated to second place as a source of light. Says *The Electrical World and Engineer* (January 9):

"The public is accustomed to think of gas as still the leading illuminant, but while this is probably true in Europe, in the United States the scepter of light has definitely passed to electricity. The figures just issued by our census office are indeed startling. Gas had nearly seventy-five years' start over its competitor, but it now appears to be decidedly in second place. Yet there is no denying the fact that the introduction of the brilliant electric light has stimulated greatly by the use of gas. There are now close upon 4,000 electric-light central stations in America, but by the census of 1900 there were then only 877 gas-plants, and the number was not growing perceptibly. The gas-plants were earning an income of $75,000,000. Last year the central stations earned $85,000,000. The cost of construction and equipment of both was over $500,000,000. Gas employed 22,400 men and electric light 23,300.

"But this is only half the story. It is estimated that there are over 50,000 isolated electric-light plants in this country, and that they represent as many lamps as do the central stations. New York city has 1,000 of them, and some, like that in the Waldorf-Astoria, would run many an ambitious Western city. Hence the figures against gas are doubled in most respects. The 20,000,000 incandescent lamps burning nightly become 40,000,000. The 400,000 arc-lamps—Shelley's 'insistent sisters of the day'—become 800,000. Were it not for the universal use of the gas-stove and the prevalence of the gas-engine, one marvels what would have become of the illuminant of our fathers.

"Such is the pace at which we live to-day that, while millions of people in this country have not yet got up to the stage of 'civilization' represented by the use of gas, but when they encounter it casually employ it suicidally, other millions have outgrown and discarded it, and will have none of it even for a curling-iron or a chafing-dish, let alone for lighting. To put it briefly, the use of electricity for lighting in New York State alone has increased over 2,000 per cent. in ten years, and the use of electricity for power, also from central stations, has inceased in the decade nearly 1,200 per cent. And yet the electricians are inclined to think they have only just started in."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE paragraph from the Philadelphia *Ledger*, giving some facts on insanity in the United States, and quoted in our issue of January 30, page 147, was a summary of the article by Dr. William White in the October number of *The National Geographical Magazine* (Washington).

ON the 30th of June last there were 1,360,661 electric lights in use in Canada, according to *The Western Electrician*. "This is an increase of 236,865 lights in the year 1903, or over 21 per cent. The increase since 1898 in arc lights has been 42 per cent. and 161 per cent. in the number of incandescent."

DESPATCHES from Utah state that there has been another collapse on the great Ogden-Lucin cut-off across Salt Lake, whose completion was described in a recent issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST. Says the Boston *Herald*: "Two hundred feet of the Lucin cut-off has sunk to such an extent that a portion of the great trestle is useless. The present trouble is almost in mid-length, and it occurs at a time when the engineers were beginning to believe that they had at last successfully surmounted the difficulties which confronted them."

MUSEUM OF SECURITY.—"The Institute of Social Science purposes to establish a museum in which shall be exhibited all inventions designed as safeguards against accidents," says *The Medical Record*. "There are several such museums in Europe, the influence of which has tended to diminish markedly the number of accidents of various kinds in the countries where they are located. The proposed museum is to contain working models of safety devices for use on railways, in mines, on sailing-vessels and steamships, in city streets, in elevators, in factories, in buildings in course of construction, etc."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

HAS PROTESTANTISM REJECTED ITS FORMAL PRINCIPLES?

SINCE the time of Luther and Calvin it has generally been contended that the principles by which the Protestant church must stand or fall are the material principle that teaches justification by faith alone, and the formal principle that teaches that the Scriptures are the sole authority for faith and life. Nowadays, however, the charge is constantly made both by conservative Protestants and by Roman Catholic writers that the Protestant church, in adopting the modern critical views, has stultified itself and become untrue to its formal principles. In order to meet this objection, efforts have been repeatedly made to show that the newer views are by no means inconsistent with the fundamental position of historical Protestantism, and that modern criticism merely draws upon another set of Biblical truths. This compromise position was recently formulated in a set of theses by Dr. Gennrich, in the leading homiletic journal of Germany, the *Halte was du hast* (No. 9). We translate and summarize as follows:

1. For the church of the Reformation the principle of Scriptural authority in all matters of faith is a matter of fundamental importance. This formal principle is accepted by the Protestant church now as always.

2. The church of the Reformation would be endangered to its very foundations by the modern religio-historical method of Biblical criticism if the application of this method should lead to an undermining of this formal principle.

3. The modern critical manner of handling the Scriptures is based on the historical development of religion in general and of the religion of the Scriptures in particular. It is in conflict only with the external and purely mechanical conception of the authority of the Word, and with the theory of a verbal inspiration based thereon, which theory has been demonstrated to be absolutely untenable by the unprejudiced study of the Scriptures themselves.

4. The "external" conception of the authority of the Scriptures can not be brought into harmony with the principles of the evangelical church, but is essentially a product of Roman Catholic soil.

5. We can speak of a Protestant Scriptural principle only when, as in the time of Luther, the authority of the Bible is not made to depend upon anything external, but is founded upon its own contents and character and is drawn from a principle inherent in itself.

6. To secure the recognition of the authority of the Scriptures through the legal action of ecclesiastical bodies in the present age is contrary to all evangelical and Protestant principles.

7. The authority of the Scriptures for Christian faith rests upon the fact that the religion which is found in the Scriptures is a revelation, and that the Bible is the official expression of this revealed religion.

8. Modern criticism, working with only the help and methods of scientific research, can neither deny nor affirm that the religion of the Scriptures is a revelation and not a natural product.

9. The idea of revelation, regarded from a purely scientific point of view, is a hypothesis, but a hypothesis which, from the standpoint of the history of religious development, can alone explain the peculiarity of the Biblical religion.

10. The church of the Reformation is not endangered by modern methods of Biblical criticism or research so long as these remain really scientific. True science can never hurt the real interests of religion.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Jewish Tribute to Christianity.—In his article on "Christianity" in the fourth volume of the "Jewish Encyclopedia," Rabbi Kaufmann Kohler, president of the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, declares that "the providential mission" of Christianity was "to offer to the great Gentile world the Jewish truth adapted to its psychic and intellectual capacities." In elaborating this thought, the rabbi gives a purely rationalistic interpretation of the personality and teachings of Jesus; but to Christianity itself he pays the following remarkable tribute:

"Christianity, following the matchless ideal of its Christ, re-

deemed the despised and outcast, and ennobled suffering. It checked infanticide and founded asylums for the young; it removed the curse of slavery by making the humblest bondsman proud of being a child of God; it fought against the cruelties of the arena; it invested the home with purity, and proclaimed . . . the value of each human soul as a treasure in the eyes of God; and it so leavened the great masses of the empire as to render the cross of Christ the sign of victory for its legions in place of the Roman eagle. The 'Galilean' entered the world as a conqueror. The church became the educator of the pagan nations; and one race after another was brought under her tutorship. The Latin races were followed by the Celt, the Teuton, and the Slav. The same burning enthusiasm which sent forth the first apostle also set the missionaries aglow, and brought all Europe and Africa, and, finally, the American Continent, under the scepter of an omnipotent church. . . . Christianity is not an end, but the means to an end—namely, the establishment of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God. Here Christianity presents itself as an orb of light, but not so central as to exclude Islam, nor so bright and unique as to eclipse Judaism, the parent of both."

A SYMPOSIUM ON THE LAYMAN'S "INDIFFERENCE."

ARE laymen, in any real sense, "indifferent" to religion? If so, how can they be won back to an active participation in church life? This topic—a perennially interesting one in religious circles—is discussed in the current *Hibbert Journal* (London) by three eminent contributors—Sir Oliver Lodge, the scientist, Sir Edward Russell, editor of the Liverpool *Daily Post*, and Prof. J. H. Muirhead, of Birmingham. Each writer views the subject from a different angle, and the editor of the magazine (the Rev. L. P. Jacks) adds a final word of his own.

Sir Oliver Lodge admits that the masses are "indifferent to ecclesiasticism" and "do not in any great number go to church"; but he thinks that serious questions of religion are as widely discussed as they ever were. One reason for apparent apathy he finds in the "overpressure" of modern life and its constant demands upon men. Another reason he thinks is to be found in a church service entirely detached from the atmosphere of twentieth-century thought. On this point he writes:

"With all the enthusiasm for religion in the world, I would say to professional churchmen, you really can not continue to expect people to wade continually through so much medieval and ecclesiastical lore. You must free the ship of official religion from incrustation: it is water-logged and overburdened now, and its sails are patched and outworn. I do not ask you to use steam or any new-fangled mode of propulsion. By all means keep your attachment to the past, but study reality and sincerity; strive to say what you really mean, and to say it in such way that others may know that you mean it, and may feel that they mean it too. . . . .

"Religion is one thing; church services as often conducted are quite another thing. Modification will be resented and opposed by some singularly minded lay churchmen. Nevertheless, if more eminent ability is to be attracted to the service of the church, if the great body of the laity are to be reached in any serious and effective manner, modifications, excisions, and reforms are necessary. It is not religion to which people are indifferent."

Sir Edward Russell, who confines himself almost entirely to an analysis of existing conditions, is of the opinion that "the workmen of towns have never been normally interested in religion." In regard to the community as a whole, he takes the ground that very much of the latter-day spiritual indifference in England must be attributed to movements generally regarded as religious. The Oxford movement, for example, tho it may have revived the religious interest of a proportion of the laity, "depressed that interest among a far greater proportion of the laity, by transmuting the dialect and emotion of English religion out of its characteristic subjective condition into the objective condition of sacrament, observance, and ritual miracle, which, I suggest, is alien from the English religious temperament." The rationalistic influence of Maurice, Robertson, Colenso, and Matthew Arnold is also cited. "The mood of the laity toward religion," says Sir Edward Russell, "must have been affected by the two great agents of change, sacerdotalism and rationalism." He continues:

"The tendency thus resulting, as I submit, from the two great changes of the past century, is increased by several contributory causes—or reflex effects. For example, owing, perhaps, to real improvement in society and a consequent diminution of suffering and grievances in civilized life, things in general are looked at with an easier regard. If this is so with things in general, it is sure, *a fortiori*, to be so with religion. Mr. Gladstone once said that when a man began to find his income straitened the first thing he retrenched in was his charities; the second was his books. If an average Englishman feels less worried and more at ease, the first thing he slackens is his religion.

"Then there is a fashion of saying—perhaps thinking—that you can worship God quite as well in the fields as at church. There is a discarding of what Longuet Higgins used to call altruistic worship—the observance of religious duties out of consideration for others, and for the magnetism which union in religious exercises brings to bear upon them. There is a considerable falling-off in preaching, and a still greater falling-off in the demand for preaching. There is a vastly prevalent idea that the chief good thing in connection with religion is 'Christian work': this distinctly lessens lay interest in religion, being really a mere patting of religion on the back on the score of its philanthropic appendages. . . . . .

"I have been asked whether, in my judgment, it is a common state of mind nowadays for religion to be actually rejected as a thing not to be believed. I think not. I am asked whether it is a common attitude just to leave religion on one side, as a thing that never occurs to one. This is very common, but only among persons who are conspicuously votaries of pleasure or of (what to them is pleasure in its most real form) business."

Professor Muirhead lays down three main propositions: (1) While there is no general decay of interest in religion, there is a very widespread decay of orthodoxy; (2) while public worship has ceased to appeal to the intellect, there has been no counterbalancing gain in its power of appealing to the emotions; and (3) while the attractions of public worship have thus failed to keep pace with the time, the resources of ordinary middle-class life to provide recreation and enjoyment have been greatly enlarged. He pleads for "the emotionalizing of public worship," and for a more esthetic church service as first steps toward the revival of intelligent interest in religion.

The editor of *The Hibbert Journal* presents still another phase of the question. He suggests that average men shrink from identifying themselves with religion to-day because they feel that its tenets are impracticable and impossible of realization.

"The type of plain man we are considering wants a more valid proof than has yet been offered that the world is *serious* when it professes the Christianity *which is a life and not a creed.* He doubts, moreover, whether he could seriously and honestly make such a profession himself. He is by all operative standards an honorable man; he deals honestly in trade, is a good husband and father, faithful to his friends (tho, perhaps, a little hard on his foes), public-spirited, patriotic, munificent. But to pretend that the ethics of the Sermon on the Mount are his, even in their spirit, would be a flagrant falsehood. . . . . Have we any serious intention of making our international politics, our trade and finance, our criminal codes, our social habits, our personal aims, conformable to that life which our new guides tell us Christianity is? The plain man may or may not think such conformity desirable; but until the attempt is more seriously made, the new Christianity appears to him to be something of a mockery. He is indifferent to a religion which, while interpreted as a life, is yet so remote from the underlying motives and currents of the world where it is professed; and, in the name of honesty, he refuses to be publicly associated with it."

The Christian Commonwealth (London) makes this comment on the whole discussion:

"These able thinkers leave the question they discuss all unset

tled. The answer is still lacking. Why do the people care little for religion? Has not that been a perpetual query? Has not religion always been the concern of some, not of all—of a minority in every age, not of the majority? We venture to say that in the days of our forefathers there was even a more massive and stolid apathy than exists to-day, and we would suggest that missionary, evangelistic, and revival efforts were never so determined; and that, as a secondary power resulting from this primary life of religion amongst men, the spirit of philanthropic interest in humanity was never so alive. Sin is still rampant, and this begets indifference to righteousness; but righteousness is to be the great social and applied principle of the age before us."

GROWING TOLERATION OF THEOLOGICAL ERROR.

THE student who considers the present status of theological thought in its relation to the religious temper of past ages can hardly fail to be impressed by the changing attitude of educated men toward such opinions and dogmas as they believe to be erroneous. "The majority of thoughtful and conscientious Americans," a recent writer has said, "whatever their private beliefs may be, regard as of the very slightest importance the question whether a particular man holds a particular creed or not." The same writer, Eliza Ritchie, goes on to say (in *The International Journal of Ethics*, January):

"Heresy-hunting is an out-of-fashion sport. It is only with extreme reluctance that ecclesiastical authorities interfere, even when the most heterodox opinions are uttered from the pulpit or the platform; while all that the layman asks of his spiritual pastor is that he shall have attached himself to some church, the standards of which are not in obvious and flagrant contradiction to his genuine convictions. The really important matter is felt to be the sincerity of the man himself, and his power to give moral uplifting and spiritual consolation to those for whom he labors; what is his doctrine is of trifling interest to the community compared with what his character and his work are. Dogma is indeed little heard from the pulpits of American churches, and there is often an almost apologetic air about a preacher who ventures to give arguments for or against some theological tenet. He knows that his congregation probably care very little as to what views he holds or why he holds them—they do care for any fresh light he can give them on the social or moral problems of every-day life, but even in regard to these they may disagree with the opinions he utters without in the least deprecating or regretting the utterance. For neither preacher nor people look for unanimity of thought in regard to such things. We give, indeed, often a ready welcome to what opposes itself at first sight to the views we have hitherto held, just because the novelty is an attraction and serves as a mental stimulus, and we have come to concede, as tho it were a right, to every new idea, however slender its real claim to consideration, the 'liberty of the floor.'

"If it is asked on what grounds this seeming indifference of serious-minded people to the presentation and diffusion of their own religious beliefs can be defended, it may be answered that its justification rests on the existence of the feeling, more or less consciously recognized and avowed, that the conceptions a man forms in regard to things of the spirit are of a directly and intimately personal nature, and that, therefore, they can not and ought not to be valued by others by reference to an impersonal and objective standard. Theology, if in any intelligible sense it can be called a science, is certainly at the farthest remove from the exact sciences. Neither Catholic nor Protestant, Unitarian nor Calvinist, Theist nor Pantheist, Supernaturalist nor Atheist, has ever been able to establish on rational grounds or by logical methods the certainty of the fundamental assumptions on which his faith or unfaith rests, tho each can readily enough detect the inconclusiveness of the arguments for a rival creed. The spread of knowledge has made it almost impossible for any sensible man to claim that his own or his church's apprehension of things human and divine is 'the truth' for every one. However tenacious his hold on those salient conceptions which seem to him all-important, and which for him may be all-important, yet he has found by experience that his fellow men have avenues of approach to the spiritual which are closed to him. This does not mean that truth is unattainable and the search for it a vain thing, but it does mean that it is no man's exclusive property, nor can one ever exhaust its concrete fulness of manifestation, since each man apprehends it only in his inevitable relation to the nature and development of his own soul."

THE PEDIGREE OF THE BIBLE—A ROMAN CATHOLIC VIEW.

MISS HELEN GOULD'S prize-offer for the best essays on the origin and history of the different versions of the Bible has given quite a stimulus to Bible study. A "Protestant view" of the questions at issue, from the pen of the Rev. Dr. James Fox, a secretary of the American Bible Society, appeared in a recent issue (December 26) of THE LITERARY DIGEST. In *The Dolphin* (January), a Roman Catholic journal published in Philadelphia, Father H. J. Heuser, of Overbrook Seminary, Pa., presents the Roman Catholic side. He says:

"It is well known to scholars of Scriptural bibliography that there were translations of the Bible in the vernacular before either Wyclif or Tyndale attempted such; and that the charge against Wyclif and Tyndale was not the fact that they translated the Bible which would have honored them, but that they used the translated Bible to establish a religious socialism akin to the anarchistic socialism in the political order of our day. That is the sole charge for which the Catholic authorities can be held responsible in judicially condemning these men, who were zealous and, perhaps, sincere enough, but whose zeal, like that of most self-constituted reformers, was not according to wisdom. And as a civil government may legislate against and even coerce into submission public fomenters of strife (who claim a direct and uncontrolled mission from God to say and do what they deem just), if they disturb the public order, so will the church, which exercised a more directive power in those times upon the government than it does in a purely secular age like ours, be recognized as having used a legitimate and freely conceded right to censure and to punish. And if any one asks for an explanation of the barbarity that accompanied such enactments, let him study the social conditions of those times and compare them with popular outbursts of wrath against some negro criminal who acts out in a moment of passionate frenzy the animal instincts, which thousands of men follow only in colder blood and more cautiously but no less criminally, in modern society. It is the public sentiment against the principle of wrong which shows itself to-day against the practise of brutal lust, and that vented itself in former days against the corruption of a faith which animated every fiber of society, and produced with fewer external means the magnificent result of medieval art and letters, not to speak of public beneficence."

The Roman Catholic Church, we are told further, has "systematically and without interruption fostered the practical study of the Bible by those who teach her children, and those whose intelligent understanding of the Christian doctrine warrants a just appreciation of the written revelation in its entirety"; but she also "realizes the one danger that essentially inheres in the indiscriminate exercise of interpretation."

"That danger is not an imagination. It is a warning that comes to us from the inspired pages no less than from daily experience of which teachers like Mr. Dowie, and in this case Dr. Fox also, give us object-lessons. St. Peter, whom the Catholic Church honors as her first pontiff and vicar of Christ, and whom the Protestant translators of the New Testament still acknowledge as titular author of the two epistles which bear his name in the English Bibles, admonishes the Christian converts that they should heed what his 'beloved brother Paul' had taught them. But he deems this office likewise to warn them concerning the reading of certain parts of these writings which, tho inspired by God, may become a stumbling-block to the unlearned. In these instructions, prompted by the divine wisdom, there are '*some things hard to be understood which they that are unlearned and unstable wrest unto their own destruction.*' (I am quoting the words of the Protestant Revised Version, II Peter iii. 16, 17.) And lest they misunderstand him as tho he referred only to certain writings of the Apostle of the Gentiles, he adds the words, '*as they do also with the other Scriptures.*' Against this misunderstanding he

warns them, and thus stigmatizes the danger of private interpretation by the unlearned."

Proceeding to a consideration of the Preface to the Douai version (1582) of the Bible, which is quoted by Dr. Fox to illustrate his contention that the Roman Catholic Church has never translated the Bible into a "barbarous tongue" (such as English), except when compelled to do so by opponents, Father Heuser intimates that the impression conveyed by such detachment of words from their context is "false" and misleading. He appends his own outline of the contents of this historic Preface, which we summarize as follows:

1. A translation of the Scriptures into the vulgar tongues is not absolutely necessary nor indiscriminately profitable. This stands to reason since, except through the interpreters in the synagogal and Christian priesthood, the Bible, except in fragments, was not and could not have been known for centuries after the establishment of Christianity. As to the absolute and indiscriminate reading, the words of St. Peter and the effect of Protestant divisions prove that it requires check and guidance.

2. "Not for these nor any such like causes doe we translate this sacred booke, but upon special consideration of the present time, state and condition of our countrie." And this condition is "the indiscrete zeale of the popular and their factious leaders," who make plausible pretense of giving God's Word to the people, whereas they pervert its meaning.

3. These translations are to be used with discretion, for altho "a true, faithful, and sincere translation," opposed to the current perversions of the text, is a necessity of the times, it is only they who are "humble, discrete and devout, and like to take much good, and no harme thereby" who should be encouraged to use it.

4. Confidently the translators set forth their plea of religious care and sincerity observed in the Douai version. They follow the interpetations of the Christian fathers, and give reasons for the annotations by which erroneous reading of the original text is prevented.

5. They follow in the main the old Latin Vulgate, however, with due regard to the Greek, and they give excellent reasons for this course; for tho the older text was in the Greek tongue, it had greatly suffered by the carelessness or misinformed correctors of a later date who acted as copyists and critics.

6. Finally, certain differences of translation are pointed out by way of exemplifying the introduction of false doctrine on the part of Luther and the reformers who undertook the task of translating.

All of which, in Father Heuser's opinion, goes to show that the Douai translators were actuated "not by a detestation, but a genuine love of Holy Writ, and a necessary desire that its lessons for good should find response in every soul the world over." We quote in conclusion:

"Tho the authorized King James version, used for nearly three hundred years in the Protestant churches of England, was greatly amended by comparison with the Douai version, which forced a certain recognition of previous mistranslations by the more zealous but less just reformers—what is the value of the Authorized Version when compared by impartial judges with the original text from which it departed (whilst it professed to follow it more closely) in order to demonstrate the reasons for repudiating the authority of the ancient church?

"The answer is given by the forty-seven revisers of 1880, chosen from among the most learned Protestant divines in England and America. They make nearly 20,000 corrections in which the revision differs from the Authorized Version; of these probably ten per cent., if not more, are a clear and uncompromising return to the old Douai version with an explicit recognition of the bias that had actuated the translators of the so-called Reformation. Of this any one who honestly wishes may convince himself, and we hope to have occasion for further demonstration of the fact.

"Thus the Douai version stands involuntarily as the model of correction for the two Protestant versions now in use by English-speaking Christians. The first is the Authorized Version of King James, which corrected the most glaring errors of the Lutheran imitators; the second is the late Revised Version of 1880, which eliminated several thousand errors from the King James version. Another revision may bring us back entirely to the old Douai version, which in some respects is now to be preferred to Dr. Challoner's revision of it made over a century ago, because the style of language seemed to demand a new version."

A DEFINITION OF RELIGIOUS "HEALTH."

IT is well known that certain kinds of temperament are especially exposed to dangers which arise out of an excessive and morbid contemplation of religious problems. In view of this fact, *The Biblical World* (Chicago, January) undertakes to define the meaning of religious health and to set forth its manifestations. It says:

"Health of mind is at the present time one of the great desiderata in religious matters. It is essential to the proper development of the individual and to the progress of humanity. By 'mind' is meant all of those powers and qualities which distinguish men from the lower orders of animal life. By 'health' is meant a full alertness, receptiveness, and activity with respect to one's environment which, in conjunction with the essential elements of personality, produce the normal growth of the individual. The healthy plant is one which seizes upon those elements of nutrition which surround it, which are essential to its development, and by the assimilation of which it reaches its maturity in the flower and in seed for the continuance of its existence in another generation. The healthy body is one which takes up and transforms into its own likeness those things which are supplied for its growth. In each case, both plant and animal, health effects the fullest realization of the potentialities within. Health of mind consists in a condition of awakeness to everything about one, an impulse to appropriate all that can promote one's development, and an energy to self-expression which completes the personality of the individual.

"To have life and to have it more abundantly (John x. 10) is the gospel ideal of human existence. Christianity increases healthy-mindedness, for the spiritual interpretation which Christianity places upon life calls out what is best in the minds (*i.e.*, the souls) of men. God everywhere precedes man in the universe; so men but 'think His thoughts after Him,' develop personalities which he has created, realize possibilities which he has implanted, and learn what he has done in other men and in the material world surrounding. . . . . .

"The healthy mind at its highest stage reaches some apprehension of the meaning and the purpose of life. This is the religious aspect of life, and it is the ultimate thing which the mind achieves. The normal mind pursues its search for the great realities of the universe undaunted when the search is long and hard, unbaffled by the problems of life, full of faith in confronting mysteries, not enslaved to the opinions and formulations of its predecessors or its contemporaries, but working out its own experiences, ideas, and acts in complete self-realization and self-expression. At the same time, the healthy mind can have no conceit that it has attained all knowledge; that its experience is normative for all, and that its formulations are perfect. Instead, it recognizes that we know only in part; that the human mind is limited and imperfect in vision and judgment; that experiences may be widely different and still be equally good, and that there is a relative element in all statements of religious ideas. Our conceptions of God, of our fellow men, of ourselves, of the world, of truth, of duty, are better than those of the past because we are able to interpret Christianity in the light of the centuries; and the future will have better conceptions than our own. It is not alone the individual that grows; the world grows also, and the human race grows. There is one great stream of development toward that which is perfect. Religion is the guide in this development, and progress is the achievement of healthy minds."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

MR. ISAAC HENDERSON, an American novelist and playwright who was converted to the Roman Catholic faith about seven years ago, has been appointed private chamberlain to the Pope.

THE Kaiser's latest rôle is that of the Prophet Daniel. Such, at least, is the conclusion reached by those who have examined the new sculptured figure of Daniel on the façade of the cathedral at Metz. "It didn't require more than two glances," says the New York *Sun*, "to enable people to see that the face presented as Daniel's was that of Emperor William. The unofficial newspapers mentioned it, plain folks gossiped about it privately, and the foreign critics of the Emperor seized upon the fact as another instance of the absorbing egotism of the strenuous ruler of Germany."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

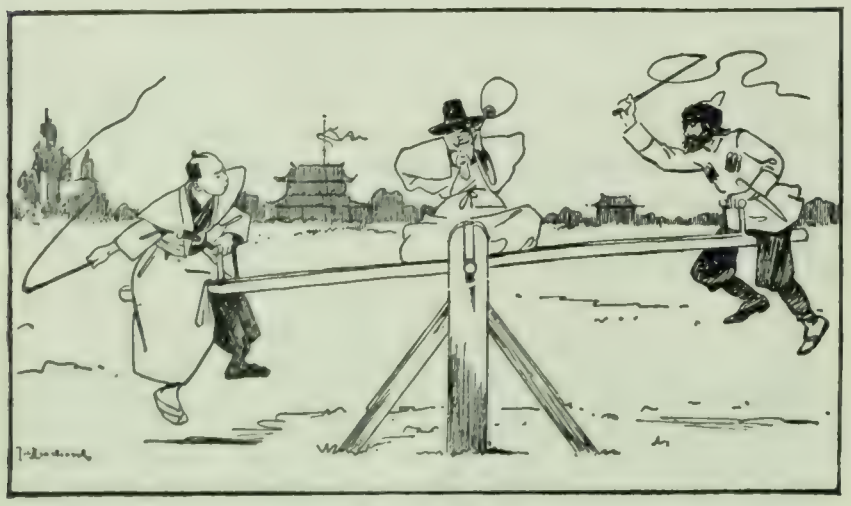
TACTICS OF THE WAR PARTY IN ST. PETERSBURG.

FURTHER instalments of that exciting serial, the Russo-Japanese crisis, have left the press of all Europe in a state of breathless anticipation. Something, it is affirmed in London organs, will surely happen soon. But even at this eleventh hour, a fierce conflict is said to be raging between the war party and the peace party in St. Petersburg. "Some hidden conflict," as the London *Spectator* puts it, "is going on among the great group of which the Czar is at present only the pivot." The Paris *Temps* is striving to demonstrate that both the war party and the peace party in St. Petersburg are creations of the London imagination; but the organ of the French Foreign Office is thought by the London *Times* to be too partial to "the friendly and allied nation." Newspapers in England, Austria, and Italy evidently have sources of information which justify them in commenting, with a wealth of detail, upon a struggle in St. Petersburg so fierce that Nicholas II. is said to have exclaimed: "Am I still Czar or not? Am I the Emperor of Peace or am I not?" This anecdote is too much for the credulity of the London *Standard*. "A very slight knowledge of the ways of the Russian court and of the character of the Czar is needed," it says, "to show that the episode is imaginary." Nevertheless, it is one of the many European journals accepting the theory of a conflict between a peace party and a war party.

The leader of the war party, it seems from the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), is the Grand Duke Michael Michaelovitch, one of the many "influential relatives of the Czar" whom the crisis has made conspicuous. This grand duke, according to the London *News*, is supported by two other grand dukes, Vladimir Alexandrovitch and Serge Alexandrovitch, the former commander-in-chief of the forces in the Czar's capital, and the latter holding a similar post at Moscow. Behind the grand dukes, asserts the London *Standard*, stands the Procurator of the Holy Synod, Mr. Pobiedonostseff, "who wants war from religious considerations." Mr. de Plehve, the reactionary Minister of the Interior, is assigned to the war party by the London *Times*, but the Paris *Figaro* pronounces him the friend of peace. Somewhat outside the court circle is another advocate of war, Prince Ukhtomsky, described as "the Czar's friend" in the London *St. James's Gazette*, altho the *Zeit* (Vienna) suspects that Nicholas II. has begun to distrust the prince's judgment. However, the prince himself is preaching war in his organ, the *Sanktpetersburgkiya Viedomosti*, and that in language pronounced by the London *Times* "highly provocative." The fighting Mr. Besobrazoff is reported in the Paris *Temps* to have retired "in disgrace" to Nice, where he was last heard of, the London *Standard* learns, predicting war "in fifteen weeks." There remains Admiral Alexeieff, considered by every London newspaper the greatest obstacle to peace in the Far East. If the London *Telegraph* surmises correctly, the admiral has imposed his own views upon Russia's diplomatists in Asia—Mr. Pavloff, the minister to Korea; Mr. Lessar, the minister to China, and Baron de Rosen, minister to Japan, until the severance of diplomatic relations. The Baron is stated by the London *Times* to have been a "favorite with the Japanese."

The peace party constitutes, apparently, a less formidable group. It is led, says the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), by the Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovitch, the Czar's brother-in-law. He was at first in favor of war, according to the Paris *Temps*, but he "has always professed idealist sentiments," and recently went over to the cause of peace. The London *Times* attributes his conversion to a knowledge of the military situation in the Far East, and we read further in the same daily that "he was recently made Minister for Commerce, Navigation, and Ports." Careful perusal of the European press would indicate that he is the only grand duke known to be of the peace party, which now includes, says the Berlin *National Zeitung*, General Kuropatkin, Minister of War. The London *Times* assigned him to the war party some weeks ago, altho in the beginning of the crisis, according to the same authority, he preached peace. Mr. Muravieff, the Minister of Justice, who should not be confused with the count of the same kind who as alleged committed suicide when disgraced, is eager for peace, all authorities agree, as is also Mr. de Witte, formerly Minister of Finance, and now in some obscure kind of disfavor as president of the council of ministers. Count Lamsdorff, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been a partizan of peace from the first, according to leading European organs. The peace party and the war party seem to be alike in having each an organ edited by a prince, the prince being described in both cases as "a personal friend of the Czar." The *Grazhdanin* (St. Petersburg), a reactionary publication, derives its inspiration from Prince Mestchersky, the great advocate of absolute despotism and the conspicuous target of Russian refugees everywhere. The prince wants peace "for the time being."

The attitude of the Czar amid this multitude of counselors is interpreted in London as one of sheer distraction. He is always "wavering," says the Rome *Tribuna*, "consistently misled," says the London *News*, "incorrigibly spineless," says the Berlin *Vorwärts*. "The Czar," according to the Vienna *Zeit*, "has adopted a middle course between the advocates of peace and the advocates of war, his sympathies inclining him toward conciliation." The irresolution of Nicholas II. is held to explain a very unusual circumstance. "Contrary to all Russian precedent," declares the London *Spectator*, "newspapers strongly condemning both war and the retention of Manchuria are allowed to express their opinion without suppression." The war party's strong argument in the



A BUFFER STATE.

KOREA: "Whoever is up, whoever is down, I get all the blows."
—*De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

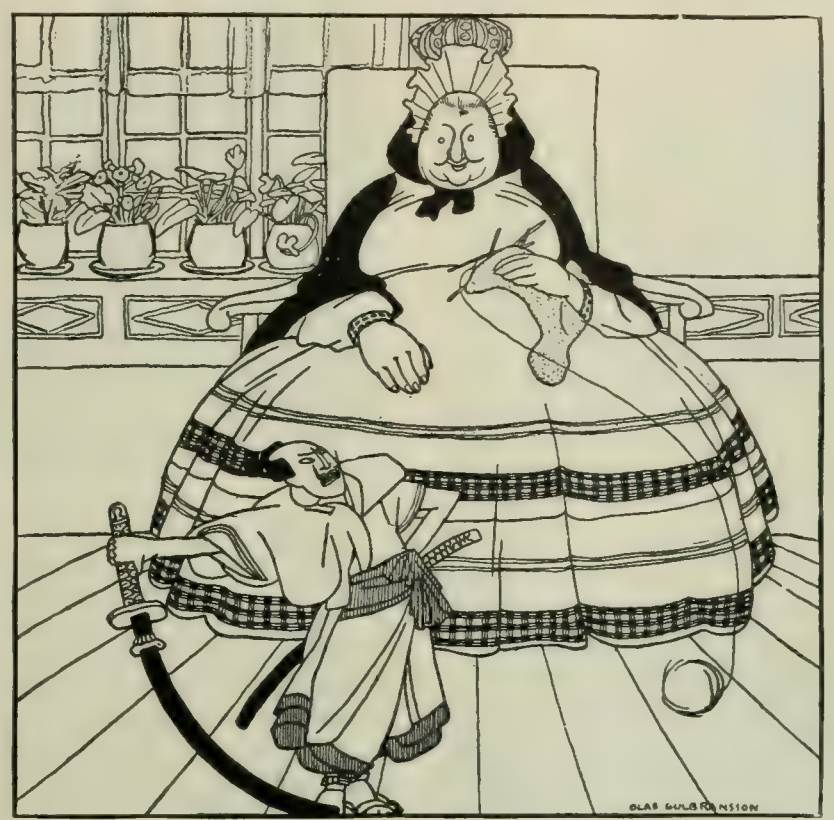
JAPAN IS READY.

JOHN BULL: "All the chap needs is money."
—*Le Figaro* (Paris).

INNOCENT THIRD PARTIES IN A CRISIS.

mind of the Czar is said by the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) to be that "Russia has gone so far that a retreat would mean loss of prestige," while the great argument of the peace party is that "Russia is absolutely unprepared for a contest with Japan." There has been much speculation as to the length each party may go in view of the despotic theory upon which Russian autocracy rests. The London *Times* prints the following on this subject, from a well-informed correspondent:

"How, then, has it come about that an autocrat, who is a sincere lover of peace and who has the control of affairs in his own hands, has brought his country to the verge of war? In the first place, it must be remembered that autocrats, like ordinary statesmen in other forms of government, do not always foresee the ultimate consequences of their decisions, and are liable to find themselves unexpectedly in a situation from which war is the only means of exit consistent with the national interests and the national honor. Even the pacific Mr. Gladstone let himself be drawn into the Egyptian campaign, and afterward drifted dangerously near to a great war with Russia. It must be remembered, further, that the autocratic form of government has its drawbacks as well as its advantages in matters of foreign policy. It does not require to watch and be guided by the ever-changing currents of public opinion, and it can, therefore, adopt a *politique de longue haleine* [a policy extending over a long period of time]; but it is not nearly so independent of popular sentiment as is commonly supposed, for its strength lies in its being the representative of national conceptions and national aspirations, and if it fails to be true to these it weakens itself. He would be a very bold Czar who would sacrifice a great national interest to love of peace or any other personal feeling. If ever a Czar was justified in disregarding the views of the ultra-patriotic section of his subjects, it was Alexander II. when he accepted the decisions of the Congress of Berlin in order to avoid a great European struggle; but there is no doubt that that wise, courageous act diminished his popularity and prestige. Whether Nicholas II. has inherited all the civic courage of his grandfather remains to be seen. If he desires peace in the sense of being ready to sacrifice to it certain material and political interests, he should lose no time in transferring the conduct of the diplomatic negotiations from his viceroy to his Foreign Office."



GRANDMOTHER EUROPE.

EUROPE (to Japan): "Show the Russians you're not afraid of them—I dare not do it."

—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

The line of policy hinted at in the last sentence was adopted by the Czar, states the Paris *Temps*, which enjoys the confidence of the peace party in St. Petersburg. Nicholas II., asserts the French organ, weeks ago took the diplomacy of the crisis entirely out of the hands of Admiral Alexeieff and entrusted it to Count Lamsdorff, was was, presumably, in charge of the negotiations when Japan withdrew her minister from St. Petersburg. Before that definite rupture the London *Spectator* observed:

"Japan has risen too high in the world to be fillipped back to the third rank, being compelled to accept assurances which she does not believe, and which her statesmen think fatal to all hope of future expansion. . . . We can not but think that they [the Japanese] mean war unless Russia recedes; and if Russia recedes before what is now a clear and open challenge from an Asiatic enemy who is visible to her masses, we have misread her history and that of the limited but able group of courtiers, soldiers, and statesmen who have, since the days of Peter the Great, remained, under the headship of the Romanoffs, the directing caste of Russia."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPEAN DISTRUST OF OUR ASIATIC POLICY.

RUSSIA, expressing herself through a censored but official organ in St. Petersburg, has revealed her surprise at "the unexpected and curious" attitude of the United States in the Far East. The *Novoye Vremya* feels justified in asserting that "the United States desires Japan to attack Russia." This sort of conjecture does not surprise the London *Times*, whose Russian correspondents report a very anti-American feeling in official St. Petersburg. But Russian distrust of the Asiatic policy of the United States would appear to be contagious. It has spread through some newspapers in France and Germany, and has now reached England, where the London *Dail News* gives publicity "from an authoritative Russian source" to the following candid statements:

"Look at the policy of the United States, for example. The United States helped the revolution in Cuba. The press brought about the war against Spain for supposed tyranny in Cuba, and by stating that Cuba ought to be free from the tyranny of Spain. When the war ended, Cuba was not allowed to adopt a constitution without accepting and embodying in it certain amendments imposed by the United States Government. These amendments required from Cuba coaling-stations at the choice of the United States, and also included a stipulation not to make any treaties with foreign Powers without the consent of the United States, not to contract any loans beyond the reasonable means of Cuba which would endanger the independence of Cuba, confirmation of the concessions which had been given by the American military administration to all sorts of adventurers who came there, and last, but not least, to submit to all the sanitary ordinances which might be dictated from Washington. What, therefore, was left to Cuba? The United States also made the Cuban Government to understand that the American troops would not be withdrawn until all those concessions had been made. The first thing America did after this was to force upon Cuba a treaty by which all American goods had to receive a concession in the tariff of from twenty to forty per cent. to the exclusion of every other nation. That is what America calls the policy of the open door.

"Russia is in a similar position in Manchuria except that that country is on her own borders, and, therefore, a more important consideration. America considered she was within her rights to impose on Cuba all those conditions, and to keep all benefit from trade exclusively for the United States. When any foreign Power, including Great Britain, protested, the United States simply sat down on that protest. That was known as the Monroe Doctrine.

"Then turn to what America has done in the Philippines. . . . When America got the Philippines, she passed an act by which all mining concessions should be granted only to United States citizens, thus barring citizens of all other countries from any such advantage. America then instituted export duties on certain raw products, excluding, of course, the United States from their operation. That, again, was a flagrant violation of the principle of the open door, for when there is any change in the sovereignty of territories the new sovereignty ought to keep the old treaty obligations,

"On the presumption that a similar state of affairs would arise in Manchuria at some future date the United States and certain other Powers want to bind the Russian Government with all sorts of promises. America wants to do this after the violation of in-

ternational obligations already indicated. The policy in Washington is to push on Japan to make war."

Referring editorially to this outspoken utterance, of which it guarantees the authenticity, the London Liberal organ declares:

"It is not pleasant to hear of the remarkable activity of the United States, against whose action Russian diplomacy addresses the caustic and by no means untrue indictment we publish elsewhere. Whatever Russia may have done or contemplated in Manchuria, she has achieved nothing more cynical and high-handed than America in her treatment of Colombia, her annexation of the Philippines, and her policy of forced preferences for her trade in Cuba."

Those inveterate foes of all imperialism of the America variety, *The Saturday Review* (London), the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), and the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, understand and sympathize with Russia's estimate of the policy conducted from this side of the Atlantic. The Democratic *Frankfurter Zeitung* takes up the topic in a different spirit, saying:

"If there is a country whose attitude in the East Asiatic crisis deserves careful attention at the present time, it is the United States. Not only is it, among all the great Powers except Japan, nearest to the field of possible war, but in virtue of its new colonial empire, the Philippines, it is separated by only a comparatively short stretch of sea from the Japanese island of Formosa. Above all, however, the Pacific coast of the American Union comprises the eastern shore of the ocean in whose neighboring reaches such portentous decisions impend. If the Pacific Ocean is to be deemed the Mediterranean Sea of the New-World politics, the distances from one another of the nations on its shores are no longer to be measured in geographical miles. To-day one feels in San Francisco scarcely further from Yokohama than in Marseilles one feels distant from Tunis, or than, in a former time, Lubeck was from Copenhagen and Wisby. Transfers of sovereignty, now taking place in Chinese waters, will directly affect not only the colonial but necessarily the continental future of the United States. Can the latter remain passive when in east Asia an exclusive, overgrown territorial Power is establishing itself upon principles which can scarcely be harmonized with the open-door policy? Mr. Roosevelt expressed a sentiment apparently very general in the land when he declared that the control of the Pacific was something to which his own country laid claim. Hence it was America which opposed most vehemently when the occupation of Manchuria by Russia became openly permanent. Last summer the Government of Washington won a diplomatic triumph that would have made Europe envious had the triumph been a real one. Russia allowed China, as the nominal possessor of Manchuria, to open a few of the ports in the territory to general trade. The United States Secretary of State, Mr. Hay, was triumphantly heralded in the British press on the strength of this victory. Unfortunately, the treaty opening the ports was subsequently amended by so many additions that the matter came to nothing. The subject is not alluded to now.

"The United States has lately become extremely circumspect in all that relates to east Asia. This remarkable circumstance would probably have received more attention if the general mind had not been directed toward Panama. English newspapers, to be sure, contain no lack of hints and assertions as to the real interests of the American people. Their frank warnings find, moreover, an echo on the other side of the Atlantic. Thus, the influential New York *Sun* said recently that the United States must seriously ask itself if its interests would allow it to remain neutral in case war broke out between Russia and Japan. 'We have no intention of renouncing the commercial rights granted by our treaty with Cihna.' This sounds very energetic, but is the policy of the Government inspired in this sense? . . . . . .

"One can not be both democratic and imperialist at the same time—as has been shown lately in the case of Mr. Chamberlain. One of these ideals must destroy the other. Which will triumph in the United States?"

Bitter comment has appeared lately in Russian newspapers, even of the class subject to a strict preliminary censorship, concerning American sympathy with Japan. A writer in the *Novoye Vremya* said that this feeling is incomprehensible, Russia having had no trouble with the United States, and having, in critical times, shown good-will toward the great republic. The Trans-Asian Railway, too, built by Russia at such enormous sacrifice, would greatly benefit American trade in Manchuria and Siberia, and the hostility of "the ruling circles" and the newspapers to Russia he thought as incomprehensible as it is ungrateful.

Editorially the same paper says that the United States has no more to do with the present Far Eastern question than Russia has to do with Panama. It is inconceivable, it continues, that the United States should contemplate any initiative, any sort of action, favorable to Japan, tho the general sentiment, it recognizes, is pro-Japan and anti-Russian.

The most outspoken criticism of the American attitude in any Russian organ seems to be that of Viceroy Alexeieiff's mouthpiece, the Port Arthur *Novy Krai*. It declares that, so far as Manchuria is concerned, Japan never would have dared to meddle with Russia if she had not been encouraged and urged on by the United States. It says:

"Japan is not the real opponent. Her provocative tone is not inspired by anything within her own nature. Her whole strength lies in the support of the United States. The latter Power will not relinquish her right of free trading in Manchuria. And once two new ports are opened there at the instance of America, the activity of Russia and of others in the Far East will be reduced to zero."

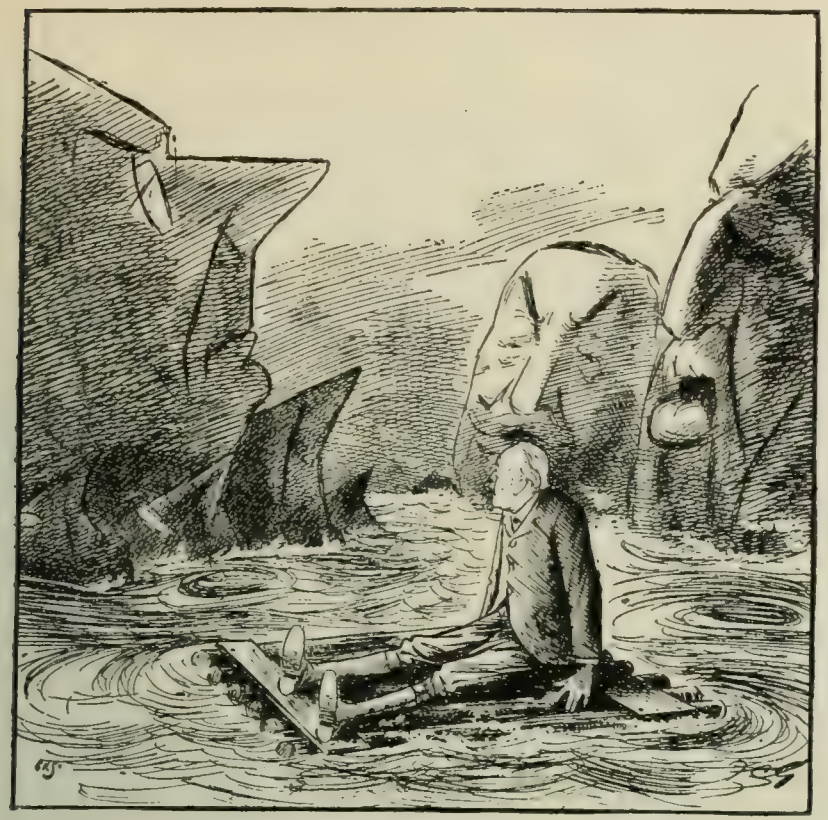
The paper goes on to show that Russian competition with the United States in Manchuria has reduced the demand for American cotton, flour, and kerosene oil, and that fact, it says, has awakened the resentment of the Washington Government. Hence the demand for the open door and the sympathy with Japan's attitude. There is a vital connection between the Chino-American treaty and the Japanese demands upon Russia, concludes the *Novy Krai*, and it implies that Russia ought not to allow the opening of new ports in Manchuria.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

REBELLION AGAINST GERMANY IN AFRICA.

A NATIVE insurrection, stated by the Imperial Chancellor to be "grave," has broken out in Germany's oldest colony, that of German Southwest Africa. The area of disturbance is somewhat larger than that of the Fatherland, and the rising, which, in Count von Bülow's words, "broke out without any reason of which even those who are thoroughly acquainted with the country are aware," has now, according to the same authority, "assumed terrible proportions." The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) learns from a colonial report that "the natives have been spoiled and pampered by the kindness of the administration," and the *Hamburger Nachrichten* sees reason to think that the tribesmen have risen in consequence of the attitude of the British during the Boer war. Outside of Germany the uprising is accounted for in other ways. The *Journal* (Paris) believes "the rebellion was incited by the brutality of the military and the oppression of the civil officials." "For a long time in Germany," says the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), "it has been suspected and even asserted that colonial functionaries treat the natives too rigorously, thus provoking rebellion on their part. Certainly no colonizing nation is free from blame in its treatment of natives, but numerous incidents have left the impression that Germany has a particularly heavy hand in this respect."

European newspapers are much at fault if the Berlin Government is not face to face with an emergency that may test its strength to the utmost. "It is instructive to observe the apparent helplessness of the German mind when confronted with an unfamiliar problem such as a question of colonial policy," thinks the London *Times*, which adds:

"The German mind has not yet fully comprehended the colonial problem, and is by no means at its ease in dealing with it. In view of the consistent manner in which vigorous methods have been applied for the promotion of German colonization in Poland,



THE MAN ON A RAFT.
—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

THE FISCAL PUZZLE.
In the toils; find the protector.
—*Judy* (London).

"FISCALITIS."

and the extremely small success which has thus far attended them, it is hardly likely that milder means should have been employed to 'uphold German racial supremacy' among the black population of Southwest Africa, or that they should have met with very much better fortune. The German administration finds a certain difficulty in absorbing even white settlers of other nationalities. It is not very long since Colonel Leutwein [Governor of German Southwest Africa] was obliged to point out to his fellow countrymen that pro-Boer sympathies must not lead them to imagine that the Boers were desirable settlers—unless they brought plenty of capital with them. Otherwise they wandered about the country killing game and damaging pasture and timber; and the predominance of the Boer element over the German in certain districts was regarded as such a serious matter that the Reichstag were invited to vote a grant for restoring the balance by the promotion of German immigration. Of the 4,000 white settlers scattered among the total population of 200,000 in German Southwest Africa, not much more than 2,000 are at present German, and these are very largely composed of the military and official element. The budget shows the characteristics common to the budgets of most German colonies, its revenue being in the main contributed by imperial subsidy."

It would seem that Berlin has two distinct rebellions to deal with in her colony. So, at any rate, asserts the *Kölnische Zeitung*, which explains that when the governor had taken the field to put down a rising in the extreme south, the tribesmen in the north rushed to arms. Their arms are of good make, and they know how to use them, thanks to the Portuguese, says the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, who have been selling weapons to the natives. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) thinks the several hundred volunteers sent out from Germany a very inadequate force. "Germany is engaged here in a costly adventure," it opines, "and she owes it to her standing to pursue it to the end, even tho it entail enormous sacrifices in men and money. . . . A great colony is not retained with a few hundred men at a time when revolt exists." The *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna) observes that the Hereros in the north are giving the most trouble. They have besieged towns, torn up some of the railway to the coast, and outmaneuvered Colonel Loutwein, the governor:

"The Hereros do not belong to the Hottentots, as do the Bondelzwarts of the south, but to the great Bantu family, among whom are included the Transvaal Kafirs, the Zulus, and many other East African races. They are all described as strapping, dark-brown people, expert in the use of their spears, the far-famed assegai, the point of which is often poisoned. They have recently managed to gain possession of weapons, not of most recent make, to be sure, and by the plunder of farms they have obtained additional supplies. Hence, as foes, they are not altogether to be despised. They have dwelt in the land they now inhabit for something like a century. One of the many migrations always in progress throughout Africa brought them from the north into the Damara country, where they congregate in primitive villages, surrounded by great herds, which comprise their wealth. It seems that they have great racial pride."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC SECRET SOCIETY IN IRELAND.

IRELAND has for some weeks been agitated by the rise and development of an organization which adopts for the benefit of Roman Catholics much that was familiar in the practise and principles of the "A. P. A." in this country. The Irish organization has assumed the name of "The Catholic Association," and seems to have spread rapidly, its handbook having gone through large editions. In this volume the objects of the association are stated to be:

"1. To forward the temporal interests of Catholics in Ireland, and to promote their social and intellectual intercourse.

"2. To foster a spirit of mutual help and fraternity among Catholics.

"3. To promote the practical support of the Irish language, literature, art, and industries."

The handbook further states that the executive does not purpose to reveal the method by which it is hoped to redress the grievances of which Roman Catholics have reason to complain; but privacy is to be secured for those who have information to confide. "Wherever there is a question between the Gael and the Pale," declares the handbook, "give the Gael every chance you can, and keep your captious criticism for the other side." Stress is laid upon the importance of procuring situations for Roman Catholics, who are also urged to deal only with Roman Catholics or with "liberal non-Catholics." Roman Catholic physicians and lawyers are to be employed to the exclusion of professional men adhering to other religious denominations.

The Roman Catholic archbishop of Dublin has now condemned the association. "I have to protest, in the strongest and most

public manner," he says in a pastoral letter to the faithful, "against the mischievous proceedings that are thus being carried on, and that are made doubly mischievous by the use of the name 'Catholic.'" The organization, according to the archbishop, is doing "grievous harm to Catholic interests and exposing the Catholic religion itself to unmerited obloquy." Whereupon *The Freeman's Journal* (Dublin), the leading Home Rule organ, comments:

"The public censure which His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin has felt constrained to impose on the society calling itself 'The Catholic Association' confirms the fears which we entertained and expressed from the first concerning its working. Its openly expressed objects we agreed from the first were commendable; many of them were urgent. Chief among its objects was to secure for Irish Catholics fair play in their own country, to break down the barriers of bigotry that excluded them from lucrative employment. In such a policy not merely all Catholics, but all right and liberal-minded Protestants, who constitute so large a proportion of the Protestant Church in Ireland, would concur. There were materials ready and open to hand for an honorable and publicly conducted crusade in favor and protection of Catholics who had been unjustly treated. But by its methods The Catholic Association has succeeded in disgusting and alarming Protestants of all classes, and upright and intelligent Catholics as well."

But the organ of The Catholic Association, *The Leader* (Dublin), thinks the action of the archbishop can not be final, because the whole body of the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland has yet to speak, and it proposes to continue the movement. The London *Times* declares:

"Nobody who has the slightest knowledge of social life in Ireland can doubt the justice or the wisdom of Dr. Walsh's vigorous protest. Nobody with such knowledge can doubt what must be the practical result of the successful establishment of the organization he condemns. It would tear society in Ireland asunder once again upon religious lines. It would revive hateful memories and open wounds which patriotic Irishmen must desire to obliterate and to heal. It would poison the social and economic life of the land with a recrudescence of that sectarian hatred and intolerance which have been her worst bane in the past. It would blast and dwarf her material, her moral, and her intellectual development, and, as Dr. Walsh perceives, it would necessarily provoke a reaction throughout the empire which could not but be injurious to the legitimate interests of the Roman Catholic Church."

EFFECT OF A RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR ON THE BALKAN PROBLEM.

NOT a little recent moderation in the attitude of St. Petersburg toward Tokyo was attributable to the effect a Russo-Japanese war might have in aggravating the problem of the Balkans, in the opinion of various European organs. The *Petite République* (Paris) thinks an uprising in the spring inevitable throughout Macedonia, and the *Pester Lloyd* believes the possibility strengthened the hands of Count Lamsdorff in urging moderation upon the Czar's Government. The *Neues Wiener Tageblatt* declares that in Servia and Bulgaria active military preparations are being made with an eye to developments. The Leipsic *Grenzboten* thinks there is a close connection between Russian policy in the Balkans and Russian policy in the Far East. "In view of the whole course of Russian policy since 1878," it declares, "Czar Nicholas could not permit a conflict between Turkey and Bulgaria. Russia might inevitably have to take sides at a moment when her whole attention was directed toward Asia. There, however, she has far more to lose than she now has to gain in the Balkans." The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) thinks too much importance is attached to the warlike element among the Czar's advisors, and that the Balkan question is not the trump card in the hands of the peace party in St. Petersburg. "The Macedonian question is, after all, only a minor branch of the great Eastern question," declares Edward Dicey in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London). The friends of the Macedonians may be miscalculating the effect of a Russo-Japanese war on the Balkan problem, according to the London *Spectator*, which remarks:

"It is stated with some appearance of authority that the Bulgarian Government has resolved, if Russia is fairly immersed in a war with Japan, to compel the Sultan to grant the demands of his Macedonian subjects, as it would have done long since but for dread of Russian interference. The report is still unconfirmed, but derives additional weight from a very sharp note which . . . complains that the Porte breaks its commercial treaties with Bulgaria, and 'persecutes' Bulgarians in its European dominions. Their villages are assigned to Mussulmans, their bishops are prohibited from moving to and fro, and the Porte, which is not now hampered by revolution, does nothing to succor their misfortunes. Therefore, 'if' the Porte 'is sincere,' it will alter its behavior. If Bulgaria has really determined on action, that is not a bad beginning, for its grievances are undeniable, and if it has the physical force to undertake the risk, furnish good technical grounds for war. Bulgaria will, however, find, we fear, that Austria is no more prepared than Russia for a revolution in European Turkey; and Austria has no Japanese war on hand."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

AN ANTI-IMPERIALIST.—"War at any price," declares the London *News*, "is nowadays considered to be the only alternative to peace at any price."

PERSONAL.—"The ebullient General Viljoen," says the London *Outlook*, "has determined, according to a cable from St. Louis, U. S. A., to proceed to the front as soon as there is a front."

STILL THEY COME.—"Wednesday's peace-or-war telegrams from Peking, Tokyo, Seoul, Paris, Washington, St. Petersburg," in the opinion of the London *Pilot*, "were more alarming than any preceding flight from the same quarters."

NEVER HEARD OF IT.—"It sounds somewhat of a paradox to say that the great majority of Japanese people have never heard of Japan," according to *The St. James's Gazette* (London), "yet this is literally true, for they call their country Nihon, or Nippon."

A NATIONAL ASSET.—"If there has been any one valuable asset upon which Russia has confidently reckoned throughout her recent Machiavellian career," remarks *The Japan Weekly Advertiser* (Yokohama), "it has been, queerly enough, the friendship of the American people."

THE UNITED STATES AND THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.—"The defeat of the Anglo-Japanese combination by a European alliance would infallibly imply the prompt and permanent closing of all American trade doors on the Pacific coast," thinks *The Westminster Gazette* (London). "Once America is left alone in face of a victorious and hostile Europe, short indeed will be the shrift for her trade. The Americans know it, and do not mean to permit it. They are right, for in time to come it would prove fatal, and in their own defense they would be eventually forced to take up the story at the point where England and Japan had been compelled to lay it down."

THE EMPEROR OF KOREA.

A CORRECTION.—We have been so unfortunate as to convey a wholly misleading impression of the personal appearance of His Majesty, the Emperor of Korea. What we had good reason at the time to consider an accurate portrait of that sovereign appeared in our columns on January 30 last. A personal friend of the royal ruler of Korea has now kindly sent us an authentic version of His Majesty's features, which we hasten to reproduce.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

HONEY, MERINGUE, AND LOVE-BIRDS.

MY FRIEND PROSPERO. By Henry Harland. Cloth, 317 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co. New York.

TOO much, even of honey, turns to gall. Mr. Harland, *patissier par excellence* of literary flummery, has in "My Friend Prospero" given us largess of saccharines. He tosses verisimilitude to the bow-wows, and keeps his chef-like eye only upon the public's palate. Of course, love will never become an insipid theme, but the course of true love here runs altogether too smoothly. Then there is another gluttonous taste in the reading public to which the literary cuisine of to-day, especially the "smart" young writer, caters avidly. Many Americans, as well as Britons, dearly love a lord, as shown by our heiresses in their choice of husbands, a fact of which our playwrights as well as our bookwrights are aware. So Mr. Harland not only makes his heroine rich and so beautiful that her face might well have been her fortune, but she is the mediatized Princess of Zelt-Neuminster. The mediatized brand of sovereign is one who has had his sovereign activities curtailed, but is allowed to retain the "properties," so to speak, of his rank. The adorable Maria Dolores is most un-Austrian in her indifference to quarterings and their obligations, once her heart is wholly a worthy man's. Mr. Harland is said to have drawn this lovely princess from an actual Princess Christine of Lahn and Dyck, who lives at Schloss Wischenau in Moravia. We are skeptical. Maria Dolores seems too good to be true.

HENRY HARLAND.

A young Englishman, a merry, laughing boy, despite a contemptible allowance of only three thousand dollars a year, leads a beautiful life at an old castle at Saint Alessina in Lombardy. He "eats" at the parroco's for six francs fifty a day—wine included. In this old castle, once the Sferzas, the presbytery and chapel are within the walls. This English child of nature believes "the world is always romantic if you have the three gifts needful to make it so—faith, the sense of beauty, and the sense of humor." Well, John Blanchemain has them, and is heir-presumptive to an "uncommonly good title"; and when Linda Lady Blanchemain runs across him quite by chance in his Lombardy retreat, it is more of a "situation" than any in the book. With her appearance that of the other, the "one woman," is coincident, and from then on, love-making is the thing.

There is one unique character in the book, the parroco's little eleven-year-old niece, Maria Annunziata, a "parlous child," so intuitional and so forthright in speech. Her severe illness occurs most felicitously as a suture to the impending separation of the heir-presumptive and the princess actual, neither of whom knows much about the other's status.

It is a deliciously pretty story, but it is almost too elementarily sweetish. All is so genteelly nice. As for anything really sad or sundering occurring between John, with his "blue, blue eyes" and yellow hair, and his dark-eyed, dark-haired princess (tho her hair in the sun was a "somber red," which partly explains the unconventional attitude in love of that mediatized damsel)—why, the most artless reader knows that is out of the question.

While a winsome, babbling tale, it is not as good of its kind as "The Lady Paramount," which in turn was not as good as "The Cardinal's Snuff-Box." It will be read greedily by many; but it wouldn't deceive an infant.

Mr. Harland's style is perfectly suited to his motif and artistic tenderness. It is exotic and pranked out with redundant and recherché epithets, positively sophomoric in its studious zest of words. He speaks of "violets that threaded the air for yards about with their sentiment-provoking fragrance," and characterizes a feminine voice not only as "youthful and melodious," but "finished, polished, delicately modulated"; "Lady Blanchemain's eyes lighted approvingly," and in one place John "had a gesture."

VIEWS OF A LITERARY PROFESSOR.

POINTS AT ISSUE. By Henry A. Beers. Cloth, 2[illegible] pp. Price, $1.50 net. The Macmillan Company.

IN this volume of nine essays, most of them reprints from magazines, Mr. Beers, professor of English literature in Yale University, expresses his views on such topics as "Literature and the Colleges," "Literature and the Civil War," "The English Lyric," "Emerson's Transcendentalism," "The Modern Feeling for Nature," "Esthetic Botany," "College Entrance Requirements in English" (a defense for Yale's position, unique among New England colleges in that no English is required), "Dialect on the Stage," and "The Queen of Hearts."

They appeal to literary folk, and as Professor Beers writes with knowledge, clearness, and style, pleasure is derived from the perusal. He is sane and logical in his views, broad and briskly independent. There is no aggressiveness, and his superiority is felt by the reader not because of any assertiveness on the part of the author.

"Literature and the Colleges" will please those who have attained literary repute without a college education. "The men who have been making our literature during the last thirty or forty years are as a rule not college graduates. Bayard Taylor, Walt Whitman—who belong, as to date, on the border line between the older and younger generation; Bret Harte, Clemens, Howells, James, Cable, Burroughs, James Whitcomb Riley, have taken none but honorary degrees." Mr. Beers quotes Mr. Gilder's statement (Mr. Gilder is not a college man), "that knowledge of their disproportionate representation in modern authorship doubtless accounts for the greater attention some of the colleges have given of late to the study of literature," and replies: "I doubt this. I do not believe that college faculties are aware of this disproportionate representation, or that they would care much about it if they were."

He then shows where the explanation must be sought. Denying any decay of literary spirit at the colleges, he imputes the fact that the universities do not turn out Hawthornes and Lowells and Longfellows to the social advancement of the community at large: the multiplication of means of extra-academic culture, increase in travel, etc.

"Emerson's Transcendentalism" is a clear and philosophical essay on dualism, pantheism, and the various blendings of the ego or the non-ego in the human seeker. Tho these essays are by a professor of literature, not all of them, it will be seen, concern literary things primarily. "The Queen of Hearts" is somewhat different from them all, so much so that one does not see reason for its inclusion in this volume. It deals with Elizabeth Stuart, granddaughter of Mary Queen of Scots and god-daughter of Elizabeth, Queen of England. As Professor Beers does not write with special enthusiasm about the lady, the surprise is the deeper to find it in its present company.

It is an interesting book, with more of interest, in fact, than of great value; but a reader whose tastes run in line with the themes selected will be glad to read it.

A GREAT SOLDIER OF THE SOUTH.

REMINISCENCES OF THE CIVIL WAR. By General John B. Gordon. With Portraits. Cloth, xiii.+474 pp. Price, $3 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.

WITH military honors and the homage of an admiring South, all that was mortal of General Gordon was laid to rest in Oakland Cemetery, Atlanta, on January 14. That 50,000 persons viewed the body as it lay in state, while 20,000 others lined the streets as the funeral procession passed by is an indication of the deep hold the last of Lee's great generals held in the affections of his countrymen.

Than General Gordon there was no more dashing soldier, wiser counselor, or better leader in all the Confederate forces; and no commander, whether of the North or of the South, has left behind him an account of it which for sweetness, saneness, fairness, and patriotism can bear the palm from this book of reminiscences. On every page, through a narrative that is clear, simple, and not infrequently eloquent, there glows a warm spirit of geniality, of magnanimity, and of heroism such as might have animated a knight of Prince Arthur's Table Round.

GEN. JOHN B. GORDON.

So able and unprejudiced an account of the war deserves the warm welcome it is meeting with in all parts of the Union, which its influence will tend to make more united still. It does not pretend to be a history of the war, describing its course in detail and analyzing the great issues and interests involved. It is the story of General Gordon and his comrades in arms, told with all modesty and grace, and the calm wisdom born of deep reflection and a long perspective. It is this personal quality that constitutes its chief charm.

At the age of twenty-nine, John B. Gordon joined the Southern army with a company of mountaineers from Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama. This company, named the Raccoon Roughs from the caps they wore, was made a part of the Sixth Alabama, one of the largest regiments in the Confederate army. They had their first taste of actual war in the battle of Bull Run, or Manassas. Thenceforward almost every chapter chronicles a battle: Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and so on down to Appomattox, when the Southern army of 25,000, only 8,000 of them being able to bear arms, surrendered.

It was at Antietam that General Gordon's command, holding a posi-

tion at General Lee's center, withstood a remarkable series of bayonet charges by Union troops and saved their position. In a furious fire at close quarters Gordon was badly wounded and carried to the rear. Owing to his escape from wounds in all previous battles, his men, who fairly idolized him, had come to look upon their leader as bullet-proof. The ministrations of Mrs. Gordon, who followed her husband all through the war, saved his life; but he was not able to return to duty at the front for seven months.

General Gordon does not devote much space to "the unseemly controversy over those brilliant but disastrous Confederate charges which lost the day at Gettysburg." Out of loyalty to Lee's memory, however, he makes one statement: "Nothing that occurred at Gettysburg, nor anything that has been written since of that battle, has lessened the conviction that, had Lee's orders been promptly and cordially executed, Meade's center on the third day would have been penetrated and the Union army overwhelmingly defeated." A similar blunder, and one almost as costly to the Confederates, occurred on the second day of the battle of the Wilderness, when Gordon's plan to attack Grant's exposed left was frustrated by Generals Ewell and Early.

In summarizing the causes of the war, General Gordon presents the convictions that animated both sides; and, in reference to the phrase much used a few years ago that the South "was wholly and eternally wrong," says:

"My own well-considered and long-entertained opinion, my settled and profound conviction, the correctness of which the future will vindicate, is this: that the one thing which is 'wholly and eternally wrong' is the effort of so-called statesmen to inject one-sided and jaundiced sentiments into the youth of the country in either section. Such sentiments are neither consistent with the truth of history nor conducive to the future welfare and unity of the republic. The assumption on either side of all the righteousness and all the truth would produce a belittling arrogance and an offensive intolerance of the opposite section; or, if either section could be persuaded that it was 'wholly and eternally wrong, it would inevitably destroy the self-respect and manhood of its people. . . . Truth, justice, and patriotism unite in proclaiming that both sides fought and suffered for liberty as bequeathed by their fathers—the one for liberty in the union of the States, the other for liberty in the independence of the States."

A prominent feature of the book is the large number of thrilling and picturesque incidents "illustrating the distinguishing magnanimity and lofty manhood of the American soldier."

THE BEAUTIFYING OF INTERIORS.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FURNITURE. By Esther Singleton. Illustrated by H. D. Nichols. Cloth, 393 pp. Price, $5 net. McClure, Phillips & Co.

THE purpose of this book of goodly size, as declared by the author in the Preface, is to present a view of the various styles in furniture which mark the periods since the Renaissance, both in France and England. She also declares that, so far as her researches go, there is no work of precisely the same aim and scope. Its practical value may be gathered from this remark also in the Preface: "Any one who wants to furnish and decorate a Louis XV. boudoir properly, or a Heppelwhite dining-room, or an Empire bed-room, can find all about it in the following pages." In addition to the furniture, decorations of ceilings and walls and chimney-pieces proper to the respective periods are described and illustrated from contemporary sources.

The periods given in chronological order are: Louis XIII., the Jacobean, Louis XIV., Queen Anne, Early Georgian, Louis XV., Chippendale, Louis XVI,, Heppelwhite, Sheraton, and the Empire. Of these it will be seen that the majority fall to the English side of the Channel; but it will also be seen from Miss Singleton's work how much this or that period owes to foreign sources, and how greatly it is indebted to some one great personage for its introduction and development into the new or modified style which bears the name of the period. Thus the form of Renaissance known as Henry II. owed a great deal to the taste and influence of Diane of Poitiers; while Marie de Medici, during her regency, invited Rubens to Paris, and the beginning of the pure Louis XIII. style may be said to date from his visit. She also called many of her countrymen from Italy to design new works, and so Italian taste, tho secondary to the Flemish influence, left its mark upon this modified Renaissance style. The different periods in furniture naturally blend into one another. One is often only the transition of one style into another.

Another point to be remarked in these changes of taste which wrote themselves into *amenbles* is how magnificence would crowd out comfort. That the eye might be pleased or pompous pride regaled, the body had to suffer. As Viodet le Duc says: "Perhaps it was better to live under the reign of Louis XIV. than under that of Charles V.; but certainly Charles V. and the nobles and middle classes of his time had better lodgings and were more comfortably furnished than the lords and common people under the reign of the Great King." To-day the grandiose drawing-rooms of sumptuously furnished New York houses, with their expensive and studious arrangements in the style of a Louis, are not the rooms affected by the household in their moments of ease and recreation. *Omne tulit punctun qui miscuit utile dulci*, to quote a worn axiom of Horace, is a very true dictum for the best in furniture.

The theme Miss Singleton has selected is one that not only permits of much study, but demands it. In her very thorough exposition there is much that is fascinating and of solid interest, not only in itself, but by reason of its association.

RUSSIA AS SENATOR BEVERIDGE SAW IT.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE. By Albert J. Beveridge. Cloth, 486 pp. Price, $2.50 net. Harper Brothers.

SENATOR BEVERIDGE tells of the extension of Russian influence and practical suzerainty in the Far East, and his account has special interest for the reason that he is the only man of another nation who has gone through Siberia and Manchuria with free access to every sphere of Russian activity, being at the time of his journey in 1901 the only foreigner who had been permitted to follow the line of railway construction through Manchuria. He writes, too, with a lack of prejudice against the Russians which is not usual to Occidental minds.

ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE.

In the first chapters the author speaks entirely of Russian operations in Manchuria. He is undoubtedly impressed with the thoroughness of the methods employed in the occupation. Everything points to permanency, he says: solidly constructed railway buildings; towns modern in appearance and built of brick and stone, with substantial public buildings; farms already settled by Russians and profitably operated; the not inconsiderable colonization effected by the families of the thousands of railroad employees, each of whom settles permanently in the district to which he is assigned; and, finally, the contentment of the Chinese themselves, who fraternize with their Slav employers, gladly do their work and pocket their pay. This idea of permanency is given free expression in the unofficial speech of all subjects of the Czar on the frontier, all Siberia, all Manchuria. Among the lower grades of civil and military employees it is so fixed an idea as to have become an unconscious one.

Altho the Russians are slothful, Senator Beveridge says, their course in Manchuria has been wonderfully modern. By the side of every filthy, reeking Chinese town has arisen a clean, orderly Russian town, with wide streets, often paved, handsome residences, public buildings, amusement-halls, churches, parks with band-stands, drives—in every respect like the modern small cities of our Middle West. Thus is the Chinese population of Manchuria being taught, not by precept but by example.

One of the great services Russia has rendered Manchuria and all the countries of the globe that sought to trade with that province was the destruction of the thriving bands of brigands who infested the country, and whose power had so grown that they captured every shipment of goods across the country not previously protected by insurance in an office established by the bandits for that purpose. The Russians, it seems, in a short war on these marauders, slew over two thousand, and hunted the remaining few to the far corners of the empire.

Senator Beveridge finds the Russian to have more understanding of the Oriental temperament and Oriental conditions than is possessed by any other European people, and scarcely less than the Japanese themselves have. Because of this fact Russia has succeeded so well in eastern Asia. It is feared and hated in war, but liked in peace. The Russian never retreats from ground once occupied, and when he makes war he is terrible. He never parleys. In peace he is quiet, orderly, just. He minds his own business, and is kind, untiringly patient, and conciliatory. But when he makes war he makes it so thoroughly that he never needs do the same job over again. This is the key-note, as sounded by Skobeleff, the hero of all Russians: "My system is this—to strike hard, and keep on hitting until resistance is completely over; then at once to form ranks, cease slaughter, and be kind and humane to the prostrate enemy."

This, Senator Beveridge declares, has been the key-note of the Russian advance in the East; this, and a certain preparedness typical of the Russian soldier and the Russian statesman.

The book leaves one with the impression that Senator Beveridge, while not elated with the course of events, has an unbounded admiration for the master minds that planned this progress of empire, and for the consummate skill and untiring patience with which these plans have, bit by bit, been carried out.

Several chapters on American trade relations with the Orient contain a surprising amount of information and are pregnant with suggestion. The announcement that our consuls are esteemed and even envied by the diplomatic corps of other countries will doubtless come as a pleasant surprise.

The book is verbose, unnecessarily personal, and repetitious. Yet it is a book which no well-informed man would care to miss, and one which, having started, he would not readily lay aside.

The New International Encyclopaedia

Editors-in-Chief:

DANIEL COIT GILMAN, LL.D.
President Johns Hopkins University (1876–1902), President of Carnegie Institution.

HARRY THURSTON PECK, Ph.D., L.H.D.
Professor in Columbia University.

FRANK MOORE COLBY, M.A.
Late Professor in New York University.

The Nation, New York:
As an Encyclopædia of American interests for American readers it is undoubtedly the best and fullest in existence.

The Sun, New York:
As it stands, The New International is the most helpful Encyclopædia in English that we have seen.

Hamilton Wright Mabie:
I have found The New International Encyclopædia ready to answer all my questions and give me all the information I ask. The most careful person need not fear to trust it implicitly. It happily combines scholarly exactness of knowledge with simplicity and interest of statement.

William R. Harper, D.D., Pres't University of Chicago:
I have had occasion to use The New International Encyclopædia. The articles I have consulted are well written and show evidence of a thorough and satisfactory grasp of the subject. The name of President Gilman as chief editor guarantees that the work has been thoroughly done.

An entirely *new* work. Not a revision of, nor based upon, any existing work. Every subject completely, exhaustively treated down into the year 1903. Comprehensive, accurate, trustworthy, impartial, and intelligible. The most competent specialists have contributed to its various departments.

The advance sales have already exceeded $1,000,000. Over 700 public libraries have purchased this Encyclopædia.

It is not a **Dictionary,** but a perfect **Encyclopædia** worthy of its name. 17 Royal Octavo volumes. More than 16,000 pages. 65,000 separate articles—double the number found in any other encyclopædia in the English language. 100 full-page colored lithographs. 600 full-page engravings. More than 7,000 illustrations. Everything arranged for quick reference by busy men and women.

The New International, now practically complete, is still offered at a *special introductory price,* so low and on terms so easy that every book-loving individual may possess it and not feel the outlay.

There is a host of reasons why **The New International Encyclopædia** is best for American readers, but it is impossible to present them in an advertisement. We have therefore prepared an 80-page book containing handsome illustrations and maps, and fully describing this monumental work, which we will send you free upon request. Use annexed coupon.

FILL IN NAME AND ADDRESS AND SEND THIS COUPON

DODD, MEAD & CO.
New York:

Please send, without cost to me, the handsome book describing **THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA** and containing specimen pages, colored illustrations, maps and information regarding discount and easy-payment plan.

Name.....

Post-Office.....

State.....

No. 17—LITERARY DIGEST

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY
372 Fifth Avenue, New York

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Chats on Writers and Books."—John N. Crawford. (2 volumes, 834 pp.; price, $5 net. Charles H. Sergel Company, Chicago.)

"The Baltimore *Sun* Almanac for 1904."

"The Holy Grail."—Mary Hanford Ford. (Alice B. Stockham & Co., Chicago.)

"Abraham Lincoln and His Presidency."—Joseph H. Barrett. (2 volumes, 800 pp.; price, $5 net. Robert Clark Company, Cincinnati.)

"Lux Crucis."—Samuel M. Gardenhire. (392 pp.; price, $1 50. Harper & Bros.)

"Samuel Chapman Armstrong."—Edith Armstrong Talbot. (301 pp.; price, $1.50 net. Doubleday, Page & Co.)

"Songs by the Way."—Edith Virginia Bradt. (74 pp. The Neale Company, Washington.)

"Jeremy Taylor."—Edmund Gosse. The Macmillan Company, $0.75 net.)

"The Church and Young Men."—Frank Graves Cressey and Charles Richmond Henderson. (233 pp.; $1.25 net. Fleming H. Revell Company.)

"The American Prisoner."—Eden Phillpots. (506 pp.; price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company.)

"A Handbook on the Prevention of Tuberculosis." (The Charity Organization Society of New York City.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Sir Francis Drake.

By LEWIS WORTHINGTON SMITH.

Brother of Shakespeare—brothers as men must be
Who sail together an uncharted sea,
Daring what others would not dare or dream,
Fixing their eyes unswerving on the gleam
That through the darkness and the storm must lead
On to the strange new world, the fair fresh deed,
"Freebooter" to the thoughts of lesser men,
"Barbarian" to the critic's bitter pen—
Brother of Shakespeare, Shakespeare's England now
Might make us less her lovers, but that thou,
Lifting her up to wonder in men's eyes,
Even so did make her worth the glad surprise
That turns a poet's brain to joy and song,
To rapture and enchantment's eager throng
Of noble Imogenes, sad Romeos,
Fair Rosalinds, and antic Dromios;
That makes the heart a passion and a thrill,
A wonder and a silence sweet and still.

Brother of Shakespeare, England's strength and will,
As he was England's heart and mind, I fill
One brimming beaker to the sword that hung
Close at thy side, the ready hands that flung
The power of Spain upon the tumbling seas
With careless laughter as of kings at ease;
One brimming beaker as the pledge goes round
And in our ears the world-wide surges sound.

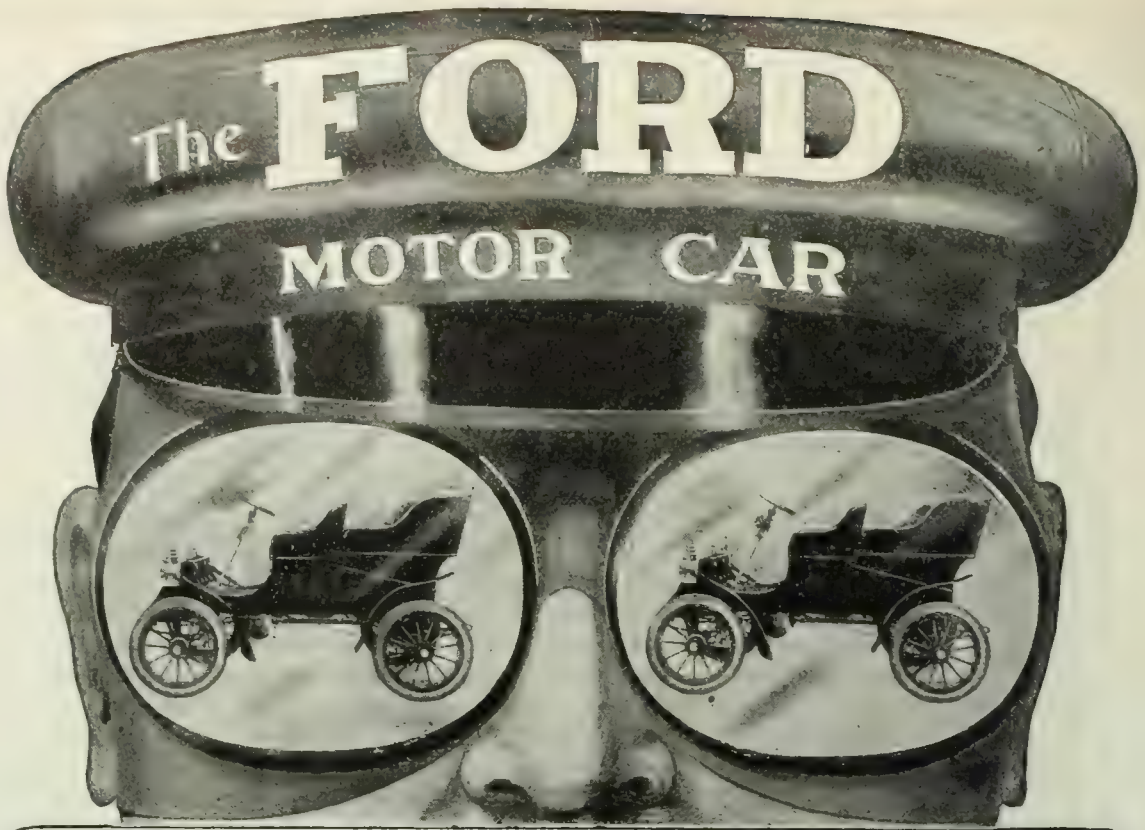
—From *The Reader*.

Leap Year Prospects.

Dawn, at whose breaking the hearts of the gloomy
Quicken like trees at the presage of Spring,
Tell me of Her that is coming to woo me,
Coming to wed me, her bridegroom, her king!
Year, whose propitious arrival may restitute
Courage in celibates worn at the knee,
Friend of philogamists baffled and destitute,
What of the bride you are bringing to me?

Is she a maiden commanding and queenly—
Deepeyed and beautiful—pleasant and plain?
Is she—great Weller!—a widow, serenely
Settled on trying her fortunes again?
Or is she fairly dainty and winsome—
Sweet one-and-twenty, or still in her teens?
Speak of her looks and her ways and put in some
Sound information concerning her "means."

YOU can get a copy of our advice for investors in California lands, mines, etc., not obtainable elsewhere. Send 15c. to Pres. Fresh Fruit Association, Diamond Springs, Cal.



In the eyes of the Chauffeur

is the most satisfactory Automobile made for every day service. The two cylinder (opposed) motor gives 8 actual horse power, and eliminates the vibration so noticeable in other machines. The body is luxurious and comfortable and can be removed from the chassis by loosening six bolts.

Price with Tonneau, - - $900.00
As a Runabout, - - - 800.00

Standard equipment includes three inch heavy double tube tires.

We agree to assume all responsibility in any action the TRUST may take regarding alleged infringement of the Selden Patent to prevent you from buying the Ford—"The Car of Satisfaction."

WE HOLD THE WORLD'S RECORD

The Ford "999" (the fastest machine in the world), driven by Mr. Ford, made a mile in $39\frac{2}{5}$ seconds; equal to 92 miles an hour.

Write for illustrated catalogue and name of our nearest agent.

FORD MOTOR CO. - DETROIT, MICH.

WHITMAN SADDLES

Known the world over. Everything from "Saddle to Spur."

THE MEHLBACH SADDLE CO.
Successors Whitman Saddle Co.
CATALOGUE FREE **104 Chambers St. New York City**

IF YOU ARE A WRITER

We can aid you to find a market for anything you write.
MSS. SUCCESSFULLY PLACED,
Criticised, Revised, Typewritten.
References: Edwin Markham, Margaret E. Sangster, and others. Established 1890. Send for leaflet L.

UNITED LITERARY PRESS, 127 5th AVENUE, NEW YORK.

In sending ask for booklet "O." with illustration and prices.

The "Meteor" French Coffee Percolator

Finished in Silver Plate, Copper or Nickel. Made in 51 styles and sizes, ranging in price from **$5.00 to $25.00.**

There are cheap imitations of the "Meteor"—be sure you get the genuine.

THERE is no need of using cereal coffees. Nothing can equal the delicious flavor or the nutritive and gently stimulating qualities of the genuine coffee bean. If your coffee makes havoc with your nerves and digestion it is because you boil away the good and develop the bad to its highest potency.

The very fragrance of boiling coffee is sure proof that delicious volatile essences have gone off in the air. **The "Meteor" French Coffee Percolator** is mechanically adapted to get the strength and aroma of the coffee without its nerve-destroying qualities.

The MERIDEN CO., Silversmiths
International Silver Co., Successor
218 FIFTH AVENUE, MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK

Pope Manufacturing Co.
Famous Chainless Bicycles
Equipped with two-speed gear, coaster brake, and cushion frame.
All Standard Chain Models
Eastern Department, Hartford, Conn.
"Columbia"
"Tribune"
"Cleveland"
"Crawford"
Western Department, Chicago, Ill.
"Crescent"
"Monarch"
"Rambler"
"Imperial"
Catalogues free at our 10,000 dealers' stores, or any one Catalogue mailed on receipt of a two-cent stamp

FERRY'S
Seeds
cost more—yield more—save all experimenting—save disappointments. 48 years the Standard Seeds. Sold by all dealers. 1904 Seed Annual postpaid free, to all applicants.
D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

KLIPS Write for Price-List. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass

How will she woo me? With ogling and deep sighs,
Floods of hyperbole, butter, and gush?
Should I be placidly blind to her sheeps' eyes?
How in the world could I compass a blush?
Say, if the lady insists upon kneeling,
Calls me "beloved," it may be, or "sweet,"
What sort of lunatic shall I be feeling?
What shall I do with my hands and my feet?

When, in response to her fervid persuasion,
I have emitted a faltering "Yes,"
Who should proceed to improve the occasion,
Which should impart the initial caress?
If she takes liberties, ought I to scold her?
Is it "laid down," or a matter of taste,
Which head reclines on the other one's shoulder,
Whose arm encircles the other one's waist?

Truly, O Leap Year, your sporting tradition,
When it's applied to a definite fact,
Rather inverts one's accustomed position,
Rather demands the employment of tact?
Still, it displays a refreshingly bright side;
Novel, as well; for however things go,
I'm not afraid of them—I'm on the right side—
I needn't fear that monotonous "No!"

—From *Punch.*

From "The Song of the Saw-Mill."

By Florence Wilkinson.

Piston and lever and rod, with the steam-wreaths round them melting,
Duly their task fulfil;
Quick in the round of obedience, pulley and shaft and belting
Leap to the law of the mill.

I am the Word and the Law, unpitying, final, terrific,
Cleaving them through and through;
I am the Word and the Law, joyful, supreme, vivific,
Heralding birth anew.

Memory am I to them as I spin through the heart of their being,
Memory and Prophecy,
Singing aloud in their ear the song of the years that are fleeing,
Shouting the years to be.

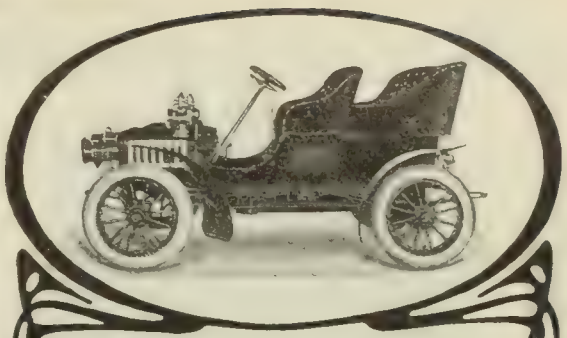
Measures unknown I am mixing for them, the tumult of people,
Sway of the sea-going deck,
Swirl of light women whirling to music, chime of the steeple,
Wail of the blackened wreck;

Shuffle of gamesters, scuffle of shoppers, chatter and clatter,
Walking of them that grieve,
Swinging of bridges and singing of railways, feet of children a-patter—
These, prophetic, I weave.

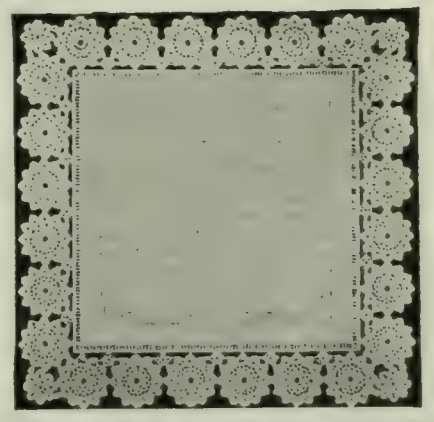
Vast and unresting my shriek,
Insistent, sibilant, grim.
While the endless pulleys creak
I whirl to a swiftness dim,
Blurred to a motionless speed,
Center and jagged rim,
Stirred to a splendid greed,
Singing my terrible rede,
I whirl to a swiftness dim.

I am the Word and the Law, unpitying, final, terrific,
Cleaving them through and through;
I am the Word and the Law, joyful, supreme, vivific,
Heralding birth anew.

—From *McClure's Magazine.*


Rambler
TOURING CARS
are simple in construction, powerful in operation; they are built to run smoothly, to ride easily. Bearings of minimum friction; extra heavy chains; powerful brakes on both transmission and rear wheels; latest type cooling device; throttle control; Model "H" starts from seat.
MODEL "H," here illustrated, 81-inch wheelbase, four elliptic springs, detachable tonneau, brass side-lamps and horn, $850.00 at the factory. For a light Touring Car, Model "H" has no equal at the price, and few equals at double the price.
Rambler Cars are made in six different models, $750.00 to $1,350.00.
Shall we mail you our new catalog, illustrating each style and showing why you should buy a Rambler?
THOMAS B. JEFFERY & COMPANY
Kenosha, Wisconsin, U. S. A.
Chicago Branch, 304 Wabash Avenue
Boston Branch, 145 Columbus Avenue

3 DOZEN FOR 25c.



DRAWN-WORK PAPER D'OYLEYS
Cheaper than washing, less trouble than linen, neat and dainty for serving ice-cream, cakes, fruit, cheese and crackers.
We are the largest manufacturers in the world of lace paper, D'Oyleys, Fancy Ice, Soufflet, and Salad Cases, Croquet Frills, Salted Almond Cups, Pie Collars, and every kind of paper articles for the service of food and the decoration of the table.
Send 25c. for 3 dozen Assorted D'Oyleys and our booklet on "Artistic Table Decorations" or One Dollar for our large box of Assorted D'Oyleys and Table Decorations.
MANSELL, HUNT, CATTY & CO., Ltd., Dept. X, 22 Reade Street, N. Y.

To Owners of Gasoline Engines, Automobiles, Launches, etc.
The Auto-Sparker
does away with all starting and running batteries, their annoyance and expense. No belt, no switch, no batteries. Can be attached to any engine now using batteries. Fully guaranteed; write for descriptive catalog.
Motsinger Device Mfg. Co.
67 Main St., Pendleton, Ind.

I WILL TEACH YOU
STENOGRAPHY
and
Set you up in Business!
BECK, Suite 14, 110 West 34th St., New York

SHUSHINE
A Complete Shoe Polishing Outfit for 25c
SHUSHINE is an oil paste polish, in a tube. You can't spill it. The polish that ladies can use. Does not smut or black the skirts. Guaranteed not to crackle or harden the most delicate leather (as liquid dressings do). The Ideal Shoe Polish for Men's and Women's Shoes.

It's the Best by Every Test.
If SHUSHINE is not on sale in your city, we will send by mail on receipt of 25c., and if it does not prove to be the most satisfactory all-in-all shoe polish for all kinds of leather and all kinds of weather that you ever used, your money will be refunded.
OSMIC CHEMICAL CO.
Dept. L, Brockton, Mass.

MUSIC LOVERS

We will send for 10 Cts. in stamps
Portrait of Brahms
Piano-Piece by Chopin
and a Song by Franz
also a free copy of
The Musician The 40-page (10½x12½) Musical Monthly
Containing 24 pages of attractive music.
OLIVER DITSON CO., Dept. C, Boston
B81

NOW DEPOSITED IN THE BANK
$75,000.00
IN CASH GIVEN AWAY.
To arouse interest in, and to advertise the GREAT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR, this enormous sum will be distributed. Full information will be sent you ABSOLUTELY FREE. Just send your name and address on a postal card and we will send you full particulars.
World's Fair Contest Co.,
108 N. 8th Street
St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED
A Man in each State in the Union who is in full sympathy with building better social, economic, industrial and moral conditions. One who is capable and reliable and has some capital,—to own, control, and operate a "Movement" with stated ends in view. Applicants must furnish reference as to character, ability, and responsibility.
ADDRESS
"OUR CAESER"
SAGINAW, MICH.

PERSONALS.

Gordon on the Hustings.—One of the notable traits of the late General Gordon's character was his quickness in response to what appeared to be embarrassing questions. The Atlanta *Journal* recalls these two illustrations:

Once in a political controversy with General Toombs the general said in speaking of the wound in General Gordon's face: "If he had been shot in the back instead of in the front he would never have been heard of." To which General Gordon promptly responded: "If General Toombs had ever been shot at all you may be sure it would have been in the back."

Another memorable scene was one recounted to the writer by Fulton Colville, now a prominent lawyer of Atlanta. In the famous Gordon-Bacon contest for governor, General Gordon was to speak in Polk County, at Cedartown. As Mr. Colville puts it: "Polk was a Bacon county, and when General Gordon arose to speak it was clear that the great majority was against him. Some one in the audience, remembering that Gordon had voted for Greeley in 1872, but forgetting that Greeley had signed Robert E. Lee's bond in 1865, arose and said to the General: 'I want to ask you a question.' 'Ask it,' replied the general. 'Well,' said the questioner, 'I want to know why you voted for Horace Greeley?' Gordon, with his loud, clear, musical and matchless voice, replied with great deliberation:

"'Because he signed the bond of my chieftain.'" Gordon carried Polk and was elected governor.

More Recollections of Lincoln.—Gibson William Harris, once a law student in Lincoln and Herndon's office from 1845 to 1847, in his "Recollections of Abraham Lincoln" now appearing in *The Woman's Home Companion*, tells how Lincoln used to deal with his clients. He writes:

Any statement made to him by a client Mr. Lincoln held as sacred. No secret of the confessional was ever more jealously guarded. Remembering how frequently I heard him tell clients that his clerk could be depended on for the same reticence, and therefore no hesitancy need be felt about stating the facts exactly as they were, I have never felt the liberty to discuss certain criminal cases that I became familiar with at the office. In all of them Mr. Lincoln succeeded, I believe, in bringing about a settlement outside the courts, making no charge for his services; but where the wrongdoing was an aggravated one the guilty party never got off without a severe lecture. At times these tongue-lashings of his were terrible to hear, for on occasion he could prove himself a master of invective.

From personal knowledge I can corroborate the statement often printed that under no circumstances would he consent to appear for a side he knew was in the wrong. He spared no pains to get at the truth before accepting a retainer. In going to law, a man's instinct is the same as in courting—he is sure to put his best foot foremost. Lincoln would say to the litigant: "Don't give me your strong points; they will take care of themselves. Tell me your weak points, and after that I can advise what is best to be done."

I believe it literally true that by his counsel more cases were settled without trial than through litigation. He never asked a fee for bringing about such a termination, and when I took the liberty once of saying it would be no more than fair for him to make *some* charge, he laughed good-naturedly, and said: "They won't care to pay me; they don't think I have earned a fee unless I take the case into court and make a

X-RADIUM HEATER

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE
For keeping your breakfast hot.
For keeping the dinner hot.
For keeping the coffee, the pudding, the food hot—keeps 'em hot for hours. Costs nothing to operate.
Will last a lifetime.
Indispensable to every household.
Fully nickeled and polished, it makes a handsome addition to the dining-room equipment. It is everybody's necessity and everybody can have it.
Only $2.50
Heated on any stove or range—wood, coal, gas, gasoline, or oil—without any extra expense. A little thing (4 in. high and 7 in. wide)—but mighty big in practical usefulness. If your dealer cannot supply you, we send one prepaid to any address in the United States, east of Missouri River, on receipt of $2.50. Send to-day.
NOVELTY MFG. CO., Dept. O,
Jackson, Mich.
U. S. A.

High or low—a bright light or a mere glim—or OUT entirely—according to the way you pull the string. Anybody can attach it the same as an ordinary electric bulb. Gives greater satisfaction than any other light and lasts three times as long. When turned down it saves five-sixths of the cost for current. Made in various styles, sizes and colors. Send for catalog and "How to Read Your Meter." Mailed free.
CAUTION—Genuine HYLO Lamps have a label inside the glass bulb. Look for the name and refuse imitations, infringements, and substitutes. The dealer, of course, makes more money on the imitation, but he has the genuine HYLO in stock and will supply it if you insist.
THE PHELPS COMPANY,
46 Rowland Street. Detroit, Mich.

TRADE MARK
PANIC The Great Wall Street GAME.

Panic is a mimic stock exchange. Full of delirious excitement, "panics" corners, failures and fortunes, fun and noise from start to finish. 65 cards, 3 to 8 may play. The season's hit in games. 40 cents at dealers or postpaid by us. Sample Card with rules FREE. A Game for everybody.
PANIC CARD CO., 46 Congress St., Detroit, Mich.

WE SEARCH THE WORLD
For Good Men
Are you the man we need? We need hundreds of high-grade men to fill Executive, Clerical, Salesmen, and Technical positions, paying from $1,000 to $5,000 a year. Can you fill one of them? Call or write the nearest office for plan and booklet.
HAPCOODS INCORPORATED Suite 509, 309 Broadway, New York.
Chicago—Hartford Bldg. St. Louis—Chemical Bldg.
Cleveland—Williamson Bldg. Philadelphia—Pennsylvania Bldg.
Seattle—Pioneer Bldg. Washington—Colorado Bldg.
Minneapolis—Minn. Loan & Trust Bldg.

speech or two." In case the dispute was of so trivial a nature as to render it unlikely that it would go any farther than a magistrate's office, his habit was to refer the party to some one or other of the young attorneys, for whom he always had a good word ready.

Mr. Harris also discovered that Mr. Lincoln wrote poetry:

By accident I made the interesting discovery that Mr. Lincoln himself wrote poetry, and, so far as I was capable of judging, poetry above the mediocre. In arranging the books and papers in the office one morning, I came across two, or it may have been three, quires of letter-paper stitched together, lying inside the office desk, and on turning the leaves I saw they were covered with stanzaed effusions in Mr. Lincoln's neat running-hand, all evidently original. As I remember, they were all, or nearly all, iambics and pensive in tone. When he came in, I went to the desk, drew out the manuscript, and held it up, with the unnecessary and possibly impertinent inquiry whether the poems were his. He simply said, "Where did you find it?" took the manuscript out of my hand, rolled it up, and stuffed it in his coat-tail pocket. It was never seen afterward. My impression is that when he went home that noon the roll was incontinently stuck in the fire.

Mentioning my discovery to Mr. Herndon, I was told: "Yes, he has sometimes scribbled verses, I believe, but he seems unwilling to have it known." What interest, what priceless worth these self-same scribblings would have were they extant to-day!

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Unionism.—CLERK: "I want more salary, sir, because I am going to get married!"

EMPLOYER: "But I don't believe in 'unions' raising the price of labor."—*Puck.*

Passing It On.—ELSIE: "There's a man at the door, pa, who says he wants to 'see the boss of the house.'"

PA: "Tell your mother."

MA (calling down-stairs): "Tell Bridget."—Philadelphia *Press.*

The Amount Requisite.—CHOLLY: "How much money would a man have to have to marry you?"

SHE: "Is it yourself you have in mind?"

CHOLLY: "Ye-es, I suppose so."

SHE: "All there is."—*Smart Set.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE FAR EAST.

February 1.—The mobilization of the Manchurian reserves is announced from St. Petersburg.

February 3.—Advices from Tokyo and St Petersburg tell of further preparations for war. Russian war-ships in the harbor of Port Arthur join the squadron outside. Russia gives Admiral Alexeieff authority to declare war.

February 4.—The Russian response to Japan's

A GREAT man—a brave thinker and a true philosopher has made a book of his thoughts and under the pen name, "Jerome Du Barry," has published his work.

"Conclusions"

is its title! The book he has wrought is a mighty book—vibrant with the daring of fearlessness!—eminent in originality and thunderingly merciless to the Pharisee and the hypocrite!

It is a book destined to unsparing criticism. It recognizes no law of convention. Its mission is truth and iconoclasm!

"Conclusions" seeks no quarter—it gives none. It has a way of its own to carry on "Religion," "The Relation of the Sexes," "Hypocrisy," and the "Social Evil." Stronger than the invectives of Ingersoll, unsparing as the diatribes of Paine and Voltaire!

No book in years has aroused such comment from the united press of the country.

Washington Post
"The tone is pure and lofty and it is easy to see that the book is not the product of a sensation monger."

Washington Times
"The book handles some of the social conventions without gloves. Typographically handsome."

New York Journal
"We do not agree with all Mr. Du Barry's views, but we are forced to respect his convictions and appreciate his keen logical arguments which are so simply and powerfully presented."

Printed from special type on heavy, hand-made deckle paper, with illuminated initials in color. Bound in imitation burnt leather. Gilt top. **PRICE, $1.00.**

Not sold in book-stores *Send $1.00 direct to publishers*

KAUFMAN PUBLISHING CO., 377-379 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY

PANAMA CANAL

Send 20 cents, silver or stamps, and receive by return mail a nice

Wall Map of the New Republic of Panama

specially interesting at this time and for many years to come. Hang it up in your home or office. Write to-day.

JAMES L. FOOTE, Gen. Mgr., SLATINGTON, PA.

PAYING INVESTMENTS

A prominent capitalist of Philadelphia who has shares in and sheep on the Co-operative Ranches, made this remark to the superintendent of the Ranches a short time ago:

"I haven't an investment in the East that can make as good a showing as my investment in the Montana Co-operative Ranches this year."

Nearly eight hundred Eastern people, Bankers, Lawyers, Doctors, Merchants, women and children, are interested in and have cattle or sheep on these ranches.

Write for Annual Report and particulars to

MONTANA CO-OPERATIVE RANCH COMPANY

GREAT FALLS, MONTANA

7% GUARANTEED Interest for Life on Life Annuities issued at age 50, at age 62, Ten Per Cent. Tax exempt. Sales in 1902, Ten Million Dollars. J. A. Steele, 115 B'dway, New York.

Come Here! When in search of health and rest for mind and body. Your physician will agree. Booklet free. STEUBEN SANITARIUM, Hornellsville, N. Y.

6% and 8%

Gold Bonds

Unrivaled in Strength and Security.

Best Form of Investment.

Interest Quarterly.

Safe as a First Mortgage.

Issued by an institution, **the greatest of its kind** in the U. S. Endorsed by Banks and Trust Companies throughout the country.

This is a guaranteed investment. Whether you have $100 or $1000 to invest it will pay you to communicate with us and learn about the *surety*, the *profits* and the *advantages* of this opportunity.

Capital and Surplus

$1,150,000

THE GLOBE SECURITY COMPANY

150 Nassau St., New York.

MEN OF ABILITY AND CHARACTER DESIRED AS SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES. WRITE US.

AUTHORS! The N.Y. Bureau of Revision, est'd 1880. Unique in position and success. Revision and criticism of MSS. Circular D. Dr. TITUS M. COAN, 705th Ave., N. Y. City

INVESTMENTS
Choice 5% Bonds

GAS SECURITIES

By purchasing bonds of our Gas Companies you secure not only a safe, stable, conservative first mortgage on valuable property, assuring you 5 per cent., but *more—not share the profits.*

You receive stock—given you outright with the bonds—this stock grows more and more valuable as the earnings increase each year—and means all clear gain to you—an extra return on your original investment.

A booklet—tells of Gas Business and Gas Bonds—worth reading—write for it.

STOCK BONUS MEANS PROFIT TO INVESTOR

EDWARD M. DEANE & COMPANY. BANKERS.
BANK FLOOR, MICHIGAN TRUST BUILDING
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

PUZZLE BOOKS { "Mental Nuts."—Can you crack 'em? "Knotts."—100 catch problems. "1,400 Conundrums and Riddles." "Great American Puzzle Book."
Real Brain Teasers. 10c each; all four for 30c.
HOME SUPPLY CO., D. 42, 132 Nassau Street, New York

WANTED—Active, educated men of business ability who desire to earn $1,000 per year or more. Give age, qualifications, references. DODD, MEAD & CO., New York.

STARK TREES SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL
Largest Nursery. Fruit Book Free. Result of 78 years' experience
STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

last note is forwarded to Tokyo, and it is not believed that it will prove satisfactory. It is reported that six thousand Russian troops leave Port Arthur for Chemulpo, Korea.

February 6.—It is reported from Tokyo that diplomatic relations between Japan and Russia had been broken off.

February 7.—The severance of diplomatic relations is confirmed. The Russian and Japanese ministers and legation staffs are ordered to leave Tokyo and St. Petersburg without delay.

Both Russia and Japan issue statements: Russia blaming Japan, and Japan justifying the step by Russian procrastination and movement of troops toward Korea. In her reply to Japan Russia denies the four chief demands of Japan, viz.: those as to a treaty recognizing China's sovereignty over Manchuria, as to the independence of Korea, as to the fortification of Southern Korea, and as to a neutral zone on both side of the Yalu River.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

February 1.—Cubans at Cienfuegos cover with mud the shield of the United States consulate.

Governor Wright and Vice-Governor Ide, of the Philippines, are inaugurated at Manila.

February 2.—King Edward opens Parliament with imposing ceremonials.

A report reaches Panama that Colombian troops have invaded Panama and are fighting with the Indians on the San Blas coast.

February 3.—The Servian Cabinet resigns.

The garrisons at Windhoek and Okahandja in Southwest Africa are relieved, but the German losses are heavy.

Home Rule is declared an impossibility by Mr. Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in the House of Commons.

February 4.—The Uruguayan government forces are defeated by the revolutionists, and retreat to Montevideo, the capital.

February 6.—A company of German colonists in an attack on Omaruru, in German Northwest Africa, is repulsed with considerable loss, and the company is surrounded by hostile tribesmen.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

February 1.—*Senate:* A committee is appointed to investigate the charges against Senator Dietrich. Senator Morgan delivers his last extended speech against the Panama Canal treaty.

House: The Diplomatic and Consular appropriation is discussed. Congressmen Thayer and Grosvenor engage in a spirited debate on the Panama question.

February 2.—*Senate:* Senators Clark and Fairbanks make strong speeches in support of the President's Panama policy.

House: A resolution is passed giving Mr. Degetau, the Commissioner to Congress from Porto Rico, authority equal to that of a territorial delegate; he immediately introduces a bill making Porto Ricans citizens of the United States.

February 3.—*Senate:* A lively debate takes place over the proposed loan of $4,600,000 to the St. Louis Exposition.

House: Members from Kentucky and Indiana discuss the Goebel murder case.

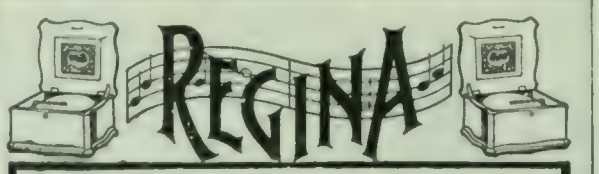
February 4.—*Senate:* Senator Gorman attacks the policy of a larger navy.

House: The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, carrying $1,996,600, is passed.

February 5.—*Senate:* The Urgent Deficiency bill

TO CALIFORNIA

Two through trains daily via the Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line from Chicago. The Overland Limited, electric lighted, solid train, less than three days to the Coast. For illustrated booklets, maps, rates, and full information, apply to any ticket agent or address Traffic Manager, Chicago, Ill.



"Queen of Music Makers"
plays thousands of tunes thousands of times. Write for booklet. Regina Music Box Company,
14 East 22d St., New York. 253 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

At Meals and 'tween Meals

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Is a delicious, invigorating food-drink, far superior to tea or coffee as a table beverage. A valuable addition to the dietary in case of impaired digestion, and for those fatigued or run down. Recuperative during the close confinement of the winter months.

It is pure, rich milk, and an extract of selected malted grain, in powder form. Instantly prepared by simply stirring in water. Also in *tablet* form, in either natural or chocolate flavor.

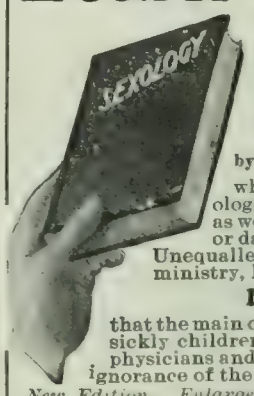
Our booklet tells of many other valuable uses. Mailed with sample, free upon request.

At All Druggists.

Ask for HORLICK'S, the original; all others are imitations.

Horlick's Food Co., Racine, Wis., U. S. A.
34 Farringdon Road, London, Eng. 25 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Can.

Learn the truth



Every man and woman, particularly those entered upon matrimony, should possess the new and valuable book

Sexology

by WILLIAM H. WALLING, A.M., M.D.

which sensibly treats of the sexological relations of both sexes, and, as well, how and when to advise son or daughter.

Unequalled endorsement of the press, ministry, legal and medical professions.

Do you know

that the main cause of unhappiness, ill-health, sickly children, and divorce is admitted by physicians and shown by court records to be ignorance of the laws of self and sex?

New Edition. Enlarged and Illustrated. Rich Cloth Binding. Full Gold Stamp. $2.00.

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents, also 100-page illustrated catalogue of books of merit—FREE.

PURITAN PUB. CO., Dept. B, Philadelphia

The Locke Adjustable Table $3.00

Attaches to almost anything—chair, bed, desk, couch, etc. Fine for reading, sewing and writing. Ideal for the sick. Universally adjustable. The only table with ball and socket joint. Attachable table, birch top, fittings enameled, $3.00. Quartered oak top, fittings antique copper oxidized, $4.50. Stand sold separately. Booklet with 25 illustrations FREE. Order today.

C. E. LOCKE MFG. COMPANY
8 Elm Street - - Kensett, Iowa.

Let Us Help You Think

Have you been called upon to speak on short notice? Do you require help in the preparation of literary work? Do you seek facts or statistics which are difficult to obtain?

We prepare carefully

SPEECHES SERMONS
TOASTS LECTURES
ESSAYS TREATISES, etc.

Novels, Plays, and All Kinds of Manuscripts Criticised, Revised, and Sold on Commission

All Transactions Strictly Confidential

The International Literary Bureau
Established 1893
Bible House New York City

is passed, containing provision for a loan of $4,600,000 to the St. Louis Exposition.

House: The Agricultural Appropriation bill is passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

February 1.—Elihu Root retires from the Cabinet, and William H. Taft becomes Secretary of War; unusual honors are shown to Mr. Root as he leaves for New York.

Governor Odell, of New York, refuses to extradite William Ziegler to Missouri, where he is wanted on the charges of bribery.

February 2.—William C. Whitney dies at New York.

The lower house of the Kentucky Legislature kills a bill to disfranchise the negroes in that State.

Because President Roosevelt inducted Secretary Taft into the War Office with military honors, it is said that the ambassadors of the foreign governments will ask the United States to receive them with military honors.

February 4.—Secretary Shaw notifies national banks holding government funds to be prepared for a 20 per cent. withdrawal to meet payments for the Panama Canal property and franchise.

February 5.—Senator Hanna is suffering from typhoid fever; his physicians predict recovery, but think his illness will be long and tedious.

February 6.—Washington authorities order warships to Santo Domingo to put an end to intolerable conditions of anarchy which have long menaced life and property of Americans in that republic.

February 7.—The heart of Baltimore's business section is swept by fire, causing a loss of many millions of dollars worth of property.

CHESS.

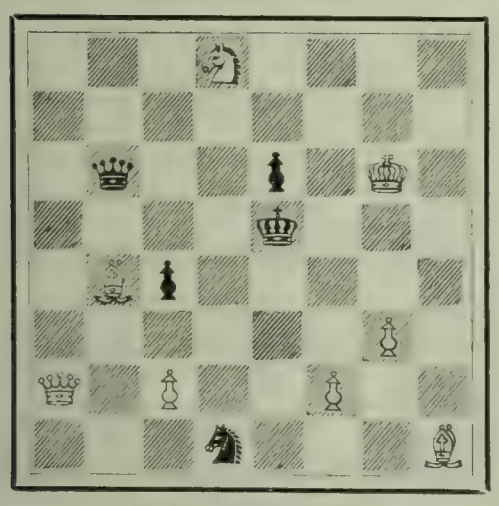
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor. LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 904.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By F. GAMAGE.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

3 S 4; 8; 1 q 2 p 1 K 1; 4 k 3; 1 B p 5; 6 P 1 Q 1 P 2 P 2; 3 s 3 B.

White mates in two moves.

"The Car of Quality"

Maximum Efficiency

Minimum Annoyance

Premier

The lightest and strongest car for road use—least expensive to maintain and thoroughly dependable. If interested in Automobiles, you will be pleased with the "Premier."

Write for illustrated, descriptive catalog.

PREMIER MOTOR MFG. CO.,

905 Ft. Wayne Ave., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

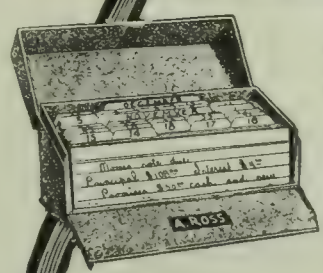
Pave the Road to LARGER PROFITS with SYSTEM

SYSTEM in business is the road to perfect organization, the path that leads away from the rut of constant chaos—of unseen leaks, superfluous expenses, wasted energy, to the goal of greater economies, larger profits—success. And in SYSTEM, the Magazine, you learn the very secrets of system—the time-saving ideas, the worry-killing methods, the business improvements that mean system—that make system—that will get system into your business.

Not alone articles of general interest, of business achievement, but the methods, the ideas, the systems of successful men; the lifelong experiences of system thinkers, system devisers, system appliers, given in 164 pages. Given so you can fit their findings and apply their successes to whatever you do—to your everyday work.

Everything pertaining to business, from advertising and promoting to filing and indexing. From buying and selling to complete factory organization and production cost systems. Tried systems for every active man, from the executive to the routine clerk, for the business man of affairs and the modern professional man.

In fact, SYSTEM will give you in ready-to-adopt form the solutions of the most difficult problems, the knottiest perplexities in your business. And better still—we maintain a staff of business experts, specialists in all lines, whose advice on all matters can be had free.



Read This Special Limited Offer

We have a little device (which we got up for our own use) called the Perpetual Reminder. "Worth 47 pigeon holes," as one user says, "and any number of note books." Placed on your desk it is a receptacle for all the miscellaneous matters—all the memoranda now scattered about the office. It is a complete desk and pocket card system. It is handsome enough for the finest mahogany desk and, once used, is proven necessary to any business man who is bothered with detail. On the front of the box is your name in gold letters. We have on hand a number of Perpetual Reminders which we will give

Absolutely Free

With Your Name in Gold

Send $2.00 for a year's subscription to SYSTEM and we will send you, every cost prepaid, a Perpetual Reminder, with your name in gold on the front, and at the same time we will enter you as a subscriber to SYSTEM for one year and will send you an expert consultation certificate entitling you to free advice. Do not delay. Write your name in the white space and send $2.00 to-day.

The President of a large lumber company, Mr. M. V. Gress, says:—"It is absolutely essential to us in the conduct of our business to have before us such information as SYSTEM contains."

An Accountant with The Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Company writes:—"Each month SYSTEM has been of more practical value to me than the subscription price many times over."

Another large corporation, The Brunswick Company, Wisconsin, says:—"We cannot get along without SYSTEM—it is indispensable."

W. P. Chase, President W. P. Chase & Company, says:—"We would not have SYSTEM discontinued even though you raised the subscription price to $10.00 per year."

An official of The National Cash Register Company writes:—"The ideas gathered from your magazine have enabled me to formulate complete systems for taking care of Mr. Patterson's letters, telegrams, papers, etc."

Write your Name and Address here.

THE SYSTEM COMPANY

940 First National Bank Bldg.

CHICAGO

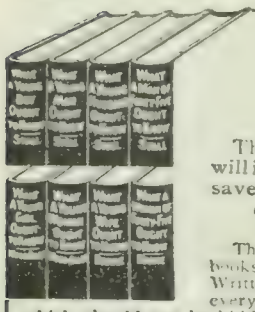
Pears'

Pears' soap is nothing but soap.

Pure soap is as gentle as oil to the living skin.

Pears' is the purest and best toilet soap in all the world.

Sold all over the world.



Sexual Facts

The information in these books will insure marital happiness and save mankind untold suffering.

The Sex Series

The only COMPLETE SERIES of books published on delicate subjects. Written in a manner understood by every person and information given which should not be hidden by false or foolish modesty. Commended by medical authorities everywhere.

Four books to boys and men. Four books to girls and women.

"Young Boy." "Young Girl."
"Young Man." "Young Woman."
"Young Husband." "Young Wife."
"Man of Forty-five." "Woman of Forty-five."

$1 a copy each, post free. Table of contents free.

Vir Publishing Co 2262 Land Title Bldg Phila Pa

TWO **NEW BOOKS** READY JAN. 16

THE SELF CURE OF **CONSUMPTION** WITHOUT MEDICINE

By C. H. S. DAVIS, M.D., Ph.D. 176 pages; 75 cents.

The 20th Century methods of combating this Disease; including the prevention of Consumption and other diseases. See four-column review of the author's methods in *N. Y. Herald*, January 10, 1904.

THE BLUES ITS CAUSES AND CURE

By ALBERT ABRAMS, A.M., M.D. This Form of Nerve Exhaustion, to which a large number of impaired conditions are due, is amenable to treatment and cure.

8vo, 240 pages, illustrated. Postpaid, $1.50.

E. B. TREAT & CO., 241 W. 23d St., New York.

"A picture of Washington, both informing and entertaining."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

WASHINGTON

Its Sights and Insights

By HARRIET EARHART MONROE

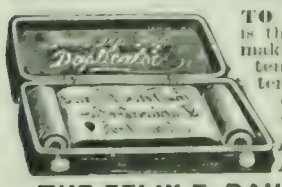
A chatty, entertaining guide to the National Capital, full of anecdote and unconventional description.

"This is an extraordinarily readable account of the great capital"—*Lutheran Observer*, Phila.

12mo, Cloth. 184 Pages of Text & 40 Pages of Inserted Illustrations Price, $1 00, net; by mail, $1.09

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?



TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-Top" is the best and simplest device for making **100 copies** from pen written and **50 copies** from typewritten original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, **without deposit, on ten (10) days trial**

Price $7 50 less Trade Discount of 33⅓%., or **$5 net**

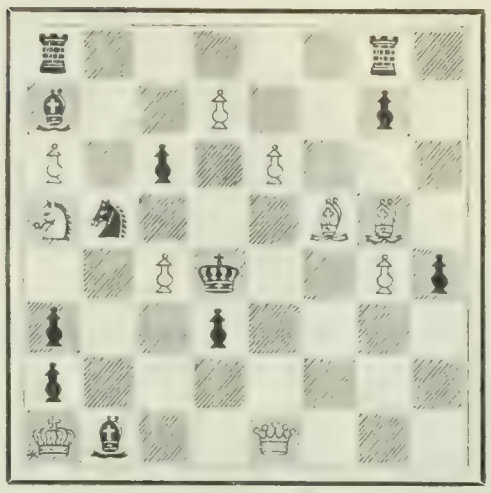
THE FELIX F. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.
Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City.

ASTHMA cured to stay cured. Cause removed. Health restored. Attacks never return. Eat heartily. Sleep soundly all night. No further need of medicines. Over 52,000 Asthma and Hay Fever sufferers treated. Write for BOOK 25A FREE. P. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Problem 905.

By A. VERVEEN.

Black—Twelve Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

r 1; b 2 P 2 p 1; P 1 p 1 P 3; S 8 3 B B 1. P k 2 P p; p 2 p 4; p 7; K b 2 Q 3

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems

No. 808. Key-move: Kt—K 3.

No. 890.

1. Q—K 7 / B x Kt P	2. Kt x B P ch / K—B 5	3. Kt—Q 6, mate
1. ..... / P x P	2. Q x B / R—K 3	3. Q x R P, mate
	2. R—K 3 / K x R	3. Kt—Q 3, mate
	2. ..... / B x R	3. Q x P(Kt 5), mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. Q x P(R 2), mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; O. Hagman, Stamford, Conn.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. Ketcham, Vergennes, Vt.; T. Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.; "Arata," New York City; C. B. E., Youngstown, N. Y.; W. E. Thomas, Roanoke, Va

898: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; W. R. Coumbe, Mulberry, Fla.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; J. H. Cravens, Kansas City, Mo.; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; M. Crown, Waco, Tex.; F. S. Hesseltine, Boston; N. Kahan, Holyoke, Mass; T. E. N. Eaton, Redlands, Cal.; W. K. Greely, Boston; H. J. Cadbury, Cambridge, Mass.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; Z. G., Detroit; C. W. Shewalter, Washington, D. C.; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; F. Bethel, Girard, Ill.; H. J. Rothe, Baltimore; J. F. Court, New York City; E. S. L., Athens, Ga.; B. F. Wheeler, Sheriden, Ind.

899: E. A. Kusell, Oroville, Cal.

Comments (898): "Of considerable depth"—M. M.; "Very imperfect from the critic's point of

ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND 5%

IF you could invest your savings in New York Suburban Homes, whose owners pay interest and part principal monthly, you would feel perfectly at ease. You can do that through this company and receive 5 per cent. per annum, the investment being withdrawable upon 30 days' notice.

Dividends quarterly by check. Supervised by New York Banking Department. Write for convincing testimonials.

Assets, ... $1,750,000
Surplus and Profits, . . 175,000

Industrial Savings & Loan Co.
1139 Broadway, New York.

The Beauty Curve in NAIL CUTTING is given by

GEM NAIL CLIPPER

A COMPLETE MANICURE SET

Nickel-plated. Pocket size. Keeps sharp for years. Trims the nails perfectly; any shape or length desired.

Sold everywhere. By mail, 25 cents.

Sterling Silver Handle Price $1.00
Brass Handle with best Nickel-plate, 50c

THE H. C. COOK CO., 17 Main St., Ansonia, Conn.

Vapo-Cresolene

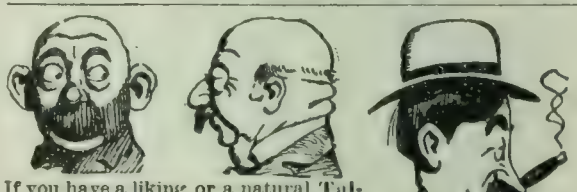
CURES WHILE YOU SLEEP

Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Coughs, Grip, Hay Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever

Don't fail to use CRESOLENE for the distressing and often fatal affections for which it is recommended. For more than twenty years we have had the most conclusive assurances that there is nothing better. Ask your physician about it.

An interesting descriptive booklet is sent free, which gives the highest testimonials as to its value. All Druggists.

VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton Street, New York.



If you have a liking or a natural Talent for Drawing, cut this out, mail with your address, and receive our Free Sample Lesson Circular with terms. New York School of Caricature, 85 World Bldg., N.Y.C.

Learn Jiu-Jitsu

Jiu-Jitsu is the Japanese method of Physical Training.
Jiu-Jitsu has been practiced by the Japanese for 2,500 years.
Jiu-Jitsu means "muscle-breaking."
Jiu-Jitsu gives power over an adversary that counts for more than strength.

Full instructions in H. Irving Hancock's wonderful book

JAPANESE PHYSICAL TRAINING

190 Pages. 19 Illustrations from life. **$1.35 by mail, if not at your dealer's.**

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS

NEW YORK: 21 West 23d Street. LONDON: 24 Bedford St., Strand

RHEUMATISM
Relieved Through the Feet

External Remedy so successful that the makers send it FREE ON APPROVAL to anybody.

TRY IT.

If 100,000 men and women, suffering with every kind of rheumatism, acute or chronic, have been cured by a harmless draft on the foot, isn't it worth a trial?

Send your name to the Magic Foot Draft Co. They have so much confidence in the merit of the drafts that they send them to every sufferer in the world they can hear of—without a cent in advance. You pay **One Dollar** when satisfied with the benefit you receive—otherwise you pay nothing—**you decide.**

The Drafts are worn on the soles of the feet because the entire circulatory and nervous systems are most easily reached through the extremely sensitive skin at this point; but they relieve rheumatism in every part of the body by drawing the acid poisons out of the blood through the foot pores. Write to-day to the Magic Foot Draft Co., R U 13, Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich., for a pair of Drafts free on approval and **valuable free booklet on rheumatism.**

IF YOU ARE A FATHER MOTHER, SWEETHEART

Then every word of the plain-talks in this little book, **"The Ethics of Marriage,"** by H. S. Pomeroy, M.D., is of vital importance to you.

LOVE Engaged couples will find many important truths on the fundamental requirements of true love, with advice on courtship and the proper preparation of mind and body for marriage.

MARRIAGE For every husband and wife this book is filled with frank and sound counsel, full of earnest help toward the proper fulfilment of the marriage bond—all calculated to save much unhappiness.

MATERNITY Parents will appreciate these talks, for the author is an experienced physician, and he talks to his readers on the most delicate subjects with the utmost directness, yet with perfect propriety.

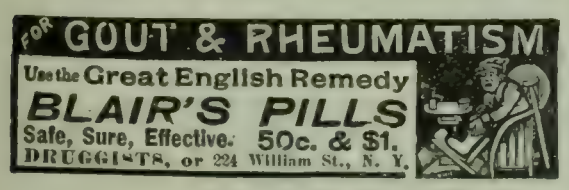
Dr. George F. Shrady says, "The book should be conscientiously read by every parent in the land."

The Chicago Journal says, "It is almost like a voice from Heaven."

12mo, Cloth, $1.00, Postpaid

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

The Perfect Perpetual Calendar. Simplest, most reliable; 50 cents. Post-free. Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York.



view"—G. D.; "Neat miniature"—F. G.; "Tough"—J. G. L.; "Not bad"—J. H. S.; "Beautiful"—O. H.; "Enjoyable"—W. R. C.; "A little beauty"—J. H. L.; "Reasonably difficult; very good"—J. H. C.; "The prettiest I have ever seen"—E. B. K.; "Neat and tricky"—M. C.

899: "The 1 ..... / P x P variation is charming"—M. M.; "Very shrewd"—G. D.; "One of the hardest three-ers I ever solved"—F. S. F.; "The play after 1 ..... / P x P is pretty, but not novel"—F. G.; "Very difficult; fine mates"—O. H.

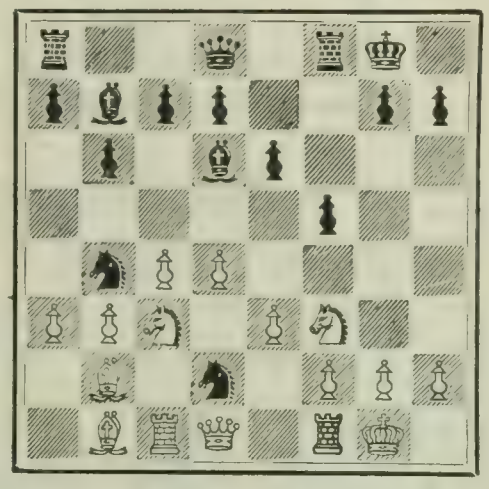
In addition to those reported W. R. C. got 894 and 896; T. E. N., and L. Goldsmith, Patterson, N. J., 896; F. B., 896 and 897; W. T. St. A., 897.

A Student's Game.

The following game was played in the Masters' Tournament P. N. C. C. A. between J. E. Narraway, the Canadian expert, and F. K. Young, the Boston tactician. Score and notes from *Checkmate.*

NARRAWAY. *White.*	YOUNG. *Black.*	NARRAWAY. *White.*	YOUNG. *Black.*
1 Kt-K B 3	P—K B 4	7 P—Q Kt 3	B—Kt 2
2 P—Q B 4	Kt—K B 3	8 B-Kt 2	Kt—K 5
3 Kt—B 3	P—K 3	9 Castles	Kt—R 3
4 P—Q 4	B—K 2	10 R—Q B sq	Kt—Kt 5 (b)
5 P—K 3	Castles.	11 B—Kt sq	B—Q 3 (c)
6 B-Q 3 (a)	P—Q Kt 3	12 P—Q R 3	Kt—Q 7!

Position after Black's twelfth move.



White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
13 Kt x Kt	B x R P, ch	36 K-K 2	P x P
14 K x B	Q—R 5 ch	37 B P x P	P—B 3
15 K—Kt sq	B x P	38 P x P	P—Q 4 (i)
16 P—K B 4 (d)	R—K B 3	39 B-B sq, ch	K—K 4
17 Kt—B 3	B x Kt	40 P x P	Q-R 2
18 Q x B (e)	R—Kt 3 ch	41 R x R	P x R
19 Q-Kt 2	Q—R 6	42 R—R sq	P—R 4
20 Q x R	P x Q	43 B—Q 2	Q—K 2
21 R—B 2	K—B 2	44 R x P	K—Q 5 ch
22 R—K sq	R—K R sq (f)	45 K—B 2	K—Q 6
23 R—Kt 2	P—K Kt 4	46 B—B 4	Q x P
24 P x Kt (g)	P—Kt 5	47 K—Kt 3	Q—K 8 ch
25 Kt-K 4 (h)	P x Kt	48 K—Kt 4	Q—K sq
26 B x P	Q-R 8 ch	49 P—B 7	K—B 6
27 K—B 2	P—Kt 6 ch	50 R—K 2	Q-K Kt sq, ch
28 K—K 2	Q-R 4 ch	51 B—Kt 5	Q-Q B sq, ch
29 B—B 3	Q-K B 4	52 R—K 6	P—Kt 4
30 K-Q 2	R—R 7	53 B—Q 8	K x P
31 R-K B sq	P—K Kt 4	54 K—B 4	Q Q 2
32 P x P	K—Kt 3	55 B—Kt 4	Q x Q P
33 P—Q 5	K x P	56 R—K 3 ch	K—Kt 7
34 P—K 4	Q—R 6	57 B—B 6 ch and wins (j)	
35 R(B sq)—K Kt sq	K—B 5		

Notes.

(a) According to the principles of "Minor Tactics," this B should be developed at K 2.

(b) Preparing for the onslaught. This Kt plays an important part in the combination, cutting off the escape of K by B 2 and Q 3.

(c) His intention is now manifest. White could have evaded the attack in several ways; but believing it to be unsound chose to let it come.

(d) If K x B, R—B 3 wins.

(e) Any other play would have led to a most difficult game for White. The sacrifice of Q for R is probably the only way to prevent a win for Black.

(f) Black makes full use of all the force he has, bringing the K to the front a few moves later.

(g) For twelve moves, this Kt has been *en prise*;

RHEUMATISM CAN·BE·CURED

Here is the one physician who has really **conquered Rheumatism** in all of its various forms. Years of study as a Specialist, devoted to this dread disease, have made sure his phenomenal success by curing the most stubborn cases. To help you realize that the above statement is true, we will forward on application, a trial box of Dr. Whitehall's Rheumatic Cure, **absolutely free**, thus assuring you immediate relief, demonstrating the fact that your Rheumatism can be cured at home, easily, simply, pleasantly, and at trifling cost. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents a box. Address

The Dr. WHITEHALL MEGRIMINE CO., 168 Main St., South Bend, Ind.

JONAH=the ideal game

Thaws any crowd—shortens long even'gs. Sociable—Unobjectionable in every way. Played almost at sight, yet a game of skill. Science wins, not luck—A GAME—not a fad. Wise parents play it with their children. Promotes keen observation, good judgm'nt.

"Stocks"—Jolliest Stock Exchange game—**All the Rage—50c.** "Jonah" the **scientific** game—50c. This **$1** value for 50c, **if** you send address 6 people who play good games. Completest card pack—Plays other popular games. Beautiful sample cards **free. Jonah Game Works,** Suite 23, 235 Warren Av. Chicago

INVENTIONS

patented and sale undertaken if patent is obtained by us. 20 years experience. Send for booklet.

Patent Development Co. of America,
180 Broadway, New York City.

LE PAGE'S MUCILAGE.

No gumming to clog neck of bottle—No sediment—will not spoil nor discolor the finest papers. **Full 2-ounce bottle, 5c.; also half-pints, pints & qts.**

Russia Cement Co. Gloucester, Mass. Mfrs. of LE PAGE'S PHOTO PASTE and **LE PAGE'S GLUE** STRONGEST IN THE WORLD

Individual Communion Outfits. Send for FREE catalogue and list of users.
SANITARY COMMUNION OUTFIT CO.
Box L, ROCHESTER, N. Y

MUSIC LESSONS FREE

at your home. We will give, free, for advertising purposes, 48 music lessons for beginners or advanced pupils on **Piano, Organ, Banjo, Guitar, Cornet, Violin, or Mandolin.** (your expense will only be the cost of postage and the music you use, which is small). We teach by mail only and guarantee success. Hundreds write: "Wish I had known of your school before." For booklet, testimonials and **FREE** tuition contract, address **U. S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Box 828, 19 Union Square, New York, N. Y.**

but because of the fierce attack, White couldn't capture it.

(h) The move that turns the tide. The K B entering the field, leaves Black with no hope but a possible Draw by perpetual check.

(i) The final sacrifice of desperation. Hoping to get his Q inside White's trenches.

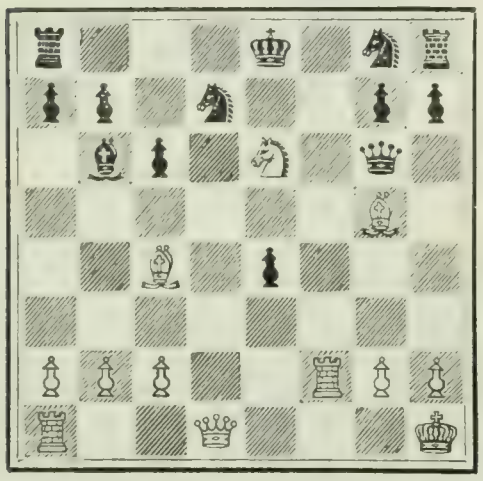
(j) Mr. Young states that this is the first correspondence game that he has ever lost. If it had not been for Mr. Narraway's most exact play and timely counter-sacrifices, Black's daring and most ingenious sacrifices would, probably, have won the victory.

An Australian Brilliant.

Philidor's Defense.

GOLDSMITH. *White.*	ESLING. *Black.*	GOLDSMITH. *White.*	ESLING. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	9 Castles	Q B x P
2 Kt—K B 3	P—Q 3 (a)	10 B—Q B 4	P—K 6 (e)
3 P—Q 4	P—K B 4 (b)	11 Q Kt-K 4 (f)	P x Kt (g)
4 P x K P	B P x P	12 Kt x B	P x P ch
5 Kt—Kt 5	P—Q 4	13 K—R sq	B—Kt 3
6 P—K 6	B—B 4	14 B—K Kt 5	Q—Kt 3
7 Kt—Q B 3 (c)	Q—B 3 (d)	15 R x P	Kt—Q 2 (h)
8 B-Kt 5 ch	P—B 3		

Position after Black's 15th move



White mates in five moves.

Notes.

(a) This move is "Philidor's Defense."

(b) The usual move is P x P. Morphy played the text-move, and Reichhelm says that it is Philidor's "pet variation."

(c) Kt—B 7 is the most tempting move; but it gives Black an opportunity to get an attacking position by 7.., Q—B 3.

(d) White's 7th, Kt—Q B 3 nullifies the force of this move.

(e) Notice that if Black takes B with P on his 9th or 10th move, White replies with Kt x Q P, with a winning position.

(f) A splendid rejoinder to Black's fine move, 10.., P—K 6.

(g) This is bad enough; but anything else is worse.

(h) If B x R, 16 Q mates.

How Marshall Plays the Ruy Lopez.

The following game was played in the Glasgow Club, by Mr. F. J. Marshall (*sans voir*), against J. McKee and F. G. Harris (consulting).

MARSHALL. *White.*	ALLIES. *Black.*	MARSHALL. *White.*	ALLIES. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	14 Kt—B 6 ch (e)	B x Kt
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	15 P x B	Q Kt—Q 5
3 B—Q Kt 5	Kt—B 3	16 Q—R 4	Kt x Kt ch
4 Castles	Kt x P	17 P x Kt	Q—Q sq
5 P—Q 4	B—K 2 (a)	18 B—K Kt 5	K—R sq
6 P x P	Castles	19 P—K B 4	R—Kt sq
7 Q—Q 5 (b)	Kt—B 4	20 R—K 3	Kt—B sq
8 B—K 3	Kt—K 3 (c)	21 K R-K sq	P—Q B 4
9 Kt—Q B 3	Q—K sq (d)	22 R—R 3	P—B 5
10 Q R-K sq	P—Q Kt 3	23 K R—K 3	P x B
11 Q—K 4	B—Kt 2	24 White mates in three moves.	
12 Kt—Q 5	R—Kt sq		
13 B—Q 3	P—K Kt 3		

Notes by Mr. Marshall.

(a) This form of the Ruy Lopez I consider too close, as it allows White to get a fine development.

(b) I prefer this to the more usual Q—K 2.

(c) Altho this Kt seems well posted, yet it causes Black trouble.

(d) In order to play either P—Q 3, or P—Q Kt 3.

(e) The exchange could have won here by 14 B—R 6; if then 14.., Kt—Kt 2; 15 Kt—B 6 ch, B x Kt; 16 P x B, the Kt at Kt 2 must move, and the exchange is lost; but line of play adopted is more simple, and it pins the King-side completely.

TRAVEL | TRAVEL

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

THOSE who desire to travel to the most interesting places in the world, with the most comfortable surroundings, cannot find a more remarkable opportunity than these **Grand Cruises** offer. On the specially constructed twin-screw Cruising Steamer "Prinzessin Victoria Luise" may be found all the conveniences of a fine hotel. Your home during the cruise is always on the same steamer, and you thus avoid all annoying features—such as the packing and unpacking of trunks, customs examinations, etc., etc., inseparable from a trip by various connections.

ITINERARY:

FIRST CRUISE leaves New York about September 15, 1904; thence to Hamburg, to Dover, to Lisbon, Gibraltar, Villefranche, Genoa, Athens, Constantinople, Jaffa, Port Said, Ismailia, Bombay (18 days for overland trip to Calcutta), Colombo, Calcutta, Singapore, Manila, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Tsingtau, Nagasaki, Hiogo (optional overland trip to Yokohama), Yokohama, Honolulu, Hilo, and San Francisco, and by special train to New York.

SECOND CRUISE reverses the order of the first, leaving New York by rail about January 18, 1905, and joining the steamer at San Francisco January 24, 1905. Duration, 4½ months. Cost, including side trips, $1,500 and up. Send for special pamphlet to

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
35-37 Broadway, New York
159 Randolph Street, Chicago 1229 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
901 Olive Street, St. Louis

A Rare Edition which sold for $8,600.00
You Can Own a Facsimile for $2.50

Fabulous prices are being paid for First Folio Editions of Shakespeare. Add to your library at trifling cost a photographic famsimile of the British Museum volume of the 1623

FIRST FOLIO SHAKESPEARE

With an Introduction by
J. O. HALLIWELL PHILLIPS,
the celebrated English archologist and biographer of Shakespeare.

It is a book that should be in the hands of every lover of literature and especially of Shakespeare.

There is no work in the whole range of English literature approaching in interest and critical value this famous First Folio Edition of Shakespeare. When it is mentioned that this is the sole authority for the text of such masterpieces as **The Tempest, Macbeth, Twelfth Night, Measure for Measure, Coriolanus, Julius Cæsar, Timon of Athens, Anthony and Cleopatra, Cymbeline, As You Like It** and **The Winter's Tale**, enough is said to confirm its unrivaled importance and interest.

The Boston Budget: "There is no work in the whole range of English literature that at all approaches this famous First Folio Edition of Shakespeare, and its reproduction at this time is especially valuable. No student of literature can afford to do without a copy of this excellent work, which is the authorized American edition from the English facsimile plates."

8vo, Cloth, over 1,000 pages. Sent post-paid to any address for $2.50.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

PARSIFAL

Story and Analysis of Wagner's Great Opera

By
H. R. HAWEIS

An intimate and appreciative description and consideration of this famous masterpiece which is now making so deep an impression in this country. Mr. Haweis, who heard and studied the opera at its home in Beyreuth, is exceptionally well qualified to interpret it for American music-lovers.

Boston Globe: "Mr. Haweis is a remarkable and delightful critic."

St. Paul Dispatch: "The performance of Parsifal at Baireuth is described in a most captivating manner."

Illustrated with Portrait of Composer, and Scenes from the Opera

No. 6 of the Hour-Glass Series
Small 12mo, cloth. Price, 40cts., Postpaid

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO.
PUBLISHERS
30 Lafayette Place, - - New York

THE IDEAL SIGHT RESTORER

RESTORES THE SIGHT
WEAK EYES MADE STRONG.
SPECTACLES ARE A NUISANCE. NECESSITY ONLY MAKES ONE WEAR THEM.

PREVENTS FAILING SIGHT
DULL EYES MADE BRIGHT.
Write for ILLUSTRATED TREATISE ON THE EYE, Mailed Free.
THE IDEAL COMPANY, 239 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVIII., No. 8 New York, February 20, 1904 Whole Number, 722

Published Weekly by
Funk & Wagnalls Company.
30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given**.

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

JAPAN'S NAVAL VICTORIES.

By a midnight dash of torpedo-boats on the night of February 8 and two naval battles three hundred miles apart at noon next day the Japanese have won a decisive superiority over the Russian fleet, secured their country against invasion, rendered safe the transport of their troops, prevented the junction of the Russian naval forces, and reduced the land forces to depend on the single-track railroad to St. Petersburg for supplies and reinforcements. Such, in summary, is the view taken by our newspapers. Japan's naval forces are now considered about twice as strong as Russia's in Far Eastern waters, with the Russian ships divided into three squadrons, one at Port Arthur, one in the northern part of the Japan Sea, near Vladivostock, and one on its way up the Chinese coast. Three of the four cruisers of the Vladivostock squadron, which have been harassing the coasts of northern Japan, are reported to have been blown up and sunk. Frequent reports of the cutting of the Russian railroad in Manchuria, by blowing up bridges, etc., are also heard.

The torpedo-boat attack on the Russian fleet at Port Arthur is treated as the first instance in which this kind of craft has really proved its value. Two battle-ships and a cruiser were disabled. The Russian ships were apparently off their guard, with no torpedo nets down, only one searchlight in operation, and no destroyers or guard-boats on the lookout. The injured vessels were beached at the harbor entrance, blocking the main channel. Admiral Alexeieff reports the engagement thus:

"I most respectfully inform your Majesty that at or about midnight on February 8–9 Japanese torpedo-boats made a sudden attack by means of mines upon the Russian squadron in the outer roads of the fortress of Port Arthur, in which the battle-ships *Retvizan* and *Cesarevitch* and the cruiser *Pallada* were damaged. An inspection is being made to ascertain the character of the damage. Details are following for your Majesty. . . . . .

"Supplementing my first telegram, I announce that none of the three damaged ships was sunk. Their boilers and engines were not damaged. The *Cesarevitch's* steering-gear and the *Retvizan's* pumping-apparatus below the water-line were damaged. The *Pallada* was damaged amidships, near her engines.

"Immediately after the explosion cruisers went to their assistance, and, despite the darkness, measures were taken to bring the damaged ships into the inner harbor.

"Two seamen were killed, five were drowned, and eight were wounded.

"The enemy's torpedo-boats were received, at the right time, by a heavy fire from the ships."

Next day at noon the Japanese fleet appeared and "damaged" another Russian battle-ship and three cruisers. Admiral Alexeieff says of this encounter:

"A Japanese squadron of fifteen battle-ships and cruisers to-day began to bombard Port Arthur. The fortress replied and the squadron weighed anchor in order to take part in the contest. . . .

"After a bombardment lasting an hour the Japanese squadron ceased firing and steamed southward. Our losses were two naval officers and fifty-one men wounded, and nine men killed. One man was killed and three were wounded on the coast batteries during the battle.

"The battle-ship *Poltava* and the cruisers *Diana*, *Askold*, and *Novik* were each damaged on the water-line. The damage to the fort was insignificant."

REAR-ADMIRAL URIU,
Japanese commander in the fight off Chemulpo.

The official view on the other side is afforded by Vice-Admiral Togo, who says in his official report to Tokyo:

"After the combined fleet left Saseho on February 6 everything went as planned. At midnight, February 8, our advance squadron attacked the enemy at Port Arthur. At the time the enemy's advance squadron was for the most part outside of Port Arthur. Of the advance squadron at least the battle-ship *Poltava*, the protected cruiser *Askold*, and two others appeared to have been struck by our torpedoes.

"On February 9, at noon, our fleet advanced in the offing of Port Arthur Bay, and attacked the rest of the enemy's ships about forty minutes. The result of the attack is not yet known, but it is believed considerable damage was inflicted on the enemy, and I believe that they were greatly demoralized. They stopped fighting about 1 o'clock and appeared to retreat into the harbor.

"In this action the damage to our fleet was very slight, and our fighting strength is not in the least decreased. The number of killed and wounded was fifty-eight. Of these four were killed and fifty-four wounded."

While the Port Arthur encounter was on, another battle was in progress off Chemulpo, Korea, in which two Russian war-ships were "damaged." An official despatch from Tokyo to the Japanese minister in London describes it as follows:

"On Monday a Japanese squadron escorting transports met on the way to Chemulpo, Korea, the Russian gunboat *Korietz*, as the

latter was coming out of port. The *Korietz* took up an offensive attitude toward the Japanese vessels and fired on the Japanese tor-

PROTECTED CRUISER "VARIAG" (6,500 TONS),
Blown up and sunk, with the *Korietz*, in the fight off Chemulpo. Built at Philadelpha.

pedo-boats. The latter discharged two torpedoes ineffectively, and then the *Korietz* returned to her anchorage in the port.

"Early in the morning of Tuesday Admiral Uriu, commanding the Japanese squadron, formally called on the Russian war-ships to leave Chemulpo before noon. The admiral added that if his demand was not complied with he would be compelled to attack them in the harbor. The two Russian war-ships left the port at about 11:30 A.M. and a battle ensued outside the Polynesian Islands.

"After about an hour's engagement the Russian war-ships sought refuge among the islands. Toward the evening the Russian cruiser *Variag* sank, and at about 4 A.M. to-day, February 10, the

BATTLE-SHIP "CESAREVITCH" (13,100 TONS),
Torpedoed and sunk in the harbor entrance, Port Arthur. Her "steering gear was damaged," says Alexeieff.

Korietz was reported also to have sunk, after having been blown up. The officers and men of the two sunken vessels sought refuge on the French cruiser *Pascal*. There were no casualties on the Japanese side."

Great indignation was manifested by the Russian and French press, and, indeed, was expressed by the Czar in a manifesto, over the fact that the Japanese attacked the Port Arthur fleet before any declaration of war had been made; but it appeared later that the first shot of the war was fired by the Russian cruiser *Korietz* on February 8, as described above.

The Brooklyn *Times* thinks that the Port Arthur defeat was due to Admiral Alexeieff's neglect. It says:

"There was absolutely no excuse for the neglect of the most minute precaution. Admiral Alexeieff, the viceroy of Manchuria, was fully aware of the fact that the Japanese fleet had put out to sea three days before, with Port Arthur as its objective point. He is understood to be no novice in military affairs, and his voice has been for war from the beginning. He knew that his own fleet was inferior in fighting strength to that of the Japanese, and that the latter were on that account eager to force the fighting. Under the circumstances it seems incredible that he should have allowed himself to be taken by surprise at the very time when the exercise of the utmost vigilance was his supreme and imperative duty. For the surprise could not have been more complete if every man on the Russian squadron had been sound asleep. The Japanese torpedo-boats, of whose immediate presence the Russians were well advised, were allowed to creep up within striking distance and to strike without their presence being discovered by a single searchlight, and when the men that manned the shore batteries were hastily aroused from their slumbers and mustered to their work they could only fire aimlessly and harmlessly into the darkness. A few hours later, when the Japanese squadron advanced and opened fire on the Russian ships in broad daylight, they were able to inflict serious damage on others of the Russian vessels before the latter could scurry to the shelter of the harbor defenses, while they themselves, after an hour's interchange of shots, were able to retire without sustaining any damage. If the first day's experi-

PROTECTED CRUISER "NOVIK" (3,000 TONS).
"The Russian cruiser *Novik* fought pluckily, keeping closer by far than any other Russian vessel to the Japanese, until the heavy fire concentrated on her compelled her to retire on the battle-ships," says a despatch. She was "damaged on the water line," says Alexeieff.

ence is to be taken as a test of what the Russians can do, they may as well haul down their flag and retire as gracefully as possible from Manchuria."

The railroad is now the sole means of communication between the Russian army and St. Petersburg. The Boston *Herald* says of this fact:

"Russia is now forced to depend for those supplies that are not already in hand upon the Transsiberian Railway line. This is a single, lightly constructed line of tracks, extending between four

PROTECTED CRUISER "DIANA" (6,830 TONS),
"Damaged on the water line."

thousand and five thousand miles, with sidings, it is said, averaging twenty-five miles apart. Besides this, there is a break in the tracks at Lake Baikal, where from one end of the lake to the other

HARBOR ENTRANCE,
Outside which the battle was fought.

PORT ARTHUR.

the transit has to be made by boat. Ordinarily the lake is so frozen over, with such constantly increasing thickening of the ice, that the ferryboats can not be run during the months of February, March, and April. When this is the case, passengers and freight have to be transferred in sleds across the lake. If, by means of ice-breakers, the lake can be kept open, the two ferryboats, it is said, will permit of the transportation eastward of eight train-loads a day. It is now the plan to extend the railroad across the ice over the lake, and a recent despatch told of the reward offered to the contractors for the rapid completion of this work.

"Until this is done, under the most favorable conditions, the maximum of railway service that can be performed is that which can be done by the ferry service, and it needs hardly to be said that this service is altogether insufficient to supply the needs of an army of more than 150,000 men. . . . . .

"Assuming that 150,000 men form the available strength of the Russian forces in the Far East—and if there are more than that number there, the peril of insufficient supplies is a most serious one—the Japanese can probably put into the field within a relatively short time a decidedly superior force. The latter, obtaining their supplies through water communications which they now control, will find little difficulty in commissary matters, while the Russians in Manchuria will be compelled to maintain thousands of troops to guard the railroad line through Manchuria against attack, and even when thus guarded are likely to have communication over it greatly interrupted, as has already happened in the blowing up of one of their railroad bridges. Assuming that the Japanese officers and men are no more than the equals in ability and courage of the Russian officers and men, the chances of war, simply on the material grounds we have just mentioned, are, through their control of the seas, in favor of the Japanese."

BATTLE-SHIP "RETVIZAN" (12,700 TONS),
Disabled in the Port Arthur fight. Her "pumping apparatus below the water line was damaged," says Alexeieff. Built at Philadelphia.

But the war is being waged for control of the land, not the sea, and the land campaign has hardly begun. The New York *Sun*, however, thinks that Japan's prospects on land are promising. It observes:

"If it be conceded, for the sake of argument, that Japan's navy will be henceforth so preponderant as virtually to exclude Russia from the sea, does it follow that the contest is likely to be a long one, in which, fighting on land, Japan might, in the end, be crushed by the sheer weight of her colossal enemy? There is no doubt that the humiliation which would be inflicted on Russia by the practical annihilation of her Asiatic fleet at the hands of an enemy hitherto underestimated would be profound and lasting. Tremendous would be the incentive to retrieve on land the prestige lost at sea. Feeling that their nation's honor is at stake, the Russian troops already stationed in Manchuria may be trusted to fight with

PROTECTED CRUISER "PALLADA" (6,830 TONS),
Torpedoed and sunk at Port Arthur. "Damaged amidships, near her engines," says Alexeieff.

PROTECTED CRUISER "ASKOLD" (6,500 TONS),
"Damaged on the water line" in the battle at Port Arthur.

furious valor, and we should not be surprised to see the Japanese land forces encounter more than one reverse. Even brave men, however, can not cope with impossibilities. Among these should probably be reckoned the supply of a huge army operating many thousands of miles from its base and exclusively dependent on a single-tracked, ill-built railway, certain quickly to be disabled. Masters of the sea, the Japanese can easily and promptly reinforce, reequip, and revictual their armies. On the other hand, even if the Japanese should not succeed in cutting the lines running northward from Port Arthur and westward from Vladivostok—they probably will succeed in effecting both interruptions, for Manchuria swarms with Japanese spies disguised as Chinese laborers—the Russian soldiers, when they have exhausted the stores accumulated in the two naval fortresses named, will scarcely be able to escape starvation, except by a precipitate retreat to the Amur River.

"For those reasons we incline to doubt whether the war in the Far East is likely to be prolonged for many months, notwithstanding Russia's natural wish to recover on land the prestige and self-respect which she seems destined to forfeit on the ocean."

"Do you spell Korea with a 'C' or a 'K'?" "There's no use in worrying about that," answered the Asiatic statesman. "I am strongly of the opinion that in a few years, in describing Korea, it will be necessary to use only the 'o.'"—*The Washington Star.*

SECRETARY HAY'S PLANS TO SAVE CHINA.

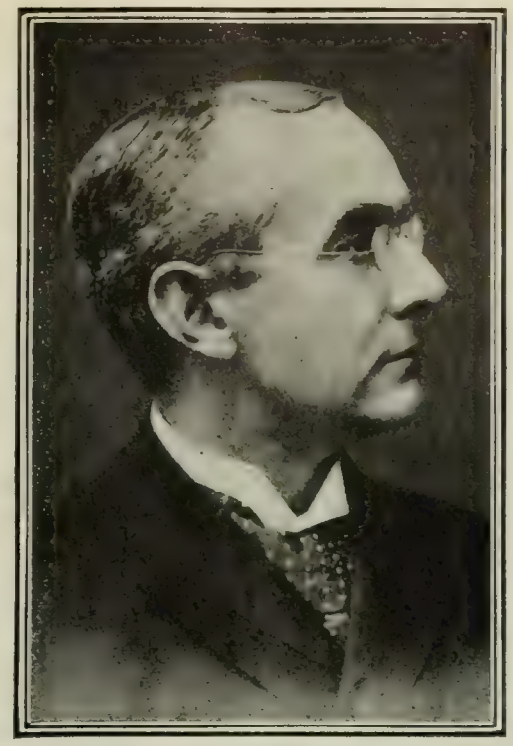
"IT is nothing new for hay to protect china," remarks an irreverent newspaper paragrapher, apropos of Secretary Hay's circular note to the Powers, proposing that they suggest to Japan and Russia "the propriety of limiting hostilities within as small an area as possible, and of respecting the neutrality and administrative entity of China." All the Powers, including Russia and Japan, are reported as having given favorable replies, and the success of the plan seems assured. Emperor William is said to have suggested the idea in a talk with our Ambassador, who immediately conveyed the suggestion to Secretary Hay. It was at first thought that the words "administrative entity" looked toward an insistence on the integrity of China at the close of the war, and the restoration of Manchuria to the empire; but whatever may have been meant by that phrase, the assent of the Powers seems to have been given only to the plan for limiting the area of hostilities. Few of our newspapers fail to indorse the Secretary's action. The New York *Evening Post*, which never hesitates to criticize the Adminstration's policy upon occasion, regards the present scheme as praiseworthy, as it aims at limiting a "great evil, and securing a general good." *The Post* adds: "It is a good thing to set the enginery of civilization in motion for the purpose

MAP OF THE SCENE OF WAR.

of reducing the miseries of war as much as possible, and of protecting from its devastation and its cupidity as large areas as may be. No one can dispute the fact that it is better to work for this in advance than to leave it all to do after the war is over."

A prominent diplomat in Washington is reported as saying:

"To Secretary Hay undoubtedly belongs the full credit for the initiation of this policy, which is the boldest step yet taken by any country for the preservation of the integrity of China. The Washington Government, however, awaited a suggestion from another Power before issuing the circular note. Germany called the attention of the United States to the desirability of limiting hostilities to the two combatant Powers. Among my confrères the belief is general that Germany acted with the knowledge of Russia, but of this I am not certain. In this connection it should be remembered that both Russia and Japan are most anxious to confine hostilities to themselves, and in this they undoubtedly have the support of my Government and all the Powers. It was impossible for Great Britain to make the suggestion and hope for its serious consideration by Russia. France would have been disposed to regard with suspicion any such proposition coming from Germany, and Japan would have hesitated to acquiesce in a like suggestion emanating from France. The United States was the only Power that could take the initiative. This fact was called to the attention of the Secretary during a call of the German ambassador on Monday morning last, shortly before Baron von Sternburg left for New York."



FLEMING D. CHESHIRE,

American Consul-General at Mukden, in Manchuria.

EDWIN V. MORGAN,

American Consul at Dalny, in Manchuria.

The creation of these consular posts in Manchuria by a treaty with China, without consulting Russia, is interpreted in St. Petersburg as a recognition of Chinese sovereignty over Manchuria, and is resented because the Russian claim to predominating influence in that province was ignored by Secretary Hay.

The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) recalls the fact that Russia and Japan have both, at different times, declared their devotion to the integrity of China, and remarks that "the purpose of the joint note, therefore, would be simply to hold both Russia and Japan to the promises contained in numerous state papers." It proceeds:

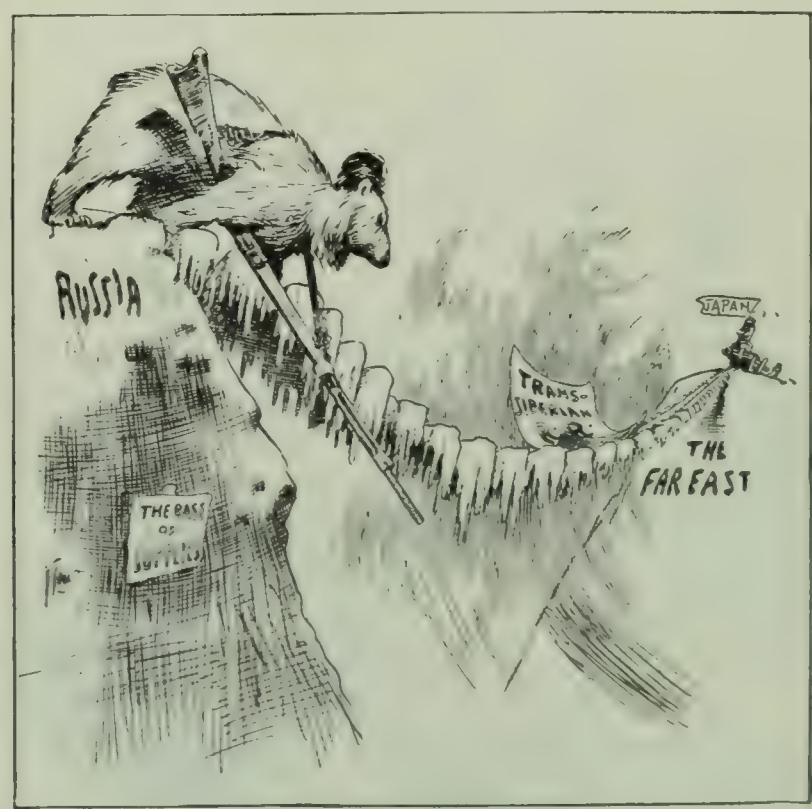
"The propriety of applying to the belligerents such moral pressure as can be exerted by a joint diplomatic representation is above question. Injury would be done thereby to Russia or Japan only if their numerous protestations have been insincere. It is on record in the form of memoranda and diplomatic communications that Russia does not regard her exceptional position in northern China as involving the impairment of the sovereign rights of that nation, and Japan has declared the independence and territorial integrity of the two Far Eastern monarchies of kindred race to be her chief concern. If the belligerents were honest in their avowals, they would be in no wise affected by an effort to bind them to keep faith. The proceeding of Secretary Hay would be in line with the policy pursued by him all along, and would be in the interest of humanity and the freedom of commerce."

The New York *Sun* thought at first that the Hay plan had "dynamite" in it, but later concluded that the Secretary's scheme "is a legitimate exercise of his characteristic diplomacy." It says:

"The note written at Washington contains not the faintest sug-

FIRST BLOOD FOR JAPAN!

—John L. De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record* (with portrait).



WILL THE SLENDER BOND HOLD?

—Williams in the Boston *Herald*.

RUSSIA'S LESSONS IN JAPANESE.

gestion of an alliance or concert of the Powers, including the United States, which shall become responsible guarantors of China's neutrality and integrity during and after the present war; and absolutely no committal on our part to any military action in the future to enforce neutrality or to safeguard 'administrative entity' in China or anywhere else."

REBUILDING BALTIMORE.

A NEW Baltimore, more substantial, spacious, and splendid than the old, is expected to rise in the charred and smoking area left by the greatest fire of this generation. The ruins were not cold before architects were being sought out to plan new structures, the city building department was being besieged with applications for building permits, and the much-abused "Steel common" was seen actually to rise in price, in the midst of a sagging stock market, in anticipation of heavy demands from Baltimore for structural steel. The steel frames of the skyscrapers are said to be in good condition, and some think the buildings can be rehabilitated at forty per cent. of their original cost. Some who watched the fire, however, say that these big "fireproof" structures, instead of arresting or impeding the conflagration, acted as great chimneys which "literally rained fire" on everything for blocks around; and there is a movement in Baltimore for restriction of the height of buildings. The Baltimore correspondent of the New York *Sun* says on this point:

"Judging from the sentiment that has been expressed thus far, there is great probability that a law will be passed forbidding the construction of buildings over a certain height. Such a law would mean that Baltimore would have no more skyscrapers. Hundreds of men, including officials of the city, who watched the fire devour block after block of their city, noted the fact that instead of impeding the progress of the flames, the skyscrapers, which stood in a line directly across the path of the fire, only seemed to spread the blaze over a wider area.

"The reason for this was that once ignited from the cellar to the topmost story a skyscraper, according to careful witnesses, seemed to act like a gigantic chimney, showering burning brands over a tremendous area on account of its height.

"President Morgan of the city council said to-day that he believed one of the first acts of the council would be to amend the building laws of the city and put a limit on the sky line.

"'Baltimore,' said he to a *Sun* reporter, 'has looked, heretofore, on the tall buildings running up sixteen stories as marking a good commercial spirit, and has done nothing to check this form of building. Altho it was claimed for them that they would hinder rather than help a conflagration, that wasn't the case. Every one expected they would save the city, but it turned out that they weren't any barrier at all. The draft inside of them made them throw out pieces of burning furniture from the top stories that fell blocks away. It literally rained fire from them. That's why we don't want any more of them.'

"Mr. Morgan said that he personally was in favor of limiting the height of buildings in the future to ten feet above the height of the highest ladder in the fire department. This would restrict buildings to five and six stories. Others of the council said they were going to work for some such measure restricting the height of buildings to at least eight stories."

The financial loss is now reckoned at from $100,000,000 to $125,000,000. About $35,000,000 in government and other securities, owned by the banks and trust companies, many millions in securities owned by other individuals and firms, and $20,000,000 in bullion, in safes and vaults, were uninjured. There was no looting or loss of life, few if any were made homeless by the fire, and the mayor says that he thinks no outside help will be needed. About 25,000 people, it is reckoned, were thrown out of employment.

The Baltimore papers (which are being printed in Washington) take a hopeful view of the future. Thus the Baltimore *Herald* says:

"Baltimore is not going to take ten years or ten months to recover from its misfortune, for in less than ten weeks it will be so busy in the work of rebuilding, of increased effort, and of genuine hustling that it will not have time to talk about the fire.

"Baltimore has been on the threshold of a new prosperity and of a larger enterprise for more than a year, and we implicitly believe that the fire will help more than it will hurt. It will put us all on our mettle, and it will open wider than ever before the door of opportunity for the younger generation of the city.

"If you are a croaker, reform at once and get to work."

The Baltimore *American* hopes that the city will now provide itself with an adequate fire department. It remarks:

"The fire has proved again the truth of *The American's* repeated assertion that a good fire department is much cheaper than a bad fire. When reorganization takes place and the new order of things

STATESMANSHIP?
—George Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (with portrait).

"SAY HEARST!"
—Harry J. Westerman in *The Ohio State Journal*, Columbus (with portrait).

REPUBLICAN CARTOONS OF DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

is adjusted, one of the first cares of the city should be to enlarge the department and put it on as perfect a working basis as possible. Scrimping in any way in the fire department is not economy; it is fatal wastefulness. The 'penny wise, pound foolish,' policy should be eliminated once and forever with any future dealing in the department.

"The battalion chief in charge of the New York reinforcements made some pertinent remarks while here which have some salutary, if unpalatable, truths. 'This,' he said, 'ought to be an effective lesson for the city of Baltimore. There are but twenty-five companies here. Fifty would not be enough for a city of this size. There are not enough companies, and they have not enough equipment. The local companies lost half their hose early in the fire and had no reserve supply. But the men themselves in this city are plucky fighters and good firemen. The way they have stuck to this fight against awful odds proves that.'

"Nobody ever doubted the excellence of our department in its personnel. Deeds of heroism are common in the history of the department. They are, if anything, brave to a fault. But brave men, devoted to duty, will not make a department. There must be numbers of them, with machinery sufficient to back their bravery with practical results. If fifty companies are needed for the city's protection, fifty companies let us have. If reserve equipment should be ready for emergencies, let the department not be fatally handicapped by its lack of the critical moment. Money had better be spent on a sufficient force, sufficiently equipped, than to go up in flame and smoke.

"This first lesson of the fire should not go unheeded. A city as important and with such large business interests should have a fire department not only fit for its needs, but amply fit. The lesson has been taught. Let it not be enforced by a second such awful experience."

AMERICAN INTERFERENCE IN SANTO DOMINGO.

THE frequent revolutions in Santo Domingo have often prompted American newspapers to declare that we ought to interfere, and now, with the deliberate killing of a machinist attached to the cruiser *Yankee*, and the menacing of American commerce, many papers are urging our Government to end the state of anarchy that exists there. They fear that if we do not do something soon, some European Power will undertake the task. "As the United States will not let any other white man touch it," says the New York *Mail and Express*, "it devolves upon us to acknowledge our responsibility. . . . The patience of Europe has been exhausted, and it will soon devolve upon the United States at least to guarantee a degree of peace and security of commerce." The Providence *Journal* says that "if we do nothing, we can have no reasonable ground for complaint if some European nation takes the task out of our hands. . . . To withhold will be poor patriotism and bad politics."

At this moment General Jiminez is trying to overthrow the Morales provisional government. It has become necessary to land United States marines to protect both American and foreign interests, and on February 1 the insurgents deliberately fired on the launch of the United States cruiser *Yankee*, killing J. C. Johnson, the engineer. On January 30 a Clyde Line steamer was fired on at Monte Cristi; and Americans owning plantations have asked for protection. The Navy Department has ordered investigations into these incidents, and it is thought likely that a new and radical policy of dealing with the Dominicans will be adopted. Rear Admiral Wise with his entire Atlantic squadron has been ordered to Dominican waters, and it is reported that he has been given a wide latitude of action to insure absolute protection of American interests.

Naturally the newspapers call for the punishment of those responsible for Johnson's death, and they declare that if a foreign subject had been killed, the United States would be in an embarrassing position. "If those rebels had killed a subject of some European Power," says the Philadelphia *North American*, the incident would be made the "excuse for the assembling of an unwelcome fleet in West Indian waters," and we "in the absence of ability to guarantee retribution, nor prevent recurrence of the outrage, could not justly object." The Philadelphia *Press* suggests that we occupy Santo Domingo, temporarily, until order is established. It says:

"No one can, no one should, forget that over the territory of Santo Domingo to-day, a territory as large as Vermont or New Hampshire, and as thickly settled, the bonds of all order are loosened. Three successive revolutions within a year have left armed bands of half-naked negroes turbulent, brutal plunderers, and worse, tramping over the land levying contributions on the industrious, a peasantry laboring to cultivate the soil or the few planters who have embarked capital in the difficult task of paying wages to laborers whose Government taxes heavily and does not provide the primary conditions of peace and order under which the profits out of which taxes are paid can be earned.

"Into the details of these revolutions it is unnecessary to enter. They began with the Heureaux assassination in 1899. A 'revolution' holds the capital of Santo Domingo; another 'revolution,' headed by Jiminez, has occupied part of the northern coast; another, under an earlier 'revolution,' is doing all it can to plunder elsewhere. There are various wandering bands besides.

IT IS TIME TO TAKE THIS STEP.

—Aleshire in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*.

"The whole region is subject to anarchy, murder, and wholesale and terrible oppression upon a scale which only those who read between the despatches are aware. Men are being slain in their beds, tortured to give up what little wealth they have, and the nameless outrages are in progress which always spring up like noxious weeds when neither law nor discipline control. This littl human hell has no right to be protected from the rule of order and civilization simply because it calls itself a 'republic.'

"Self-government is its alleged object. No country can be allowed to make itself an international nuisance any more than a man owning land can be allowed to turn into a nuisance toward his neighbors. The United States, without any desire on its part to acquire territory, and instead with every desire, as Cuba has shown, to aid other countries in their self-government, has become the civil and sanitary policeman of the Western world.

"It is time Uncle Sam put Santo Domingo on his beat, occupied the island, expelled yellow fever, brought it to order, put a man like Mr. Booker T. Washington at the task of administration and of organizing industrial education, and, after order was established, the common schools running and the Government in the right hands, left it to run itself, subject to another visitation whenever the death-rate or 'insurrectos' rose."

DEATH OF SENATOR HANNA.

FEW men, to judge from the press comment, could make such a change in the aspect of public affairs simply by leaving them as is made by the death of Senator Hanna, of Ohio. Leader of the conservative wing in the Republican party, he enjoyed at the same time popularity both in capitalistic and labor circles, and persistent efforts were almost to the last being carried on to make him a Presidential candidate, tho he never failed when the subject was mentioned to discourage and disavow such efforts. His loss is thought to be one that will make a sweeping change in the political outlook and affect the fortunes of political aspirants in both parties. His personal career is surveyed with general interest. "He was alone among public men in having developed a taste and talent for public life after passing fifty," says Senator Depew; and Senator Lodge says: "He was approaching sixty when he was first

SENATOR MARCUS ALONZO HANNA,
Who died in Washington last Monday evening at the age of sixty-six.

called upon to discuss public questions in public speech, and yet he became not only a powerful speaker on the stump, but, what was far more difficult, a very effective and forcible debater in the Senate, strong and clear in statement and quick and telling in retort." Senator Hanna was fifty-nine when his management of the 1896 campaign challenged the attention of the country. During that campaign and during his campaign for election to the Senate in 1898 he was made the object of scathing criticism for "commercialism in politics."

Secretary Hay is reported in a Washington despatch as speaking of this feature of Senator Hanna's career:

"Mr. Hay said one of the most surprising things about Senator Hanna's career was the contrast between the man's true character and the cloud of calumny and vituperation that was made to surround his name by political opponents. Things that were attributed to him by thoughtless adversaries were precisely the things of which he was absolutely incapable. Senator Hanna was the soul of honor, candor, and open, fair dealing. So far from being, as some liked to consider him, a creator of trusts and organized wealth, he was one of the most powerful and devoted champions of the laboring people this country had ever known. He believed in his party. He was devoted to his friends, and we will find, said the Secretary, now that he has gone, some of the truest mourners in the ranks of the opposition, as among them in his life he counted some of his most devoted friends."

Says the New York *Tribune:*

"The death of Marcus A. Hanna takes from the stage of American politics one of its notable and commanding figures. In a public career brief but crowded with political opportunities and political responsibilities the junior Senator from Ohio demonstrated the possession of unusual gifts of leadership. Entering politics late in life, and from a field in which few American statesmen of the first rank have served their apprenticeships, he won his way by his capacity to organize the forces with which he dealt and by his courage and candor in facing the political situations he had to meet. Mr. Hanna knew little or nothing of the arts of diplomacy. His methods were practical—often practical to the point of bruskness. But his determination and openness of character compelled respect, and he came to be admired and trusted by many who had been repelled at first by a certain materiality in his ideals—a certain hardness and narrowness in his outlook.

"Mr. Hanna's public service covered but a single term in the United States Senate. In that time he had attained a place among the leaders of the upper house of Congress. So in the world of managing politics outside he had established, as the confidential friend and personal representative of McKinley, an even clearer claim to prominence. As a legislator the Ohio Senator had not served long enough to show his true quality. But in party councils he ranked with the foremost, and, had he lived, he might perhaps have looked forward to competing for the highest honors within the gift of the party. His death robs the world of politics of a stalwart personalty, and the causes he advocated of an effective and powerful friend."

The New York *Sun*, an acrid critic of President Roosevelt and a supporter of the movement to make Mr. Hanna President, says:

"When Mr. Roosevelt succeeded to the Presidency, Mark Hanna gave him his ungrudging support. The President's generous impulse when he pledged himself to carry out the policies of William McKinley won his heart, and he proclaimed his stanch adherence to Mr. Roosevelt's fortunes so long as he should adhere to that course. He kept his word. But when he found that Mr. Roosevelt had forgotten all about the promise so dramatically and so effectively uttered at Buffalo and had no other thought but to convert the whole power of his great office to securing his own nomination, then Mark Hanna halted. He saw the Constitution relegated to limbo, the Bill of Rights ignored, lawlessness propitiated, class arrayed against class, unrest and distrust succeed where had been peace and confidence, and the patronage dispensed with an eye single for what it would secure. These and many other things he saw; and in common with all patriotic Republicans, and all men of sound principles and good sense, he deeply deplored them. And Mark Hanna no longer adhered to Mr. Roosevelt. He thought he was not a safe man to be entrusted with the duties of the President of the United States. He did not know what he might not do when he entered upon the Presidency for another four years with none of the restraints upon him that the necessity of being elected might impose or his consciousness of inherited obligations entail. He thought Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy implied a condition of uncertainty, if not of actual peril, to which the country ought not to be exposed. And Mark Hanna held aloof. . . .

"We doubt if he at any time in these later years harbored any serious ambition toward the Presidency. He felt that he was physically unequal to either the campaign or the duties of the office. If he survived the former, he said, he could not hope to live through or even adequately discharge the functions of the latter. The one desire of his was that the right man should be chosen for it, a man morally and intellectually fitted for so great a trust and one who by education, training, and experience had developed a character in consonance with the Constitution and with the established theory of our Government. That Mark Hanna, had he lived and had the strength been spared to him, would have fought for to the last ditch. And Mark Hanna would have won. He would have averted a great peril from his party and guided it into safer places than it can now discern."

LETTERS AND ART.

NEW OPERAS IN EUROPE.

MUSICAL critics find little to do these days. On the dramatic stage in France, Germany, England, and Russia new productions are fairly abundant. Notable additions to the operatic repertoire are, however, excedingly rare. There have been no new developments of a pronounced nature in the sphere of operatic music since the last success of the "young Italian" school, the explanation of some critics being that "the shadow of Wagner" still affects the whole atmosphere and prevents the free growth of promising talent.

Nevertheless, three or four new operas of importance have been produced this season in Paris, Brussels, St. Petersburg, and other centers of musical activity. Among them may be mentioned: "L'Etranger," text and music by Vincent d'Indy, one of the leading French composers; "La Reine Fiammette," text by Catulle Mendès, the dramatist, poet, and critic, and music by Xavier Leroux; "Messaline," music by the Anglo-Indian-Jewish composer, Isidore de Lara, and words by Armand Silvestre and Eugène Morand, French novelists; and "The Sunken Bell," by Gerhardt Hauptmann, in a Russian condensed operatic version prepared by V. Bourenin, the poet and critic, music by M. A. A. Davidoff, a rising Russian composer.

To treat the last-named novelty first, the following account of Davidoff's opera is gathered from the reviews of its production at St. Petersburg in the *Novoye Vremya* and the *Novosti*:

In adapting Hauptmann's famous symbolical drama, the librettist, while eliminating all subsidiary episodes, preserved the fantastic and legendary character of the work. Davidoff's style is essentially poetic and symphonic. Tho not a professed disciple of Wagner, he has adhered to the arioso-recitative form, and the separate "numbers" are treated with reserve and restraint. While there are choruses, duets, solo numbers, etc., the main interest of the opera is in the musical interpretation of the incidents and characters and the environment of the drama. The orchestra, as in Wagner, plays a most conspicuous part in this interpretation. Everything is subordinated to the general conception of the composer, and the aim is to produce an organic and harmonious whole. The leit-motif principle is sparingly used, and the composer has avoided all conscious imitation. Tho the interest steadily grows from the first scene to the last, there is not a single climax in the opera. The music is full of lyric beauty and color, but there are no brilliant effects, except in the varied and masterly orchestration. On the whole, the opera is declared to be "aristocratic"—that is, refined, soft, noble, and subdued. It is not likely to appeal to the multitude.

Of the two French works named, d'Indy's "L'Etranger" (The Stranger) is the more remarkable. It is called "a musical action," not an opera or music-drama. It deals mainly with psychological problems—with moods, spiritual affinities, and vague aspirations. It is suggestive of Ibsen and Maeterlinck influence, especially of Ibsen's play, "The Lady of the Sea." A sea-motive is prominent throughout, and at the close there is a picturesque tempest scene. One of the French critics says of the work: "It is too aristocratic in essence, its emotional problems can be appreciated chiefly by finely balanced, sensitive minds, rather than by average intellects." Yet the opera is being given two or three times a week in Paris, and is one of the attractive features of the current season.

The story deals with the love of a village maiden for a "stranger" of a rather mysterious nature and noble spirit. It ends in the sacrifice of their lives by the lovers in an effort to save wrecked and storm-tossed sailors. Different, but likewise weird and remote is the next opera.

"La Reine Fiammette" (The Queen Fiammette) is an imaginative and poetic tale. It tells the story of a young, light-hearted, fancy-free, changeable [fiammette suggests 'flamme ou vent,' a flame exposed to the wind], capricious queen of Bologna, whose dominions are coveted by the Pope, and against whom a plot is formed by a fanatical cardinal. A youth named Daniel is induced to slay her, on being told that the queen had ordered the kidnaping of the brother he had suddenly lost. But the queen and Daniel are lovers, the latter not knowing the real identity of his beautiful and lively sweetheart. He attempts to strike her in a public place, on a festive occasion, but he recognizes her at the last moment, and the dagger falls to the ground. He is arrested and delivered to the Inquisition. To secure his freedom the queen abdicates. No sooner is she a mere woman than her enemies arrest her on a charge of heresy, and in the end both lovers are condemned to death. Neither can save the other, but they march toward eternity arm-in-arm, serene and happy in each other's love and consciousness of innocence.

De Lara's "Messaline" was sung by Calvé in Paris, and is said to give her a splendid rôle. The story is, of course, an imaginative version of the life and adventures of Messaline, the wife of the Emperor Claudius, and it demands much variety and power on the part of the composer. The same *Figaro* critic says that De Lara, who uses and develops leading themes as freely as Wagner, has a highly dramatic style which is peculiarly his own. His music is direct, vehement, passionate, and, if anything, too rapid and explosive, tho he can write languorous, eloquent, and poetic melody. De Lara's color is oriental in its opulence and richness. He does not, however, subordinate the individual parts to the orchestra.

In addition to these new operas, Siegfried Wagner has just produced his second work in that form, "Kobold," of which an account will be given soon. Humperdinck, whose "Hansel and Gretel" won great favor, is at work on a new opera of a more serious character.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE QUALITIES THAT MAKE A BOOK SELL.

MISS HARRIET MONROE, the Chicago poet and author, has compiled a list of "books that have passed the hundred thousand mark," including all the story-books recently published in this country whose circulation has reached six figures. It appears in *The Critic* (February) as follows:

Books of Every-day Life.

"David Harum," by Westcott	727,000
"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," by Alice Hegan Rice	345,000
"The Virginian," by Owen Wister	250,000
"Lovey Mary," by Alice Hegan Rice	188,000
"The Birds' Christmas Carol," by Mrs. Wiggin	100,000
"The Story of Patsy," by Mrs. Wiggin	100,000
"The Leopard's Spots," by Thomas G. Dixon, Jr	125,000

Religious.

"Black Rock," by Ralph Connor	400,000
"The Choir Invisible," by James Lane Allen	250,000
"The Sky Pilot," by Ralph Connor	200,000
"The Man from Glengarry," by Ralph Connor	160,000
"The Reign of Law," by James Lane Allen	150,000

Romantic.

"Richard Carvel," by Winston Churchill	400,000
"The Crisis," by Winston Churchill	400,000
"Graustark," by G. B. McCutcheon	300.000
"The Eternal City," by Hall Caine	175,000
"Dorothy Vernon," by Charles Major	150,000
"The Manxman," by Hall Caine	113,000
"When Knighthood was in Flower," by Charles Major	400,000
"To Have and to Hold," by Miss Johnston	300.000
"Audrey," by Miss Johnston	165,000
"The Helmet of Navarre," by Bertha Runkle	100,000
"The Jungle Books," by Rudyard Kipling	174,000
"Eben Holden," by Irving Bacheller	400,000
"Wild Animals I Have Known," by E. Thompson Seton	100,000
"The Cavalier," by George W. Cable	150,000
"Gordon Keith," by Thomas Nelson Page	200,000
"Hugh Wynne," by Weir Mitchell	125,000

The first two groups, as is pointed out, overlap and merge, for it is "the common people's life—their humor and pathos, their faith and doubt, their love and suffering and triumphs—which all these books set under the rose-light of sentimentality." The third group, on the other hand, "carries the people into a world that never was, and turns the rose-light upon an impossibly strenuous past, or an even more impossibly strenuous present—a world as

remote as possible from the workaday one wherein the plain people live." Miss Monroe goes on to say:

"I confess that a glance over these books which the people love puts me more and more in love with the people. Not for their taste—who ever fell in love over a question of taste?—but for their great-hearted simplicity and goodness, their child-like trust in old ideals. Life may have used them ill—they may have worked hard for slight reward or none, but they will not accept a book or a play which mirrors the sternness of their lot. They must have virtue rewarded and love triumphant, brave hearts facing and conquering danger. They must have children who laugh and cry, and who sometimes die an early death to the pointing of obvious morals. They must have dogs and horses, or even wild beasts from mountain or jungle—beasts more nobly human than humanity in their panoply of strength and virtue. They must have swords and bold adventures, pageants full of banners, jewels, and silken garments, of kings and queens and 'dicers' oaths,' of 'albeits' and 'jades' and ''t woulds.' They must have the religion of their fathers, its sternness softened to a vague tolerance; or else the modern doubts in a sentimental dilution which will not disturb too swiftly and strongly the peaceful repose of unthinking brains. They will not tolerate weakness or incompleteness or lubricity or sordidness, or the follies and ironies of destiny, or fine shades or low relief, or vice sated and triumphant, or love permanently unhappy. Their world must be well made 'to the punishment of wickedness and vice and the maintenance of Thy true religion and virtue.' And the author who presents its divergences from this ideal is not for them—no, tho he have the style of a Henry Fuller or the delicate vision of a Henry James."

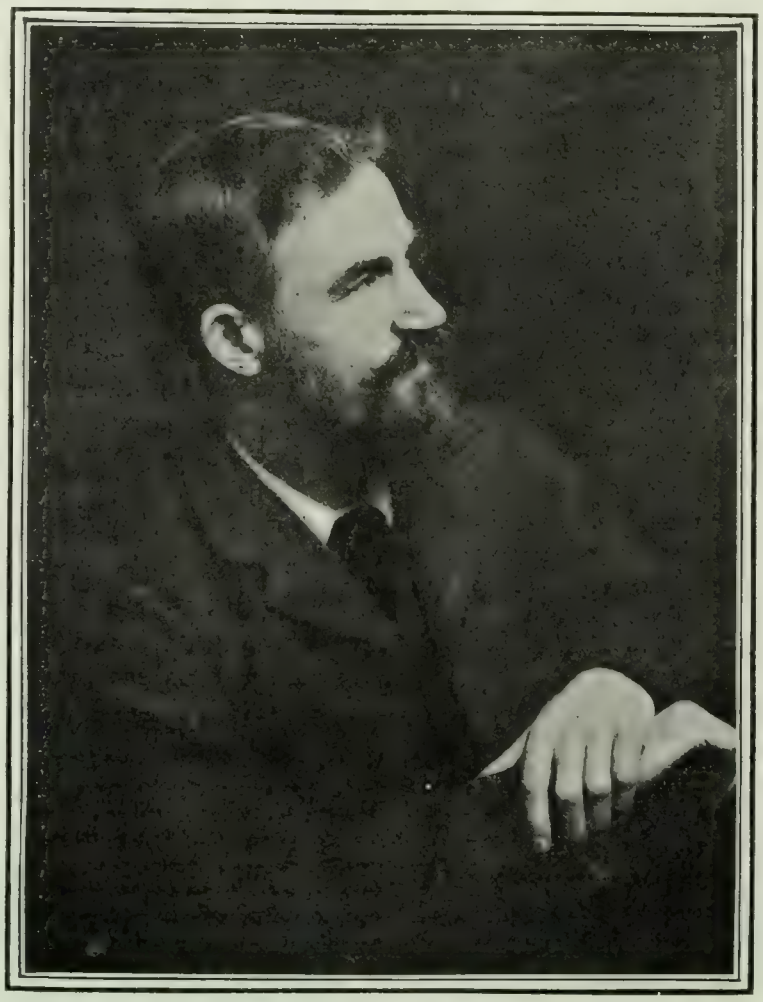
Art, we are told, "has nothing to do with the case": and "if a bit of literature, like the 'Jungle Book,' slips into this list of the people's favorites, it is because of, not its beauty, but its appeal to some deep and universal instinct of the popular imagination—as, in this case, man's kinship and comradeship with beasts." We quote in conclusion:

"The imagination must be thrilled if your book would pass a hundred thousand: and as I read on I am more and more amazed, not at the weakness of this divine quality in our people but at its strength and hardihood. Surely it requires more imagination to rejoice in a bad book than a good one. The poor author's shifts and evasions, his paltriness and meagerness, his tricks and insincerities, must be o'erleaped and transcended; we must speed beyond him to heights he never reached, whereas the great writer goes with us to the mountain-top, or peradventure goes alone, while we stand watching dizzily, staggered and outdone. The master assists our imagination by every device of his efficient art; his very achievement does the work for us. Who fails to be convinced by the queens of Shakespeare?—Lady Macbeth, Queen Katharine, Cleopatra—the royalty of these needs no help from us. But to make queens out of the noisy shop-women whom certain writers try to crown—that requires a vigor of imagination, a primitive keenness of creative energy, which, properly directed, would make over the world. No wonder we have leaped the Pacific and taken all the Americas under our wing—for surely we are a nation of dreamers!

"The great heart of the nation is still in the beginning of its development. It is still a little child who prefers its rag-doll to the most finely wrought and elaborate toys. There is something incongruous in this over-young confidence; a people of our national strength and hardihood should cast away rag-dolls and dream the dreams of manhood. Incongruous, and pathetic also; imaginations so responsive should not be so easily fooled. . . . Any honest book may be endured, even tho it sell a million: it is the fraudulent one that 'gets on our nerves.' The artist who writes down to the public, and the artificer who deals in counterfeit wares—these are the two classes of literary money-makers whose success, even tho it be merely the hue-and-cry of a day, is a temptation to young writers and a menace to the sincerity of art."

BERNARD SHAW'S POINT OF VIEW.

THERE are many signs of growing American interest in the plays and personality of George Bernard Shaw. His struggle to win the approval of the British playgoer is described by John Corbin, the New York dramatic critic, as "one of the most interesting episodes in the history of the modern drama," and has been crowned with remarkable success. In this country Mr. Shaw's work was almost unknown until Richard Mansfield produced "Arms and the Man" and "The Devil's Disciple." The favorable reception accorded to these plays opened the way for more from the same author. A few months ago the Browning Society, of Philadelphia, gave a performance of one of Mr. Shaw's most brilliant and characteristic plays, "Candida." In New York, Mr. Arnold Daly, who presented the same play tentatively, with the idea of giving a few *matinée* performances, was agreeably surprised by the public interest aroused, and has been led to extend the performances indefinitely. He has now added a second play by Mr. Shaw to his repertoire—"The Man of Destiny."



GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.

The struggle of the Irish agnostic, Socialist and vegetarian to win the approval of the British playgoer is described as "one of the most interesting episodes in the history of the modern drama."

An idea of the kind of motives which Mr. Shaw works into his plays is conveyed by the following outline of the plot of "Candida," which we quote from an article by Mr. Corbin in the New York *Times*:

"The struggle of opposing wills and passions, which, like all playwrights worthy of the name, Mr. Shaw recognizes as the mainspring of true drama, is here most clearly defined and most evenly balanced. On the one hand is Marchbanks, the Pre-Raphaelite Christian, with his vision of life which is as vague as it is high; and on the other is the best type of modern Christian (a Christian socialist being Mr. Shaw's choice, tho the socialism counts for little in the conflict of motives), whose idealism is as shortsighted as it is clear, bold, and sure. If Marchbanks has the intellectual alertness, the emotional rectitude of instinct of Shelley, he has also Shelley's incoherence of motive, his physical cowardice, even his laughable grotesqueness. If Morell is a fountain of such spiritual gruel as is good for 'cheap earthenware souls,' a windbag of parsonical phrases to blow conviction into empty minds, he has also beneath it all a devoted, steadfast, and courageous soul. The concrete struggle between the two is for Morell's wife, Candida, who, tho living in an atmosphere of simple domesticity—of boot-blacking, lamp-filling, and the slicing of onions—is conceived in the mold of Titian's Madonna of the Assumption. The first act develops the combat between the two men, and the second brings it to a focus. In the last act the theme reaches its climax in a passage in which Candida is forced to choose between the two. . . . With a smile of subtle humor,

Candida asks what each has to give her. Morell offers his strength, his honesty, his authority and position—all the conventional virtues. Marchbanks, with a flight of intuition, offers his weakness and his need of her. Morell sees that Eugene's bid is the stronger. Candida says that, being a woman, she chooses the weaker of the two, and her husband gives up in despair. But it transpires that by 'the weaker' Candida means the clergyman. In such a duel, of course, the husband is always the weaker, even when he is less purblind than Morell—and that's why he generally wins out. Theatrical as the moment is, it is of a sublimated truth. However devious Candida's path, it comes back in the end to the most approved morality. Only, in the journey one has bathed in the well-springs of life, the vital realities that alone make morality moral."

The career of Bernard Shaw is "one of the greatest of literary curiosities," says Mr. Austin Lewis, in *The Overland Monthly* (January). The same writer says further:

"Bernard Shaw began his literary life without any taste for popular art, respect for popular religion, or admiration for popular heroics. An Irishman who had left Ireland to make his way in London, he was without patriotism for his own land or any particular feelings of respect for the land in which he made his home. A teetotaler and vegetarian, he looked with contempt on alcoholism and the slaughter of animals, wild or tame. A socialist, he was out of sympathy with the political and ethical ideas of his time. . . .

"Here is a man with none of the ordinary prejudices, whose wants are so slight that he can gratify them easily, and who is independent of those things upon which the majority of us have to depend in order that life be at all bearable. It follows that he has no respect for constituted authority, political or ecclesiastical, and the opinions of the recognized experts in art and literature do not impress him. The babble of the salons or the solemn declarations of the moguls do not deceive him—he knows too well how often they have been mistaken. He recognizes that real genius has had no greater enemy to contend against than these people in authority, and that the approval of the select generally means the triumph of the commonplace. Thus he says: 'It is from men of established literary reputation that we learn that William Blake was mad; that Shelley was spoiled by living in a low set; that Robert Owen was a man who did not know the world; that Ruskin is incapable of comprehending political economy; that Zola is a mere blackguard, and that Ibsen is Zola with a wooden leg. The great musician, accepted by his unskilled listener, is vilified by his fellow musician. It was the musical culture of Europe which pronounced Wagner the inferior of Mendelssohn and Meyerbeer.' . . .

"But bitter and cynical as he can be, Bernard Shaw is in reality a most tender person toward all who suffer, and has a heart full of sympathy for the victims of present-day social conditions. Behind all his joking there lies the real seriousness of the man and the fundamental humanness which is to be found not in high-flown sentiment, but as directly flowing from the spirit which prompted the joke. Love and truth are the two abstractions to which he clings amid all his jibes, but love must be real and truth the whole truth, not a partial thing which conceals a falsehood. Things are bad now, he seems to say, but in his last play he reiterates his faith in the life principle, and in the hope which the future holds out to mankind."

A "TRANSIT OF IDEALISM" AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

WHAT is described as "a repetition of the old incompatibility of temperament between the apostles of 'sweetness and light' and those to whom the work of the world is most important" has resulted in the resignation of three of the most talented professors at Columbia University—Prof. William R. Ware, dean and founder of the School of Architecture; Prof. George E. Woodberry, of the Department of Comparative Literature; and Prof. Edward A. MacDowell, of the Department of Music. Professor Ware's resignation dates from last spring. About the same time Professor Woodberry practically severed his connection with the university, tho his formal resignation was not accepted until a few days ago. Professor MacDowell's decision was made public on February 3, and in a subsequently published letter to the trustees of the university he details the reasons for his resignation. He declares that for seven years he put all his energy and enthusiasm into the cause of art at Columbia, but that he has been compelled to recognize the futility of his efforts. He says further:

EDWARD MACDOWELL,
Who has just resigned his Professorship of Music at Columbia University.

"I have tried to impress the 'powers that be' with the necessity of allowing no student to enter the university without some knowledge of the fine arts. . . . I proposed that music be taken out of the Faculty of Philosophy and Architecture out of the School of Mines, and with *belles-lettres* form a Faculty of Fine Arts, to complete which painting and sculpture would be indispensable.

"Owing to my inability to persuade rich men of New York into endowing a chair of Painting and Sculpture, the scheme, tho approved by 'the powers that be,' was not realized. Architecture took a vital interest in the matter, but failed to accomplish anything for the missing arts. The outcome of all this was the establishment of a Division of Fine Arts during my absence last year. In this Division of Fine Arts the inclusion of *belles-lettres* and music, including kindergarten, etc., at Teachers College, seemed ill-advised. To me expansion in this direction before a focus be attained means a swamping of Columbia's individuality. The Division of Fine Arts thus acquires somewhat the nature of a coeducational department store, and tends toward materialism rather than toward idealism."

This "transit of idealism"—to quote a phrase of the New York *Evening Post*—has attracted attention throughout the country. "Columbia has lost three of her best men through friction, lack of sympathy, or jealousy on the part of the authorities," says a correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*. The Providence *Journal* comments:

GEORGE EDWARD WOODBERRY,
Late Professor of Comparative Literature at Columbia University.

"There are other learned and capable men left at Columbia. Doubtless many of them have high ideals. But it is obvious that the simultaneous resignation of Professor MacDowell and Professor Woodberry indicates a standard of training that can not properly be called idealistic.

"President Butler . . . has not hesitated to argue in favor of making the college merely preparatory to the professional schools and of cutting down the college course to two years. Nor is it unlikely that he has little sympathy with the pursuit of the fine arts, or of those humane studies which distinguish the cultured man from the learned man. The value of his policy as regards Columbia is for the trustees to decide. Yet

there is a question of general interest involved. Are our universities becoming too 'practical' in the narrow sense? Are they narrowing their field of effort in one direction while they are broadening it in another? Special technical education is no doubt highly essential. In some cases it may properly supersede education of a broader scope. But it can not be said that the theory which makes education simply a means of preparing a man for the highest money-making efficiency in his profession should be the ultimate ideal of American scholars. Time may have been wasted in the past by excessive devotion to ancient modes of thought. Nevertheless the ideals of the great medieval universities and the aspirations of the Renaissance were not wholly vain, and the real problem of modern education should be not to supplant these ideals and aspirations, but to supplement them with the scientific method of modern times. With art and literature relegated to the background university training, whatever else it may be, is not liberal education."

President Butler, in an open letter protesting against the "untrue and malicious" representations of some of the newspapers in regard to the questions at issue, has this to say:

"The present Division of Fine Arts was founded in 1902 as a direct result of the recommendations of Professors Ware and Hamlin, of the Department of Architecture, and of Professor MacDowell himself. The Department of Architecture was then set off from the Faculty of Applied Science, to which it had been attached since its foundation, and the Department of Music was set off from the Faculty of Philosophy, to which it had been similarly attached, in order to lay the basis for a future Faculty of Fine Arts. An elaborate report on the whole matter was presented to the trustees by their Committee on Education on May 5, 1902, and adopted. The papers accompanying the report make it plain that Columbia University looks forward to the development of a School of Fine Arts, in charge of its own faculty, on the highest possible plane

"In discussing the matter in my report for 1902 I used the following language: 'Such a School of Fine Arts as is in contemplation would serve a most useful purpose in keeping steadily before the students and the community the fact that some knowledge of art and some appreciation of it is an indispensable part of any real culture, and that without this knowledge and appreciation there can be no adequate comprehension of some of the most significant periods in the history of civilization.'"

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, LL.D.,
President of Columbia University.

At the annual dinner of the alumni of Cornell University, held in New York on February 11, President Jacob Gould Schurman took occasion to defend President Butler's course in the present controversy. He said in part:

"No university can train poets, musicians, painters, or other artists, in the absence of natural endowments, and these are much rarer than the aptitude for intellectual pursuits. But given the requisite artistic capacity, it is to be developed and trained by doing rather than by knowing, so that the studio or conservatory, and not the university class-room or laboratory, seems the proper place for its cultivation. The college and the university can not create composers like Dr. MacDowell or sculptors like Mr. St. Gaudens.

"I can not leave this episode without pointing out a fundamental fallacy underlying Mr. MacDowell's position. For him 'idealism' means the study of art, and 'materialism' the study of any other subject or subjects. The student of languages, history, economics, politics, philosophy, mathematics, or science, in this terminology, is a materialist; the man who takes at least two courses in fine arts is an idealist. No wonder Mr. MacDowell finds the tendency of modern education is toward 'materialism.'

"What Mr. MacDowell deplores is what I should call the intellectualism in our education. He would interfuse it with a corresponding discipline of the imagination and emotions. I fully sympathize with this aim. But I do not think he has adequately appreciated the importance of intellectual education or recognized the fact that intellectual education is, and of necessity must be, the chief function of our colleges and universities."

SHAKESPEARE'S "DISINHERITED CHILD."

IT is probable that many Shakespearian readers have never even heard of a play called "The Two Noble Kinsmen"; and yet no less eminent authorities than Lamb and Coleridge, and, in our own day, James Russell Lowell, have come to the conclusion that Shakespeare collaborated in its authorship. Mr. Rupert Hughes, an American writer who has carefully examined the credentials of the play, says that its claims to authenticity are just as strong as those of "Titus Andronicus" and "Pericles." Moreover, its qualities are "so splendid that it ranks among the very highest of Shakespeare's achievements in the minds of those of us who think it his." The same writer continues (in *The Theatre*, January):

"This is no place to go into an historical argument on the merits of the case further than to say that, against Hazlitt, Hallam, Knight, Ulrici, Von Fresen, Furnivall, and Rolfe, who were not convinced that Shakespeare had a hand in the work, one can place the names of Lamb, Coleridge, Spalding, Dyce, Schlegel, Hickson, Fleay, Ward, Stack, Lowell, Littledale, Hudson, and Skeat, as well as the title-page of the 1634 edition (printed only eighteen years after Shakespeare's death), which says that it was 'written by the memorable Worthies of their time: Mr. John Fletcher and Mr. William Shakespeare, Gentlemen.' To these authorities we would add confidently the internal evidences of the text."

The plot of the play was probably suggested by the Boccacio legend embodied in Chaucer's "Knighte's Tale" of the Canterbury series. Says Mr. Hughes:

"In his description of the Temple of Mars, Chaucer proved that he had the epic as well as the lyric touch. It is in the same temple scene of the dramatized version that one reads such majestic lines as surely no Elizabethan could have written save one. . . . Arcite, with his attendants, kneels and prays Mars' favor in his approaching combat with his former boon friend Palamon. This is his apostrophe to war (very timely, too, in these bloody days of arbitration):

'Thou mighty one, that with thy power hast turn'd
Great Neptune into purple, whose approach
Comets prewarn; whose havoc in vast fields
Unearthed skulls proclaim; whose breath blows down
The teeming Ceres' foison, who dost pluck
With hand armipotent from forth blue clouds
The mason'd turrets: that both mak'st and break'st
The stony girths of cities; me thy pupil,
Youngest follower of thy drum, instruct this day
With military skill, that to thy laud
I may advance my streamer, and by thee
Be styl'd the lord o' the day! Give me, great Mars,
Some token of thy pleasure! [*Crash of thunder.*]
Oh, great corrector of enormous times,
Shaker of o'er-rank states, thou grand decider
Of dusty and old titles, that heal'st with blood
The earth when it is sick, and cur'st the world
O' the plurisy of people, I do take
Thy signs auspiciously, and in thy name
To my design march boldly! Let us go!' [EXEUNT.]

"Of these lines Lowell said not only that in them Shakespeare expressed the true philosophy of war, but that they were 'as unlike Beaumont and Fletcher as Michelangelo's charcoal head on the wall of the Farnesina is unlike Raffaele.' These and other considerations numberless impel me to condense the whole matter of the authorship of certain scenes of the play to this. If they were not written by Shakespeare, they were written by some one with a skill equal to Shakespeare's at his best."

A PLEA for a New World Baireuth, a great Wagnerian "Festspielhaus" to built in or near New York, was made in a recent address by the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton before the New York Chapter of the Actors' Church Alliance. "I would that some house might specially be erected," he said, "splendidly endowed and vested with all the architectural and artistic beauty that alone can furnish an appropriate setting for productions of such grandeur and beauty and power as 'Parsifal.'"

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A BOON TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

LANDSCAPES or portraits in which there are great extremes of light and shade are the terror of the photographer. If he prints the dark part of his picture so that the details will be distinguishable, the light part will be entirely invisible. If he prints so that the light part appears plainly, the dark part will be a mass of black. An ingenious printing-device has just been invented in France to enable the full value of both light and shade to be printed. We translate an article descriptive of this invention from *Cosmos* (January 2), to which it is contributed by Paul Laurencin. Says this writer:

PRINT MADE BY ORDINARY METHODS.

SAME MADE IN THE AUTO-RETOUCHING FRAME.

"Amateur photographers know that to obtain good positive prints from too feeble or too hard negatives it is necessary to retouch them by hand. For portraits the retouching tends to give the final print more softness and roundness; for landscapes, to establish harmony of tone between foreground and background, and often to make distant objects appear without darkening the near ones. Up to the present time recourse has been had, for improving the printing of defective negatives, to the use of ground or colored glass of different shades, to manipulations kept secret by professional photographers, and to retouching—that is, sometimes described as 'artistic,' but that generally, in the case of portraits, has the fault of altering the likeness too much.

"With the so-called Joux-Artigue 'auto-retouching frame,' the harmony beween the different light values is automatically realized by the action of the light itself.

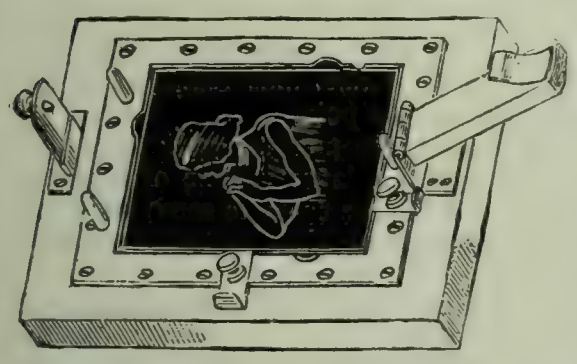


FIG. 1.—THE NEGATIVE HOLDER.

"The principle on which it works is as follows: Given a negative from which it is desired to obtain a positive proof on paper, the process consists in taking successively:

"1. A positive print on glass of hard tonality.

"2. Directly with the negative a proof on paper pushed nearly to the tonality that it should finally have.

"At this phase of the operation the positive print on glass comes in.

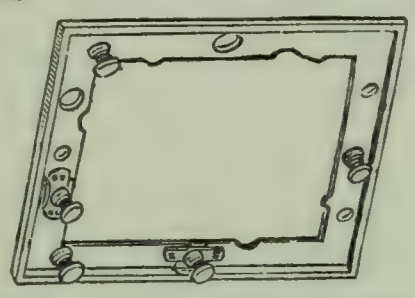


FIG. 2.—HOLDER OF THE POSITIVE PLATE.

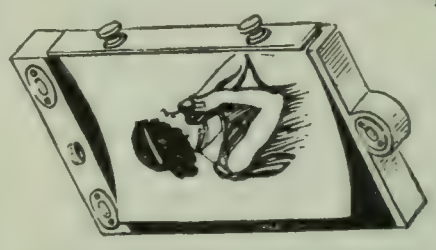


FIG. 3.—HOLDER OF THE PRINTING PAPER.

DETAILS OF THE AUTO-RETOUCHING FRAME.

"Placed between the negative and the paper proof, it serves as a screen to arrest or modify the chemical action of the light on the deeper shades, while it allows this action to be exerted on the half-tints.

"The success of the three operations depends on the absolute correspondence of the same points and contours of the three images, a result that can not be obtained with ordinary printing-frames, because of the relative mobility in the frame of the plates and papers.

"The automoter frame answers this requirement of the absolute fixity of the negatives and papers. It is composed of three frames. The first is an ordinary frame of wood with glass bottom, in which is fixed a copper frame, holding the negative plate, which is firmly secured with three screws. A lever takes the place of the usual pressure-bar, and there are three perpendicular pins on the sides of the copper frame. A second frame, also of copper, receives the sensitive plate which is to be the glass positive. This plate, like the preceding, is held in its frame by screws. This frame has three holes corresponding to the pins in the frame just described. The sheet of printing-paper rests in a shallow box having on one side a metallic screw-bar that holds the paper firmly by one side. In this, as in the preceding, there are three holes corresponding in position to the pins.

"It is now easy to understand how the glass plates and the sheet of paper are fixed in their frames and how the absolute registration of the images is obtained. . . . No matter how they may be manipulated, there is no possible play and the images are in a constant position. . . . . .

"This interposition of a glass positive between the paper and the negative has the effect of separating these two, whence there is a diffusion of light, almost insensible, but producing, in the case of portraits, a sort of softness that corrects the excessive harshness that often results from the clearness of detail, while at the same time the half-tints get their full value. The interposition of a fine ground glass between the positive plate and the paper adds to the harmony and softness of the final result.

"The retouching frame can be used with 'printing-out' as well as with 'developing-out' papers, and in the former case the frequent examination of the progress of the image is effected as easily as with the ordinary frames.

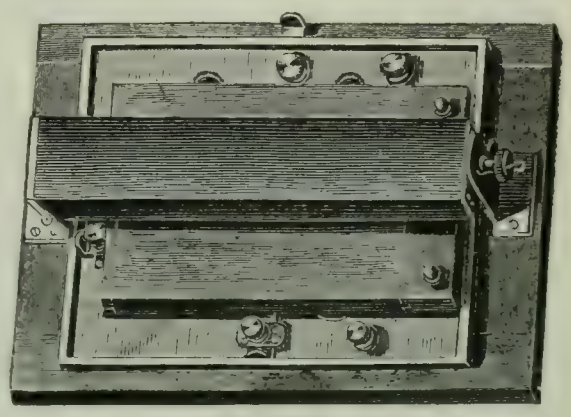


FIG. 4.—THE FRAME CLOSED.

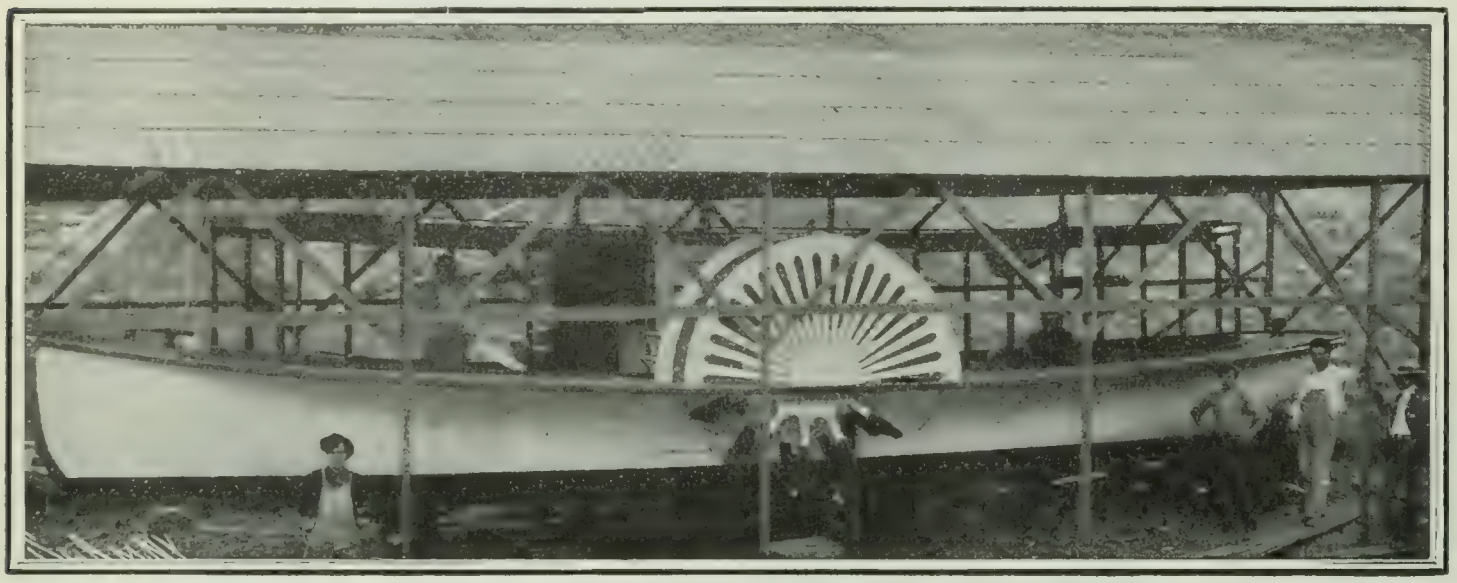
"With landscapes, as has been said, the method of use of the auto-retouching frame enables us to bring out backgrounds that would be invisible, or nearly so, with the usual methods. The two views reproduced herewith show this clearly.

"On the image that was printed by ordinary methods the mountains at the back are invisible. To make them appear, it would have been necessary to push the process to such a point that the foreground would have been a black mass without half-tints. In the other picture, made with the auto-retouching frame, the far-off details are given with those in the foreground, and the desired tonality is preserved."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GLASS-BOTTOMED BOATS.

SO-CALLED "glass-bottom" boats, or boats with glass windows in the hull, enabling the passengers to see and admire the wonders of the sea-bottom, are now numerous in Avalon Bay and vicinity, on the California coast, so we are told by Mr. C. F. Holder, in *The Scientific American* (January 30). Says Mr. Holder:

"Some sixteen years ago, when watching the play of fishes along the kelp-beds of the Santa Catalina group, the writer described to the boatman a plan for using a 'sea window' he had employed on the Florida reef, also the water-box for collecting; and from this suggestion has grown an industry illustrated at Avalon by a fleet of so-called glass-bottom boats, whose owners or captains crowd the wharf and shores of this place much as do hackmen in large cities, or gondoliers in Venice. The writer had a boat in Florida which had a well 4 by 6 feet, boarded at the bottom, with perforations, after the fashion of all the smacks at that time, which carried their catch in wells. But the central portion of this well was covered with glass, so that as the boatman poled along over the coral reef, every object could be seen and secured by diving or otherwise. Used with this was an ordinary water-box, one end being left open, the other covered with glass, which, when placed upon the water, made everything plain and discernible.



THE GLASS-BOTTOM BOAT.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American.*

"The Catalina boats are built on this plan. A well in the manner described is used, but instead of having a perforated wooden bottom the latter is *all* glass and the well empty, there being no occasion to hold or keep the specimens; the design is merely to see them. The success of this scheme was at once apparent, and many men built boats. Old sailors, who had been masters of ships, now became captains of 'glass-bottom boats,' while their runners gathered in the streets and shouted the varied attractions of the craft. The first glass-bottom boat was a large flat yawl or barge capable of holding twelve people, possibly more. The well rose about as high as one's knees, and was eight or ten feet in length; the passengers, leaning their elbows on the cushioned rim of the well, literally gazing through a window into the ocean, when every object to a great depth became distinct, affording a beautiful vista of submarine scenery, appreciated by the landsman, to whom it was a remarkable novelty.

"The kelp-beds of Santa Catalina lend themselves particularly to this, being in smooth water in Avalon Bay and very beautiful. The first glass-bottom boat was propelled by a man who sat forward and rowed, also acting as a guide, pointing out the wonders of the deep with no sluggish imagination. As the fame of the glass-bottom boat spread afar, new and time-saving methods became necessary, and the motor glass-bottom boat appeared. This was a catamaran with a house on deck and a screw and engine astern; but it promptly sank, and no one could be induced to enter the box—indeed, there was always a certain percentage of 'riders and seers' who were suspicious of the 'window.' What if the glass should break?—forgetting that water would not rise in the well higher than it was on the outside.

"The evolution of the glass-bottom boat continued, and finally some venturesome spirit built a large power-boat with a commodious well which carried successfully a large number of passengers. This boat is here shown just before launching and afloat. She was of peculiar build, being very flat, so that she could pass over the floating kelp and run in the shallowest water. As a propeller or screw would tangle in the kelp, this feature was avoided by using old-fashioned side paddle-wheels made very shallow, so that they just caught the water and did not catch the weed. The boat represents for the present the perfection of the glass-bottom boat which is in a way a liberal education in marine zoology, affording as it does opportunities to observe rare and singular objects."

THE WORLD'S GREATEST TUNNEL.

THE approaching completion of the Simplon tunnel is reviving interest in that great engineering work. A few weeks ago a despatch in the London papers stated that hot springs had been encountered in the tunnel, making the heat insupportable, and that probably the work would have to be abandoned. Says a writer in *The Times* (London):

"The sender of this telegram little knew of the skill, the perseverance, and the ready resource of the able engineers directing this great work when he despatched his message. Difficulties of no common kind have been encountered, but they are all in process of being solved, and satisfactorily solved.

"The total length of the tunnel will be 12.25 miles, of which distance 6.25 miles have been penetrated on the north or Brigue side, 4.25 miles on the south or Italian side, leaving only 1.5 miles still to be executed. Owing to the great height of the mountain above the tunnel—some 6,000 feet—the pressure is great, and the temperature of the rocks and springs of water correspondingly high. The greatest heat which has been encountered is 133° F., but it is now falling as the tunnel progresses southward, and at the present time is 126° F. Were this water to be allowed to fall on the workmen, injury would result. But the very simple expedient is adopted of diluting it with cold water from the hydraulic mains, thus reducing its temperature to a comfortable and harmless point.

"In order to cool the air in which the men are working, an admirable system is adopted by which a large volume of fresh air cooled by means of high-pressure water spray to some 20° to 25° F. below the tunnel temperature, is sent right up to the working-face.

"This point in other tunnels is generally foul and oppressive to a degree, but in the case of the Simplon is cool and fresh; and it is due to these excellent precautions that no sickness exists among the men. The use of the Brandt drill immediately suppresses all dust, and there has not been a single case of miners' phthisis, altho some 3,000 men have been at work for five years.

"The advance galleries from Brigue have now passed both the summit of the tunnel and the frontier line between Switzerland and Italy; they are now on the descending gradient to meet the workmen coming up the corresponding ascending gradients from the south end of the tunnel.

"The monthly progress of the northern and southern ends of the advance galleries, added together, approximates a quarter of a mile, and, consequently, it is anticipated that if no further or greater difficulties present themselves a junction will be effected in May or June, 1904, with a maximum error in direction of seven or eight inches, and trains will be run through by the end of that year.

"The organization of the entire work is beyond praise, and is carried on with military precision. There is one thing which very forcibly impresses itself on the attention of all visitors, and that is the enthusiasm and alacrity with which the men carry on the work."

A STINGLESS WINE-CUP.

THAT it is not the normal contents of the wine-cup that "bite like a serpent and sting like an adder," but rather the toxic products of "disease" with which the wine may be afflicted is the belief of Dr. A. Loir, a French physician. He urges that all wine be pasteurized, or heated to such a temperature that all harmful germs in it will be destroyed, and he promises us that in this event there will be no more "alcoholism." That the stimulant effects of the wine will also be done away with he probably would not maintain, since its percentage of alcohol is in no way reduced by pasteurization, and he would doubtless not claim that the process would abolish intemperance; but he does think that most of the diseases and troubles heretofore attributed to "alcoholism" are really due to poisonous toxins whose formation may be prevented. A reviewer in *La Nature* (December 19) thinks that Dr. Loir goes rather far with his theory, but that pasteurization would be an excellent treatment for wine. He says:

"Dr. Loir starts with the point of view that wine does not cause alcoholism, but that, on the contrary, it possesses nutrient and stimulating properties, and that the effects that it produces in the human organism are caused by the maladies from which it itself suffers. Of course wine may also be injurious to health on account of its voluntary adulteration by producers or merchants; but these are financially interested in such adulterations . . . whereas they can reap no advantage from allowing the development in their wine of diseases that will produce substances harmful to the consumer. In one author's opinion, physicians who forbid wine in the regimen of their patients are proceeding by imperfect generalization, as the rhetoricians say, and are attributing to wine the harmful effects produced in the stomach by certain diseased wines, which is too often the case.

"We may thus understand by what course of reasoning Dr. Loir reaches the conclusion that pasteurization may be a means of combating alcoholism by insuring that we shall consume only perfectly healthy wines. Medical men will then, he says, have no reason to forbid wine, and as we see the consumption of it increase, that of ardent spirits will decrease in corresponding proportion. We know . . . that wines may easily be pasteurized, and that they often are so treated; that the process does not impart a cooked taste to the wine so treated, and that this methodical heating preserves the wine from all injurious alterations. Pasteurization may also be usefully applied to unfermented wines, since it may preserve the ferment while destroying the disease germs.

"We believe that one of Dr. Loir's assertions should be taken with some reservations. He says that wine can never in itself be harmful to our organism if it is not tainted with one of the special maladies that produce diseases of another kind in those that partake of it. But his theory, as he explains it, is that 'pasteurized wine does not contain the acids and other substances that are produced in it when it is "sick," and that determine in our organism the major part of the disorders attributed to the wine.' He concludes, and it is here that it seems to us he exaggerates, that after pasteurization is universally practised, physicians will have no more excuse to condemn the use of wine. But in any case it should be borne in mind that this treatment by heat can not be too strongly recommended. Doubtless it will not suffice to cure the maladies of wine, but it can prevent them all, if properly applied." —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Hunting for Radium.—In the popular mind, radioactivity appears to be regarded as a property of radium alone, and its presence as a sure indication of that rare and valuable substance. Hence a good many rash statements about its presence in various localities. *The Engineering and Mining Journal* gives editorial warning as follows:

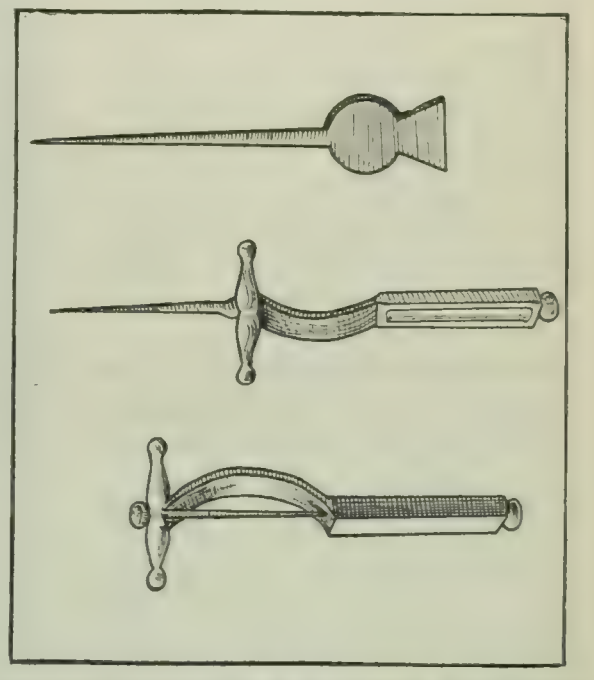
"The New York *Sun* prints a foolish telegram from New Orleans stating that 'rumors of the discovery of earth bearing a large piece of radium in the Llano have been persistent for some time, and to-day these rumors were verified by the return of a party of scientists who had visited the mine to investigate the report.' It is no wonder that a local paper in Utah waxes enthusiastic over the discovery of uranium oxid in that State, and goes on to say: 'As radium, like uranium, can be found only in carnatite, and these twin metals are as closely associated as the letters q and u, the certainty of radium is established.'

"The number of analysts able to isolate radium can be counted; radioactivity does not entail the presence of radium; many minerals are radioactive which are barren of radium itself. Assayers and chemists in mining-camps have no means of making tests for the element; if they pretend to do so, they are charlatans. The separation of radium from its ores is a difficult and extremely tedious process, only to be carried out in a specially equipped laboratory by expert chemists. It is also to be borne in mind that pure radium has never been produced; the material thus far obtained is an impure salt containing a variable proportion of the element, usually in the form of chlorid."

SHORTHAND REPORTERS IN ANTIQUITY.

THAT apparently very modern person, the stenographer, was busy taking notes nearly two thousand years ago—so we are assured by M. Léon Goudallier, writing in *Cosmos* (Paris). He says:

"There is in this title neither anachronism nor printer's error. I know that Gabelsberger is the inventor of stenography in its present state. Speed is the privilege of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and, therefore, this kind of rapid writing seems to belong exclusively to our fevered epoch; but it is asserted that the ancients knew of this precious art. Learned men believe that they have found it among the Phenicians, the Egyptians, the Persians, and the Hebrews; but they can not prove their case. Among the Greeks and the Romans, however, its existence is certain.



WRITING STYLETS FROM SPECIMENS UNEARTHED AT ROME.

"The shorthand that they used was a form of writing in which each word was represented by a special sign. The letters of the alphabet with modifications, connected so as to admit of great rapidity of execution, formed the elements of these characters. They date at least from the first century before Christ. . . . . .

"In the second century A.D., we find the term 'semeiograph' [stenographic character] in the Greek orator, Flavius Philostratus.

"In the third century, the famous historian of the church, Eusebius of Cesarea, reports that a controversy between a certain Malchion and Paul of Samosata was reproduced in shorthand.

"Origen of Alexandria (185–254 A.D.) tells us that he noted his sermons down in shorthand, and Socrates, the ecclesiastical historian of the fourth century, says that part of the sermons of St. John Chrysostom was preserved by the same process. . . . In the first century B.C. a discourse of Cato Uticensis, if we may credit Plutarch, was taken down by shorthand reporters.

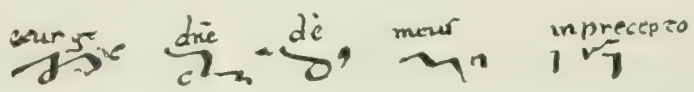
"The development of shorthand was due especially to Marcus Tullius Tiro. Born in Latium in 103 B.C., Tiro, who was a slave, was brought up with Cicero, who was some years his junior. Freed, he became Cicero's secretary, and in this capacity aided him greatly. In the famous trial of Catiline (63 B.C) the stenographic rapidity of Tiro was at its height. . . . Little by little this kind of writing was improved and its use extended. Those who practised the art were called *notarii*, from which word our 'notary' is derived. . . . . .

"This art was taught in the schools. We read in an old codex preserved at Madrid: 'The instruction of children usually begins with "notes," whose development is attributed by tradition to

Seneca, the Cordovan poet.' This was Lucius Annæus Seneca, the philosopher, who was born in this Spanish city; he made a general collection of these signs, or 'notes,' numbering five thousand.

"The Emperor Titus taught his stepson *belles-lettres* and shorthand. Sultonius, who reports this fact, says also of his prince: 'I have often heard that he was capable of writing shorthand with the greatest rapidity, and that he often competed with the scribes for amusement.' In antiquity (and this is admitted by Gabelsberger, the creator of modern stenography) there were about three hundred schools of shorthand."

With the advent of Christianity both the Greek and Latin systems of shorthand, we are told, were extended. They reached their greatest development in the times of the persecutions. To Christian "notaries" we are indebted for accounts of the martyrs, for they assisted at the trials of the confessors of Christ. Pope



EXURGE, DOMINE, DEUS, MEUS, IN PRECEPTO.
TIRONIOME SHORTHAND OF THE EIGHTH CENTURY.

Clement (196 A.D.) divided Rome into seven districts, each with its stenographer. St. Augustine tells us that his hearers took down his discourses in shorthand. At the grand council of Carthage (411) there were required eight shorthand reporters to record the words of the prelates.

Shorthand remained in common use until the seventh century. Then its decadence began, and it was little used; but it did not disappear entirely. Like so many other branches of human knowledge, tachygraphy found a refuge in the cloisters, and thus, in spite of the vicissitudes of the times, was preserved from ruin.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENTIFIC WORK UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

THE discoveries of Professor Curie and his wife in relation to radium have made their names known throughout the world. Their work appears even more wonderful in the light of a statement made in the *Revue Générale des Sciences* by M. L. Olivier, who writes that it has been carried out under the greatest difficulties, because of the inadequate laboratory facilities and appliances at M. Curie's disposal. That this should be the case nowadays, in scientific France, is certainly remarkable, and M. Olivier will hardly be blamed for his assertion that it is also disgraceful. He says:

"At this moment, when foreigners are rendering homage to the fine work of M. and Mme. Curie, by awarding to them the Davy medal and the Nobel prize, we think it a favorable time to call attention to the insufficient means of work that they have at their disposal for their investigations. While regretting that a scientist like M. Curie should be obliged to teach the elements of physics to young pupils . . . we are speaking now particularly of the deplorable condition of his laboratory. In his own school there is only a single small and inconvenient work-room, unsuited for serious investigations and almost unusable. At the School of Physics and Industrial Chemistry, where all his researches on radium have been made, the installation is a miserable one, consisting of barracks made of boards loaned by the city of Paris. The room used for physical experiments is smoky, low, dark, moist, and cold. It has none of the means for carrying out delicate experiments, and no plant for furnishing electric energy or high-temperature heat. As for the chemical room, that is more than primitive. In a great glazed shed there are two plain wooden tables for holding flasks, capsules, furnaces, etc., and all chemical operations must be performed on these two tables. There is no hood to carry away vapors, and every time there is a chemical reaction the room is filled with fumes and the air becomes irrespirable. Finally, M. Curie has no laboratory assistant.

"The precarious condition of this plant certainly makes the merit of M. and Mme. Curie the greater; but we believe that it can no longer continue to exist without scandal. Not only does this situation give an impression, that is unfortunate for the good name of France, to all foreign scientists who go to visit their French *confrères*, but it also prevents M. Curie from carrying out with sufficient promptness the experiments that his investigations have suggested to him. Certain discoveries about radium recently made abroad would probably have been made in France if sufficient means of investigation had been at Curie's disposal.

"The situation of M. Curie is altogether abnormal. Several years ago, a brilliant offer was made to him by a foreign university, and he must certainly regret that he refused to leave his native country. We hope that the honors that have come to him from abroad will bring about a radical change in this situation, and that he may soon be able, for the glory of French science, to devote himself exclusively to his researches, with numerous assistants and a vast laboratory, well fitted and provided with a sufficient endowment."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

How Fast Does an Odor Travel?—The rapid propagation of smells noticed in the open air appears due entirely to currents, since in small tubes, where currents can not exist, the rate is found to be very small. Experiments along this line were first undertaken in England by Professor Ayrton, and additional data have recently been reported to the American Association for the Advancement of Science by Mr. John Zeleny, of the University of Minnesota. Says *Science*, in an abstract of his paper:

"With ammonia diffusing through a tube a meter and a half long, over two hours elapsed before the smell could be detected at the other end of the tube. Using different lengths of tubing, it was found that the time required for the diffusion of the smell was roughly proportioned to the square of the length. Ammonia and hydrogen sulphid were used for the above experiments. The presence of ammonia could be detected chemically at a point in a tube after about the same time as when the sense of smell was used for a detector. The rate of propagation of the smell of ammonia was not markedly different when this had to pass along the same tube either horizontally or vertically upward or vertically downward. With camphor, however, while the rates horizontally and downward were about the same, the speed upward was about twice as great. The smell given to iron and brass by rubbing these with the fingers was also tried, but gave no definite results."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

REPORTS of large deposits of "radium ore," here, there, and elsewhere, which are now frequent in the papers, are discounted by an editorial writer in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (January 21), who takes as his text a recent pitchblende excitement in north Cornwall, England, by reason of the alleged discovery of deposits containing a radioactive variety of this uranium oxid. Says the writer: "In this case as in similar occurrences in the West lately, it has been assumed that pitchblende was necessarily a commercial source of radium, and irresponsible chemists have reported the presence of the new element merely by inference. As a matter of fact, much pitchblende, undoubtedly radioactive, has turned out to be of no commercial value as a source of radium."

IF the energy of radium is due, as some think, to its absorption of some external radiation, still unknown to us, it would be natural to suppose that its activity may be influenced by the intensity of its own radiations. This has been suggested as a possibility by Dr. J. J. Thomson. In order to test this point, measurements of the radioactivity of radium bromid have recently been made by E. Rutherford, first in the solid state and then diffused throughout the mass of a solution having more than a thousand times its volume. "No appreciable change in the radioactivity was observed in over a month's interval," says *The Electrical Review*, in describing the results, "and the conclusion is drawn that a distribution of the radiating matter over a few times its original volume has no appreciable influence on its radioactivity."

"A PHILADELPHIA judge," says *American Medicine*, "has given expression to the opinion that 'the life of a rich man is worth more than the life of a poor man, and the physician has a right to charge the millionaire more for his services than he does the laborer.' He went on further to say that 'the physician is unlike the merchant, who has goods of different quality to sell at various prices. He must give his best service in every case. But it does not follow that the service is worth the same in every case. Human life has a pecuniary value of variable quantity, greater in the millionaire than in the laborer. Thus, the practitioner of common sense has a maximum and a minimum charge, and makes out his bills to suit the pecuniary circumstances of his patients.'" The writer thinks that "there will be no dissent on the part of right-thinking people" from this view. Carried to its logical conclusion it would appear to justify a sliding scale of prices for all the necessities of life, carefully adjusted to the varying incomes of the users.

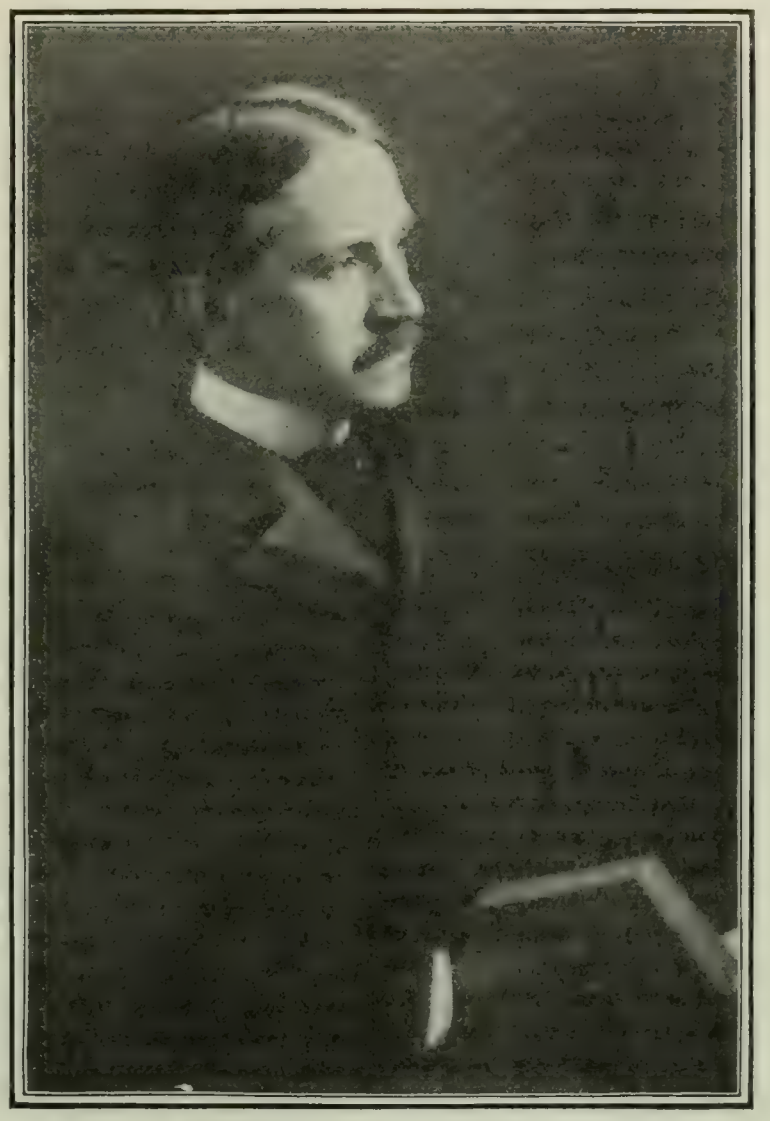
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IS THE BIBLE A FIXED AUTHORITY?

"IT is elusive, this impersonal authoritativeness, this external authority of the Scripture. We can never get at it. We always seem to be going to come up with it, but we never do," says Prof. E. C. Moore, in his volume of Lowell Lectures, entitled "The New Testament in the Christian Church." Professor Moore discusses in the closing chapter of this book the nature and limits of authority in religion, with especial reference to the Bible, considered as a source of authority. His ultimate conclusion is that the Bible must and can be an authority only as every utterance and every institution is a real authority—namely, by the moral and spiritual force of the truth it contains. We quote further:

"Men are not generally in revolt against the authority of Scripture. It is not that they repudiate the notion of revelation and disbelieve in inspiration. This is not the case even with all those who say they do thus disbelieve. But they are under the intellectual necessity of understanding the authority of the Scripture as they understand every other authority. These facts of revelation and of inspiration must needs be brought into harmonious relation with all other facts. A man's view of God's presence and power, of God's working in these things, must needs be coherent with his views of God's presence and power, and of God's working in all things besides. It is only a period of failure of adjustment which we have been passing through. The cause of religion has lagged behind in the process of adjustment."

The appeal from the Bible as a mere external authority, to be received without consideration of the nature of its truth or the ethic of its teaching, Professor Moore enforces as essential to the very integrity of the Protestant principle, as follows:



EDWARD CALDWELL MOORE, D.D.,
Professor of Theology in Harvard University.

"In giving up to almost any extent the oracular and external theory of the inspiration and authority of the Scriptures, the Roman Catholic Church gives up very little, so long as it retains the doctrine of its own infallibility and the exclusive right of the interpretation of the Scripture. But the Protestant body, in questioning, ever so little the verbal infallibility of the Scripture, in making itself in any sense the judge of that before which it yet bows as its own arbiter and judge, renounces, even tho it may be all unconsciously, every authority in matters of religion short of God Himself, and commits itself by a great act of faith to the divine principle working within humanity, to the religious instinct, to the trained intelligence, and the faithful heart of the individual man as the sole interpreter of Scripture and the only register of the influence of the spirit of God upon the life of man. But between the authority of the church as the official interpreter of the Scripture and this response in our own hearts to the spirit which is in the Scripture there is no real standing ground. The sooner we make this clear to ourselves the sooner we shall be delivered from half-way measures which are worse than no measures at all."

The essential difficulty in making the Bible an external authority, infallible for all alike, Professor Moore states in this passage:

"Even those to whose apprehension the Scripture is a binding letter, an original infallible statement, must admit that they never get beyond the question of the interpretation of that statement. It is too simple to say the Scripture says thus and thus. What does it mean by that which it thus says? And the moment we have asked that question, What does it mean? we have passed out of the realm of the external, out of the sphere of the letter and of the written oracle, into the realm of the inward and the spiritual. The only question is, Whose inward and spiritual estimate is to prevail?"

"To this question there are only two possible answers. Either this authoritative interpretation of Scripture is that of an institution, it is that of an historical tradition, it is that of a priesthood, it is that of living persons whose authority is derived from the fact that they represent that institution and tradition. But if this is the case, then we have no authority except that of the church to which belongs, on this theory, the power to interpret Scripture and to make religious deliverances of any sort. Or else, on the other hand, we must say that the authoritative interpretation of the Scripture is that which vindicates itself as true in the devout and learned thought, it is that which verifies itself in the pure conscience and the humble life of the individual believer."

The inquirer in the end must choose between the answer that Roman Catholicism gives—that the church is to determine for us the meanings of Scripture, and the answer to which he thinks not only Christ, but all the modern spirit points,—that the Bible must furnish its own interpretation by the effects of its truth directly operating on the mind of the inquirer. Between these answers there is no middle ground. It is this conviction that is fast determining the lines of the controversy within the lines of the Protestant communions. We quote in conclusion:

"This religion of the authority of the Spirit of God within men, when we shall have advanced to it, will be seen to separate us from some forms of Protestantism by a wider interval than that which separated Protestantism from Catholicism four hundred years ago. But this religion of the authority of the good and of the God working within men will be seen . . . to be a recurrence to the simplicity of that religion in which Jesus himself lived, and which the apostles propounded at the first."

Denominationalism in Universities.—President W. R. Harper, of Chicago University, declared in an address before the senior class a few days ago that the University is "no longer a Baptist institution." Most of the students and most of the professors, he said, are non-Baptists. All the buildings on the campus were paid for by people of other creeds, and $99 out of every $100, except that given by John D. Rockefeller, were contributed by non-Baptists. "Religious denominationalism in universities," he continued, "is narrow-mindedness, and the fact that the University of Chicago has broken away from this class is an evidence of its mental progress. Denominationalism may apply to small colleges, but not to large ones." In the opinion of *The Christian Worker and Evangelist* (New York), "these are the wise words of a far-seeing man. There always will be use for theological seminaries;

but apart from these denominational schools, instruction, tho broadly Christian, should be non-sectarian; the fountains of knowledge should be uncolored by the pigments of sectarianism." The Providence *Journal* is led to offer some observations on the analogy existing between Chicago and Brown Universities:

"Outside of Mr. Rockefeller's benefactions, the gifts to the Providence college have come principally from those who were not Baptists. Sayles Memorial Hall, the John Carter Brown Memorial Library, the Ladd observatory, the Bajnotti clock tower, the Sharpe Memorial organ, Wilson Hall, and other benefactions were not derived from Baptist sources. In view of President Harper's remarks, it is perhaps worth while for those who are interested in Brown to consider the advantages and disadvantages that have accrued to it from its official affiliation with the denomination to which it has yielded so great a share in its administration."

NECESSITY OF MYSTERY IN REVEALED RELIGION.

MANY people are unwilling to accept Christianity because they are unable to understand its dogmas. Their attitude, from the point of view of the modern Christian believer, is illogical and untenable. Father Searle, of the Paulist Community, New York, who deals with this question in *The Catholic World* (January), insists that the element of mystery is inherent in religion, and that faith in the incomprehensible is "an eternal necessity" for humanity. "Even in matters of pure intellect," he says, "we become conscious of limitations which seem insuperable." Is it, then, unreasonable to suppose that "there are regions of thought from which in our present state, at any rate, we are utterly excluded?" Father Searle continues:

"There are many things which children do not understand, but wish to, which we understand but can not explain to them. They are continually asking 'Why?' and 'How?' and we can give no explanation that they would understand. Fortunately they do not press their questions, but pass to something else. But, however much they might insist, or however little we could explain, we should still have to instruct them in what they ought to know.

"Is it not, then, equally probable, to say the least, that God should instruct us, His children, in some matters unintelligible to us? For it is important that we should know them. For instance . . . how necessary it is for us to know that we can save our souls if we will; and our will is free; and yet, from the very nature of God we see that He must know whether we shall actually save them or not. The two together are incomprehensible to us. The simple, easily understood doctrine would be that God predetermines the salvation or damnation of each one of us, without regard to our own actions, and that we have no chance to work out our own salvation. But if we really believed this, we would not try to save our souls or to practise virtue. Here, therefore, an incomprehensible mystery must be revealed to us, and we must believe it, or fall into despair or indifference.

"It is, then, necessary that there should be mysteries in religion. Some things we must know in order to save our souls and attain the destiny for which God has made us, which seem to our limited reason incomprehensible, or inconsistent with other things which we do know. And there are many things which, tho not absolutely necessary, it helps us to know, without understanding them.

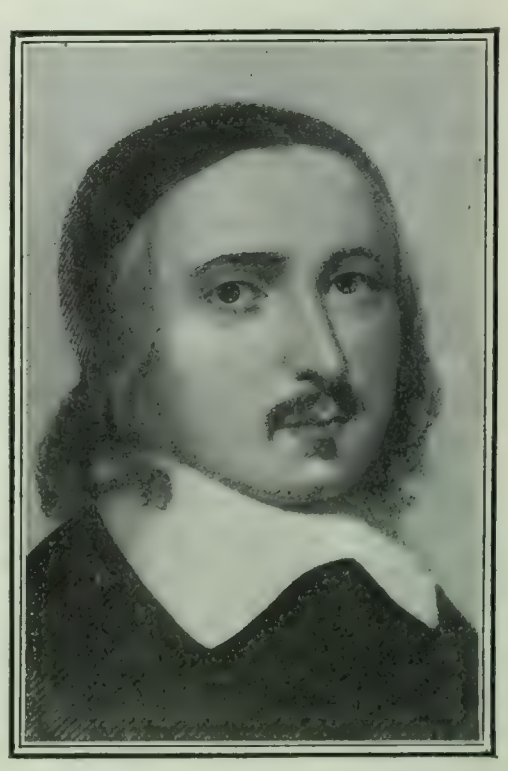
"The amount of the matter, then, would naturally be, and actually is, that God reveals to us what in His infinite wisdom He knows will be profitable for our salvation. It is, of course, probable that in some matters He may also intend simply to give us the merit of faith, which is the ground of all supernatural virtue and most pleasing to Him. But still we may say that this can not be the whole reason for His mysteries; that one great reason for His not explaining Himself is that He can not completely do so. . . . This may sound like a denial of His omnipotence, but it is not, in any proper sense. The difference between the Creator and the creature is not temporary, but eternal; not accidental, but essential. In other words, God can not do what is contrary to His own essence and His own perfection. To make us understand as He does would be to make us equal to Himself. But this can not be. God is one, there can be no other. God, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, is from eternity; uncreated, and impossible to be created. The Creator can not make a creature who can know Him as He knows Himself.

"Faith in the incomprehensible is, then, in a general way, an eternal necessity for us. The finite creature must always have something beyond its reach; something for which even the light it can receive from God will not be sufficient. But that will not be a cause for discontent; for in that light it will recognize most clearly its own necessary limits. The cause of our discontent here in this matter is that we do not so clearly recognize them. It is very important that we should."

A LITERARY MAN'S ESTIMATE OF JEREMY TAYLOR.

THE present generation of religious people has probably been less accustomed to refresh itself with the reflections and rules of Jeremy Taylor than was the case with former generations. There are many, however, who will welcome Edmund Gosse's new Life of Taylor, written almost wholly from the narrative and literary point of view. Several glimpses are afforded in this book of opinions and facts of interest to the religious observer. Mr. Gosse, for instance, gives Taylor greater credit than that accorded to Milton for promoting liberty of conscience in his own age. We quote:

"In spite of the liberality shown on certain points by Cromwell, in spite of Milton's voice lifted so nobly in 'Comus' and 'Areopagatica,' in spite, too, of the glimmerings exhibited by that odd group of dissenters who were called the Independents, it can not be said that liberty of conscience, in the broad and modern sense, was brought before the minds of Englishmen until Jeremy Taylor published his 'Liberty of Prophesying.' It is an extraordinary proof of the vigor of his mind that he, of all men living, trained at Cambridge and Oxford in the very mysteries of Thorough, the *protégé* of Laud, the companion of Juxton and Sheldon, should, without passing through any violent crisis, by the sheer evolution of his piety and tenderness, have broken through the thickest crust of prejudice. This danger of being misunderstood or too well understood was extreme; and if his situation had not been eminently propitious it is probable that he could not have dared to affront the fanaticism of the age. . . . It was Taylor who first conceived of a toleration not founded upon agreement or concession, but upon a broad basis of practical piety of loyal confidence in that church which, as he says in one of his luminous phrases, is not a chimera or a shadow, but a company of men believing in Jesus Christ, and, therefore, able to trust the *bona fides* of others who approach the same truth from a different standpoint. . . . In an age altogether given up to proscription and persecution Jeremy Taylor lifted his clear voice in proof of 'the unreasonableness of proscribing to other men's faith, and the iniquity of persecuting differing opinions.'"



JEREMY TAYLOR (1613-1667),
English Bishop and Theologian; author of "Holy Living" and "Holy Dying."

Jeremy Taylor is, of course, best known for his world-famous homilies on holy living and dying. Mr. Gosse thinks that "Holy Living," while it has "parts of great passion and beauty," can not be regarded as "one of its author's principal contributions to litera-

ture." He regards the scope of this work as "peculiarly unfavorable to a writer of Taylor's genius," and says further:

"These defects arise out of its practical merits. It is a didactic guide to the holy life. It is above all things technical. It is 'fitted to all occasions, furnished to all necessities'; it is a guide to perfection, a map of all the virtues pushed to their most inaccessible altitude. The author admits no excuse for any kind of frailty; he pleads throughout for the most austere and lofty practise as if it were easily to be obtained. His ideal saint walks in spotless glory along the mountaintops, stepping upon virgin snow. . . This is a point of view which may lend itself to admirable effects in the hands of a theological philosopher, but this Jeremy Taylor was not. He was a very great writer, but it will scarcely be pretended that he was a great thinker."

Contrary to the generally accepted view of the two books, Mr. Gosse regards "Holy Dying" as Taylor's masterpiece. Between the two he sees "all the difference which there must be between a piece of task work, honestly and competently performed, and a product of vehement inspiration." He points out that Taylor wrote "Holy Dying" after undergoing deep emotional experiences of his own. "It was an observation of what his own heart had throbbed with in agony and terror and incurable regret." Mr. Gosse calls this work "one of the most beautiful prose compositions of the seventeenth century, a threnody palpitating with enthusiasm and emotion."

A NEW-TESTAMENT ORATORIO.

WHEN Edward Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius" was produced in England four years ago, it was hailed by several critics as the greatest oratorio since the days of Mendelssohn. The same composer's new oratorio, "The Apostles," which was first heard at the Birmingham Festival last October, and was presented in New York a few days ago under the direction of Mr. Frank Damrosch, has also evoked expressions of glowing eulogy. One English writer compares it with Wagner's "Parsifal," and declares that it is "not only a masterpiece, but an epoch-making work in the history of oratorio"; while another has gone so far as to say that it is "an invaluable contribution to the art of the world; a score of pure gold throughout—a work so great, so remote from the common things of the earth, that to follow the composer into the distant fastnesses of his mind is, at all events on first hearing, something of a heroic virtue." The American critics, however, are by no means so enthusiastic. They concede, for the most part, the high intellectuality and striking originality of the work, but also emphasize its obscurity and incoherence, and generally take the view that it does not fulfil the promise of "The Dream of Gerontius."

Quite apart from its musical value, "The Apostles" has considerable religious interest. Dr. Elgar, as is well known, is a devout Roman Catholic. His libretto is chosen entirely from the words of the Bible, and his declared intention was "to compose an oratorio which should embody the calling of the apostles, their teaching, and their mission, culminating in the establishment of the church among the Gentiles." Only the first part of this scheme has as yet been realized. The following outline of the motive of the work is quoted from an article by Don Anselm Burge in the London *Tablet:*

"It opens with the theme representing the Spirit of the Lord resting upon Jesus, at the beginning of his ministry. We are next introduced to the scene on the mountainside, while the orchestra represents the lonely spot, the wailing of the wind, the prayer of Christ for the foundation of his church. Morn is ushered in with the horn-notes of the Jewish shofar, the morning sacrifice begins, and Jesus descends from the mountain. He chooses his apostles, who manifest in joyous strains their love and devotion to their master. Following St. Luke, the composer represents our Lord teaching the eight beatitudes by the wayside, and the dialogue at this point between Christ and his apostles is invested with a calm and dignity which is most impressive. With a pardonable liberty he pictures, in the next number, Mary Magdalen in her home on the lake of Galilee given up to sorrow and repentance. In the midst of her prayer she suddenly sees a bark tossed by the storm and one walking on the water. The occupants of the boat are in terror, but Peter requests to be allowed to go to his Lord. She sees him sinking in the waves and hears his piercing cry, 'Lord, save me, I perish!' The storm is suddenly stilled, Jesus enters the boat, and Magdalen remarks with wonder, 'They adore him.' There can be no doubt as to the daring of a composer who ventures to paint such a scene in music, but Dr. Elgar has done it successfully. A short scene in Cesarea Philippi follows, where the noble confession of Peter and his appointment as foundation of the church are described. This completes the first half of the oratorio and closes with a noble chorus, 'Turn ye to the stronghold,' quite in the classical style, with a graceful fugal movement for an episode.

EDWARD ELGAR,
Roman Catholic composer, whose new oratorio, "The Apostles," is declared to be "an epoch-making work."

"The second part opens with the betrayal and capture of Jesus, and now Judas Iscariot becomes a prominent figure, anxious to secure the silver, but confident that Jesus will easily deliver himself from the snares of his enemies. This scene is marked with a martial character, which, however, never approaches the vulgar. Peter's denial is very strikingly described. Then follows one of the most remarkable pieces of writing in the work. It is an unaccompanied quartet for female voices on the words, 'And the Lord turned and looked on Peter, and he went out and wept bitterly.' When we bear in mind how feeble a vehicle of expression is the female quartet, we are amazed at the power of the master that can in this quartet create such an overwhelming sense of sorrow and pity with such materials. There is nothing like it, as far as we know, in the whole course of English oratorio. The despair and death of Judas is one of the prominent features of the work. Following St. Thomas, Dr. Elgar takes the view that Judas firmly believed that our Lord would, as he had previously done, give the slip to all his enemies' devices. That there was much that was noble in his nature was revealed by his sorrow and despair that he had 'shed innocent blood.' In the oratorio he is represented as entering the temple and interrupting the service by throwing down his pieces of silver. The priests spurn him, and the clouds begin to gather round the outcast. He hears in the distance the shouts of the mob, 'Crucify him!' gradually gathering in intensity until they goad the alien apostle to madness and despair. . . . A short but plaintive and touching dialogue follows between the Blessed Virgin and St. John at the foot of the cross, and then we are introduced to the Easter morning. It is impossible to describe the charm, the lightness, and simplicity of the angels' message, 'He is risen, he is not here.' It came upon us with all the innocence and brightness of a Pre-Raphaelite painting. The *finale* represents the scene of the ascension; the angels are filling the heavens with their alleluias, the disciples on earth are pouring out a fervent prayer, 'Give us one heart and one way,' while another choir of angels chant the prayer of Christ, 'Holy Father, keep them whom Thou hast given me.' Such a complex combination of themes and voices would prove too formidable for most composers, but it seems to come quite naturally to Elgar. The great composer interrupts the great chorus for a moment by picturing the angels looking with reverent wonder at the sacred stigmata of the ascending Savior and asking, 'What are these wounds in thy hands?' Then the full chorus resumes its majestic march, soaring higher and higher to sonorous bursts of song, while the trum-

pets thunder out a triumphant strain. Gradually the alleluias grow fainter and fainter, and the voices of the disciples gently fade away into silence."

STATISTICS OF AMERICAN CHURCHES.

DR. H. K. CARROLL'S annual budget of church statistics appears this year, as usual, in *The Christian Advocate* (New York), and reveals one novel feature. While the net gains of communicants for 1903 are considerably less than in 1902, those of ministers and churches are much greater. Dr. Carroll is at a loss to explain this "strange fact." The increase of ministers in 1902, as he points out, was 1,339; last year it was 2,340—over fifty per cent. advance. The increase of churches in 1902 was 1,217; last year it was 2,647—more than a hundred per cent. gain. The complete table, showing figures for all denominations, is appended:

Denominations.	Summary for 1903.			Net Gains for 1903.		
	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
Adventists (6 bodies)	1,556	2,377	89,476	2	*d*25	*d*9,011
Baptists (13 bodies)	35,829	51,492	4,725,775	265	333	61,146
Brethren (River) (3 bodies)	151	108	3,605			
Brethren (Plymouth) (4 bodies)	.....	314	6,661			
Catholics (8 bodies)	13,422	11,185	9,891,869	346	188	166,110
Catholic Apostolic	95	10	1,491			
Chinese Temples	.....	47				
Christadelphians	.....	63	1,277			
Christian Connection	1,348	1,340	101,597	197	*d*177	4,390
Christian Catholics (Dowie)	104	110	40,000	49	60	
Christian Missionary Assn.	10	13	754			
Christian Scientists	1,118	559	60,283	102	51	8,675
Church of God (Winebrennarian)	460	580	38,000			
Church of the New Jerusalem	143	144	7,969	*d*6	*d*13	77
Communistic Societies (6 bodies)	.....	22	3,084			
Congregationalists	6,213	5,891	659,704	198	70	6,855
Disciples of Christ	6,567	11,157	1,235,798	90	200	28,421
Dunkards (4 bodies)	3,261	1,171	115,194	181	100	9,000
Evangelical (2 bodies)	1,415	2,642	162,998	*d*6	163	962
Friends (4 bodies)	1,354	1,093	116,555	.....	.....	*d*1,751
Friends of the Temple	4	4	340			
German Evangelical Protestant	100	155	20,000			
German Evangelical Synod	945	1,213	209,791	5	34	635
Jews (2 bodies)	301	570	143,000			
Latter-Day Saints (2 bodies)	1,525	1,324	342,072	25	14	1,572
Lutherans (22 bodies)	7,343	12,275	1,715,910	232	475	36,567
Swedish Evangelical Miss. Covenant (Waldenstromians)	291	307	33,400	17	16	1,300
Mennonites (12 bodies)	1,138	673	59,892	26	.....	618
Methodists (17 bodies)	39,634	57,572	6,192,494	374	753	112,946
Moravians	127	115	16,095	1	9	590
Presbyterians (12 bodies)	12,393	15,452	1,661,522	186	137	26,506
Protestant Episcopal (2 bodies)	5,150	6,867	782,543	79	142	15,209
Reformed (3 bodies)	1,919	2,491	390,578	13	17	5,540
Salvation Army	2,361	696	25,009	*d*149	81	2,475
Schwenkfeldians	3	4	306			
Social Brethren	17	20	913			
Society for Ethical Culture	.....	4	1,500			
Spiritualists	.....	331	45,030			
Theosophical Society	.....	70	1,900	.....	*d*1	271
United Brethren (2 bodies)	2,368	4,861	280,114	20	6	2,762
Unitarians	540	452	71,000			
Universalists	734	786	53,538	*d*16	14	594
Independent Congregations	54	156	14,126			
Grand total in 1903	149,963	196,719	29,323,158	2,340	2,647	482,459
Grand total in 1902	147,732	194,072	28,840,699	1,339	1,217	555,414

d, Decrease.

These figures make it evident that the Roman Catholic Church is more than holding its own, and the Roman Catholic gain in communicants (166,010) is considerably the largest on the list. Roman Catholics themselves claim a much larger membership and net gain than those with which Dr. Carroll credits them, and the latest official Catholic directory states the number of persons in the United States in communion with the Roman Catholic Church as 11,887,317. The next largest gain in communicants during 1903 is reported, curiously enough, by the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Southern Baptists stand third with 40,000. In regard to the growth of Mr. Dowie's following and of the Christian Scientists, Dr. Carroll has this to say:

"For several years General Overseer Dowie has refused information as to the statistics of the Christian Catholic Church. The figures given for ministers and churches this year were obtained from *Leaves of Healing* for March 7, 1903. They show an increase in these two items over the figures previously given. There is published in every issue of the above-named organ of the movement a list of those who have been baptized by trine immersion from the beginning, December 14, 1897. The issue for December 19, 1903, gives the total as 17,466. This includes those baptized at 'headquarters' and those baptized elsewhere as well. As trine immersion is one of the conditions of reception to membership, it would appear that the estimate of 40,000 communicants must be a maximum figure. . . . . .

"Christian Science statistics given this year are believed to be fairly accurate, especially those for ministers and churches. Those for members are subject to correction. The mother church in Boston reported November 3, 1903, 28,374 members, a gain of over 3,154 the past year. Of the 559 other churches, 527 reported last June 31,909 members. But many members of the mother church are also members of other churches, so that it is hardly possible, I am informed, to ascertain the exact number of members in the United States."

The table showing the order of denominational families is as follows:

Denominational Families.	Rank in 1903.	Communicants.	Rank in 1890.	Communicants.
Catholic	1	9,891,869	1	6,257,871
Methodist	2	6,192,494	2	4,589,284
Baptist	3	4,725,775	3	3,717,969
Lutheran	4	1,715,910	5	1,231,072
Presbyterian	5	1,661,522	4	1,278,332
Episcopal	6	782,543	6	540,509
Reformed	7	390,578	7	309,458
Latter-Day Saints	8	342,072	9	166,126
United Brethren	9	280,114	8	225,281
Evangelical Bodies	10	162,993	10	133,313
Jewish	11	143,000	11	130,406
Friends	12	116,555	12	107,208
Dunkards	13	115,194	13	73,795
Adventists	14	89,476	14	60,491
Mennonites	15	59,892	15	41,541

Most of the church papers seem to be well satisfied with the showing made. "The fact that in round numbers 29,000,000 of our population are ranked as bearing the name of Christ," says *The United Presbyterian* (Pittsburg), "is a very impressive one." *The Christian Endeavor World* (Boston), however, declares:

"It is again cause for regret that the net gain in membership in all denominations should average less than two per cent. In various quarters contrasts have been drawn between the small additions to the roll and an increase in giving. Thus the Methodists rejoiced in their success in raising twenty million dollars to celebrate the opening of the new century, but failed in the attempt to add two million to their numbers. The situation everywhere emphasizes the urgent need of more earnest prayer and work for the winning of more followers to the Master."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Bible is "the worst printed book in the world," said Prof. Richard G. Moulton, in one of his recent Boston lectures. "It is well printed," he added, "as regards type, paper, and binding, but in it all literary forms have been destroyed. The revised version is but a step in the direction of true literary form. The version of the future will have to do with producing the true literary form."

A RECTOR of an Episcopal church in Birmingham, England, Mr. Beeby, wrote an article for *The Hibbert Journal* (October) in which he virtually repudiated the doctrine of the virgin birth of Christ. His resignation was demanded and accepted by his bishop, Dr. Gore, and he has declared that he will not attempt to continue official service in the church. The rector has found an unexpected champion in Canon Henson, of Westminster, who accuses Bishop Gore of persecution and "resuscitated bigotry," and declares that many of the clergy are not able to assent to all the statements in the creeds of the church. "A controversy which has long been impending and which prudent men in the Anglican Church would gladly postpone," observes the Boston *Congregationalist*, "seems to have forced its way to the front. The question must ultimately be settled whether the creeds and the Book of Common Prayer shall be revised or wide latitude as to belief in them shall be allowed to the teachers of the church."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN IN THE FAR EAST.

THE tactical purpose prompting Japan to begin the war with an attack upon the Russian fleet at Port Arthur must have been to prevent interference with Japan's base of supplies while the Mikado's troops were pouring into Korea. This is a conclusion upon which the London *Mail* and the London *Telegraph* appear to be in substantial agreement. "If there is one principle of national strategy more pregnant with meaning than another for an insular state," declares the London *Times*, "it is that which affirms and reiterates the danger of the despatch of military forces across waters not thoroughly cleared of hostile ships. . . . It is obvious that, until the Russian ships are sunk, captured, or shut up in their ports with their wings effectually clipped, there can be no security for the sea communications of an expeditionary force, and that instinctive apprehension of ever-present risk must haunt the mind of the Japanese army commander until this ghost is finally laid."

So far, the naval engagements in Far Eastern waters seem to confirm in somewhat striking fashion the forecasts of the many London organs which for weeks past have asserted that Japan, in her own seas, is superior to Russia. "Russia," the London *Times* thinks, "has made the mistake with regard to the Japanese that Napoleon made concerning the Czar Alexander and his Russians in 1812—it underrated their tenacity and misread their character." A naval expert writes in the same London daily:

"In another respect the Russians are faced by a serious difficulty. The plant, machinery, and docking facilities are entirely inadequate for the ordinary repair and maintenance of their fleet. . . . The docks at Port Arthur are not yet fully complete, and those at Vladivostok will be shut in by ice during the winter. In their well-equipped naval bases the Japanese possess a factor which must be of great importance in a naval war.

"Of the *personnel* of the Russian fleet it can only be said for certain that it is entirely lacking in experience of war, and that, its training having been mainly carried out in the Baltic, the conditions can not have been entirely favorable. The discipline on board Russian ships is reported to be good, and the men are said to be tolerable marksmen. The officers are very keen about their work, but the sentiments they inspire in their men are not entirely conducive of that mutual confidence which should exist between the forceastle and the quarter-deck. Altogether, while it may be said that the stuff of which the Russian sailor is made is excellent, it must lack both training and experience.

"When once the sea is clear, she [Japan] has exceptional facilities by which she can rapidly embark a large expeditionary force. She has three harbors well connected with the interior by railway; and, if she has selected harbors for disembarkation in either the Yellow or Japan seas, and can maintain her sea communication, she should be able to land an expeditionary force superior to any force that Russia by means of her land communications can concentrate against her in four months. It must be remembered that not only will Russia be operating in a country the friendliness of which is doubtful and will have to be maintained by the presence of garrison troops, but her land communication, upon study, does not seem to be the same military asset that so many would have us believe. It can in no wise compare with the short sea transport of the Japanese, provided the latter can keep the seaway open. The Transsiberian Railway is but a single line, and the best single line, with enlarged and constant sidings, under the most skilful manipulation, would not serve for the maintenance of more than 100,000 men. The Siberian Railway has stations and sidings about twenty-five miles apart, is very flimsy in structure, and Russian railway management is notoriously inefficient. Over and above this, the railway is extremely vulnerable. To protect it adequately would eat up almost as many men as it could at a European computation, in the present circumstances, supply. It can not be supposed that this has escaped the perspicacity of the Japanese, and their agents may be expected to find ample means of constantly wrecking the most vulnerable portions of the railway. But, even if it were to remain intact, the question of transport after rail head is reached is one which will prevent the Russians from pouring vast forces into Manchuria. This transport difficulty is possibly the greatest with which the Russian army in these regions has to contend."

Commenting editorially upon all this, the London *Times* says that on land "a struggle between these two Powers might not be decisive for a long time." It forms a rather poor opinion of Admiral Alexeieff. "The conclusion is forced upon us that the Russian viceroy in the Far East has been surprised *en flagrant delit de concentration* (in gross neglect as regards facilities for transportation and for mobilization), and that the immediate military outlook for Russia is cheerless, containing little but the prospects of unbalanced risks." This depreciation of the ability of Admiral Alexeieff is in harmony with what has been said for a long time past by certain newspapers on the continent of Europe outside of France. The Berlin *Vorwärts* and the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) have intimated in more or less oracular language that something very like a feud is raging in military circles at St. Petersburg. The German daily would appear to suspect that this feud led to the retirement last October of Russia's greatest living soldier, General Dragomiroff. The retirement created a decided military sensation throughout Europe at the time, and the news that the Czar has now sent for the general inspires comment. "Of all the modern generals of Russia," thinks the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), "Dragomiroff was, with Skobeloff, the one of whom most was expected." It is unable to account for his retirement last October. "He was not affected, as a French general might be, by the inexorable limit of age." The *Figaro* (Paris), while careful, like all more or less official French papers, to say nothing calculated to hurt the feelings of "the friendly and allied nation," ventures to feel surprised that Dragomiroff is in his present position. "Age has not worn him out. His ardor and his magnificent intelligence are as keen as ever." Other newspapers account for the Russian military situation on the basis of the alleged factions among the higher officers. *The Standard* (London) remarks, however, that "the great general in Russia is viewed askance at court when the war is over, and with the rout of the enemy his career may be said to end. . . . If one may hazard a conjecture as to the cause of this unvarying phenomenon in Russia, it is that the army is the prop of the aristocracy, and the court party of all times has been deeply jealous of Russia's great generals." But Russia evidently needs great generals just now, if any inference may be drawn from what is said of her immediate military problem by the well-informed expert who discusses the subject in the London *Times*:

"The Russian Minister for War, General Kuropatkin, is a man well versed in the intricate details of supply and administration, and no one better than Skobeloff's erstwhile brilliant lieutenant can reckon up all that an army in the field requires to draw from its base in time of war, all, in fact, that is contained in that word of evil omen—communications. The supply of 200,000 Russian troops on the Pacific littoral, at a distance of 5,000 miles from the center of the empire, by means of a poorly constructed single line of rail, cut into two parts by Lake Baikal, is a truly stupendous task, from which the stoutest heart of the most accomplished quartermaster-general might well recoil appalled. If we recall that it takes a month to send a battalion from Moscow to Port Arthur, and then proceed to calculate the average daily wants of the army in the way of stores, supplies, ammunition, and material, the strain it will entail on the traffic, and the insecurity of the line itself, we shall thank heaven that we are a maritime nation, and that our grand lines of communication pass by way of the sea. . . . We shall probably be ready, after making such calculations, to concur with the estimate of the Japanese staff, that 250,000 men is the *maximum* number of Russian troops that can be kept alive and efficient by means of the Transsiberian, at the outside, and under wholly favorable conditions both of traffic and of security. Let us consider, again, what pressing claims will be made upon the railway for the transport of naval stores, and eventually of coal. . . . It is evident that the naval service alone will desire to usurp a very large share of the traffic. But the railway is in the hands of the army, and the two services in Russia stand even farther apart from

each other than they do elsewhere. The situation is thus one of great complexity, and, whether the viceroy admiral restricts himself to politics or assumes the command of the army, his position remains that of a fish removed from its native element.

"After all, Russia is fighting for its dinner and Japan for its life. It is reasonable that Japan, which has organized all its forces on sea and land with the single purpose of the campaign now impending, should have more accurately studied the conditions and weighed the chances than even mighty Russia, with its attention distracted by many anxieties and its best brains employed upon all sorts of other problems having no connection whatever with the subject in hand. How Russia proposes to emerge from the hopeless quagmire into which it has been plunged by lack of foresight it will be for the future to show."

The collapse of the Russian navy can scarcely be a subject of surprise to the London *Standard*, which for weeks past has been publishing a series of articles from its noted naval correspondent, who among other things observed:

"The Russian fleet has seen no fighting with an equal foe for two centuries past—not since the days of Peter the Great. Her naval officers, up to quite recent years, put in their service comfortably on shore, only making little trips about the coast, with an occasional voyage to the Far East, in order to qualify for the pension and steps in rank given for 'sea service.' It was not until last year that Russia took measures to secure the best engineers for her navy, and encouraged trained men to volunteer for that branch in place of entering the army for their compulsory service. In spite of all efforts to revive something like a naval past, Russia can point only to two occasions in modern history when her ships were in action. One was the annihilation of the Turkish squadron at Sinope, where the number of vessels was equal; but whereas the Russians had ships of the line, the Turks had only a frigate or two and a lot of small fry. The other occasion was in the Crimean war, when the Black Sea fleet did Russia excellent service, but hardly of the kind usually demanded from an imperial navy, when she sunk her finest ships like coal barges to block the entrance to Sebastopol. Of the use of that extremely nice complication of scientific mechanism, the modern battle-ship, the Russians have absolutely no experience in action. The Russian is by nature the reverse of 'accurate,' and tho the naval officers are largely recruited from non-Russian elements, yet the men behind the gun are Russians of the Russians. In every respect the 'personal equation' most decidedly favors the Japanese. There is good authority for the statement that Russia's finest modern ships, built abroad and not in Russia, tho they may pass the most severe and perfectly honest tests for speed in the country of their birth, invariably lose from one to three knots of that speed in the hands of the Russian engineers and stokers. About another knot must be taken off for the dirty condition of the hull after the unavoidable trip round the world to reach Chinese waters. And Russia has not dock accommodation to cope with the needs of her growing fleet anywhere outside her European waters."

JAPAN'S STRENGTH AT SEA.

Date.		Tons.	Knots.	Guns.	Crew.
	BATTLE-SHIPS.				
1896..	Fuji	12,470	19	4 12in., 10 6in., 20 3pr., 4 4½pr.	600
1896..	Yashima	12,300	19	4 12in., 10 6in., 20 3pr., 4 4½pr.	600
1898..	Shikishima	14,850	18½	4 12in., 14 6in., 20 12pr., 8 machine	741
1899..	Asahi	15,000	18	4 12in., 14 6in., 20 12pr., 8 3pr., 4 2½pr.	750
1899..	Hatsuse	15,000	20	4 12in., 14 6in., 20 12pr., 8 3pr., 4 2½pr.	741
1900..	Mikasa	14,500	18½	4 12in., 14 6in., 20 12pr., 8 3pr., 4 2½pr.	935
	ARMORED CRUISERS.				
1899..	Asama	9,750	22¾	4 8in., 14 6in., 12 12pr., 7 2½pr.	482
1899..	Tokiwa	9,750	23	4 8in., 14 6in., 12 12pr., 7 2½pr.	500
1901..	Azuma	9,436	20	4 8in., 12 6in., 12 3in., 12 1 8in.	482
1901 .	Yakumo	9,850	20	4 8in., 12 6in., 12 12pr., 7 2½pr.	500
1901..	Idzuma	9,906	21½	4 8in., 14 6in., 12 12pr., 8 2½pr.	672
1902..	Iwate	9,906	21½	4 8in., 14 6in., 12 12pr., 8 2½pr.	672
1903..	Nisshin*	7,700	20	4 8in., 14 6in., 18 smaller	510
1902..	Kasuga*	7,700	20	1 10in., 2 8in., 14 6in., and 18 smaller	510
	CRUISERS.				
1899..	Chitose	4,700	22½	2 8in., 10 4.7in., 12 12pr., 2 6pr., 2 2½pr.	405
1898..	Kasagi	5,416	22½	2 8in., 10 4.7in., 12 12pr., 6 1 8in.	405
1898..	Takasago	4,160	23	2 8in., 10 4.7in., 12 12pr., 6 2½pr.	
1893..	Yoshino	4,180	23	4 6in., 8 4.7in., 23 3pr.	300
1897..	Akashi	2,800	20	2 6in., 6 4.7in., 12 3pr., 4 machine	
1895..	Suma	2,700	20	2 6in., 6 4.7in., 12 3pr., 4 machine	
1885..	Takachiho	3,709	18½	2 10.2in , 6 5.9in., 2 3pr., 10 machine	365
1885..	Naniwa	3,709	18½	2 10.2in., 6 5.9in , 2 3pr., 10 machine	350
1890..	Matsushima	4,278	16	1 12.5in., 11 4 7in., 5 6pr., 11 3pr., 6 machine	350
1891..	Hashidate	4,278	16	1 12.5in., 11 4.7in., 5 6pr., 11 3pr., 2 2½pr.	405
1889..	Itsukushima	4,278	16	1 12.5in., 11 4.7in., 5 6pr., 11 3pr., 6 machine	350
1892..	Akitsushima	3,172	19	4 6in., 6 4.7in., 10 3pr.	330
1883..	Idzumi	2,967	17	2 6in., 6 4.7in., 6 6pr., 2 machine	300
1902..	Niitaka	3,420	20	6 6in , 10 3in., 4 2½pr.	
1902..	Tsushima	3,420	20	6 6in., 10 3in., 4 2½pr.	
1895..	San Yen	2,300	14½	2 8.2in., 1 5.9in., 4 smaller, 10 machine	200
	And several smaller cruisers.				

Gunboats and destroyers 24
First-class torpedo-boats 38
Second and third-class torpedo-boats 39

* These two armored cruisers, recently purchased from Italy, were formerly called Moreno and Rivadavia respectively.

"In any war she might have to wage," according to a writer in the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), "the advantages should be all on the side of the Japanese navy. Japan's fleet is homogeneous, new, well-equipped, and for naval bases possesses fortified ports in home waters. She can repair her disabled vessels in her own dockyards, all of which are thoroughly modern." The above table is from the London *News*.

THE WAR AND THE GREAT POWERS OF EUROPE.

FRANCE has still to indicate authoritatively what course she proposes to pursue should her ally, Russia, suffer further reverses at the hands of Japan. The *Temps* (Paris) is the recognized organ of the French Foreign Office, and the utterances of that paper as yet throw no light on the question. *The Morning Post* (London) thinks the war between Japan and Russia will be allowed to go on for the present without active intervention from any of the great Powers, because "there is no single Power which, in conjunction with Russia, can afford to face the British navy." But to *The National Review* (London) the situation seems "somewhat more complicated," for "there is reason to believe that some occult understanding already exists between Germany and Russia," the former Power being deemed by this observer "a mere satrapy" of the latter where diplomacy is concerned. France also inspires uneasiness, in spite of certain assurances that she will keep out of the contest:

"It is an axiom that war always produces surprises, and no one can say confidently what might be the effect on the French public, which has an immense material stake in Russia—quite apart from very strong popular feeling in France in favor of her ally—supposing Japan were palpably getting the best of it. The position of any Parisian cabinet would in such a contingency become exceedingly difficult, all the more as Germany would exploit the crisis by making the running with Russia, while the Nationalist opposition in France, which is always formidable during international crises, would endeavor to stampede the republic into a war which would in any event put an end to a hated *régime*. These combined factors might be too strong for any Government, however pacific, and France might, therefore, find herself sucked into a war, even tho her intervention on the side of Russia *ipso facto* compelled us to plunge in as the ally of Japan."

The statement that Germany has any motive whatever for interference is denied in positive language by the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), which is supposed to speak with the voice of the Foreign Office in Emperor William's capital, by the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, the great champion of the so-called "Bismarckian diplomacy," by the *Kölnische Zeitung*, a semi-official organ, and by many other important papers in the empire. But the last-named journal does aver that should German interests be imperiled by the progress of events, "those interests will not be permitted to suffer without protest." The same thing is said with more candor by the news-sheet *Political Correspondence* (Berlin), a paper which is known to be in touch with German diplomacy. "It is by no means customary to contract an obligation of neutrality when two of our friends come to blows," it observes, "nor could such a guarantee

be given either by Germany or by any other Power because at the present moment nobody is in a position to foresee what political constellations might be brought together in the course of a great war. It stands to reason that a Power not allied to either of the fighting parties will find it necessary and desirable to adjust its political moves to the respective changes of the situation." Other utterances of a similar kind are being widely quoted in *The Westminster Gazette* (London), *The Standard* (London), *The Telegraph* (London), and *The Times* (London) as evidence of the suspected anti-British agreement between Berlin and St. Petersburg. According to London papers, Russia has sent all her big war-ships to the vicinity of action, leaving the Baltic practically unprotected. "She has ceased to make any pretense of retaining naval supremacy in the Baltic," declares the London *News*, "and even the fleets of Norway and Sweden would be able to cope with her there, while Germany holds the undoubted pre-eminence." This means, according to the London view, that Germany has promised to protect Baltic and North Sea waters in the interest of Russia, an interpretation of the situation which much surprises the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. The German daily thus outlines the diplomatic problems of the war:

"England, playing the part of war provoker in fidelity to her traditions, is naturally exploiting the events in the Far East to her own advantage. At the same time she is striving to influence the progress of affairs in such a way that the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance shall not become effective. In any circumstances she will not be drawn too near the line of fire as the comrade in arms of Japan. The London Government enjoys over the French cabinet the great advantage that by the fifth article of the Anglo-Japanese treaty Great Britain and Japan will communicate with one another fully and frankly whenever in their opinion their mutual interests are in jeopardy. The republic is not in this position. It may, indeed, be assumed that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs is kept posted by the Government on the Neva on all important points in its difficulty with Japan. At the same time the Dual Alliance does not identify the interests of its members in Asia. This is certainly an advantage for France, who for the moment need not fear being dragged into the belligerent maelstrom in Chinese-Japanese waters.

"But notwithstanding all this, diplomatic circles in Paris manifest an increasing anxiety. News of the utmost gravity comes out of the Far East, and there is still ignorance in the public mind regarding the extent to which France may become involved."

This view seems directly at variance with that of the well-posted correspondent of the London *Times* in Paris. He speaks of "a prevalent opinion that no French Government could induce the Chambers . . . to sanction armed intervention."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIA'S NAVY IN THE FAR EAST.

Date.		Tons.	Knots	Guns.	Crew.
	BATTLESHIPS.				
1894..	Petropavlovsk	10,960	17	4 12in., 12 5.9in., 34 smaller	700
1894..	*Poltava*	10,960	17	4 12in., 12 5.9in., 34 smaller	700
1895..	Sevastopol	10,960	17	4 12in., 7 6in., 8 Q.F., 6 machine	325
1898..	Peresviet	12,674	19	4 10in., 11 6in., 16 3in., 10 1.8in., 17 1.4in	732
1900..	*Pobieda*	12,674	19	4 10in., 11 6in., 16 3in., 10 1.8in., 17 1.4in	732
1900..	*Retvizan*	12,700	18	4 12in., 12 6in., 20 3in., 20 3pr., 6 1pr.	
1901..	*Tsarevitch*	13,110	18	4 12in., 12 6in., 20 3in., 20 1.8in., 6 1.4in., 4M., 2 light	732
1901..	Oslabya	12,674	18	4 10in., 11 6in., 16 3in., 10 1.8in., 17 1.4in., 2 light	732
1895..	Navarin	10,206	16	4 12in., 8 6in., 14 Q.F., 4 light	630
	ARMORED CRUISERS.				
1900..	*Gromoboi*	12,364	20	4 8in., 16 6in., 6 4.7in., 20 3in., 36 Q.F. and M.	814
1895..	*Rurik*	10,923	18½	4 8in., 16 6in., 6 4.7in., 18 Q.F. and M	768
1898..	*Rossia*	12,200	20	4 8in., 16 6in., 12 3in., 36 Q.F. and M	725
1901..	*Askold*	6,100	24	12 6in., 12 3in., 8 1.8in., 2 1.4in., 2 machine	500
1902..	Bayan	7,800	22	2 8in., 8 6in., 20 2.9in., 7 1.8in.	
1885..	Dmitri Donsky	5,882	16½	6 6in., 10 4.7in., 16 Q.F. and M., 4 light guns	510
1902..	Aurora	6,630	20	8 6in., 20 3in., 8 1.4in	422
1893..	Gremiastchy	1,500	15	1 9in., 1 6in., 10 Q.F.	142
1894..	Otvazny	1,500	15½	1 9in., 1 6in., 10 Q.F.	142
1903..	Almaz	2,385	19	6 4.7in., 8 1.8in., 2 1.4in., 3 M.	
	CRUISERS.				
	Novik	3,200	16½	8 8in., 10 6in	315
1902..	*Bogatyr*	6,750	23½	12 6in., 12 3in., 6 1.8in., 2 1.4in., 2 M	580
1902..	*Diana*	6,630	20	6 6in., 20 3in., 8 1.4in	422
1902..	*Pallada*	6,630	20	6 6in., 20 3in., 8 1.4in	422
1900..	*Varyag*	6,500	23	12 6in., 12 3in., 6 1.4in	571
1879..	Zabyaka	1,234	..	6 Q.F., 4 M., 5 light, 14½	172
1902..	*Boyarin*	3,200	..	6 4.7in., 8 1.8in., 2 1.4in., 3 machine	334
1889..	Admiral Kornloff	5,000	17½	2 8in., 14 6in., 6 1.8in., 6 1.4in., 5 light	425

Destroyers and torpedo-boats 27

Names in italics are those of vessels *reported* to be damaged by the Japanese.

"It is not at all easy to get a reliable account of the naval forces of Russia in Far Eastern waters," says the London *News*, from which the above table is taken. "Conflicting rumors have reached this country concerning the movements of Russian vessels in the East," declares the London *Times*, "but, until proof is given to the contrary, we are justified in assuming that no material change has been made in Russian dispositions, and that the main battle fleet remains based on Port Arthur."

CONTRABAND OF WAR AND THE RIGHT TO COAL.

SHORTLY before the outbreak of the war between Russia and Japan there were intimations in certain English newspapers that Russia might find herself involved with one or two of the great Powers if she undertook to stop neutral vessels on the high seas in a search for contraband of war. "Russian cruisers may seek in vain for the enemy's ships and find nothing on the waters but vessels making for Japan under the flags of neutrals whose ideas of contraband of war may not accord with the Russian views," as the London *Times* expressed it. "Commerce raiding is an engaging trade, and it is no offense to the Russian navy to suggest that all ranks may find prize money a great attraction, since even more famous navies have aforetime fallen victims to its insidious charms." A writer in the *Figaro* (Paris) thinks the navy of Japan is the one to look to itself in this particular. It was pointed out that the great Powers are all well represented in Far Eastern waters, a fact which should modify Japanese eagerness for contraband. A British organ, published almost at the seat of war, *The Japan Weekly Chronicle* (Kobe), has thought the subject sufficiently important to devote four pages to it. We quote:

"As every one is aware, when hostilities break out between two nations, and a state of war has been declared to exist, or a declaration of war made, the war-ships of the belligerents have the right to stop vessels on the high seas, even when flying a neutral flag, in order to examine them and ascertain whether the goods carried are contraband of war and intended for the enemy's ports. . . . Such visit and search, says Dr. Barclay, the international jurist, must be effected at every stage with as much consideration as possible. The visiting officer first examines the ship's papers, and if not satisfied proceeds to examine and search the ship, having the right to inspect any lockers, stores, or boxes. Should the examination result in the discovery of any suspicious circumstances, the vessel may be detained; but few naval officers would be likely to proceed to this length unless the suspicion were very grave, as, if the suspicion could not be eventually justified, compensation would under international law be due for the detention. 'The consequences of carrying contraband of war are capture, trial by a belligerent prize court, and possible confiscation of the ship and cargo, or of the cargo alone, or of a part of the cargo, according to the facts of the case.'

"Some difference of opinion has existed as to whether mail steamers of neutral Powers, which have a semi-official character, may be subjected to search by a belligerent."

As regards the liability of merchant ships to search and seizure, our authority says "it has been held by international jurists that no purely mercantile transactions are considered a violation of neu-

trality," and "an individual who undertakes to sell contraband of war to a belligerent does so at his own risk, and the country of which he is a subject or citizen is not involved, and is not necessarily called upon to inflict punishment." It is the coal question, we read further, "that is likely to loom very large":

"The northern Power has no means of replenishing its stock in the Far East. She may obtain some assistance from France, which also refuses to recognize the classing of coal as contraband, but of course any cargoes sent from Tongking might be seized and confiscated by the Japanese. It may be pointed out that during the war of 1870 the French and German war-ships were only allowed at English ports to take coal to return to a French or German port respectively, while in 1885, during the state of war that existed between France and China Great Britain applied the same rule at Hongkong and Singapore. If this rule is observed in the case of hostilities between Japan and Russia, however, somewhat curious results will come about. Russian war-ships might cruise between Hongkong and Singapore, with the object of stopping and searching merchant vessels voyaging to Japan, and yet they would have the right to enter either Singapore or Hongkong at any time and take sufficient coal to carry them back to Port Arthur as the nearest Russian port, which in the case of Singapore would mean coal sufficient to last for ten days. Then, having obtained the coal required, the vessel could go out on a cruise to look for vessels bound for Japan, and come in again when the coal was exhausted. Japanese war-ships, on the other hand, would only have the right to take sufficient coal at Hongkong or Singapore to carry them to a port in Formosa, thus receiving a very much less supply than the Russian vessels. Probably the rule will be modified under the special circumstances of the present case, and either coal refused altogether to belligerent vessels, or an arrangement made by which the war-ships of the two combatants will be supplied with an equal quantity."

HOW ADMIRAL ALEXEIEFF COULD REINFORCE HIS FLEET.

RUSSIA'S viceroy in the Far East is in a position to reinforce his fleet, altho the difficulties in the way are not to be disregarded, according to *The St. James's Gazette* (London), which has made a very elaborate study of the subject. In the first place, we read, Russia has the following battle-ships completing:

Ship.	Displacement.	Speed.	Armament.
Alexander III	13,600	18.0	4 12-in., 12 6-in.
Borodino	13,600	18.0	4 12-in., 12 6-in.
Kniaz Suvaroff	13,600	18.0	4 12-in., 12 6-in.
Orel	13,600	18.0	4 12-in., 12 6-in.
Slava	13,600	18.0	4 12-in., 12 6-in.

"None of these are, however, immediately available. Of older, but yet to some degree effective, ships she has:

Ship.	Displacement.	Speed.	Armament.
Alexander II	9,926	16.5	2 12-in., 4 9-in., 8 6-in.
Sissoi Veliky	8,886	16.0	4 12-in., 8 6-in.

"We have left the Black Sea fleet out of the account, also two old ships of less than 15-knot speed. The *Sissoi Veliky* might be left out of account also, seeing her coal supply is only 550 tons.

"As regards cruisers, Russia could reinforce with the following:

Ship:	Displacement.	Speed.	Armament.
ARMORED—			
Admiral Nakhimoff	8,524	16.7	8 8-in., 10 6-in.
Pamiat-Azova (?)	6,675	18.5	2 8-in., 13 6-in.
PROTECTED—			
Aurora	6,630	20.0	8 6-in.
Svietlana	3,828	20.2	6 5.9-in.

"There are some six others of high speed but low gun-power and coal-capacity building, but how far these are from completion it is impossible to say. It may be taken that the above represent the total available reinforcements for the Russian navy.

"Now, these ships have all to steam from the Baltic to Port Arthur; the coal capacity of all is low, and there is not a Russian coaling-station on the way.

"If Great Britain refuses to permit them to coal at her ports, it seems almost impossible that they could reach the scene of action. There are, it is true, the French ports in the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and Arabian Gulf (Djiboutil and Obock), and Saigon. But according to the international code, a belligerent ship may only take in at a neutral port sufficient coal to carry her to the nearest port of her own country, and then may not coal at another port belonging to the same Power for three months. . . . If, therefore, a Russian war-ship should coal at, say, Toulon, and then again at Djiboutil, France would thereby become a belligerent, and Japan would have some justification for calling upon this country to perform her obligations under the treaty of alliance. France is evidently, therefore, placed in a very delicate position.

"If, on the other hand, we close (as we shall be entitled to do) our home ports, Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Aden, Colombo, Singapore, and Hongkong to Russian war-ships, our benevolent neutrality will practically turn the scale in Japan's favor.

"For there is not much doubt of her power to defeat single-handed the Russian ships at present in the Far East."

STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

SECRETARY OF STATE HAY'S proposal to the Powers to limit the war area in the Far East within a region considerably northward of the great wall of China harmonizes with a policy outlined some weeks ago by *The Standard* (London) and the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin). The United States, however, was not credited with the design of initiating the idea, which, according to the English paper, aims at preventing a flight of the Chinese dynasty from Peking. Any such flight might not only play into the hands of Russia, by enabling her to gain a new hold over the court, but might rouse the masses of the Chinese "to find again some of the fanatic courage which animated the so-called Boxers." According to *The Japan Daly Mail* (Yokohama), there is reason to suspect that Russia may have a sort of agreement with the Empress-Dowager relinquishing to the former, in certain contingencies, all of China outside of the great wall. The alleged agreement has some importance at present, according to the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), for the reason that China does not regard her territory north of the great wall as constituting an integral portion of her empire. The Chinese point of view regarding this matter is set forth more fully in the *Empire du Milieu* (Paris) by M. Albert de Pouvourville:

"The frontiers of China proper, which are defenseless in spite of the childish but gigantic work known as the great wall, are composed of feudatory states, singular political contrivances of which a word should be said. These states, which enjoy autonomy and absolute sovereignty, are 'assigned' to the Chinese Empire by a kind of moral feudalism. The Son of Heaven, claiming to be the father of the whole yellow race, was nominal sovereign and received the verbal homage of the kingdoms thus constituted. In return he promised his aid in their disputes and difficulties. On the other hand, the latter, through their geographical situation as well as through their fealty, were to halt, impede, and prevent invasion by enemies of the Chinese Empire. They were given the official name of 'Fan' (barriers), and they were to use up the energies of the enemy before his arrival upon the home soil. They were buffers deadening all shocks, fields of war to which the Chinese were to come to avoid the dangers and the expense of military occupation at home. This capable conception saved China for centuries."

The point of view from which the Chinese regard Manchuria, Korea, and other outlying regions of their empire explains their comparative indifference to the progress of the Russo-Japanese crisis, thinks the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), which has the benefit of the views of a former German minister to China. But the strategic value of the great wall, we are further reminded, is Chinese rather than military in the Western sense. "The materials of this immense fortification would suffice for a wall six feet high and two feet wide long enough to encircle the globe twice at the equator." It will be the aim of Powers friendly to Japan, surmises the European press, to keep Russians in mind of the territorial integrity symbolized by the great wall. But the London *Times* expects that the grand aim of the Russians will be "on to Peking."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

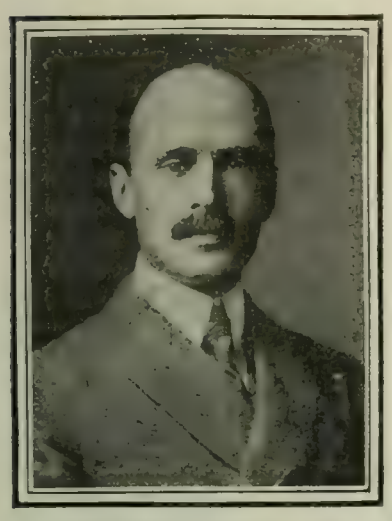
NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

CAUGHT IN THE WEB OF LAW.

THE WEB. By Frederick Trevor Hill. Cloth, 344 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

THE web is a strong and at times masterful arraignment of the law as it is practised and administered to-day. It is the story of a deeply laid and craftily planned plot of a railroad company and a mining concern to rob unsuspecting stockholders, the whole situation being colored with the mystery of a murder and spiced with the scandal of divorce proceedings.

The remarkable fact that a divorce granted in Rhode Island is not recognized in New York is used to good advantage by the author in developing many striking situations. For the purpose of saving himself and his clients from open disgrace and imprisonment, by playing one case against another, a shyster lawyer causes an innocent woman to be charged with the crime of adultery, and she is saved from a disgraceful and unjust conviction only by the death of her former husband in whose name the divorce proceedings had been instituted.



FREDERICK TREVOR HILL.

David Maddox, a high-minded, clear-headed, and sagacious lawyer, and his opponent, crafty, unscrupulous, but resourceful Nugent, are the two strong characters of the book. The women are not so interesting, altho the charming Mrs. Evans, about whom the web of law draws its slimy meshes, is far from being an imitation character. Ratcliffe Ricketts, the process server and private detective, who knows so well the devious ways that traverse the nether world of law and litigation, is also a very interesting personage and one that has not often been given to the readers of fiction. He is better known in the story as "Rat," and is well named.

The following passage, in which Maddox relieves his mind after a hard day in court, is suggestive of the temper of the book:

"You've no idea how the never-ending lies, and suspicions, and double-dealing warp and wear one! When you are active and masterful you may shake them off like dust, but you mustn't examine things too closely. You mustn't stop to think! If you do, the law will crowd you and weight you down, fill your mouth and ears with a stale, dry, profitless powder of words—stuff your nostrils with the foul smell of falsehood, and taint all it touches until you suspect a cancer in every living thing that does not actually flaunt one on its breast."

The story passes the test of literature in that it fills the mind with the color and aroma of a new experience. With fine literary effect the author draws aside the mystic veil of the law's technicality, and reveals that subterranean realm of the legal world where Justice is outraged and Wrong walks triumphant.

THE REGIMEN OF THE SAMURAI.

JAPANESE PHYSICAL TRAINING. By H. Irving Hancock. Cloth, 156 pp. Price, $1.25 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

"THROUGHOUT the campaign of the Allies in China in 1900, the Japanese repeatedly proved their ability to outmarch our troops by fifty per cent., and this despite the fact that our American soldiers ranked second in point of endurance. What enabled the little men from *Dai Nippon* to outstrip so easily the big, sturdy fellows of the American regiments?"

Mr. Hancock, who has written in a rather thin journalistic fashion several books dealing with army life, has elaborated the answer to the above question into a volume that events subsequent to its publication have rendered far more timely than author or publisher could have dared to hope. However attenuated the material and disjointed its presentation, the little book possesses unusual interest and great practical value. It describes, with commendable warnings against its improper use by the hasty and ignorant, the system of physical training known as *jiu-jitsu*, or "muscle-breaking," by which the Japanese, despite their small size, have become the most effective athletes in the world; for in the all-important points of health, endurance, and defense and offense without weapons, it is universally admitted that they are unrivaled. The historical origin of the system Mr. Hancock finds among the *samurai*, or the fighting caste of feudal Japan:

"It was considered utterly undignified for a *samurai* to perform any toil outside of that connected with fighting, or with learning and preparing to fight. As a sequence it came about that the *samurai* spent much of their otherwise idle time in athletic exercises. Of course, sword-play came first of all, scientific combat with long and short bamboo swords. Running, leaping, and wrestling also took up much of the time of the Japanese knights. Of course the active outdoor life, combined with frugal, sensible diet, made these *samurai* powerful men.

"But there was yet vastly more to come in the physical development of these little men. One bright fellow discovered that by pressing thumb or fingers against certain muscles or nerves momentary paralysis could be produced. . . . If he could paralyze his own nerves or muscles, why not another's? . . . And that was the beginning of the creation of *jiu-jitsu*."

With the abolition of the *samurai* as the distinctive fighting class, the system has extended to all of the Mikado's subjects, and every soldier, sailor, and policeman is compelled to take a government course in it.

When, therefore, the author dilates upon the frugal, temperate diet by which the body is prepared for the arduous training, the even temper which the contestants preserve in their weaponless duels, the humanity which restrains the victor from "rubbing it in" to the vanquished, he is describing practises and traits that have become characteristic of an entire nation, and which may be commended to our own countrymen as of universal possibility, as well as desirability of attainment.

A MASTERLY CRITIQUE ON DOGMATIC AUTHORITY.

RELIGIONS OF AUTHORITY AND THE RELIGION OF THE SPIRIT. By Auguste Sabatier. Translated by Louise Seymour Houghton. Cloth, 410 pp. Price, $3.50 net. McClure, Phillips & Co.

SABATIER seems to have invented an original aphorism when he says that "the history of a dogma is its inevitable criticism." Following this clue he uses merely history, pointed with a keen dialectic, in exposing the nature, undoing the value, and forecasting the inevitable end of religions of authority. This service he performs with equal thoroughness for the Roman Catholic and for the Protestant dogmas. Authority is considered as a passing stage having its roots, indeed, "in the organic conditions of the life of the species, and its end in the formation of the individual"; but "this pedagogical mission at once justifies and limits it. Like every good teacher, authority should labor to render itself useless."

The Roman Catholic dogma of authority, on one side located in tradition and on the other in a historic institution, suffers the fate of all authority. The pupils that it educates, grown to maturity of spirit, turn upon it in revolt, go beyond it, demonstrate it as dwarfed, impossible, and outgrown. Criticism, inspecting the ancient history of the tradition and of the institution, discovers that the claim of a supernatural origin is a mere fiction. Peter never was in Rome, and James was the real head of the Jerusalem college of disciples. The Petrine authority found in Christ's words, *Tu es Petros*, etc., did not appear until nearly the end of the first century, in a late redaction of Matthew's Gospel, and after it was found that the authority sought by Roman ecclesiastics could not be wrested from the free utterances of Paul. Peter's successors are unknown. When the Catholic Church at last supplied the continuous list, it was done by mere arbitrary choice among many competing lists. The history shows no Roman bishop claiming extra-urban authority until more than a hundred years after Peter died. This authority was disputed, here and there, for two centuries more. Apostolic succession from Peter, therefore, being a mere convenient fiction, offers no support to Roman Catholic authority. As for the body of tradition, including the New-Testament canon, this depends entirely upon the authority of the later church, having been fixed by councils and compromises all the way down to the Reformation. Indeed, as late as 1850, Pius IX., by decree, added to the traditions the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, and by a similar decree in 1870 the infallibility of the Pope was declared. With an external aspect of complete authority under autocratic rule, authority itself has diminished to a shadow. In the face of the modern spirit, the supernatural foundations having disappeared, the papacy itself remains only as an anachronism growing more impotent every hour.

A similar fate overtakes the less probable dogma of the Protestant communions. Criticism has dispelled the possibility of an infallible Bible, which the scholastics of Protestantism erected as a rival to the Catholic authority—a late device, which the reformers themselves did not anticipate. The author says on this point:

"The Reformers, and Luther in particular, dreamed of anything rather than the raising up of an exterior authority, infallible, like that of the church, and functioning in the same manner. It never occurred to them to consider the Bible as a codex of absolute and divine prescriptions."

The whole theory of a closed canon, of infallible inspiration attaching either to the writer or to the writings, of supernatural intervention to preserve the writing from error, of supernatural devices to designate inspiration in any writing, our author dismisses; pronouncing this Protestant dogma as less logical and far weaker than the dogma of the Catholic.

"The Religion of the Spirit" which he offers in place of religions of authority, he presents as a final stage in religious evolution. Two stages precede it: the first, a religion resulting from the pressure of

nature, proceeding on the self-interest that aims by charms and sacrifices to protect the devotee from invisible evils and to propitiate invisible deities ; the second a religion in which man's relation is chiefly with law, having in view chiefly the righteousness of Deity that has been offended. The emerging religion, taught by Jesus, is that of love, wherein God reveals Himself directly to the inner consciousness as a fatherly providence. Authority naturally belongs to these earlier stages. It can not operate in the religion of the spirit at all. Here is complete freedom, and every soul meets God directly and is guided and saved by his immediate obedience and communion. From this conception the author has developed in his closing chapter an outline of systematic theology.

This is perhaps the most important religious book of the new century. In it the logic of Protestantism, of religious democracy, of free and sane individualism, completes itself. The relation of religious history to the individual soul and its rights and obligations is set forth with a clearness that seems to make the argument nearly demonstrative. If the book is in effect a polemic, it is a constructive polemic, that uses all the ruins of that which criticism seems to tear down in building a far nobler temple of the soul.

THE PERSONALITY OF THE GREAT CORSICAN.

NAPOLEON THE FIRST. A Biography. By August Fournier. Translated by Margaret B. Corwin and Arthur D. Bissell. Edited by Edward Gaylor Bourne, Professor of History in Yale University. Cloth, 836 pp. Price, $2.00. Henry Holt & Co.

"TO delve for ore, and never do anything but delve for ore, can not be the chief aim of the historian's life-work ; the world demands ornaments and arms, and their makers may not be idle." In these words the author of the best brief account of the Napoleonic career responds to the objections of many to the effect that the time has not yet come for writing Napoleon's story.

Of the schoolboy, petulant and passionate, sullen and morose, at Autun and Brienne, making no friends among his schoolmates, Fournier says, "he never had one throughout his life ; one is even inclined to doubt whether he ever had any youth." Says Monge, the discriminating instructor at the military school, "he is taciturn, solitary, capricious, haughty, inordinately self-centered, with aspirations that stop at nothing"; and yet, among his books, neither assiduous nor notably bright. When he left the school, after five years of instruction in letters, "his spelling was wretched, he never learned to write pure French." But history and geography had charms for him; and, above all, he preferred mathematics.

He was not to be reckoned among the young men whose fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love, "in the spring" or at any other season. At twenty-two he wrote a "Dialogue on Love," in which he says: "I was once in love; and I still retain enough of its recollections not to require those metaphysical definitions which never do anything but confuse matters. I go farther than to deny its existence; I maintain that it is dangerous to society, as well as to the happiness of the individual."

The young man had read Rousseau, and Goethe's "Werther" ; and it was his affectation to cultivate a heroical discontent. He likes to hear himself talk, he likes to hear himself think fine sentiments! He was given to soaring on the feather of a quill. But it does not appear that he objected to discuss the "enigmatical duplicity" of his nature, or to disclose for admiration the measuring-rod of that calm, methodical deliberation with which he was prepared to correct the extravagances of his own fantastic dreams. "An idealism subdued, corrected, and controlled by a higher developed realistic intelligence"—this, says Fournier, is the fundamental trait of his character, and at the same time its key. For example, he wrote to Fesch : "A soldier's sole attachment should be his flag"—even while his own flag bound him to the cause of the French, whom he had learned to hate even while at school. Sampiero and Paoli had been his idols, but he had sworn allegiance to their victorious foes. He had dreamed of becoming the hero of his own nation; he did become one of its armed custodians. "He ceased, of necessity, to be a Corsican; he never succeeded in becoming a Frenchman." Even his monstrous ambition became divested of any national feeling; it knew no bounds, no confines.

With the downfall of Robespierre, a startling social change appeared. In place of the Reign of Terror came the reign of gay women; upstarts of both sexes strove to imitate the looks and ways of the aristocrats of the *ancien régime;* the arts of seductive beauty were brought into play; dress became indecent, conversation wanton and frivolous. Madame de Staël brought her wit to the game; the ladies Tallien, Récamier, and Beauharnais, their beauty; and the young General Napoleon, who would have the philosophers believe that he despised love and all its tricks, was caught in the net. A sloven in his attire, with nothing engaging in his looks or manners, he attracted attention by the very eccentricities of his aspect and deportment. "At the theater, while the audience was convulsed with laughter, he would sit brooding, gloomy, and sullen." Nevertheless, he was not insensible to the charms of women, as he confessed later at St. Helena. Madame Beauharnais was the first to put him on good terms with himself by saying flattering things about his military talents. "Her praise intoxicated me," he declared; "I followed her everywhere; I was madly in love with her." That was Josephine, the coquette, easy and elegant in every motion, perfect as to her taste in dress, never to be outshone by the youth or the beauty of the women around her. And this was Napoleon, by no means handsome—thin, angular, and sallow ; self-conscious and clumsy ; nervous and suspicious ; a little man, hardly five feet high, short in the legs and pursy in the chest.

From this scene of frivolous and heartless comedy, wanton and vicious, from this figure, insignificant, even grotesque, of a great man in his littleness, it seems but a skip and a slide to the grand emperor at the surrender of Ulm ; the battalions filing past to lay down their arms ; Napoleon in the simplest garb, the uniform of a common soldier, covered with a gray cloak scorched in the skirts, a hat crushed down upon his head, and showing no mark of his rank ; his arms crossed behind his back, chatting gaily at the camp-fire with his gilded and embroidered marshals. "I have done what I set out to do. I have destroyed the Austrian army."

A MODERN SWEDISH SAGA.

SINGOALLA. By Viktor Rydberg. Translated by Axel Josephsson. Illustrated by Carl Larsson. Cloth, 210 pp. Price, $1. The Grafton Press.

MR. JOSEPHSSON, who was born and educated in Sweden and is now a member of the bar of the District of Columbia, deserves no small credit for having rendered into excellent English the masterpiece of his distinguished countryman. Professor Rydberg was regarded as one of the greatest minds Sweden produced during the last century. His tastes lay particularly in the domain of mythology and the history of ancient civilizations, and he was far more widely known as a philosopher and savant than as a novelist ; but in "Singoalla" he invented a romance that for weirdness, poetic charm, and seductive mysticism takes rank among the best ever written in Scandinavia. It is a wonderful interweaving of medieval legend and modern thought.

The time of the story is the beginning of the fourteenth century, and it centers about a forbidding old castle named Eko, built upon an island in one of the lakes of Smaland. Over the castle hangs a spell of silence, due, according to tradition, to the rejection by its early rulers of the messengers who came with the gospel of Christianity. At the opening of the tale this spell has been partially lifted, and Erland Maneskold, the only son of the lord of Eko, is just blossoming into young manhood with the prospect of a bright and happy future before him.

All goes well until, one summer's day, Erland, returning from the chase, sees Singoalla, a dark-haired gypsy maiden of singular beauty, sitting under a fir-tree by a rippling brook into which she dips her slim bare feet. They fall in love. The girl belongs to a roving band that sought and received temporary hospitality from the lord of Eko. Between the youthful lovers—he, the gentle-blooded, fair-faced son of the north ; she, the Ishmaelitish, swarthy daughter of the south—many clandestine meetings take place, and finally they are wedded in secret according to the gipsy ceremonial, Erland plighting his fidelity with a binding oath.

After this the trouble begins ; for Singoalla has been destined by her tribe as the wife of Assim, a powerful member of the band. This rejected lover comes suddenly upon the pair holding tryst at their accustomed place, and in an encounter is bested by Erland. To forestall trouble, the newly wedded pair betake themselves to the gipsy chief and confess. They are apparently forgiven, and Erland decides to throw in his lot with the wanderers. But a plot is formed, his rival at the bottom of it. The gipsies rob the monastery of its treasures, and when the knight of Eko leads his retainers against them, the robbers get off scot free through having the knight's son as a hostage. But to Erland a poisoned draft has been given, so that when he is borne home by his father he languishes on a sick-bed for many months, from which he rises with a mind deranged and forgetful of the past. When he regains health, his parents send him away to the wars.

Ten years pass. Erland is now lord of Eko, Helena Ulfsax is his wife, and there is a little Erland. All the old people are dead except Father Henrik of the monastery. The young knight is happy, except for the shadow of Singoalla upon his soul, ill-defined but persistently haunting him, as it has through all his wanderings. One stormy night he is with the old friar in the monastery, when a little boy, with a face of infinite sorrow, is admitted. He tells a strange story, and is taken to the castle as the knight's servant.

In the development it turns out that this boy is the son of Erland and Singoalla, and is his mother's secret emissary. She and Assim are living concealed in the forest. Through witchcraft this little boy leads Erland to Singoalla every night, when, under the hypnotic spell, he renews his youthful love with her whose misty image he hates with all his soul's force by day. At last, on a wi d night when the forest is full of strange shrieks, he rises superior to the boy's power, and kills him on the way to Singoalla's cave. He has made up his mind to kill Singoalla, too ; but the presence of the Black Death, revealed to him that night by his stumbling upon a plague-marked corpse in his path, alters his purpose.

The gipsy band that years before had plundered the monastery is again in the forest, and the plague is making havoc among them. In a spirit of lawlessness the survivors break into the castle, and, after looting its cellars and larder, set it on fire. In the end the plague carries off Erland's wife and all the monks except one. He and Erland dig a cave, and from that time onward live together as hermits. The shadow of his broken vow is at last lifted from Erland's soul and he is at peace. Singoalla has departed with the gipsies, taking with her Erland's own son. Years afterward this boy returns and meets his father in a brief interview ; then passes on his way. None but Erland knows who he is and he keeps the secret to himself.

No outline or synopsis can do justice to this remarkable tale. Its mystery and depth fascinate, its idyllic pictures of love and life in the far-off days entrance the mind.

For the toiler—independence For all a safe investment

BE INDEPENDENT

$10 DOWN—$10 A MONTH

till you've paid $200 buys 40 acres of good land close to market in the

Upper Peninsula of Michigan

WE are offering first-class all-round farming land, well timbered, at from $5 to $10 per acre—much less than the cost of land of similar value elsewhere. The land grows abundantly all staple farm products, the best apples, strawberries, celery, sugar-beets, and potatoes. It is a fine grazing country. The timber, the crops, dairy products, and vegetables are quickly and profitably sold in nearby markets in the busy towns of Marquette, Ishpeming, Negaunee, Manistique, St. Ignace, Newberry, Sault Ste Marie, Munising, Gladstone, and Escanaba.

We are selling heavily timbered land for **just the value of the timber**—land where there is sufficient timber for farming purposes **at just the value of the land.**

We give you a clear deed and reserve no mineral rights—this is an unusual custom in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Should you die before you are entitled to a deed, our land contract makes provision whereby the principal and interest will be returned to your heirs if they so desire.

Stacking Hay in the Upper Peninsula

Much of the first-class farming land in the Upper Peninsula which is now unsettled has not been offered to the public before on account of being controlled by companies who have confined their entire attention to their respective mining and lumbering operations.

Farm Lands a Sound Investment

An investment in Upper Peninsula land is a solid foundation for future independence. Buy a tract of our land at this time and we believe your investment will be satisfactory and profitable.

The last United States Census Reports say that land has increased in value the last ten years in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, South Dakota, North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois.

$3,154,191,413

This means that land has increased in VALUE so as to give the 1,395,161 land owners in these States **$2,260 increase per man.**

The opportunity for the toiler lies not in the crowded city, where the meanest labor is competed for with ever increasing eagerness, where discomfort and unhealthy conditions are the lot of most laborers. It lies in the country, where a home, health, comfort, and independence are within the reach of a pair of willing hands.

This is opportunity for the small investor to be master of his own investment—in timber and farm land which is rapidly increasing in value. Land is a safe investment, an increasingly profitable one, and our lands are one of the best opportunities you will ever find.

Rutabaga, 11 Pounds, Grown in the Upper Peninsula

HERE ARE OUR REFERENCES

Ill. Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.
Colonial Trust Co., New York.
Mercantile National Bank, Cleveland.
State Savings Bank, Detroit.
First Nat'l Bank, Sault Ste Marie.
First Nat'l Bank, St. Ignace, Mich.
Marquette Nat'l Bank, Marquette, Mich.
Bank of Commerce, Cleveland.
People's Savings Bank, Detroit.
Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co., Cleveland.
Munising State Bank, Munising, Mich.
First Nat'l Bank, Escanaba, Mich.
Newberry Bank, Newberry, Mich.
Manistique Bank, Manistique, Mich.

Write us for maps, booklets, etc.

UPPER PENINSULA LAND CO., Ltd.,

906 WASHINGTON ARCADE, DETROIT, MICH.

F. J. MERRIAM, Sec'y and Gen'l Mgr. Detroit.

CUT OUT AND MAIL TO US TO-DAY

L. D.
Feb. 20

Upper Peninsula Land Co. Ltd. Detroit, Mich.

My Name is.....

My Address.....

Town.....

State.....

I could invest.....*down and*

$.....*per month. Would want*

.....*acres of land.*

If this investment appears to your best judgment as sound and safe, and you wish to take IMMEDIATE ADVANTAGE of it, send us $10.00 as earnest money to apply on first payment. We will then return your money if you are not entirely satisfied with the description and location of the land we choose as best for you. In sending us $10.00 you do not bind yourself at all to make a purchase.

"All's Well"
cries out the Watchman.

Dueber-Hampden Watches

They are *complete* and
"Accurate-to-the-Second"

There can be no doubt in the mind of the owner of a Dueber-Hampden Watch.
The movement and the case are both made and guaranteed by the largest factory in the world making a *complete* high-grade watch.

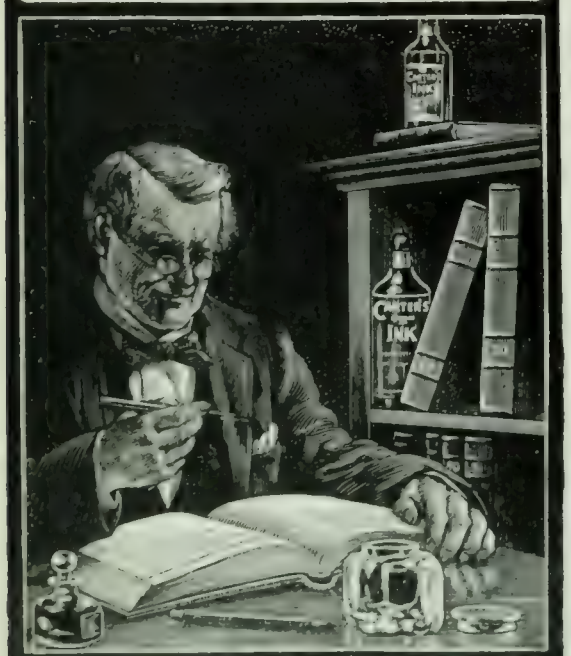
DUEBER 18 K — Dueber Solid Gold Cases are stamped with an honest mark. — 14 K DUEBER

Send for free book, "Light from the Watchman," it will give you important information, and tell you what to ask your dealer for.

DUEBER-HAMPDEN WATCH WORKS,
42 South Street, Canton, O.

The **Wm. McKinley** *is the greatest watch in the world for Men thin model, 16 size, lever set. "Accurate-to-the-Second"*

"AFTER ALL" CARTER'S INK IS THE BEST"



AN OLD BOOKKEEPER IS DISCRIMINATING.
Better take his advice and use Carter's.
Send for Booklet, "Inklings"—FREE.
The Carter's Ink Co., Boston, Mass.

FREE Anyone interested in Drawing and Designing should send a 2 cent stamp for John Ruskin's famous lectures on Art as an Educational Factor. RUSKIN SCHOOL, 236 Fourth Avenue, New York.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Rocky Mountain Exploration."—Reuben G. Thwaits. (276 pp.; $1.25 net. D. Appleton & Co.)

"A Little Garrison."—Lieutenant Bilse. Translated from the German by Wolf von Schierbrand. (Frederick A. Stokes Company, $1 50.)

"Sylvia's Husband."—Mrs. Burton Harrison. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25.)

"The Third Tour of Dr. Syntax; In Search of a Wife."—New edition. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Handy Andy."—Samuel Lover. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"The Litany and the Life."—Rev. John Newton McCormick. (Young Churchman Company, $1 net.)

"Modern English Prose."—Edited by George Rice Carpenter and William T. Brewster, (481 pp.; $1.10 net. The Macmillan Company.)

"When It Was Dark."—Guy Thorne. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.20.)

"The Adventurer in Spain."—S. R. Crockett. (Frederick A. Stokes Company, $1.50.)

"Selections from Rabelais's Gargantua."—C. H. C. Wright. (The Macmillan Company, $0.60 net.)

"The Angler's Secret.—Charles Bradford. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1 net.)

"Handbook of Parliamentary Usage."—Frank Williams Howe. (Hinds & Noble, $0.50.)

"Asters and Golden-Rod."—George Lansing Taylor. (Eaton & Mains, $1 net.)

"Grace before Meat."—Amos R. Wells. (United Society of Christian Endeavor, Boston, $0.25.)

"Help for the Tempted."—Amos R. Wells. (United Society of Christian Endeavor, $0.75.)

"The Congregational Way."—George B. Boynton. (The Pilgrim Press, Boston.)

"From Agnosticism to Theism."—Charles F. Dole. (James H. West Company, Boston, $0.30.)

"The Story of the Lopez Family."—Canning Eyot. (James H. West Company, $1.)

"Presiding Ladies of the White House."—Lila G. A. Woolfall. (Bureau of National Literature and Art, Washington.)

CURRENT POETRY.

On the Way to the Bourne.

By JOHN FINLEY.

I'd have the driving rain upon my face,—
Not pelting its blunt arrows at my back,
Goading with blame along its ruthless track,
But flinging me defiance in the race.

And I would go at such an eager gait
That whatsoe'er may fall from heaven of wo
Shall not pursue me as some coward foe,
But challenge me—that I may face my fate.

—From *Harper's Magazine.*

The Temple of Eros.

By CHARLES DALMON.

Ah, yes! I know you see it in my eyes,
That I have been within the holy place
And am initiated in its mysteries.
I know Love's glory lingers on my face.
I can not hide the rapture of my soul;
It has transfigured earth and sky and sea
To such new beauty, such strange loveliness!
It has made Life to wear an aureole
Of such supernal splendor that to me
The universe takes on my happiness!

I used to stand outside the temple door
And watch the eager worshipers go in;
I was an outcast, poorest of the poor,
Denied by all save Ignorance and Sin;
Then, in a wondrous moment, all was changed
A sound of wings came down from far away,

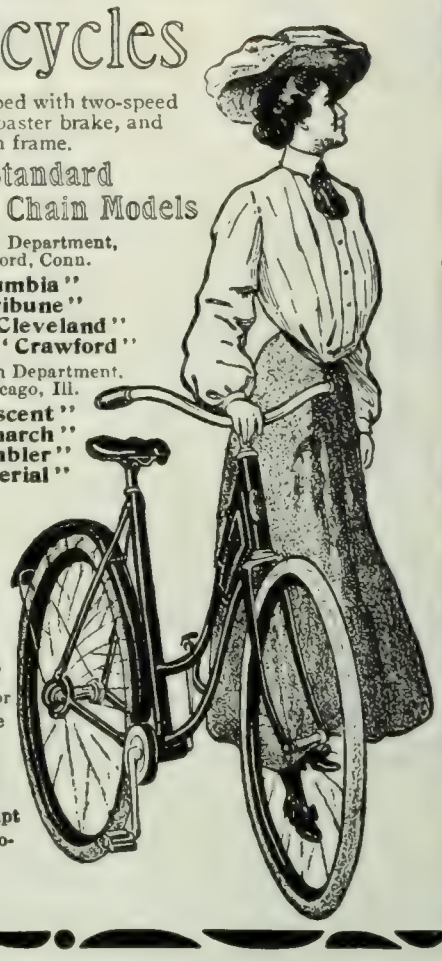
Pope Manufacturing Co.
Famous Chainless Bicycles

Equipped with two-speed gear, coaster brake, and cushion frame.

All Standard Chain Models

Eastern Department, Hartford, Conn.
"Columbia"
"Tribune"
"Cleveland"
"Crawford"

Western Department, Chicago, Ill.
"Crescent"
"Monarch"
"Rambler"
"Imperial"



Catalogues free at our 10,000 dealers' stores, or any one Catalogue mailed on receipt of a two-cent stamp

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD

Built To Order

With our No. 77
COLUMBIA $50 BUGGY

A Full $100 value Sold on 30 Days' Free Trial

Guaranteed Two Years
IT IS BETTER THAN THE BEST

ever offered by any other company. **Write for our 1904 FREE CATALOG**, illustrating and describing this buggy and over 200 other up-to-date styles of **Vehicles** and **Harness**, including our specialties.

PHYSICIANS' RIGS

Address Department No. 21
Columbia Mfg. & Supply Co., Cincinnati, O.

100 POINTS OF MERIT

Are to be found in the new 1904
SPLIT HICKORY
SPECIAL TOP BUGGY

$50

The best buggy in the world for the money. Can be furnished as you want it, is sold on **30 DAYS FREE TRIAL** with an **Iron-Clad 2 Year Guarantee.** Send for our **186-Page Catalog** illustrating this buggy, gotten up in twelve different ways and also illustrating and describing our full line of vehicles of all kinds and full line of harness, sold direct to user at rock bottom prices.
The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., 297-4 Sixth St. Cincinnati, O.
H. C. Phelps, President.

If afflicted with sore eyes use } Thompson's Eye Water

And from within the secret sanctuary
I heard my name; and I, no more estranged
From Love's communion, entered in to pray
More earnestly than all Love's company.

The rest you know—and yet you can not know—
You know your joy—you can not quite know mine—
To you yours is the greater? leave it so.
Love fills our being with celestial wine,
Exalts our souls with sweet, ecstatic bliss,
And leads us far away from Time and Space
To dwell with him in Paradise alone:
All the long ages vanish in one kiss;
All other faces fade before one face;
All worlds, all heavens are underneath Love's throne!

—From *Harper's Magazine.*

Timeo Danaos.

By JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

Art proud, my country, that these mighty ones,
Wearing the jeweled splendor of old days,
Come bringing prodigality of praise
To thee amid thy light of westering suns;
Bidding their blaring trumpets and their guns
Salute thee, late into their crooked ways
Now fallen, to their sorrow and amaze,
Blood of whose hearts the ancient honor runs?

Nay, fear them rather, for they cry with glee,
"She has become as one of us, who gave
All that she had to set a people free:
She wears our image—she that loved the slave!"
Fear them, for there is blood upon their hands,
And on their heads the curse of ruined lands.

—From *The Atlantic Monthly.*

Another Year.

By E. H. SOTHERN.

Alas! old Tyrant Time will have his way—
Another year, dear love, has flown apace,
And has it left a shadow on your face?
And do you sigh to find my hair is gray?
What then? Young Love is young, as on that day
We hand in hand first started in the race;
And shall we greet him with a lesser grace,
Because our season is no longer May?
Teach him, while youte's bright golden days we spend,
That when our dwelling-place is seamed with age,
When the chill hand of winter turns the page
Where the old story's final word is penn'd,—
Teach him to seek securest harborage,
In hearts whose summer, dear, shall know no end.

—From *Harper's Weekly.*

From "An Ode to Music."

By HENRY VAN DYKE.

Music, they do thee wrong who say thine art
Is only to enchant the sense.
For every timid motion of the heart,
And every passion too intense
To bear the chain of the imperfect word,
And every tremulous longing, stirred
By spirit winds, that come we know not whence
And go we know not where,
And every inarticulate prayer
Beating about the depths of pain or bliss,
Like some bewildered bird
That seeks its nest but knows not where it is,
And every dream that haunts, with dim delight,
The drowsy hour between the day and night,
The wakeful hour between the night and day,—
Imprisoned, waits for thee,
Impatient, yearns for thee,
The queen who comes to set the captive free!
Thou lendest wings to grief to fly away,
And wings to joy to reach a heavenly height;
And every dumb desire that storms within the breast
Thou leadest forth to sob or sing itself to rest.

—From *Scribner's Magazine.*

Actual Size 14x19

On Heavy Plate Paper

This Beautiful Picture FREE

This is one of a series of charming heads which we are giving away to introduce our brand of PURE BORAX. And, after you have used Borax once, you won't require any inducement to buy a second box. These pictures represent the loveliest types of the modern American girl. The small half-tone illustration above only *suggests* their real charm.

To those who will send us a box top (and a two-cent stamp to cover cost of mailing) from a package of "20-MULE-TEAM BORAX"—which may be bought at any grocery or drug store, we will send—carefully packed—a fine, large reproduction, size 14 x 19, on heavy plate paper, for framing. These reproductions bear no advertising and are got up as handsomely as any picture you would buy in an art store.

Ask for head No. 1, and address "Department F, Pacific Coast Borax Company, New York City."

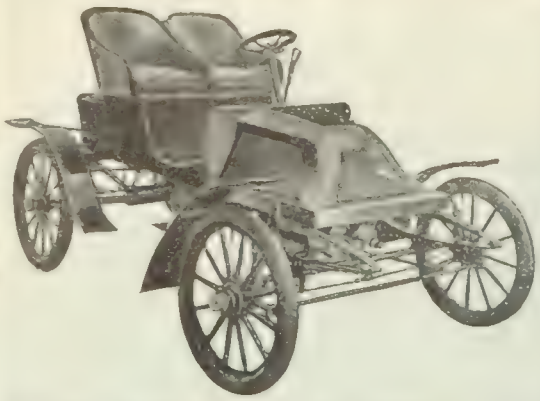
BORAX a Household Necessity

Everyone who values cleanliness and sweetness, should use BORAX. In the toilet, the bath, laundry, in every cleansing process of the home BORAX should be used. It doubles the power of soap and water to cleanse and purify. You will be astonished to see how much easier and cleaner you can wash things by adding a little Borax to the water. But be careful to get Pure Borax. Ask for "20-MULE-TEAM BRAND." *It's pure.*

PACIFIC COAST BORAX CO.

Largest Refiners of Pure Borax in the World

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO



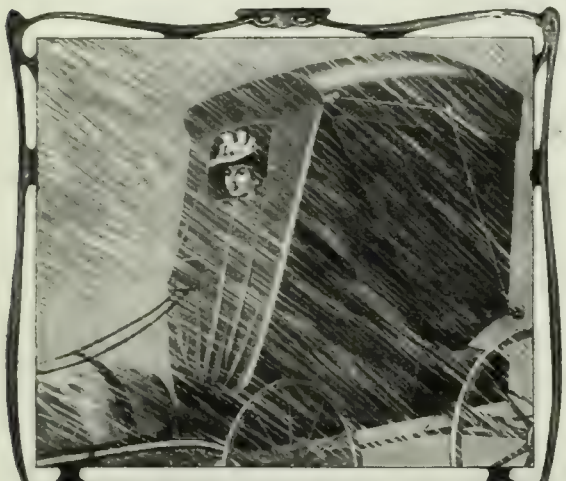
MITCHELL LIGHT CAR

Two-cylinder engine, air-cooled, mounted in front, sliding-gear transmission, three forward speeds and reverse all on one lever with direct drive on high speed; automatic lubrication, seven actual horse power, quiet in operation.

PRICE $700

Write for catalog.

MITCHELL MOTOR CAR CO.,
24 Hamilton Ave., Racine, Wis.
Maker of Motor Cars and Motorcycles.



Not a drop can touch you when your buggy is closed up by the

Blizzard Storm Front

Patented in United States and Canada.

Fits any buggy.

Adjusted in 30 seconds without getting out or removing gloves, sides open and close as quickly and easily as a door, large line pocket, guaranteed satisfactory. The large window, 12 x 20 inches, is a pliable transparent material that won't break. Rubber Cloth, $3.50; Heavy Rubber Cloth, $4.00.

Trade-mark 'Blizzard' is stamped under drive pocket on inside. If your dealer hasn't it, write us. Illustrated booklet free.

Vehicle Apron & Hood Co., 206 E. Rich St., Columbus, O.

BARRETT'S COMPLETE COURSE IN PHYSIOLOGICAL EXERCISE

Just published in book form offers to brain workers and those under strong mental activity and people of sedentary habits complete information and instructions for the **perfect development of mind and body, symmetry of form, inspiration, vivacity, strong diaphragm, great lung capacity.** This course offers perfect relief and cure from Constipation, Obesity, Weak Heart, Indigestion, etc., by the correct and scientific operation of one set of muscles against another corresponding set and contraction against expansion together with the art of correct breathing. This system is the perfectly natural one and requires neither weights, pulleys, exercisers or apparatus of any kind. Heretofore it has only been given under personal instruction and at an expense of $100. It being published now in book form gives everyone an opportunity to take the course. It is substantially bound in cloth, fully and clearly illustrated, giving 20 distinct exercises which cover the complete course and which can be utilized to the same advantage as though it cost $100 under personal instructions. This work will be forwarded to any address, prepaid on receipt of $1.00. Address, WALTER G. KRAFT, Pub., 125 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

100 VISITING CARDS Post paid **35c**

Correct styles and sizes. Order filled day received. Booklet "Card Style" Free! Also business, professional and fraternal cards. We have cuts of emblems for all societies. E. J. SCHUSTER PTG. & ENG. CO., DEPT. 30 ST. LOUIS, MO.

PERSONALS.

The New Senate Chaplain. — With the new attention drawn to him by his appointment to be Chaplain of the United States Senate, stories of Dr. Edward Everett Hale's past are in vogue. Here is one from the New York *Tribune:*

There is one tale touching upon his editorial career in which the irrepressible office boy figures. The doctor had occasion to send the boy on an errand to a firm which for the sake of convenience will be called Black, White & Co. The hour was late and on the way the boy tarried so long that when he finally arrived at the offices of Black, White & Co. he found, much to his dismay, the place closed up.

How to announce his failure to perform the errand as directed in a satisfactory manner was evidently the problem that confronted the boy, and when he entered the doctor's office he had his lie prepared.

"The firm was out," said the boy as he laid the note he had failed to deliver on the desk.

"Very well," replied the doctor. "You may take it in the morning. You are excused for the day."

It would have sufficed the boy had he left the office at that point, but finding that his falsehood worked admirably and with a conscience working guiltily within him, he could not avoid saying:

"Neither Mr. Black nor Mr. White was in. Fact is, I went to both their places and was disappointed."

The doctor wheeled about in his chair.

"What is that you say?" he demanded.

"I went to both places and neither of the men was in."

Dr. Hale looked the youthful prevaricator over.

"Um-m-m," he mused. "So you went to both places, eh? Quite interesting, my boy; quite interesting. Mr. Black has been dead ten years and Mr. White eight years—er—er—by the way, which place did you go to first?"

Senator Marcus A. Hanna. — Of Senator Hanna, now suffering from typhoid in Washington, many anecdotes are current illustrating his methods in politics and business. The Senator's attitude toward his employees is neither standoffish nor off-hand, says the New York *Sun:*

"Many a coal-miner or a street-railway conductor can testify to the fact that Mr. Hanna has slapped him squarely between the shoulders as he sang out cheerily: "Good morning Bill!" But not one has ever had the Senator crack jokes with him.

A joke is never looked for; but when an employee meets Hanna the former knows by experience that he will be asked such questions as these:

"Well, is everything satisfactory?"

"How is the family?"

"See any way in which the service might be improved?"

"No kick coming, eh?"

As a result of this show of good-will, which also not infrequently makes itself evident in the shape of comforts and delicacies, if the man has answered that his wife or a child is ill, the Senator is familiarly known among his thousands of employees as "Uncle Mark."

When he gives succor to any one, which is

Pears'

Agreeable soap for the hands is one that dissolves quickly, washes quickly, rinses quickly, and leaves the skin soft and comfortable. It is Pears'.

Wholesome soap is one that attacks the dirt but not the living skin. It is Pears'.

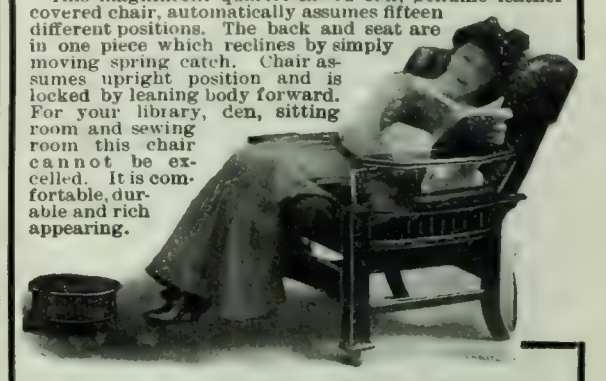
Economical soap is one that a touch of cleanses. And this is Pears'.

Established over 100 years.

You can Read, Write, Rest or Study in

THE B-B ADJUSTABLE CHAIR

This magnificent quarter-sawed oak, genuine leather covered chair, automatically assumes fifteen different positions. The back and seat are in one piece which reclines by simply moving spring catch. Chair assumes upright position and is locked by leaning body forward. For your library, den, sitting room and sewing room this chair cannot be excelled. It is comfortable, durable and rich appearing.



Fine for Booklovers and Brain Workers.

Golden Flemish and Weathered Oak Finish. Two leather covered swinging arms for books, etc. Beautiful grain leather cushion 21 inches wide. Casters on front legs. Best material and workmanship. Money refunded if not entirely satisfied. Write for elegant illustrated booklet showing several other styles of B-B Adjustable Chairs.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
1300 Clark Street, Racine Junction, Wis.

THE "BEST" LIGHT

is a portable 100 candle power light, costing only 2cts per week. Makes and burns its own gas. Brighter than electricity or acetyline, and cheaper than kerosene. No Dirt. No Grease. No Odor. Over 100 styles. Lighted instantly with a match. Every lamp warranted.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

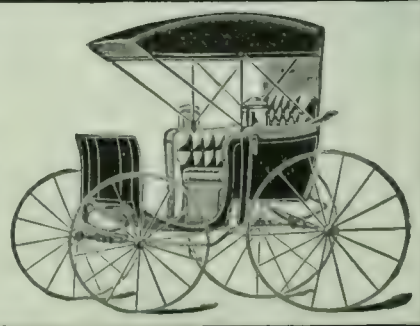
THE BEST LIGHT CO.,
92 E. 5th St., Canton, Ohio.

SAVE ONE THIRD

By Buying of the Makers

We are actual manufacturers—not a commission house. We can and do save our customers one third on retail prices by selling direct to user and cutting out all dealers' profits. All our goods carry our guarantee. Our free illustrated catalogue shows a greater assortment of carriages and harness than any dealer can show you. Send for it.

THE COLUMBUS CARRIAGE AND HARNESS COMPANY,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.



pretty often, he does not let his "left hand know what the right doeth."

Some years ago, when Cleveland was experiencing a particularly severe winter, one of the city's leading charitable organizations was kept so bountifully supplied with coal that the poor suffered very little for lack of fuel. For a long time there was much mystery on the part of many of the organization's officers as to who was furnishing the coal, and when the secret did leak out it was through the overexuberant charity worker through whom Mr. Hanna was supplying fuel.

How Grant Acquired the Cigar Habit.—At the camp-fire and dinner of the Eleventh Army Corps in New York recently, Gen. James Grant Wilson told how General Grant became the inveterate smoker that he was. We quote the general's remarks from *Tobacco* (New York):

He said that after the Fort Donelson fight the newspapers all over the North were filled with the story of how the silent captain had fought that fight with an unlighted cigar in his mouth. "Up to that time," said General Wilson, "General Grant never smoked more than two cigars a day in his life. When the people of the North found that their commander evidently liked cigars, loyal souls from every great Northern city sent in cigars to Grant's headquarters until he had piled up in his tent 20,000 cigars. He felt that it would not be polite to return them or to give them away, so the only thing to do was to smoke them. That was the beginning of it, and it ended with the smoking of something like a bunch of cigars every day."

Julian Hawthorne.—Julian Hawthorne, in his recent volume concerning his father and his father's friends, tells an interesting anecdote of how he started writing:

"My profession is not literature, but engineering," he said. "While I was waiting for another job, after leaving the Dock Department, I happened to write a short story for fun, and sent it to *Harper's Weekly*. It was accepted and I got $50 for it. That seemed an easy way of making money while I was out of engineering work, and I kept at it, always expecting the new work. That was over thirty years ago, and during that interval I have done a great deal of writing, but have never for a moment ceased to hope for an order for a bridge or a canal. It may come any day. I am young yet, only fifty-seven."

General Wood Again.—Here is a story of Gen. Leonard Wood, told by a Boston physician in the New York *Times*:

"I remember an instance in direct proof of what I mean when I say that his successes are mainly due to his magnificent courage, his determination to do what he believes to be right, even in the face of certain punishment. In 1884, then a recent graduate from the Harvard Medical School, he was an interne at one of the Boston hospitals. An interne, I may say in explanation, is required by rule to send for the visiting surgeon in all cases requiring immediate operation, and is himself forbidden to do the work.

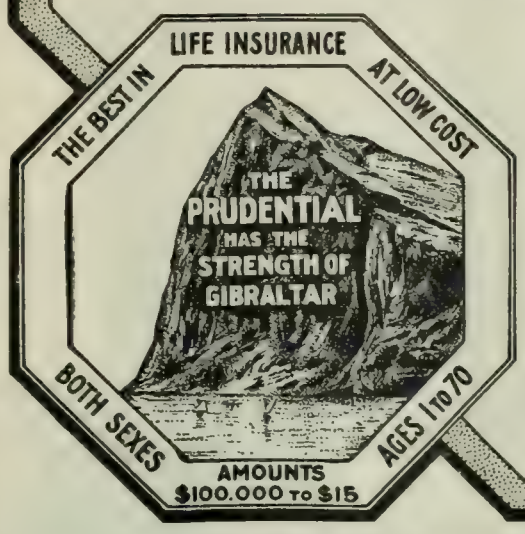
"One day an infant was brought in suffering from membranous croup. The case was so far advanced that any delay would almost certainly result in death for the little one. Dr. Wood did not hesitate a moment. He began to work at once, carefully, fearlessly, promptly, and successfully. Five minutes later, and while both mother and patient were still in the room, the surgeon who should have had the case according to rule walked in. The young doctor [Wood] explained, but would not apologize, as he was asked to do. He had done right, and he was not going to tell any man he was sorry for it, he said. The result was that he was first suspended and then dismissed. And I call that courage."

The Prudential

has some interesting things to say about

ENDOWMENT LIFE INSURANCE.

Fill in the attached Coupon and send it in—it costs you nothing, and it may be the means of starting an ample provision for your later years.



Without committing myself to any action, I shall be glad to receive free, particulars and rates of Endowment Policies.

*For $*_____ *Age*_____

Name _____

Address _____

Occupation _____ *Dept.* R.

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO. OF AMERICA.

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President — **Home Office, NEWARK, N. J.**

In sending ask for booklet "O." with illustrations and prices.

The "Meteor" French Coffee Percolator

Finished in Silver Plate, Copper or Nickel. Made in 51 styles and sizes, ranging in price from **$5.00 to $25.00.**

There are cheap imitations of the "Meteor"—be sure you get the genuine.

NOTHING can equal the delicious flavor and gently stimulating qualities of the genuine coffee bean. It is not the coffee itself which injures you—it is the manner of preparation. Don't boil your coffee; get a "Meteor" and distil it. Then you will get all the strength and aroma of the coffee without its nerve destroying qualities. Coffee made in this way is the most economical, as it extracts the entire strength of the bean. It requires no watching, and can be made on the table in a few minutes.

The **MERIDEN CO., Silversmiths**
International Silver Co., Successor
218 FIFTH AVENUE, MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK

Facilitates Business

Send for our catalog of standard sectional cabinets, various shapes and sizes of files, adjustable partitions and interchangeable make-up.

We organize business systems, and devise combination of files to suit. Our drop front tariff files—endorsed by traffic managers. Upright combinable units with card trays put a world of correspondence under your thumb.

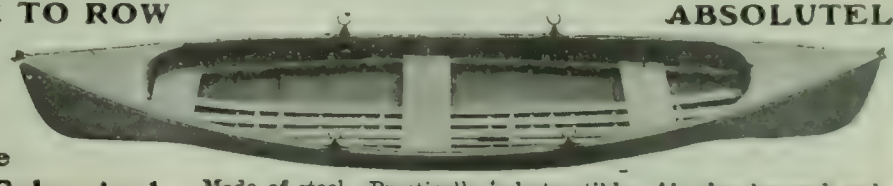
Our catalog of **Bookcases** shows many styles of designs and combinations. Made in several kinds of woods and finishes. The steel rocker in our bookcase gives uniform motion to the bookcase door. No ball-bearings—no spring—no groove. Door swings open without binding, easily—noiseless.

Goods shipped subject to examination. Dealers should write for proposition for carrying entire line.

Railway Commercial Cabinet & File Co.,
182 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.

EASIER TO ROW — **ABSOLUTELY SAFE**

Write to-day for free catalogue



Price 15 foot boat crated **$29.00**

Mullins Galvanized Steel Pleasure Boats

Made of steel. Practically indestructible. Air chamber each end. Cannot sink. Cannot leak. Require no caulking. Ideal boat for family use, summer resorts, parks. Guaranteed. Especially valuable at summer resorts, for family boating.

W. H. MULLINS, 447 Depot Street, SALEM, OHIO

Shaving

Use Glenn's Sulphur Soap before and after shaving and the face will not break out.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap makes the skin smooth and is the finest toilet, bath, shampoo and shaving soap on the market.

Be sure and get the genuine

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

25c. a cake at drug stores or mailed for 30c. by The Chas. N. Crittenton Co., 115 Fulton Street, New York.

The Prophylactic Family:
Tooth—Hair—Nail—Military Brushes
Always sold in a Yellow Box

The Prophylactic Hair Brush

No other brush made like it, or so good. Solid wood back, chemically treated; pure selected bristles triply secured in pure aluminum. Absolutely sanitary—no water or dirt can penetrate it—sterilized by boiling water without injury.

Made to Wear a Lifetime

The particular man always insists on his barber keeping one for his personal use.

Price $2.00 at all dealers, or sent by mail—postage free.

Send for Leaflets

FLORENCE MANUFACTURING CO.
14 Pine St., Florence, Mass.

Weis Clipping File

Remarkably handy for the office man and others for filing clippings, advertisements, data of all kinds. In fact it will systematize all the useful information you should always have easily accessible—but don't. Has 20 heavy manilla envelopes, ruled and indexed. Size, 6 x 10 x 2½ inches. Bound in deep red art canvas, strong and durable, $1.00; in dark-green vellum de luxe, only 75c., at stationers or of us, prepaid, same price. Buy one, it will be money well invested. Booklet free.

AGENTS WANTED.
THE WEIS BINDER CO.,
140 Lagrange St., - Toledo, O.
Makers of the Famous Weis Brush Mucilage Tubes.

CLOSED

WANTED—Active, educated men of business ability who desire to earn $1,000 per year or more. Give age, qualifications, references. DODD, MEAD & CO., New York.

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

For Excellent Reasons.—MINISTER: "You seem to be glad to have me visit your home."

YOUNG HOPEFUL. "Yes, sir. Whenever you come we have a bully dinner."—*New York American.*

Two Sides of the Question.—"Why doesn't he marry?"

"He doesn't approve of divorce."—*Smart Set.*

A Common Complaint.—SMILING DOCTOR: "My dear friend, you seem very much better, considering the weather——"

CANTANKEROUS PATIENT (irritably interrupting): "Oh, hang 'considering the weather!' The weather doesn't consider *me!*"—*Punch.*

Made Another Man of Him.—HE: "My first wife married me because I neither smoked, drank, nor played cards."

SHE: "How did your second wife come to marry you?"

HE: "To reform me."—*Smart Set.*

Rubbing It In.—"What am I ever going to do with such a bad, bad boy?" sighed the fond mother.

"Oh, you leave me alone," replied the young hopeful. "I'm not half as bad as I can be."—*Brooklyn Life.*

The Optimist.—"There is one satisfaction in being here," said the man in the cell; "it isn't very probable that my wife's mother will come and live on me."—*Brooklyn Life.*

A Collection Hit.—DOUGALL: "I've hit on a money-making thing at last. The preachers will go wild over it, and it will sell like hot cakes. It's a church contribution-box."

FRIEND: "What good is that?"

DOUGALL: "It's a triumph. The coins fall through slots of different sizes, and half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences land on velvet; but the pennies and halfpennies drop on to a Chinese gong."—*Tit-Bits.*

Death and the Hatchet.—

Wills of millionaires remind us,
We can make our deaths exciting;
And, departing, leave behind us
All our wives' relations fighting.

—BERTRAND SHADWELL in *Life.*

All That Saved Him.—HAWKINS: "I understand that the physicians held a consultation, but I see you are still alive."

ROBBINS: "Yes. I have since learned that the vote stood two for me and one against."—*Puck.*

Two Too Many.—"Triplets," said wee Willie Winkletop with a very knowing air, "always come to poor families. It's when God sends them a whole line of samples to pick from, and they hasn't enough money to pay the expressman to take two of 'em back."—S. T. STERN in *Lippincott's Magazine.*

Palpitation of the Heart.—Asking questions is a fine art, but some people who teach school will not take pains to master it. Then when they have framed a question improperly and get a suitable answer, tho not the one they are searching for, they blame the innocent pupils. For example: Said a bright young lady teacher to a little boy in the arithmetic class:

"Johnny, if your papa were to give your mamma a ten-dollar bill and a twenty-dollar bill and a five-dollar bill, what would she have?"

"A fit," was Johnny's prompt reply.—SILAS XAVIER FLOYD in *Lippincott's Magazine.*

Little Johnny Knew.—TEACHER: "Johnny, write on the blackboard the sentence 'Two heads are better than one.' Now, Johnny, do you believe that?"

JOHNNY: "Yes'm. 'Cause then you kin get a

Keep Well Heeled

Morgan & Wright Rubber Heels

There is an intelligent reason why multitudes of people wear Morgan & Wright Rubber Heels:

They Carpet the Pavement

There is an equally intelligent reason for the increasing demand for the M. & W. Brand:

They are Easier, Wear Longer and Cost No More than other brands

Insist on the M. & W. Your shoeman will fit them.

MORGAN & WRIGHT, CHICAGO

STOP FORGETTING

If You Want a Better Memory, Prof. Dickson will mail FREE upon request, a trial copyrighted exercise and booklet, "*How to Remember,*" telling all about the Dickson Correspondence Course. **Absolutely Guaranteed** to improve your memory.

It will enable you to recall instantly names, faces, details of business and study, to concentrate your mind, think more clearly, memorize readily, speak without notes, do more mental work and do it better, thus increasing your business and social success.

Every student personally instructed by Prof. HENRY DICKSON, the well-known Chicago Educator and Professor of Oratory in the University of Notre Dame.

Write immediately for the free trial copyrighted exercise and descriptive booklet. Sent under plain envelope, if requested. *Address,*

PROF. HENRY DICKSON
DICKSON SCHOOL OF MEMORY
754 The Auditorium, CHICAGO

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?

TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-Top" is the best and simplest device for making **100 copies** from pen-written and **50 copies** from typewritten original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, **without deposit, on ten (10) days' trial**

Price $7.50 less Trade Discount of 33⅓%, or **$5 net**

THE FELIX F. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.
Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City.

Let Us Help You Think

Have you been called upon to speak on short notice? Do you require help in the preparation of literary work? Do you seek facts or statistics which are difficult to obtain?

We prepare carefully

SPEECHES	SERMONS
TOASTS	LECTURES
ESSAYS	TREATISES, etc.

Novels, Plays, and All Kinds of Manuscripts Criticised, Revised, and Sold on Commission

All Transactions Strictly Confidential

The International Literary Bureau
Established 1893
Bible House New York City

job in a dime museum and make lots o' money."—Philadelphia *Press*.

Her Prayer.—Gladys had lost two front teeth. She had been told that God would give her some new ones. She was to take part in the Easter exercises at Sunday-school. In spite of all wishing, however, the teeth refused to put in an appearance, and Easter was at hand.

One night Gladys's mother heard her talking after she had put her to bed. She went back and saw her kneeling beside her bed in the moonlight.

"O God," she was saying, "if you haven't got my new teeth done, won't you please drop my old ones down again till after Easter?"—HELEN M. RICHARDSON.

Balked.—SHE: "You say you would do anything for me, Charlie."

HE (fervently): "I would, darling."

SHE: "Well, you know how frightfully red my hair is; I want you to dye yours red, just to keep me in countenance!"—*Tit-Bits*.

Relieving his Mind.—WILLIE: "Mamma, can I go to bed half an hour earlier to-night?"

MRS. LEWISON: "What for?"

WILLIE: "I want to say my prayers ahead for a week."—*Life*.

The Old, Old Question.—OLD GENT (to small boy, who is nursing a skinned knee): "Did you fall down, little chap?"

SMALL BOY: "Yer didn't think I fell up and bashed agin a cloud, did yer!"—*Tit-Bits*.

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

February 9.—Japan opens the war with Russia by attacking the Czar's fleet at Port Arthur. Japanese torpedo-boats make a midnight attack and put the Russian battle-ships *Retvizan* and *Czarevitch* and the cruiser *Pallada* out of action. Japanese battle-ships later open fire on the forts and fleet, disabling the battle-ship *Poltava* and the cruisers *Bayarin* and *Novik*. The Russian cruisers *Variag* and *Korietz* are sunk by the Japanese at Chemulpo, Korea. Russia issues a note giving its views of the circumstances leading to the rupture with Japan. Secretary Hay addresses an identical note to the Powers asking them to join in a note to Russia and Japan looking toward the neutrality and integrity of China.

February 10.—A bridge on the Manchurian Railway is destroyed by the Japanese and thirty Russians are killed. A large Japanese force has arrived safely at Seoul. The Czar issues a proclamation of war.

February 11.—The fortifications of Port Arthur are continuously bombarded by the Japanese. It is reported that five Russian cruisers from Vladivostok bombarded Hakodate, Japan, on the 10th. President Roosevelt issues a proclamation declaring the strictest neutrality of the United States Government. The Emperor of Japan issues a proclamation formally declaring war on Russia.

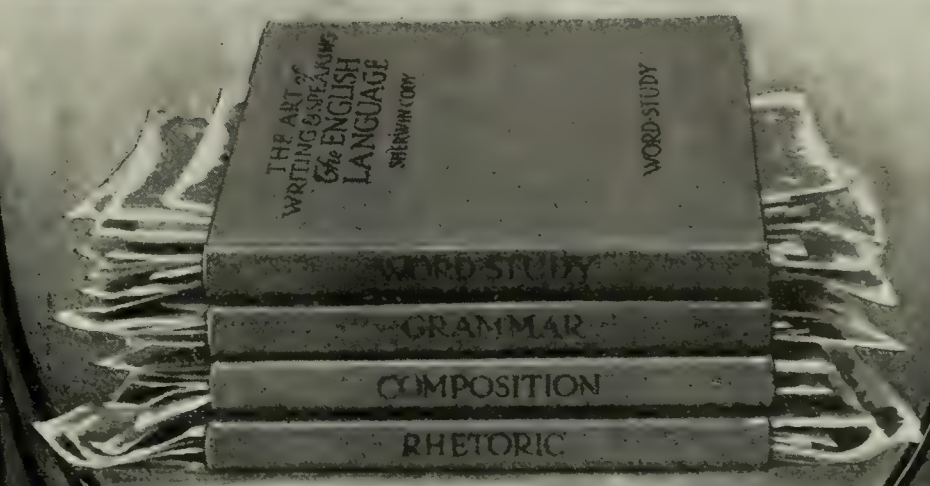
February 12.—Two small Japanese steamers are attacked by four war-ships of the Vladivostok squadron; one of them, the *Zensho* is sunk, the other escapes. The Russian torpedo transport *Yenisei* is accidently blown up at Port Arthur, killing three officers and ninety-one men. The English steamer *Fu Ping* is fired on by Russians while leaving Port Arthur.

February 13.—It is reported that three of the

TO CALIFORNIA

Two through trains daily via the Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line from Chicago. The Overland Limited, electric lighted, solid train, less than three days to the Coast. For illustrated booklets, maps, rates, and full information, apply to any ticket agent or address Traffic Manager, Chicago, Ill.

GOOD MONEY in GOOD ENGLISH



Have you ever realized the influence that a strong, expressive, smoothly-worded letter can exert? The man who can write such a letter, who has ever at his command a ready flow of winning words, has a tangible asset that will help him upward to both business and social success.

But it is in business that good English wins. So great is its importance that even a commercial success of immense proportions like Marshall Field & Company well recognizes the evil consequence of permitting a weak, illiterate piece of printed matter leave their house. They offer a dollar to employees for every error any one of them finds in the literature issued by the firm.

How is YOUR English? If this subject is so important to Marshall Field & Company isn't it doubly important to you? Get out some of the letters you wrote a while ago. Compare your style with the style of your favorite writer. Then you will recognize your faults, then your flaws will appear most conspicuous—your weaknesses most plainly apparent.

Whatever Your Line—Whatever You Do

These Books Are For YOU

For Business Managers.—Several large wholesale houses have introduced Mr. Cody's books and personal criticism of English service to all their clerks who write letters, from the merest stenographer to the most experienced correspondent. It pays.

For Credit Men.—Here is a point for you. You are not too old to learn yourself, and you will find that the credit of your house will improve wonderfully if you see that every letter that goes out is the best.

For Young Business Men.—If you want the touch, the snap, the tone of "words that win" in the business world, go to the man who is both a scholar and a master of straight-from-the-shoulder business English. His little books should be your daily companions

For Advertisement Writers.—You can't afford to let mistakes creep into your work. The only way to avoid errors is to have a good reference work constantly at hand.

For Correspondents.—Don't write the time-worn commercial jargon, but get out of your rut by getting the knack of writers who are masters. Mr. Cody has a simple, easy method in his "Composition" book.

For Stenographers.—The only way to get a better salary is to improve your English. Keep Mr. Cody's books at your elbow and in six months you will be worth twice what you are now, and you will get it, too.

When I am at home, Sherwin Cody's books are always on my study table. I never travel without one of them in my grip. With them at hand, every spare moment can be improved to decided financial advantage.
CLOWRY CHAPMAN,
Advertising Copy Expert.

I took volume four up with a contemptuous sniff and laid it down with respect. This is the most sensible treatise on the short story that has yet appeared in England.
I. ZANGWILL,
Novelist, in Pall Mall Magazine.

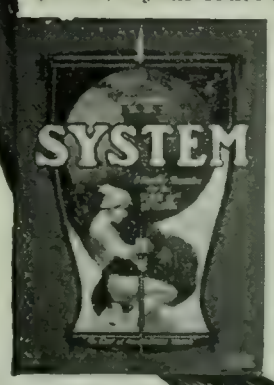
You certainly give big value for the money.
JOHN LEE MAHIN,
Pres. Mahin Advertising Company, Chicago, Ill.

I consider the Cody Books crisp, simple, direct,—your notion of simplifying grammar is worthy of the widest publicity.
E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS, LL. D.
Chancellor, University of Nebraska.

Let Mr. Cody teach **you** more by vast experience, his inimitable style, his easily grasped rules, his masterly treatment of every side of English as embodied in these four books of his. Get them on your desk—in your home to day.

$5.00 for $3.00

This set of FOUR BOOKS, containing seven complete home-study courses, costs $3.00. SYSTEM, the magazine, $2.00 per year. Both—the books and the magazine—will be sent prepaid for $3.00, if your order is sent on the white space below $5.00 if not.



System is essential to business success. And so is SYSTEM, the magazine. It tells every month all the new business tricks that save time—all the little office wrinkles that save worry. Through SYSTEM you can learn all that any one can possibly tell you about system and business methods. 162 or more pages monthly cram full of business ideas for YOU. The regular reading of SYSTEM will solve your business perplexities but if it does not, SYSTEM has a staff of experts—practical business men who will answer your questions free.

Men like President Vreeland of the Metropolitan and President Fenton of the Chicago Clearing House write for SYSTEM. And men not so well known, perhaps, but closer to the detail of business, tell of the methods and short cuts they use to prevent mistakes—save time—make money. SYSTEM is subscribed for and endorsed by many of the largest concerns in the country. What it has done for them it will just so surely do for you. You are wronging yourself—your business—your future if you do not send for it. Tear off and mail with $3 at our risk to **The SYSTEM Company, 940 First National Bank Bldg., CHICAGO.** *The Monthly Magazine for the Man of Affairs.*

INVESTMENT
vs.
SPECULATION.

4 CENTS

You don't know me, and I'm quite sure I don't know you.

BUT ARE YOU WILLING TO SEND ME 4 CENTS IN STAMPS FOR A PAMPHLET AND GET ACQUAINTED?

THERE WILL BE NO FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE AFTER THAT UNLESS YOU START IT. IF I DON'T GET ANOTHER LETTER FROM YOU WITHIN 10 DAYS, I WILL RETURN YOUR 4 CENTS AND WON'T SAY A WORD.

I HAVEN'T TIME TO SAY ANY MORE NOW, BUT MY ADDRESS IS

Geo. I. Robinson, Jr.

209 Washington St., Boston.

P. S.—You needn't risk the 4 cents if you happen to be in my neighborhood.

ELIMINATE THE RISK

and you have an ideal investment.

We eliminate all risk by loaning only to bona fide Farmers, and upon well-improved farms worth from three to five times amount of loan. In our business we do not print any elaborate prospectus, but to parties interested in Gilt Edge Farm Mortgages, we shall be glad to send our little booklet, "WE'RE RIGHT ON THE GROUND," complete descriptive list of on-hand loans, the names of Individuals, Colleges, Trust Companies, etc., that have bought our Mortgages for Twenty Years, and leave it for yourself to decide as to the merits of our Mortgages.

Our securities net 6% and run for five years. There are no safer securities offered, and few equally safe.

E. J. LANDER & CO.,
Box "10," Grand Forks, N. D.

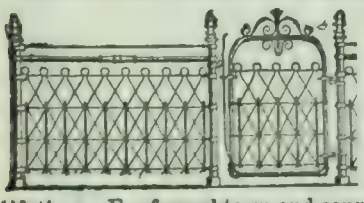
PANAMA CANAL

Send 20 cents, silver or stamps, and receive by return mail a nice

Wall Map of the New Republic of Panama

specially interesting at this time and for many years to come. Hang it up in your home or office. Write to-day.

JAMES L. FOOTE, Gen. Mgr., SLATINGTON, PA.



DWIGGINS WEAR WELL

Absolute resistance to climatic changes; double galvanized steel wire throughout. Best examples of intelligent fence architecture — trim, graceful, good for a lifetime. For formal town and country enclosures. Catalogue FREE, shows variety of styles 10c to 50c a foot.

Dwiggins Wire Fence Co., 28 Dwiggins Ave., Anderson, Ind.

INVENTIONS

patented and sale undertaken if patent is obtained by us. 20 years experience. Send for booklet.

Patent Development Co. of America,
180 Broadway, New York City.

Vladivostok cruisers had been blown up by torpedoes between Yezo and Nippon. M. Pavloff, the Russian Minister, and all his countrymen leave Seoul for China, escorted to Chemulpo by the Japanese. Secsetary Hay makes public his note asking Russia and Japan to respect the neutrality and preserve the administrative entity of China so far as practicable. France accepts the proposals made by Secretary Hay. China and Germany issue proclamations of neutrality.

February 14.—The Russians are said to have put to flight with heavy losses two bodies of Japanese landed simultaneously on different sides of the peninsula in the rear of Port Arthur.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

February 8.—The British Government issues a notice showing that England had protested against Russia's claims as to Tibet and the English mission there.

February 10.—The United States sends a squadron to Santo Domingo to take drastic measures to protect American interests, because an American steamer had been fired upon.

February 11.—Emperor William is the guest at dinner of United States Ambassador Tower.

February 14.—A Bulgarian band of one hundred men are attacked and routed with a loss of twelve killed by Turkish troops at Dchumbala.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

February 8.—*Senate:* Senator Hopkins, of Illinois, and Senator Clay, of Georgia, speak in support of the Panama Canal treaty. A bill appropriating $2,000,000 to aid the proposed Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Ore., is passed.

House: The proposed loan of $4,000,000 to the St. Louis Exposition is discussed.

February 9.—*Senate:* The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill is passed.

February 10.—*Senate:* Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, speaks in favor of and Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, against ratification of the Panama treaty.

House: The seat from the Tenth Pennsylvania District is given to Mr. Connell, a Republican contestant.

February 11.—*Senate:* It is decided not to take a vote on the Panama Canal treaty later than the 23d.

House: The Senate amendment to the Urgent Deficiency bill, making a loan of $4,600,000 to the St. Louis Exposition, is passed.

February 14.—*Senate:* Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, reads a speech by Senator Morgan, of Alabama, against the Panama treaty.

House: 320 private pension bills are passed in 155 minutes, smashing all records.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

February 8.—The fire in Baltimore is put under control after raging twenty-eight hours. Seventy-five blocks are burned, and the loss is placed at from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000.

Drink Distilled Water

ABSOLUTELY PURE
MADE BY
The Sanitary Still
in your own house

No trouble—trifling cost. Do not risk Typhoid Fever and other diseases by using impure water. AGENTS WANTED.

Write for 100-page booklet, free, with letters from prominent people.

A. H. PEIRCE MFG. CO.
68 N. Green St., Chicago

LAMP-FITS.

How do you know what chimney fits your lamp?
Your grocer tells you.
How does he know?
He don't.
Do you then?
That's about how lamps are fitted with chimneys by people who don't use my Index; and they complain of bad chimneys! Lamp-Fits indeed! Do you want the Index? Free.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

His smile
"speaks louder than words"

In the form of shaving sticks, shaving tablets, etc., Williams' Shaving Soaps are sold throughout the world.

THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO., Glastonbury, Conn.
LONDON PARIS BERLIN SYDNEY

SHAVE WITHOUT LATHER!

When You Shave Use Formal-Saponia,

A perfectly harmless liquid, principally a vegetable compound combined with **Formaldehyde.**

BEATS ALL SOAPS AND LATHERS.

It softens the toughest beard quickly and easily, is a perfect antiseptic and sure death to germs. Absolutely prevents barber's itch, blood poisoning, ringworm and similar diseases, and cures pimples, blackheads, cold sores, cuts, facial eruptions, and skin diseases. Does not require "rubbing in." Does not fill the pores of the skin with oil or grease, caustic soda or potash, which weaken the skin tissue, as lather does. Instead, it leaves the skin healthy, face cool, soft, white and smooth after shaving. Thousand times better than lather, but may be used with it if desired. Descriptive booklet mailed free. 4oz. glass sprinkletop bottles 25 cents at all drug-stores; or sent, direct, postpaid, for 40 cents. Address

THE E. L. MAYO SPECIALTIES CO., Elmira, N. Y.

3 Months Free

THE INVESTOR'S REVIEW

A journal of advice for everybody. Fully illustrated. Gives latest and most reliable information concerning industrial, mining, oil and other stocks and enterprises. No investor can afford to be without it. Keep posted. Knowledge is power. Fortunes have been lost for the want of knowledge of opportunities that came too late, and fortunes have been made by gaining knowledge easily obtained if you will only seek it. Great opportunities come and go. Great fakes likewise. Get posted before investing in anything. Write at once for *free sample copy.*

THE INVESTOR'S REVIEW,
1300 Gaff Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

February 9.—Judge Kirkpatrick at Newark, N. J., makes a decree declaring the United States Shipbuilding Company insolvent, appointing a permanent receiver, and making Charles M. Schwab a defendant in the suit.

February 10.—The Maryland legislature calls upon the Government for troops to protect the burned district of Baltimore.

Secretary Taft says that slavery had already been abolished in the Philippines, and he advises the purchase of the friars' lands.

February 11.—The Government sends a war-ship to Honduras to guard American interests during the revolution there, and another is to proceed to Santo Domingo.

February 12.—Senator Hanna suffers an alarming sinking spell; but he rallies after heroic treatment.

February 14.—Senator Hanna's physicians abandon all hope, and his death is but a question of a few hours.

CHESS.

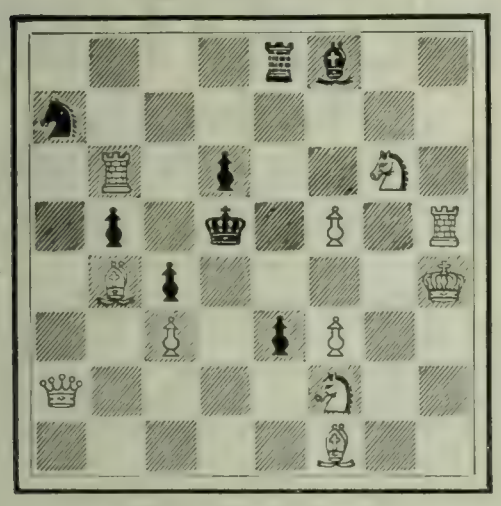
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 906.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By MURRAY MARBLE.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

4 r b 2; s 7; 1 R 1 p 2 S 1; 1 p 1 k 1 P 1 R; 1 B p 4 K; 2 P 1 p P 2; Q 4 S 2; 5 B 2.

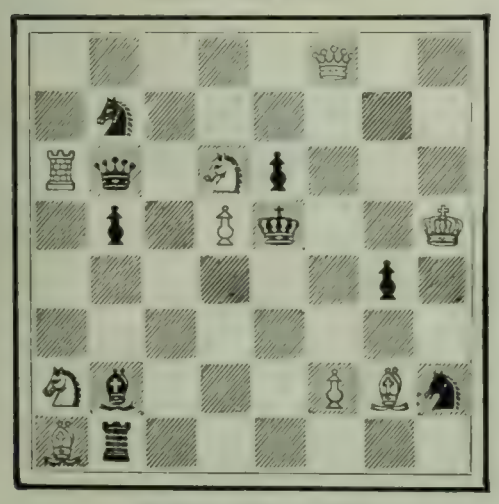
White mates in two moves.

Problem 907.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By DR. W. R. INGE DALTON.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

5 Q 2; 1 s 5 p; R q 1 S p 3: 1 p 1 P k 2 K; 6 p 1; 8; 1 b S 2 P B s; B r 6.

White mates in three moves.

Copies of Master Paintings

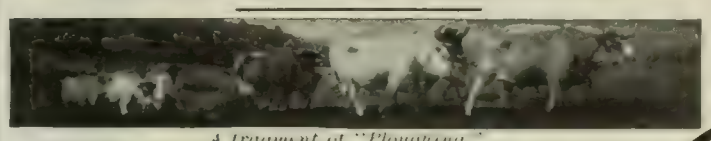
LIST OF SUBJECTS
comprising the set
Size of each mounted
20 x 25 inches

1. THE MILL *By Ruysdael* In the Amsterdam Gallery.
2. SPRING *By Corot* In the Louvre, Paris.
3. PLOUGHING *By Rosa Bonheur* In the Luxemborg Gallery.
4. THE LIFEBOAT *By Harquette* From Salon.
5. REMBRANDT AND WIFE *By Rembrandt* In the Berlin Gallery.
6. THE COURTSHIP *By Volkhart* From Munich Gallery.
7. SHEEP IN SNOW STORM *By Schenck* Metropolitan Museum, N. Y.
8. BRINGING IN THE COWS. *By Dupre* Owned by French Government.
9. LISTENING TO THE FAIRIES *By Bowdenhausen* In Private Collection.
10. DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE *By Gainsborough* Owned by J. Pierpont Morgan.

An Offer Saving Over One-Half

After supplying our members and patrons we have left on hand a few sets of our superb reproductions of famous paintings done in carbon-tint. These sets we have decided to use as a means of bringing us in touch with art lovers and persons who appreciate artistic things generally. The entire set at once will be

SENT ON APPROVAL



A fragment of "Ploughing."

If Found Satisfactory After Receipt of Picture Send $1.00 And $1 a month hereafter for 5 months. Each picture is prepared for framing on mounts especially made for them or can be used unframed, a custom now much in vogue. They will make splendid gifts for weddings or birthdays. The originals are conceded the ten most famous paintings in existence. Inferior copies sell in art shops for $5 each copy.

FREE If you mail us the blank opposite at once, we will include in your package a set of 4 Additional Pictures hand proofed on Vienna art finished paper, mounted, 20x25 inches (formerly sold for $3.00 each) free of expense.

ART LOVERS SOCIETY, 1135 Broadway, NEW YORK.

Send on approval a Set of Ten Copies of Master Paintings and 4 additional pictures. If satisfactory I agree to pay $1 within five days and $1 a month thereafter for five months. If not satisfactory will return the sets within five days.

Name .....

Address .....

L. D. 3

Small Investments That PAY . . . 5%

HOW the SMALL investor, distant from growing cities, can put his money into THE BEST SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE SECURITIES on equal terms with large operators, is a question perfectly solved by our "Certificate Plan" for handling mail accounts. Write for strong testimonials and complete information.

Safe, profitable, withdrawable investments, paying 5 per cent. per annum for every day invested. Supervised by New York Banking Dept.

Assets, ...	$1,750,000
Surplus and Profits, .	175,000

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO.
1139 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NOW DEPOSITED IN THE BANK
$75,000.00
IN CASH GIVEN AWAY.

To arouse interest in, and to advertise the GREAT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR, this enormous sum will be distributed. Full information will be sent you ABSOLUTELY FREE. Just send your name and address on a postal card and we will send you full particulars.

World's Fair Contest Co.,
108 N. 8th Street
St. Louis, Mo.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS

Boyd's Syllabic. No ruled line "position," no shading, no long list of word signs to confuse. 9 characters, 112 syllables. Speedy and practical. Students in high grade positions. Employers pleased. Easily learned in 30 days. To prove what we say We Will Send the Complete First Lesson, covering 80 of the 112 syllables, testimonials and descriptive circulars, to anyone interested, on receipt of two 2-cent stamps.
CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS, (Incorporated) 1022 National Life Building, Chicago, Ill.

High-Grade Flower Seeds.
20 Packages FOR 10c.

KINDS.		KINDS.		KINDS.	
Aster.	16	Candytuft,	10	Portulacca,	20
Pansy,	10	Morn. Glory,	6	Marigold,	13
Bat. Button,	10	Eschscholtzia.		Sw't William,	8
Sweet Peas.		Zennia,	12	Petunia,	10
Poppy,	18	Larkspur,	6	Sweet Alyssum.	
		Nasturtium,	10	Calliopsis,	8
		Balsam,	12	Pinks,	10
		Sweet Mignonette.			

All of the above sent to any address, postpaid, for 10c., silver or six two-cent stamps. As a premium, and to introduce our seeds into every household, we will also send a collection of fine, beautiful bulbs free *with catalogue.*
SOMERVILLE NURSERY, Somerville, Mass.

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package.
GLUTEN FLOUR For DYSPEPSIA.
SPECIAL DIABETIC FLOUR.
K. C. WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR.
Unlike all other goods. Ask Grocers.
For book or sample write
Farwell & Rhines, Watertown, N. Y., U.S.A.

WHITMAN SADDLES

Known the world over. Everything from "Saddle to Spur."

THE MEHLBACH SADDLE CO.
Successors Whitman Saddle Co.
CATALOGUE FREE 104 Chambers St. New York City

A GENTLEMAN'S CUSTOM-MADE SINGLE HARNESS

The best and finest ever produced for the money. Strictly my own make throughout. Every part perfect. Best of stock, genuine rubber trimmings. Kay saddle. Style and finish superb. $23 00 C.O.D.

J. K. HAMILTON, Brookville, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

USE Le Page's Photo Paste
LE PAGE'S GLUE STRONGEST IN THE WORLD
Le Page's Gold Medal Mucilage.

Solution of Problems.

No. 900. Key-move: Q—Kt 8.

No. 901.

Author's Solution: Kt—Kt 3.

Second Solution: B—K 4.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; O. Hagman, Stamford, Conn.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.; "Arata," New York City; C. B. E., Youngstown, N. Y.; R. H. R., University of Virginia; R. O'C., San Francisco; M. Crown, Waco, Tex.; A. B. Peticolas, Victoria, Tex.; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; S. C. Bell, Mahaffey, Pa.

900: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; J. H. Cravens, Kansas City, Mo.; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.; J. F. Court, New York City; J. M. W. Blanchester, O.; Mrs. B. K. Hays, Oxford, N. C.; Z. G., Detroit; L. T. Edwards, Haverford, Pa.

901: C. H. Schneider, Magly, Ind.

Comments (900): "Excellent"—M. M.; "Shows fine constructive skill"—G. D.; "Blake never fails to be interesting"—F. S. F.; "A bewildering beauty"—J. H. S.; "Very fine"—R. O'C.; "Very hard"—A. B. P.; "Strong and subtle; rarely meet better ones"—J. H. C.; "The best in a long time"—A. H.; "The composer deserves the prize for his artful arrangement, which is made without too much exaggeration and menace"—J. F. C.

A solver writing of Blake's problem says that it reminds him of Staunton's play, and adds: "McKenzie reminds me of Morphy, and I always think of Chopin when solving a Jesperson."

In addition to those reported A. B. P. got 891 and 898; R. H. R., and Jean Fielding, Windsor, N. S., 898.

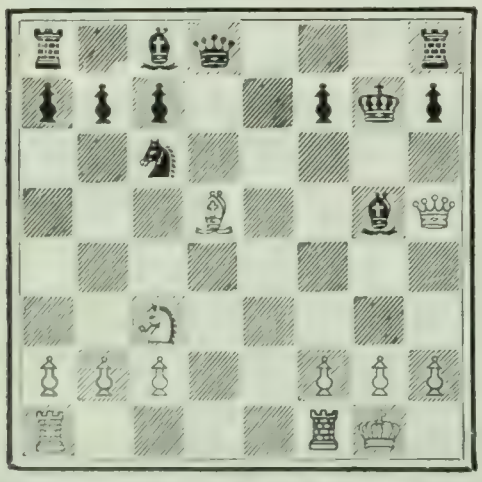
Tschigorin takes Chances.

Played in Moscow Club between the Russian Master, and Boyarkoff, Goucharoff, and Povloff in consultation.

Two Knights' Defense.

TSCHIGORIN. *White*	ALLIES. *Black.*	TSCHIGORIN. *White.*	ALLIES. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	8 Kt x P ch	K—B sq
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	9 B—R 6	K—Kt sq
3 B—B 4	Kt—K B 3	10 B x P	Kt—B 3
4 P—Q 4	P x P	11 Kt—B 3 (c)	Kt—K Kt 5
5 Castles	B—K 2 (a)	12 Q—Q 2	Kt x B
6 Kt x P	Kt x P (b)	13 Q x Kt	B—Kt 4
7 Kt—B 5	P—Q 4	14 Q—R 5	K x Kt.

Position after Black's 14th move.



White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
15 Q R—Q sq (d)	Q—K 2	23 R—Q sq	Q—K 2
16 Kt—K 4	P—K R 3	24 B—Q 5	P—Q B 3
17 K R—K sq (e)	Kt—K 4	25 B—Kt 3	P—K B 4
18 P—K R 3 (f)	B—B 4	26 P—Q B 3	P—B 5
19 Kt—Kt 3	B—Kt 3	27 Kt—K 4	P—B 6
20 Q—K 2	K R—K sq	28 P x P	B—R 4
21 B x Kt P	R—Q sq	29 Kt x B	Kt x P ch
22 R x R	Q x R	30 Q x Kt	Q x Kt ch
		31 Q—Kt 2	B x R
		Resigns.	

Notes by M. Tschigorin.

(a) At the Moscow Club this defense was held in excessive esteem. In one strong player's opinion it yields Black a more "restful" game than 5 B—B 4. In certain eventualities, unless White is extremely circumspect, Black in fact obtains the better position. I find the game in White's favor, however, if continued as follows: 6 R—K sq, Castles; 7 Kt x P; and if Kt x P, 8 R x Kt, P—Q 4. 9 B x P (not 9 R x B, see variation below). White gets a somewhat cramped game if he does not take K P with Kt. 9 R x B would not be good for

SMOKE BETTER CIGARS

and

Save Half the Price

If you have not made a trial of our cigars you have done your pocket-book an injustice. You have also missed some good smoking.

Our cigars are better than the average dealer sells; we give you his profits, likewise the profits of jobbers and salesmen, and sell you direct at actual wholesale factory prices.

A Saving to You of 50%

We make them so good and maintain such uniformity that a customer once started always comes back for more.

Sit down now and make up a small trial order for some of the cigars listed below. We will ship at once, all charges prepaid. Smoke them, test them in any way you please, and if not absolutely suited, send them back and we will **REFUND YOUR MONEY** or exchange for others, as you choose.

Every cigar we make costing you over $3.00 per hundred is constructed of clear, pure, imported Havana tobacco, and all cigars are made under the best approved sanitary conditions. Under this guarantee, we name below a few brands from our complete catalogue, and invite a trial, assuring you that if we do not suit you, the expense is ours.

	Boxes of	12	25	50
Piconcios	4½ in. Conchas,	$1.00	$1.75	$....
Balmetto	4⅞ in. Puritanos,	.90	1.65	3.25
El Provost	4¾ in. Perfectos,	.85	1.50	3.00
LaMedalla	4½ in. Conchas,	.70	1.25	2.50
Fedora	4¾ in. Londres,	.60	....	2.00

or for **75c** we will gladly send you an assortment of 12 cigars showing four varieties of 10c and two for a quarter values; or for **50c** an equal showing of High-Grade 5c and 10c values. Send for our catalogue, "Rolled Reveries," which explains everything. *All transportation charges are paid in advance by us.*

CLEARFIELD, PA., Dec. 28, 1903.

"I have been out of the country for the last 3 months, and I have not run up against as good cigars as yours during the whole time."

Arthur B. Todd, C.E.

John B. Rogers & Co., The Pioneers, 169 Jarvis St., Binghamton, N. Y.

CALCULATE

Quickly and accurately. It means a lucrative, permanent position. It means promotion and success. You learn at home quickly. You lose no time. Our methods are marvelous, yet you master them with ease. The results will astonish you. A few days' home study will make you excel in handling figures.

Send for our free book. It contains full information and a number of short cuts in figures fully explained.

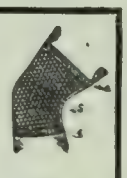
Address, Dept. 351

Commercial Correspondence Schools
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

VARICOSE VEINS, WEAK JOINTS, VARICOSE ULCERS and LEG SWELLINGS Cured by

OUR PATENT SEAMLESS HEEL

ELASTIC STOCKINGS.



We make all goods **to measure** of new elastic made by us and send by mail to any part of the world, and **guarantee a fit.** Free Catalogue tells how to measure, gives prices, etc. Send for one. We are the largest weavers of special elastic work in the United States.

CURTIS & SPINDELL CO.,
67 Market Street, Lynn, Mass.

I Print My Own Circulars Cards &c. $5 PRESS

Saves money. Big profit printing for others. Large press for book, newspaper $18. Full instruction sent for use. Write for catalogue presses, type, &c. to factory

THE PRESS CO.
MERIDEN, CONN.

Agents Wanted

KLIP BINDER

The KLIPS and the Cover from the KLIP BINDER. You can cover a magazine or bind a volume in ten seconds. Instantly removable. Sample dozen Klips, with keys, mailed for 75 cents. Cover price-list free.

H. H. BALLARD, 327, Pittsfield, Mass.

7% GUARANTEED Interest for Life on Life Annuities issued at age 50, at age 62, Ten Per Cent. Tax exempt. Sales in 1902, Ten Million Dollars. J. A. Steele, 115 B'dway, New York.

RHEUMATISM
Relieved
Through the Feet

Thousands are treated at home every month by MAGIC FOOT DRAFTS. Why not YOU?

Try Them—FREE

The Drafts relieved Mrs. W. D. Harriman, wife of Judge Harriman, of Ann Arbor, Mich.

They relieved H. C. Van Valkenburg, Providence, R. I., of an intensely painful case of muscular rheumatism.

They relieved severe rheumatism of the arms, neck and back for T. C. Pendleton, Jackson, Mich.

Mrs. Caspar Yahrsdorfer, Jackson, Michigan, 70 years old, was relieved in a few weeks, after suffering 30 years.

The Drafts relieved James Gilbert, Locomotive Dept., Mich. Cent. R.R., Jackson, Mich., after 27 years of pain.

Dr. Van Vleck, Jackson, Mich., writes that they relieved him and he is now using them in his practice.

They have relieved hundreds of cases probably just like yours. Isn't the chance worth taking? You try them free. Send us your name. We will send you by return mail a pair of Magic Foot Drafts—prepaid. If you are satisfied with the comfort they give you, send us One Dollar. If not, you send us nothing. **You decide.** Magic Foot drafts are worn without the least inconvenience, and relieve rheumatism in every part of the body by stimulating expulsion of acid poisons through the great foot pores. Splendid booklet, illustrated in colors, free with the trial Drafts. Don't suffer, but write to-day to the Magic Foot Draft Co., R.U. 20 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich.

White in view of P x B; for if 10 R—K 4, P—B 4; 11 R—B 4, then P—K Kt 4; 12 R—B 3, Q x Kt.

(b) Upon 6.., Castles, the best reply, apparently, is 7 R—K sq. Less good would be 7 Kt—Q B 3 (or 7 Kt—B 5, P—Q 4, etc.), Kt x P; 8 Kt x Kt, P—Q 4, etc. The question was discussed in the Moscow Club whether Black could successfully withstand the attack White gets by playing 7 Kt—B 5. To thoroughly elucidate this in practise, the Allies took the Pawn.

(c) I weighed this move against 11 B—B 3, which would save the piece. There would be no better continuation for Black than 11.., Q x Q; 12 K R x Q, Kt—Q 4; 13 R—K sq, Kt x B; 14 P x Kt, White retains the P he has won. If 14.., B—B sq, then 15 Kt—K 8. I chose the seductive attack with the unavoidable loss of the Kt it entailed.

(d) The simple continuation 15 Q x B P ch, K—R 3; 16 B x Kt, P x B; 17 Q R—Q sq would have set Black in a dangerous position. It would have been still better to pursue the the attack, without exchanging B for Kt, by playing: 15 Q x B P ch, K—R 3; 16 B—B 3. Black loses a B if he reply 16.., R—B sq; 17 Q—R 5 ch, K—Kt 2; 18 Q R—Q sq, Q—K 2; 19 Kt—Q 5, Q—K 4; 20 K R—K sq.

(e) I foresaw only the single reply 17.., B—K 3. I ought to have played 17 P—K B 4, B—B 3; 18 R—B 3. On this line of play Black could hardly have averted defeat. Yet is possible a defense might be found.

(f) The combination 18 Kt—Kt 3, B—Kt 5; 19 Kt—B 5 ch, B x Kt (19.., K—B sq could also be played); 20 R x Kt is unsound. Black replies 20.., B—Kt 3.

Barry Beats Mieses.

The German expert, Jacques Mieses, lost few games while in Boston; but one of these lost games was won by Mr. H. W. Barry the problematist, whose compositions are often seen in THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Danish Gambit.

	MIESES. *White.*	BARRY. *Black.*		MIESES. *White.*	BARRY. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	29	B—B 3	R x R
2	P—Q 4	P x P	30	Kt x R	P—Kt 5
3	P—Q B 3	P x P	31	B—K 5	P—B 6
4	B—Q B 4	P x P(a)	32	Kt—Kt 3	P—B 5
5	Q B x P	Kt—K B 3	33	Kt—B sq	B—Kt 4
6	P—K 5	B—Kt 5 ch	34	Kt—K 2	P—B 7
7	K-B sq (b)	P—Q 4	35	B—Kt 2	P—B 6
8	P x Kt	P x B	36	B—B sq	B x B
9	Q x Q ch (c)	K x Q	37	Kt x B	P—Q R 4(m)
10	P x P	R—Kt sq	38	K—Kt 3	K x P
11	Kt—K B 3	B—K 2	39	K—B 3	Kt—Q 2
12	Q Kt—Q 2	B—K 3	40	K—K 4	K—B 3
13	Kt—K 4	Kt—Q 2	41	K—Q 4	Kt—K 4
14	R—Q sq	K—K sq	42	K—B 5	K—K 3
15	Kt—Q 4	P—Q R 3 (d)	43	K—Kt 5	K—Q 4
16	Kt x B	P x Kt	44	P—Kt 4	K—Q 5
17	P—B 4 (e)	R—Q sq	45	K x P	K—B 5
18	K—B 2	K—B 2 (f)	46	P—K R 4	Kt x P (n)
19	K R—B sq	P—R 3 (g)	47	K—R 4	Kt—K 4
20	K—Kt sq	P—Kt 4	48	P—R 3	P x P
21	P—B 5	P x P	49	K x P	Kt—Q 6
22	R x P ch	K—Kt 3	50	Kt—K 2	P queens ch
23	K R—Q 5	Kt—Kt 3	51	Kt x Q	Kt x Kt
24	R x R	B x R	52	P—R 5	P—B 7 (o)
25	P—K R 3	B—K 2	53	K—Kt 2	Kt—K 7
26	B—Q 4	R—Q sq (h)	54	K x P	Kt—B 4
27	K—R 2 (k)	K—R 2 (l)	55	K—Q 2	K—Q 5
28	R—Q 2	P—Q B 4	56	K—K sq	Kt x P

And White was mated on the sixty-fifth move.

Notes by Mr. Barry.

(a) Black accepts the gambit fully, but there is no doubt that either 3.., P—Q 4 or 4.., Kt—K B 3 or 4.., B—Kt 5, is better play and eventually gives Black the superiority.

(b) Instead of 7 Kt—B 3, to which the reply is ..., Q—K 2, giving Black an advantage after a few moves. In place of 6 P—K 5, 6 Kt—Q B 3 is probably a better move for White.

(c) 9 Q—R 4 ch, Kt—B 3; 10 P x P, R—K Kt sq is the alternative continuation.

(d) Intending R—Q sq later, followed by advance of Queen-side Pawns.

(e) With the double object of advancing the Pawn to B 5 and "Castling" inversely.

(f) The idea being eventually to play Kt—K B 3, cutting off the support from the advanced Pawn.

(g) In which case this would prevent Kt—Kt ch.

(h) Threatening P—Q B 4.

(k) Defeating the object and counter attacking with the threat of B x Kt, P x B, R x R, B x R; P queens ch and mates next move.

(l) Also defending and counter attacking by renewing the threat of P—Q B 4.

(m) Better was K x P at once.

(n) Not daring to risk Kt—Q 6 when the game was safely won already. Black, however, owing to hasty moving, lost an opportunity of playing his winning move one move earlier.

(o) Missing a speedy win. The text-move was almost a case of "rattles" under the time-pressure of being the last board. However, there was still a simple win for Black on the other side of the board.

"Especially the
BUFFALO LITHIA WATER of Virginia."
For Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, Renal Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism and All Diseases Dependent Upon a Uric Acid Diathesis.

Samuel O. L. Potter, A. M., M. D., M. R. C. P., *London, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in the College Physicians and Surgeons of San Francisco, Cal.*, in his "Hand-Book of Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics," in the citation of remedies under the head of **"Chronic Bright's Disease,"** says: "Mineral waters, especially the **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** of Virginia, has many advocates." Also, under **"Albuminuria,"** he says: **"BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** is highly recommended."

George Halsted Boyland, A. M., M. D., *of Paris, Doctor of Medicine, of the Faculty of Paris, in the New York Medical Journal*, August 22, 1896, says: "There is **no remedy as absolutely specific** in all forms of **Albuminuria** and **Bright's Disease**, whether acute or chronic, as **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER**, Spring No. 2. accompanied by a milk diet. In all cases of pregnancy, where **albumin** is found in the urine as late as the last week before confinement, if this water and a milk diet are prescribed, the **albumin** disappears rapidly from the urine and the patient has a positive guarantee against puerperal convulsions."

T. Griswold Comstock, A. M., M. D., *of St. Louis, Mo.*, says: "I have often prescribed **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** in Gouty and Rheumatic conditions and in **Renal Calculi, accompanied by Renal Colic,** and always with the most satisfactory results. In **Renal Calculi,** where there is an excess of **Uric Acid,** it is especially efficacious."

Medical testimony which defies all imputation or question mailed to any address.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by druggists and grocers generally.

PROPRIETOR BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.

RHEUMATISM

Tartarlithine

is the only remedy for Rheumatism and Gout that does not interfere with the digestion. It works admirably even with those who have delicate stomachs.

Prescribed and endorsed by the leading physicians of the country.

Ask Your Doctor About It

Free Sample and our booklet on the Cure of Rheumatism sent on request.

McKESSON & ROBBINS
97 FULTON STREET NEW YORK
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE TARTARLITHINE CO.

STARK TREES SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL
Largest Nursery. Fruit Book Free. Result of 78 years' experience
STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

"I Grow Hair"

Famous Doctor-Chemist Has Discovered a Secret Compound That Grows Hair on any Bald Head

This Magic Compound Never Fails to Grow Hair.

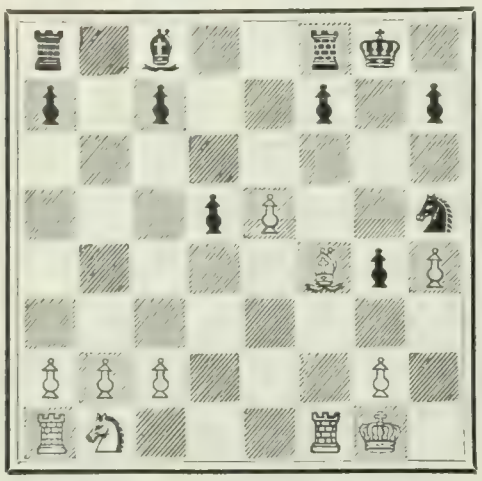
He sends a trial package of his new and wonderful remedy free by mail to convince people it actually grows hair, stops hair falling out, removes dandruff and quickly restores luxuriant growth to shining scalps, eyebrows and eyelashes, and restores the hair to its natural color. Send your name and address to the Altenheim Medical Dispensary, 1505 Foso Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, for a free trial package, enclosing a 2-cent stamp to cover postage. Write to-day.

A Fine Defense.

The following game was played in Chicago, by Mr. Pillsbury, *sans voir* and Mr. L'hommedé.

The Kieseritzki Gambit.

PILLSBURY. *White.*	L'HOMMEDÉ. *Black.*	PILLSBURY. *White.*	L'HOMMEDÉ. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	15 Castles	B—R 3
2 P—K B 4	P x P	16 Kt—B 3	B x R
3 Kt—K B 3	P—K Kt 4	17 R x B	Kt x B
4 P—K R 4	P—Kt 5	18 R x Kt	P—Q B 3
5 Kt—K 5	Kt—K B 3	19 R x Kt P ch	K—R 1
6 B—B 4	P—Q 4	20 R—K B 4	Q R—K 1
7 P x P	B—Q 3	21 R—B 5	P—B 3 (!)
8 P—Q 4	B x Kt	22 P x P	R—K 3
9 P x B	Kt—R 4	23 R—B 4	R (K 3) x P
10 Q—Q 4	Kt—Q B 3 (!)	24 R—R 4	R—B 7
11 B—Q Kt 5	Castles	25 R x R P	R x B P
12 B x Kt	P x B	26 P—R 4	R(B 1)—B 7
13 B x P	Q x Q P(!)		Black wins.
14 Q x Q	P x Q		



Position after White's 15th move.

Mr. Pillsbury said after the game, that instead of Castling he should have played 15 P—K Kt 3.

Lasker-Reichhelm End-Game.

1. K—Kt sq! / K—Kt 2!	2. K—B sq! / K—B 2!	3. K—Q sq / K—B sq (a)
4. K—Q 2 / K—Q 2	5. K—B 3 / K—B 2	6. K—Q 3, wins
3. ..... / (a) K—Q 2	4. K—B 2 / K—B sq	5. K—Q 2 / K—Q 2
	6. K—B 3 / K—B 2	7. K—Q 3 wins.

In the January number of *Tijdschrift* there are seventeen problems by the leading problematists of the world. Each problem is the first composition published by its author. It is interesting to know that Pradignal's first publication was a ten-mover (1858); Jespersen's, a 4-mover (1879); Heathcote's, a 2-er, very simple (1886); H. W. Barry's, a 2-er (1896); while Wynne began with a 2-er in 1899.

"She sits forever in the sun."

DENVER,

COLORADO.

Joaquin Miller thus wrote of Denver, and all who have seen it pronounce this one of the most beautiful of modern cities. It is best reached by the

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

and their connections. Only one change of cars from New York or Boston to Denver.

Details of rates and trains gladly furnished by any New York Central ticket agent.

A copy of "America's Winter Resorts," will be sent free, on receipt of a two-cent stamp by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, Grand Central Station, New York.

A Bad Complexion

pimples, and rough skin, are caused by indigestion. Charcoal is an active digestive. It stops fermentation, absorbs all gases and clears up the complexion. Use

MURRAY'S CHARCOAL TABLETS

AT ALL DRUGGISTS

A. J. Ditman, 41 Astor House, N. Y.

FULL OF THE HATRED OF WAR

"Swords and Plowshares"—poems by Ernest Crosby. 12mo, cloth, by mail, $1.09. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

PETER MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL

is scientifically prepared under the most improved method, insuring cleanliness in every detail of manufacture, and consequently is

PURE—SWEET—DIGESTIBLE.

No disagreeable taste or odor and

Always Produces Satisfactory Results.

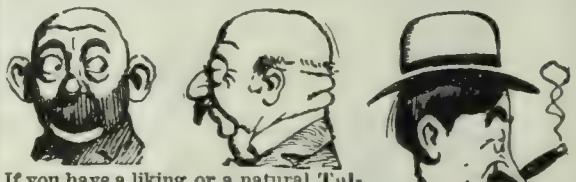
Sold only in flat, oval bottles, bearing name of

Schieffelin & Co., New York, Sole Agents

GRAY HAIR RESTORED

"WALNUTTA" HAIR STAIN is prepared from the juice of the Philippine Islands walnut, and restores Gray, Streaked, Faded or Bleached Hair, Eyebrows, Beard or Moustache to its original color, **instantaneously.** Gives any shade from **Light Brown to Black. Does not wash off or rub off.** Contains no poisons, and is not sticky or greasy. **"Walnutta" Hair Stain** will give more satisfactory results in one minute than all the hair restorers and hair dyes will in a lifetime. **Price 60 cents a bottle,** postpaid. To convince you of its merits we will send a **sample bottle postpaid for 20c.**

PACIFIC TRADING CO., Dist. Office 78, St. Louis, Mo.



If you have a liking or a natural Talent for Drawing, cut this out, mail with your address, and receive our Free Sample Lesson Circular with terms. New York School of Caricature, 85 WorldBldg., N.Y.C.

ASTHMA cured to stay cured. Cause removed. Health restored. Attacks never return. Eat heartily. Sleep soundly all night. No further need of medicines. Over 52,000 Asthma and Hay Fever sufferers treated. Write for BOOK 25A FREE. P. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.

A Life Saver **Quick!** What to do till the doctor comes. Deft hands and ready wits. "EMERGENCY NOTES" posts everybody. A book for every household. Price 50 cents. Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York.

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

"Some lives are like Horse shoes the more worn—the brighter." Busy wives who use SAPOLIO never seem to grow old. Try a cake...

COPYRIGHT

BRAIN WORKERS

The nature of your employment tends to exhaust the BRAIN and NERVOUS SYSTEM of their due proportion of PHOSPHORUS. ("*No Phosphorus, No Thought,*" says MOLENSCHOTT.)

In order, therefore, to keep the BRAIN and NERVOUS SYSTEM supplied with that element which gives you MENTAL STRENGTH and NERVOUS POWER, a preparation of PHOSPHORUS, at once oxydizable, and assimilable is imperatively needed to prevent MENTAL and NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, NEURASTHENIA, etc. **WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA** combine these characteristics in the highest degree, being perfectly assimilable, and nearly as oxydizable as PHOSPHORUS itself. It increases the animal heat, and augments the red globules of the blood.

Not a Stimulant, but a Food and Tissue Builder

It will stimulate the appetite, invigorate the nutritive functions, promote healthy digestion and assimilation of the food, and by so doing produce PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD. IT ACTS WITH THE CERTAINTY OF LAW. IT CAN NOT FAIL. Price, ***$1.00 per Bottle.*** Send for pamphlet mailed free.

If your druggist will not supply you, send direct to

WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists

(*We Prepay Charges in the U.S.*) ESTABLISHED 1858 B-60 Beekman Bldg., New York

The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVIII., No. 9 New York, February 27, 1904 Whole Number, 723

Published Weekly by
Funk & Wagnalls Company.
30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given**.

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

DISASTROUS RUSSIAN BLUNDERS.

WHILE the British blunder at Balaklava inspired one of the most splendid war-poems in our language, the Russian blunders at Port Arthur have inspired, thus far, nothing but wondering editorial remarks on Russian stupidity. Not even the most merciless critic went so far as to predict, before the war, that in two weeks of fighting the Russians would destroy more Russian than Japanese ships, and in the vicinity of Port Arthur, at least, would destroy more Russian lives by their own mistakes than the Japanese have destroyed with feats of arms that have astonished

THE RUSSIAN SECOND-CLASS CRUISER "BOYARIN."

If we are to believe all the reports about this unfortunate ship, she was sunk by the Japanese in the sea fight of February 9, was accidently blown up by a Russian mine on the 13th, went down in a storm on the same day, and was torpedoed and sunk with all on board by the Japanese at three o'clock the next morning.

the world. The Japanese have sunk or disabled a large part of the Russian squadron at Port Arthur, but with little loss of life; while some 300 lives were lost when the Russian *Yenisei* and *Boyarin* ran upon Russian mines and were blown up. In addition to these disastrous errors, the despatches tell us that a number of Russian torpedo-boats at Port Arthur were mistaken for Japanese by the gunners of the forts and sunk. German naval critics are also reported as saying that it was "a serious blunder" to isolate the cruiser *Variag* and the gunboat *Korietz* at Chemulpo, where they were easily destroyed by the Japanese fleet. This blunder also cost many lives. The *Variag* had on board 400 torpedoes, said to be two-thirds of the total Russian torpedo supply in the Far East. Another Russian gunboat is similarly isolated at Shanghai, and several Japanese vessels are loitering near, waiting for it to come out. Tokyo despatches express the belief that the *Boyarin* was blown up by Japanese torpedo-boats in their attack on the 14th, but as the Port Arthur despatches give the 13th as the date of the *Boyarin* disaster, the Tokyo theory would seem to need some revision. Another account has it that the *Boyarin* ran on the rocks in the harbor during a storm, while trying to secure some drifting mines. The Washington *Star* thinks that the loss of 600 soldiers who are said to have been frozen to death while crossing Lake Baikal is the result of more blundering. It says:

GENERAL KUROPATKIN,

Who has resigned his position as Minister of War to take charge of the Russian military campaign in the Far East.

"Russia has had many months of warning of the Japanese purpose to demand an accounting as to Manchuria and Korea. It has known of the possibility of a need to cross the Lake Baikal ice. It has, or should have, been aware of the lines of greatest probability in Japan's war moves. Nevertheless Japan's attack on Port Arthur finds Russia deficient there in supplies, while the railroad, the chief line of communication, is blockaded with trains, and at one of the most important points is limited in capacity to the sledge equipment for transport across a large sheet of frozen water. A belated effort to construct a track across this ice was delayed by storms and the lack of materials. Certain rails and ties which were relied upon were found to have been used elsewhere. In consequence of this blunder the lake continues to be crossed by sledges, the troops being exposed to the intensely cold weather and the storms. Thus it is not surprising to read in the despatches that 600 Russian soldiers have recently perished in this stage of the long journey to Manchuria. Reports indicate that the troops have been rushed into Siberia with inadequate clothing, and that sickness is rife among them. A brief mention was made a day or two ago of the fact that the Minister of War had been 'promoted' to be governor of Turkestan, a post of great potential importance at some other time, but just now a rather obscure corner of the world. It is quite possible that the Government at St. Petersburg has awakened to the fact that its war equipment is deplorably bad, and that the great Siberian line, upon which such vast political and military interests depend, is by no means the reliable factor it was considered to be."

The New York *Press* thinks that if the Russians display the same intellectual qualities in their land campaign, the Czar may

begin to ponder on the advantages of education for his people. It remarks:

"A United States naval officer of high military reputation gave *The Press* his opinion at the outbreak of the war that the Russian war-ships, guns, and torpedoes would be of no value to the Czar, because his 'people do not know how to use their tools.' Since the Russians have so abundantly confirmed his judgment of their navy—blowing up their own ships on their own mines, firing into their own lines and generally doing more harm to themselves than to the enemy—it will be of interest to see if his views are also well founded as to the Russian army. This officer believes that the Russian army will be proved far inferior to its efficiency of thirty years ago, for the reason that the Russian in the ranks is not a thinking man or capable of independent action. In the old manner of fighting in mass one man was as good as another so long as he had a strong stomach for combat, since he could be directed and controlled by the officer standing near him, even flogged (literally with whips) into quick and soldierly action.

"In the fighting line of to-day, however, the men of the ranks, strung out at great distances in 'open formation,' taking ranges where the enemy can not even be seen, and in return being fired at by those they can not see and whose position they can not locate (thanks to smokeless powder) without intelligent deduction, must all be capable of independent action and thoughtful action or they will fail to perform any useful function in a battle. A subaltern can not be near all his men. He can not give them commands except for general formation and maneuver unless by signal. If a soldier does not find the right range, there is no one to give it to him; if he is firing to the right when his enemy is to the left of him, no one will discover the fact for him. On the firing line to-day every man who carries a rifle to be an efficient soldier must be capable of self-command, his own sub-lieutenant, lieutenant, and captain when necessary. And he must know some of the science of war, of which, the American officer declares, the Russian in the ranks, having an extremely low intelligence and absolutely no education (ninety-six per cent. of the Russians can not read), is totally and densely ignorant.

"However brave the Russian is, therefore—and the American officer concedes him the greatest amount of sheer animal courage—he is not expected by military men of the modern school of war to make much better use of his fighting tools on land than on sea. If this opinion should prove to be a fact in the land campaign which is now following the brilliant performances of the Japanese afloat, the Czar, with his hope of military ascendency utterly crushed, will begin to think, no doubt, of educating his millions on millions of subjects who have never been permitted even to see a printed letter: and in such event the Russian war, terrific defeat tho it should be, would come to be a blessing to the Russian people, gaining this boon, and to the world."

The Chicago *Tribune* suggests that the Russian navy would be safer if the Czar would "issue a ukase forbidding it during the remainder of the war to handle explosives."

RATIFICATION OF THE PANAMA TREATY.

THE decision of the Senate, last week, to vote on the ratification of the Panama treaty on the twenty-third was treated by the press as practically insuring the success of the treaty, as it has been taken for granted all along that the most the opposition could do was to delay ratification. Once a date for a vote was fixed, therefore, victory for the treaty was deemed in sight. Now a movement is on foot to do something for Colombia. Senator Bacon, of Georgia, has introduced into the Senate a resolution calling upon the President to negotiate with Colombia such a treaty as will adjust all differences between the two nations, "with the intent of removing any cause of irritation or conflict, and of restoring the cordial relations heretofore existing between the United States and Colombia, and also of securing the hearty cooperation of the Colombian people in the construction of the canal at Panama." This resolution is said by the New York *Evening Post* to "meet with much approval in the Senate." The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) is glad that the treaty is favored in the Senate by so many Democrats. It was reckoned in advance that there were from fifteen to twenty-five Democratic Senators who would at least not vote against it. Says *The Eagle:*

"Democracy everywhere should be gratified that the ultimate indorsement of the treaty can not be claimed as a Republican victory. In the beginning a serious effort was made to consolidate the Democratic minority against the proposition that this country should acquire the right to canalize the isthmus of Panama by standing sponsor for a new republic. That effort, had it been successful, would have resulted in the defeat of the treaty and in the further confusion of an already complicated situation. Its lack of success was due entirely to the independent action of some Democratic Senators and to the acquiescence of others in the publicly expressed wishes of their States."

An adverse view may be seen in this comment by the Macon *Telegraph* (Dem.):

"The present Administration by a *coup de force*, undertaken

CAN THEY STAND THE STRAIN?
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

SAVED!
—Reid in the Kansas City *Journal*.

"ENTANGLING ALLIANCES."

without informing anybody outside its own secret circle, has thrown the burden of protecting the feeblest republic that ever came into being upon the American people. Thus in case of a war with a great European or Asiatic Power we will have more approachable coasts to defend, with a navy that is of proportions far too small to compass the lands already under the eagle's wings. Thus do responsibilities and embarrassments increase with territorial acquisitions far away.

"No sooner shall the ratification of the treaty take place than there will be a more urgent demand for naval appropriations. This has been indicated already. Nothing could lie more directly to the hands of the builders of war-ships than the proposed Panama and canal protectorates, and they will not be slow to avail themselves of the opportunity to stress the importance of more men-o'-war big and little. The greater the number of war-ships ordered

From a copyrighted stereoscopic photograph by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

SOME OF THE MEN WHO HELPED TO LAUNCH THE NEW REPUBLIC.

W. I. Buchanan, our temporary Minister to Panama, sits in the center, wearing a Panama hat; on his right, wearing a derby, is Federico Boyd; on his left sits J. A. Arango; Mr. Gudger, our Consul-General at Panama, stands directly back of Mr. Buchanan; Colonel Shaler, said to be the most important American citizen on the Isthmus, stands in the doorway; Tomas Arias stands at our right, in front, and Francisco V. de la Espriella stands at our left. Mr. Arias is the new Minister of Government and Foreign Relations, and Dr. Espriella the new Minister of Finance.

to the Orient the louder will be the demand for ships for home protection.

"And so it is to go, apparently, on and on forever."

The first article of the treaty places the new republic under our protection. It runs thus: "The United States guarantees and will maintain the independence of the republic of Panama." Says the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

"This insures the little nation which occupies the neck of land that links together the continents of North and South America against invasion or attack from any quarter. It will guard it from any attempt or annoyance on the part of Colombia and any designs of neighboring states or provinces to share in its high destiny, as affording a great highway for the world's commerce. It is, moreover, an assurance that the United States itself will respect the independence which it has bound itself to maintain. This nation will become in the fullest sense the protector of the republic of Panama, while leaving it the fullest right of self-government, except so far as this has been given up within the canal zone for the benefit of the waterway of which our Government will have complete control. Panama will henceforth hold a unique position among the nations of the earth, and one which will give it dignity and importance, and from which its people ought to derive prosperity and progress."

California expects, when the canal is done, to be able to sell its canned fruits cheaper in London than in San Francisco. Just how this will be possible is explained by the San Francisco *Call* as follows:

DR. MANUEL AMADOR,

First President of the Republic of Panama, elected last week.

"Last year Liverpool and London took 600,000 cases of California canned fruits, shipped around the Horn, crossing the equator twice. When we have the Panama Canal, we can sell our canned fruit in Europe cheaper than right here in California. The shorter voyage will mean lower freight. These fruits are canned in duty-paid tin and sugar. When these are reexported, the Government pays back to the exporter ninety-nine per cent. of the duty. That drawback will pay the freight, and our canned goods will be landed in Europe at a price that will not only hold the market we have, but will indefinitely extend it. As the reduction of our perishable fruit to a form in which its keeping capacity is unlimited is of the highest value to our horticulture, so facilities for reaching market as a means of encouraging and increasing such reduction become of first importance.

"It is believed that with proper storage arrangements a large part of our fresh fruit crop will also find a profitable market abroad. Pears and citrus fruits may surely go by way of the canal, and the superior quality they have should make their market. It is hardly possible to overestimate the favorable effect of putting every orchard and vineyard in California more than 10,000 miles nearer by water to a market. It is as if every tree and vine and the climate that makes them productive were moved and relocated that much nearer to the consumers.

"Not only should the fruit-growers of California contemplate this with the liveliest expectations, but they should in every way sustain the President and hold up his hands in his brave effort to give us the canal at the earliest possible moment."

GETTING INTO LINE AT WASHINGTON

—Smith in the Indianapolis *Journal*.

THE BALKAN WAR-CLOUD.

WAR "is evidently imminent" in the Balkans, in the opinion of the New York *Evening Mail* (formerly *The Mail and Express*), and it thinks that "there is something to be said in favor of letting the parties fight out their quarrel" and letting the sword cut the knot that diplomacy has failed to untie. "Taking advantage of Russia's preoccupation in the Far East, Turkey is preparing for war with Bulgaria," says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, and "it is learned that a march into Bulgarian territory is likely to be made very soon." Turkey has addressed to each of the Powers signatory to the treaty of Berlin a note reciting her grievances against Bulgaria, as is often done by a nation that contemplates an appeal to the sword. In this note Turkey complains that the Macedonian rebels in Turkey are being openly supplied with arms, ammunition, dynamite, and even officers, from Bulgaria, while the Bulgarian Government is arming, accumulating supplies, improving roads, erecting forts, and making many other preparations, with feverish haste, all of which are evidently intended for a war with Turkey. This unfriendly attitude is maintained "in spite of the efforts of the Porte in carrying through the stipulated reforms." It might be added that these reforms, which were imposed on the Porte last year for the benefit of the Macedonian Christians, have brought on a fierce revolt of the Albanians, who are Mohammedans. Last week there was a battle between the Turkish troops and the Albanian insurgents, in which the latter were defeated, with heavy loss to both sides. Thus, as the New York *Evening Post* observes, "if, obeying the stern command of Count Goluchowski, Turkey honestly adopts the reforms, the Albanians will rise; but the Macedonians probably will rise whether the reforms are introduced or not; and the Macedonians are openly supplied with arms and men across the Bulgarian passes. It is no wonder, then, that the Sultan takes the first opportunity to resent foreign interference and to become the guarantor of his own sovereignty."

The same paper proceeds:

"Indeed, if Turkey were capable of giving reasonably humane government to her northern provinces, the Sultan's declaration could only be applauded. But when it is considered that the note is virtually a warning that massacre and worse outrage are to be let loose in Macedonia and, if possible, carried into peaceful Bulgaria, it is evident that humanity and the general interest alike dictate prompt settlement of the affair. A war between Turkey and Bulgaria would be disastrous. Bulgaria has, unfortunately, alienated all the other Balkan States, and now could hardly call upon her natural protector, Russia. She would probably have to fight alone. The war would be of the bloodiest kind; Macedonian irregulars would soon vie with the Turks in atrocity, and the result would probably be *nil* so far as settling the Balkan question is concerned. To be sure, the Macedonian leaders profess confidence as to the outcome of a Turko-Bulgarian war; but it is hard to forecast for Bulgaria any better fate than six years ago befell Greece, tho undoubtedly King Ferdinand's army would put up a better fight than King George's did. But, in general, an isolated war in the Balkans would mean only waste of blood and money."

The Evening Post expresses the hope that peace will be preserved, but says:

"The probabilities lie the other way—toward war between Bulgaria and Turkey—on Bulgaria's side, because of sympathy for her persecuted kinsmen in Macedonia, and for the hope of a greater Bulgaria. On Turkey's side, on account of that instinct which teaches even 'dying races' to die with their face to the foe. That war is imminent it would be foolish to assume—it may be long delayed; to-morrow the casual spark may fall in the powder-barrel—but come it must, unless the Powers put an end both to the disorders of the Albanians and to the intolerable afflictions of the Christians of Macedonia."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* thinks the Powers may still be able to prevent the threatened conflagration. It says:

"It is not to be supposed that the great Powers of Europe, which desire nothing so much at present as the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Balkans and which have formally consented to a series of reforms to be imposed upon Macedonia under the joint direction of Austria and Russia, will permit, if they can prevent it, the overturning of that agreement and status by the Turks. Russia is still able to make her power felt in the Balkan states, and the reported mobilization of Austria's forces on the eastern frontiers of her empire, altho denied, may not be without significance. The Macedonian revolutionists have no more reason now to hope for aid or toleration from the Powers than they had last fall, a fact which they recognize, as shown by the decision of their committee 'not to precipitate a revolt' before April 15.

"Bulgaria has doubtless given cause for Turkey's complaints by her open encouragement of the insurgents in Macedonia and by her aggressive military preparations for defense; but it is possible that the Turkish note to the Powers and the implied threat to put a stop to this revolutionary activity, together with Russia's menacing message, may have a deterrent effect in Sofia. The uncertain element in the situation, of course, is Bulgaria's ability to control

IT'S DIFFERENT WHEN SOME OTHER FELLOW GETS 'EM.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

RUSSIA: "No fair! I wasn't ready."
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

REGRETS.

the turbulent people. At the best the Balkans form a constant menace to the peace of Europe, and any day or hour may bring forth some unforeseen event which will plunge the Powers into that dreaded general war against which all have been arming."

REPRESENTATIVE SHAFROTH'S RESIGNATION.

THE unusual, if not unprecedented, action taken by John F. Shafroth, of Colorado, in voluntarily resigning his seat in the House of Representatives because of his belief that he had been fraudulently elected, is regarded by the press as an incident deserving more than passing notice. Mr. Shafroth has served four terms as a member of Congress from the First (Denver) District, having been elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, and reelected to the Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, and Fifty-seventh as a Silver Republican. In 1902 he was elected to a fifth term as a Democrat. His opponent, Robert W. Bonynge, contested this election on the ground that fraud had been perpetrated in many of the election precincts, and the matter was being investigated by the House Committee on Elections. On the face of the returns Mr. Shafroth had a majority of 2,792 votes. Mr. Shafroth, on February 15, told the House that the testimony and evidence in the case revealed fraud, tho probably not enough to unseat him, and he declared his unwillingness to be a beneficiary of such methods. He thereupon relinquished his seat to the contestant, and added that had he been a judge passing on the case, he would have been compelled to decide against himself. The House agreed to a resolution seating the contestant, and the chairman of the Committee on Elections took occasion to remark that the frauds were in no sense chargeable to Mr. Shafroth. All the alleged crooked work, it is stated, was not undertaken to elect Mr. Shafroth, but to get control of the state legislature, and his resignation now raises the question regarding Senator Teller's moral right to his seat. The legislature which elected him was chosen the same day and in part on the same ballot which returned a plurality for Mr. Shafroth. The Denver *News*, an independent paper with strong Democratic leanings, and the Denver *Republican* (Rep.), both admit that gross frauds were committed in the election. *The News* declares that these "outrageous frauds" were committed by the "gang of ballot-box thieves that has been holding high carnival in this city for two or three years."

A few of the Democratic papers find considerable consolation in the fact that the resigning member is a Democrat. The Richmond *Times-Dispatch* reprints Mr. Shafroth's statement in full and says: "We reproduce his remarks at length, because we are proud to print such a speech from a Democrat. . . . It is a noble example for a public official to set, and we hope that it will have an everlasting influence upon American politics." The Chicago *Chronicle* thinks Mr. Shafroth "will probably rank with Abraham Lincoln in American history as an honest politician." The Indianapolis *Sentinel* asks: "Who ever heard of a straightout Republican Congressman doing such a thing? Who ever heard of one of them refusing to accept a seat because of a little thing like fraud?"

JOHN F. SHAFROTH, OF COLORADO,

Who resigns his seat in Congress because of his belief that he was fraudulently elected. The evidence is thought to show that many of the fradulent voters were women.

In Colorado the women enjoy the right to vote, and the evidence in the contested case seems to show that they were the perpetrators of the frauds; that they were the repeaters and vote-buyers, and that they stuffed the ballot-boxes. These facts, according to some papers, deal a hard blow to the arguments that women voters would purify the ballot; but the New York *American* comes to their defense, stating that "it needs to be kept in mind by the exultant males who point the finger of scorn at the ticket-tinkering,

CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL GRADUATING CLASS.

Twenty-five tribes, in thirteen States and Territories, are represented in this group of young Indians, who received their diplomas from the United States Indian Industrial School at Carlisle, Pa., on Thursday of last week.

repeating, and ballot-box stuffing females of Denver that the latter invented none of these tricks. They learned them from the men." The Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.) comments on the case thus:

"One curious development in Mr. Shafroth's case is that it is said the fraud was traced to the female ballots. In Colorado female suffrage has been on trial for a brief time, but so far as known this is the only case in which a Congressman's seat has been put in peril by fine work at the ballot-box on the part of those who have recently been given the right of franchise.

"One argument brought forward by the advocates of female suffrage has been that the influence of women would be expected to operate to elevate and refine politics, but old campaigners were suspicious. They held that there was danger women could be as easily corrupted in politics as men, and possibly in some communities more so.

"Women may be counted upon to be enthusiastic for anything which interests them, but they are no more proof against certain influences than men.

"Nothing has been said about Mr. Shafroth's looks, or his dress, or the persuasive power of his eloquence; but his contest must have been a close one if his female friends felt compelled to resort to sharp practise, if they really did, in order to send him to Washington. But Mr. Shafroth probably knows what he is doing. When he again puts himself forward as a candidate, his majority may be expected to be overwhelming."

Mr. Shafroth, a few days later, denied that woman suffrage was resposible for this ballot tinkering. These frauds from which he suffered, he explains, were committed in the "lowest part of Denver, where not many women live"; and Former Governor Adams, of Colorado, says that "of the 5,000 illegal fraudulent votes, not more than 100 were cast by women. It is true that one woman repeater was arrested."

Other papers think that Mr. Shafroth resigned at the eleventh hour. They believe it had been amply proved that his election was secured by fraud, and that he would in all probability have been unseated. The Detroit *Free Press* (Dem.) says that "the unsentimental may suspect that he is something like the man who gives up his seat to a lady when he is getting off at the next corner anyway." The New York *World* (Dem.) thinks that his decision "was hastened by the fact that as a minority member he could not expect a long shrift from an elections committee armed with strong testimony." The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says that tho Mr. Shafroth's action deserves every commendation, he "merely made a virtue of necessity."

THE CHICAGO SUBWAY.

WHILE New York is building a subway for passenger traffic and leaving the streets to the teamsters, Chicago is building a subway for freight, and keeping the streets for the people. So quietly has the tunnel in Chicago been constructed that it is said that many residents of the city do not know of its existence. Twenty miles of subway have been built in the heart of the business district without disturbing a stone of the street pavements—another feature in which it differs from the New York subway. Not an accident has occurred during construction, and no complaint has been made to the city authorities by abutting landowners or others. By the terms of the company's franchise, five per cent. of the gross receipts go to the city the first ten years of operation, eight per cent. the second ten years, then twelve per cent. until February 19, 1929, when the entire system becomes the property of the city, free from all liens and encumbrances. This is said to be the most favorable franchise, from the municipal standpoint, ever accepted by a corporation. The officials of the company say that "this is the only subway in any city in the world built by private capital and not having its securities guaranteed by the municipality."

The Chicago correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, from whose account the above facts are taken, gives the following additional interesting details:

"Twenty miles have already been completed in the business section at a cost of $5,000,000; equipment with electric locomotives and cars is being pushed rapidly, and handling of freight will begin by August 1.

"One hundred and twenty miles more of tunnel are to be built, giving connection with the South, North, and West sides, even to the farthest boundaries of the city, and an expenditure of another $15,000,000 is intended by this $30,000,000 corporation, the most heavily capitalized in the state. Coal, merchandise, packages, mail, newspapers, and freight of every kind are to be hauled through the tunnels, whose advent means the death of the teaming industry in Chicago. The abominably crowded condition of the downtown streets will be done away with, and it is hoped that even those streets which now are subjected to the heaviest press of drays will be able to glory in a smooth covering of asphalt. . . . .

"President Wheeler states that 30,000 tons of freight per day will be handled before the end of the year, and that the present capacity of the tunnels is sufficient to permit the hauling of ten times that daily amount without congestion. The trunk lines of the tunnels are 12 feet 9 inches by 14 feet, and the branch lines are

RUSSIA AND JAPAN (to Korea): "Now remember that you're not in this; you're neutral." —Smith in the Indianapolis *Journal*.

SO OBLIGING. —Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

KOREA'S ATTITUDE.

RYAN WALKER,
Who draws for the New York *Times*, *Life*, and many Socialist papers. The above portrait is drawn by his wife.

LEON BARRITT,
Whose cartoons appear in the New York *Tribune*, *Times*, *Herald* and other papers.

W. A. ROGERS,
Whose cartoons appear in *Harper's Weekly* and the New York *Herald*.

HOMER CALVIN DAVENPORT,
Whose cartoons were for years a prominent feature of the New York *Journal*. Mr. Davenport is now lecturing, and contributes occasional cartoons to the New York *World*.

SOME NEW YORK CARTOONISTS.

6 feet by 8. The equipment now being installed consists of 3,000 steel cars, and 100 electric locomotives using the cog-wheel and third-rail system. The cars will carry seven tons of coal, or twenty-five barrels of flour or sugar, or any package to the size of a piano. Inauguration of freight carrying will begin August 1 with the hauling of coal to business buildings and carting away of ashes.

"Idea of the ultimate business to be done may be judged from the fact that Chicago merchants pay $50,000,000 annually for teaming to and from railroad terminals.

"The investment in trucks represents $30,000,000, while their maintenance, including horse feed, drivers' wages and repairs, amounts to $36,000,000 annually. The amount paid altogether for teaming is stated to be greater than the receipts from all sources over the 10,000 miles of tracks of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. . . . . .

"For Chicago-at-large some patent benefits will result—the ill-regulated congestion of her streets will be relieved; her barbaric street-car service encouraged to approach something like reasonable speed; the filth of her disgraceful pavements lessened. With the passing of present teaming conditions, Chicago could asphalt her downtown streets and might even be induced to sweep them annually. The tunnels will not only cause a revolution in traffic; they may work a reformation in Chicago's indifference to civic cleanliness."

Says the Chicago *Evening Post*:

"How many persons in this city knew before to-day that, forty feet under the streets of the downtown district, there are twenty miles of tunnel equiped with an electric tramway and brilliantly lighted? How many even now realize what this great enterprise means to the business of the city and as an engineering feat?

"Experts who have visited the subway have pronounced it one of the engineering marvels of the day, and yet construction has gone on so quietly and so systematically that very few of the 2,000,000 in the city have noticed any surface indications of the work that has been carried on day and night underground.

"But interesting as the tunnel is from an engineering point of view, its purpose is of the greatest interest to the people of this city. Subways in other large cities—in London and Paris and Boston, and the one building in New York—are for the carrying of passengers. Chicago's plan is to relieve congestion in the streets by putting freight underground.

"The local tunnel will transport coal, merchandise, heavy freight and eventually parcels, and perhaps mail. It will haul away ashes from the big office-buildings and business houses—in short, it will to laarge extent supplant the dray and the delivery wagons which now occupy such a large part of the street.

"Clearly the more freight we transport underground the more room will there be in the open air and sunshine of the streets for the people. This seems to be the most sensible way to relieve street congestion, as it puts citizens to the least inconvenience and removes, or seeks to remove, the bulkiest part of street traffic.

"The project of the Illinois Tunnel Company is not to be limited to the downtown district. Tunnels are to be constructed throughout the North, West, and South sides of the city, and when the entire plant is in operation electrically propelled cars will swiftly carry packages, as well as heavier freight, and all unobserved by the men in the street. It would be difficult to estimate all that this means to our present sorely overcrowded business thoroughfares."

MR. CLEVELAND'S CALL AND THE REPLY.

THE trumpet-calls sounded by ex-President Cleveland and ex-Candidate Bryan, the one summoning the Democratic party to unite in opposition to Bryanism, and the other summoning it to unite in opposition to Clevelandism, have failed to produce that harmony and unity of spirit in the party that each professes to be striving for. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bryan are the upper and nether mill-stones, declares the Democratic Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "which have been grinding the life out of the party these ten or twelve years." The feeling stirred up a few weeks ago by Mr. Bryan's announcement that the party must cling to the Kansas City platform was noted in these columns January 30. Now Mr. Cleveland comes forward with an article in the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post* declaring that the party must forsake "obsolete issues" and the "strange cause" that will mean "a third defeat." Says the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.):

"What likely opportunity of hope for Democratic success is to be seen in the ranks of a party demoralized by divergent issues and warring leaders? The Democratic party is like the bundle of fagots of the fable: if whole, it could not be broken; not whole, it can be easily broken. The Republican party, as an organization, is to-day as 'whole as the marble.' It presents a solid front to its faction-divided opponents, and will defeat them at the polls by its solidarity."

Mr. Cleveland declares his belief that "there is an opportunity for Democratic success in the coming Presidential election." The

Democratic forces "will respond listlessly and falteringly if summoned to a third defeat in a strange cause"; "but if they hear the rallying call of true Democracy, they will gather for battle with old-time Democratic enthusiasm and courage." He suggests that "obsolete issues and questions no longer challenging popular interest should be manfully abandoned," and advises the party to demand "tariff reform," a demand that would be "intensified by a situation which plainly discloses the shelter and aid that existing tariff laws afford to huge monopolistic business combinations which menace the sturdiness of our citizenship by closing against the individual the door of independent industrial enterprise." Mr. Cleveland attacks the Philippine and Panama policies of the Republican party, and speaks of "the startling and flippant abandonment by the party in power of our national traditions and maxims, its disregard of our national moral restraints, its inconsiderate tendency to set aside national good faith, its willingness to break away from safe and accustomed moorings, and its contemptuous neglect of our national mission." In regard to the selection of a Presidential candidate he says: "At such a time as this the Democratic party can not with honor undertake the battle of the people except under a leader that not only represents its best traditions and purposes, but fully realizes what is meant by the tremendous issues of the conflict; and his selection should not depend upon so small a consideration as the locality from whence he comes."

The ex-President's words are heartily commended by such papers as the New York *Times* and *World* and the Brooklyn *Citizen* and *Eagle*, papers which represent the "Gold Democratic" wing of the party, whose return to the ranks is part of the program of Democratic "harmony," about which so much is being heard. *The World* goes so far as to say that "his description of the leader required for a hopeful campaign fits no one so perfectly as Grover Cleveland, and fully justifies *The World's* estimate of him a year ago as 'the logical and the strongest candidate of his party.'" The Indianapolis *Sentinel*, which has supported Mr. Bryan in previous campaigns, urges the abandonment of bickerings and personalities; and the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, another admirer of Mr. Bryan, indorses Mr. Cleveland's arraignment of the party in power, and calls his paper "an able and timely utterance."

Mr. Bryan's opinion of ex-President Cleveland and his advice may be gathered from the following interview, in which he says that Mr. Cleveland "wouldn't vote for a candidate running on the Ten Commandments if the candidate had not secretly mortgaged himself to Wall Street." Mr. Bryan says of Mr. Cleveland's article:

"It is in line with his utterances of the last three years. During the campaign of 1900, when imperialism was the paramount issue, and when we were pointing out the dangers of a colonial policy, he was silent.

"As soon as the election was over and the trusts firmly installed for the next four years, he came out from his hiding-place and began to offer advice to the Democratic party. He has ventured to repeat that advice at intervals ever since.

"In his last utterance he speaks gravely of the danger of imperialism, to which he seemed so indifferent when his party, or rather his former party, handicapped by the iniquities of his Administration, was laboring to prevent a surrender of national ideals.

"He is now predicting success to the party if it will follow his instructions. And yet all who know him, who are acquainted with his career, know that he wouldn't vote for a candidate running on the Ten Commandments if the candidate had not secretly mortgaged himself to Wall Street and agreed to obey without questioning any orders emanating therefrom.

"He knows that the men who have commercialized the party and debauched politics want him nominated and would contribute more to his candidacy than to the candidacy of any other man, Republican or Democrat, because they know that there is a wider gap between his professions and practises than there has ever been in recent years between the professions and practises of any other public man.

"His career has shown how completely the conscience can be separated from the mind in the performance of official duty."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

AT this rate the Czar's prayer for disarmament will be answered soon.—*The Chicago News.*

IF the Czar did not want war before it began what must be his frame of mind now?—*The Chicago News.*

THE shipbuilding trust should do something nice by Japan for her effort to create new business.—*The Washington Post.*

WHEN the bonds of the Philippine Islands are quoted higher than British consols, it really looks as if there had been a revolution in that part of the world.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

FORTUNATELY, there was no Russian Secretary Hay when we annexed Texas and California, or we might have been compelled to respect the integrity of Mexico.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

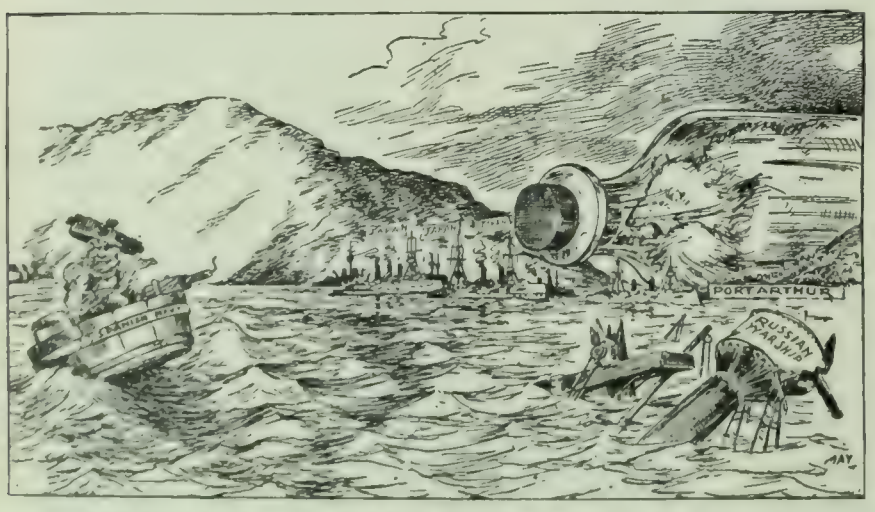
WE are going to have an opportunity of learning whether Russia is a fighting nation. If she isn't, of course, we shall "divide her up." This is a Christian world.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

POSTAGE on manuscripts sent to foreign countries is cheaper than it is to places within the United States. The Government evidently wants to encourage the emigration of American manuscripts.—*The Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

"GENERAL WADE returns from Moroland convinced that General Wood has the situation well in hand." We trust the situation isn't like the first wasp seen by a Filipino, who did not feel it until he had it well in hand.—*The Manila Cablenews.*

JUST a hundred years ago Napoleon Bonaparte became Emperor of France and the march on Moscow was foreshadowed. This year Louis Napoleon, exiled Prince of the Second Empire, will lead into Manchuria the cavalry of the Czar. This is one way in which history plays her grim jokes.—*The New York World.*

THE Patient: "Doctor, I want you to pull out that center tooth, and the second and fourth one on either side of it, and put a small whistle in the center cavity." The Dentist: "Say, man, what is the matter with you?" The Patient: "Nothing, only since that Russo-Japanese war has really begun I want to be equipped to pronounce the names."—*The Philadelphia Telegraph.*



THE DON: "I can see his finish; I've been bottled up myself."
—May in the Detroit *Journal*

AND THEY DO IT.

Which shows that the business of ruling from behind bomb-proof shelter is still flourishing and safe. It's a queer world.
—Sullivant in the New York *Evening Journal.*

AS SEEN BY OUTSIDERS.

LETTERS AND ART.

THE POETRY OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE.

THE Japanese not only have a real poetry, but they are all poets. This is the judgment of a French student of Japan, who considers Japanese poetry in an article in *La Revue* (Paris). This writer (J. C. Balet) says that, "while artistic Japan has no more secrets for us, while military, commercial, and industrial Japan is revealing herself to us in ever more favorable aspects, literary, and especially poetic, Japan dwells apart, for the most part hidden from our gaze." He pulls aside the curtain a little and we get a view of the natural beauties—the woods, the waterfalls, the flowers of Nippon—as reflected in the "sweet, shy, dreamy souls of the Chrysanthemum land." In no other country of the world does "the man of the lower orders, the street merchant, the 'sandwich man,' the peasant, and the common river boatman show such a highly developed poetic feeling" as in Japan. There are only two kinds of verse, we are told, and since the language has no long nor short syllables and no tonic accent, and rime is unknown, the poetic mechanism is simplicity itself. "Able to feel to the finest all the grace and harmony of a landscape or a scene, these people are generally wonderfully apt at expressing their sensations in verse, and that without effort, without work, in the most natural way in the world."

SADAKICHI HARTMANN,

Japanese writer and artist; author of "Conversations with Walt Whitman," "Buddha," "A History of American Art," etc.

Some examples of this curious aptitude at improvisation are given. An English rendering of M. Balet's translation from the Japanese can hardly be expected to give the flavor of the original; but here is a free rendering of reply made by a poor clothing merchant to a friend who condoled with him on the death of his ten-year-old daughter:

> Why should I not smile?
> Yes, Kiyo is no longer here,
> But why should I weep?
> Life is corrupt; to keep my little one from its touch
> The Gods took her.

Like all Orientals, the Japanese have a great deal of reserve, and it is very seldom that a man of the West is permitted to see the depths of their nature. For this reason, M. Balet believes we know only the descriptive poetry of the Japanese, the Chinese, and the Hindus, not their lyrics.

Mr. Sadakichi Hartmann, a Japanese writer and artist now resident in New York, contributes to *The Reader* (January) an article on "The Japanese Conception of Poetry" which confirms the view of the French author. He says in part:

"Japanese poetry claims this distinction: it is absolutely confined to lyrical effusions of the utmost brevity. The Japanese poem is generally limited to three, four, or five lines, and seldom exceeds a few dozen. One would look in vain for a poem of the length of Bryant's 'Thanatopsis.' Japanese literature has never invaded the epic field, and knows no metrical form which even remotely resembles an ode, a ballad, or a long poetic narrative like 'The Ancient Mariner.' . . . The themes considered suitable for interpretation are dictated by tradition. They are limited entirely to 'lyrical' emotions. Opening the 'Book of Myriad Leaves' we undergo the experience Lowell had as he became acquainted with Raynouard's Provençal anthology: 'We are deafened and confused by a hundred minstrels singing the same song at once.' The classic poets of Japan deliberately refrain from didacticism and satire. Even the glorification of war, which plays such a conspicuous part in their dramas and novels, seems to contain no poetical element for them. There are no angers, despairs, enthusiasms, hatreds, violent emotions of any sort in their stanzas. They are no banner-bearers of revolt or reform. Their muse is one of calm. It deals only with personal and momentary moods, expressed in mellifluent metaphors and crystalline imagery, in a language vital and dignified, incapable of conveying the intricacies of speculative thought or a direct enunciation of ideas, but exactly fashioned to suggest a picture and a vague emotion. They have amatory verses which faintly resemble Herrick, poems of sadness and longing not unlike Heine minus his irony, fervent praises of women and wine of which even an Anacreon would not be ashamed, and lamentations over the uncertainties of life which sound like a faint echo of Omar Khayyam's rose-scented quatrains."

The introduction of Western ideas, as Mr. Hartmann goes on to point out, is modifying the Japanese language and literature:

"A new school of poetry, which took up European and American writers as models, sprang up in the eighties. . . . Toyoma, the chief originator of the movement, has published a poem on the great earthquake of 1855. It is narrated in a grand style, with a fulness of detail hitherto unknown in Japan. The only fault is that it lacks local color; it is genuine poetry, but poetry in the Western sense which might just as well have a Campbell or Freiligrath as author. The majority of poems of this school have the same defect. They have, however, attracted much attention and given rise to a lively controversy between the adherents of the old and new styles. . . . It can not be denied that the movement has endowed Japanese poetry with new and rich resources. If, without abandoning the modern standpoint, it will still be able to adhere to its classic principles. To the truthfulness of its similes and metaphors, to its love of nature and free and spontaneous expression of emotion, the all-pervading suggestiveness of Japanese art will speak to us with renewed vigor and with more eloquence than it hitherto has spoken."

LITERATURE AND THE "QUIET LIFE."

AUTHORS who are seeking to profit from the advice dispensed by our literary Solons may well be perplexed by conflicting words of counsel. The other day, Mr. Henry Mills Alden, of *Harper's Magazine*, declared that "literature as an art demands for its highest excellence the quiet life," and that writers ought to cultivate "a certain degree of detachment" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, February 6). Now, Mr. Robert Bridges, of *Scribner's Magazine*, comes forward, protesting against this "monastic view" of the literary calling and the idea that the "quiet life" is the necessary condition for the best literary achievement. He says (in *Collier's Weekly*, February 13):

"Out of the stress of life around the old Globe Theater, from call-boy to manager, the great Shakespeare wrote his plays. From the whirlpool of public life came Bacon's essays and Cicero's orations. A desk in the South-Sea House and the care of an insane sister could not prevent Lamb from penning his immortal essays.

"Among the great moderns, Shelley, Byron, Hugo, Balzac,

Dumas were always in the thick of life and conflict. Thackeray was a hard-worked hack for many years, and a persistent diner-out and club-man in the days of his prosperity. Dickens was full of social engagements and keen at inventing amusements for the entertainment of his friends. The greatest novels of George Meredith have not been written in the peaceful seclusion of Box Hill, but in those days of poverty and journalism which were the hard prelude to the serenity and fame of his old age. . . . . .

"To turn away from masterpieces to the fiction of the present day, the impartial observer will be convinced that the best of it, the most entertaining and sanest, is not produced by the 'quiet life.' Kipling, Bourget, Conan Doyle, Mark Twain, R. H. Davis, Pierre Loti, Crawford, and Anthony Hope have been more or less globe-trotters. Even the great Tolstoy was a soldier and man of affairs in the days when he accumulated the material for his wonderful books.

"Of course, they all seek a quiet corner when they want to write, and shun interruption; so does a banker or a bookkeeper when he wants to add figures, or a general when he plans a campaign, or a president when he writes his annual message.

"The secret of power in any occupation, whether art or business, is concentration, and concentration is developed by adverse conditions. The quiet life weakens the resisting power of the mind, and concentration degenerates into mere 'mooning' and having 'great thoughts,' which are worth less because they have not been hammered out on the anvil of reality.

"There is a certain kind of spurious literature which is merely the recorded vibrations of flabby or diseased nerves—and the 'quiet life' helps to produce a lot of it.

"But the real thing, with vitality enough to run its course and finish clean and strong, comes from the mind and body trained by active work and contact with the world as it is. The quiet life is a delusion of feeble minds."

THE ART OF GEORGE FREDERICK WATTS.

GEORGE FREDERICK WATTS is generally regarded as the greatest modern exemplar of the "painter of ideas." Several magazine articles have enforced this view of him in recent issues, while a new biography of the painter by the late Dr. Hugh Macmillan, of Edinburgh, discloses the unity and harmony of his work and shows how his art rests upon his philosophy of life. Reviewing the subjects of Watts's pictures, which begin with the making of the world from primitive chaos and carry the human story along until the world is prepared as the abode of the highest self-conscious life, the author declares that "these pictures shadow forth, in expressive symbols, the religion of Watts—his belief in the moral government of the universe, his serene faith that all things come through a divine ordering and in conformity to a divine plan—his artistic solution of the great problems of sin and life and death and judgment, of the ruin and of the redemption of the world. Into the unfolding of this great drama fit the idylls of poetry and romance, the fables of Greek mythology and fairy literature, the pagan systems with their deep thoughts about man and God and nature, the struggles after higher ideals—and all the salient incidents in history and individual human life by which the progress of the world has been advanced." We quote further:

"His creed has no dogma or doctrine; there is no ecclesiastical cross visible in any of his pictures, tho the spirit of its self-sacrifice is felt in them all. Tho he has devoted a lifetime to religious thought, there is no sectarianism or party spirit in his religious profession. He has confessed that to him one creed is as good as another, and that nature, divinity, and humanity are almost convertible terms. The religion that pervades all his works is no theology, but a natural religion, which is, therefore, more in harmony with the present state of uncertainty and unrest on all such subjects; a religion which is as great and wide and deep as the mysteries of life; which brings the deep things of eternity into close and constant touch with our daily existence, and quickens our personal responsibility in regard to them."

GEORGE FREDERICK WATTS IN HIS GARDEN.

Replying to the criticism that Watts's pictures have the appearance of being unfinished, Dr. Macmillan asserts that this character is in reality the result of a deliberate method, that by leaving them so the artist confesses to depths of thought in himself that can not find utterance. Continuing, he says:

"No man has a greater sense of the limitations of his art than Watts has. In nearly all his pictures one can not but perceive a sense of being baffled, a feeling of imperfection and weariness, a sense almost as of failure. He has been frank to confess this himself. He has uniformly said that he has been only a student in his art; and he has shown his genuine modesty by exhibiting many of his works at only a stage of their completion, reserving to himself the opportunity of finishing them, and even keeping such unfinished works in his own possession rather than complete and sell them. Unless they could have been shown in this imperfect state, they would not have been exhibited to the public at all. This is a condition of mind that many can not understand or sympathize with. The generality of people like an artist who is perfectly sure of himself, and able to accomplish what he intended, who is not troubled with scruples or difficulties, and is not haunted by unattainable ideals. They are so short-sighted that they can not see the real greatness of a painting of which the painter himself has had a higher conception than he could carry out, and they are all the keener on that account to see the imperfections of the small things close to their vision. And therefore it is that Watts is too often taken at his own modest estimate, and subjected to most unworthy criticism when he ought to receive the warmest praise."

One of the points brought out in Dr. Macmillan's estimate relates to Watts's use of the symbolism of color. The painter endeavors, we are told, to apply the method of nature in exhibiting the most vivid color where functional action is most intense, using, for instance, "reds and crimsons to indicate the parts where life is most vigorous," blues and purples to "distinguish the blossoms whose development is most advanced and complicated," yellows and whites to "characterize the flowers of simplest and most primitive construction." To quote again:

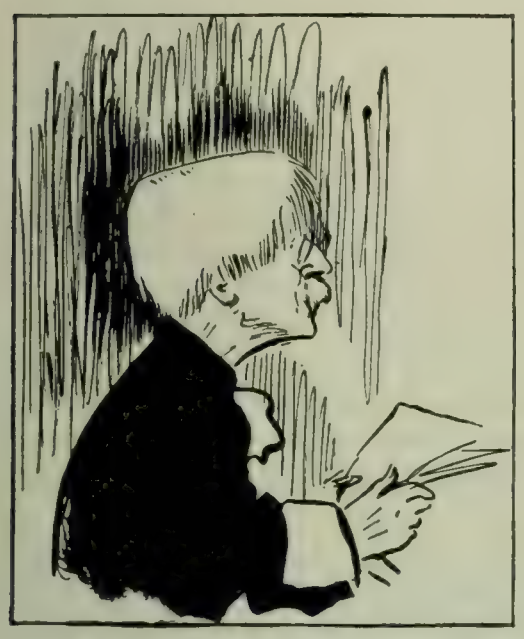
"Watts has penetrated far into this mystery of color. He understands its true meaning. He has framed his whole scheme of color in accordance with this esoteric adaptation of it. Every object and scene and feature in his paintings has the precise hue and tone given to it which brings out its thorough appropriateness. He does not use his palette merely to glorify his picture or to express his own delight; simply to paint objects with technical excellence in their natural colors, without which they could not be recognized, but because he wishes to emphasize his subject and knows that these natural colors represent deep mysteries, physical and psychological, of

which they are the outward expression. He uses color as nature uses it when she wishes it to appear on the most vital parts, and to express the most vivid functions. Hence Watts's coloring must vary with the subject, and he does not in consequence always please the eye that is sensitive only to beauty of color and not to its use. . . . The nobler the subject, the more it excites the imagination and fills the heart with a glow, the richer becomes the coloring."

AMERICAN DRAMA VIEWED BY MR. HOWELLS AND MR. WINTER

THE dean of American novelists and the dean of American dramatic critics have both been expressing frank views in regard to the present condition and prospects of American drama. The former is optimistic, the latter pessimistic. Mr. Howells writes in a vein of genial sympathy and encouragement; Mr. Winter thinks that "there has not been a time in fifty years when the theater was at so low a level as it has reached to-day."

In his running comment on current plays, contributed to several recent issues of *Harper's Weekly*, Mr. Howells devotes special attention to the work of Clyde Fitch and Augustus Thomas. Mr. Fitch's strength, he thinks, lies in his "gift of getting New York, or the spirit of New York, not only recognizably but unmistakably upon the stage"—no mean achievement, since, "of all the world's capitals, New York is the most difficult to seize in that essence by which she differs from the others. . . . It is a glancing light, a flying odor, but Mr. Fitch knows how to capture it and imprison it in a volatile moment. The light may be lurid and the odor offensive, but that is beside the question." Comparing Mr. Fitch's latest play, "Glad of It," with Augustus Thomas's comedy, "The Other Girl," Mr. Howells says of the latter that it "pours no such swelling tide of life—life wilful, powerful, forceful—as Mr. Fitch's satire pours upon the scene, but in its one moment of passion, smilingly yet thrillingly recognized, it touches a corner of the heart unreached by the brilliant audacities of the brother dramatist." Of the two dramatists Mr. Howells says: "I am glad to have them both on the New York ground, and to get a notion of how they view it. It is the American ground, with all the American interests densely grouped and vividly foreshortened. I wish they could see above it and beyond it to those wider human interests to which the English dramatists are now inviting our gaze."



WILLIAM WINTER CARICATURED.
—Ryan Walker in *The Theatre-Goer* (New York).

The real distinction between English and American plays, says Mr. Howells, lies in the fact that the former extend over a broad field of social interest, while the latter are mostly concerned with personal and domestic problems. He writes on this point:

"The distinction applies both to such realistic and fantastic satires as 'The Admirable Crichton,' 'Whitewashing Julia,' and 'Candida,' and to such widely differing pictures of our own life as 'The County Chairman,' 'Her Own Way,' 'Glad of It,' 'Our New Minister,' and 'The Other Girl.' The English plays have to do with man as a society man, both in the narrower and the wider sense, and the American plays have to do with man as a family man; and I hope that a little thought about them will confirm the reader in any impression he may have that with us the main human interest is the home, and that with the English the main human interest is society. But lest we should be unduly proud of our difference from the English in this point, I hasten to suggest that this is because in the narrower English sense we have no society, and if we have a great deal of home, it is because we are still almost entirely rustic in origin, and preponderantly simple in our conceptions of happiness. In the wider sense we certainly have society: and it is a defect of our playwriting that it does not carry over from the home to humanity. Its interest does not live from man to man, but from men to women, and from women to men; it has no implications; its meanings are for the given time and place only. When it comes to artistic merit in the plays, we have still less reason for national pride. Few of the American plays will compare with the English in dramatic art, tho I think one or two of Mr. Clyde Fitch's recent plays will compare well with the best of them."

A NEW PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS.

Mr. Winter's point of view is well known, but is seldom voiced in such extreme language as the following (New York *Tribune*, January 27):

"Only those persons whose duty it is to write about the stage can quite appreciate the melancholy fact that most of the contemporary things that are praised are praised only because they used to be fine and because it is hard and painful to admit that they are fine no longer. There are more than forty theaters in and about New York, and there is scarcely one of them in which anybody is doing anything that is interesting or important. They are open, as wood-yards are open, and scores of persons are sawing wood in them. Veterans who might have played before Noah, when he landed from the Ark, wander about the flats and totter and mumble. Persons who were 'supers' yesterday are 'stars' to-day. Three-cornered girls, proclaimed as 'actresses,' rasp the welkin with voices that rival the screech of the peacock. The slimy muck of Mr. Ibsen and the lunacy of Mr. Maeterlinck are made to trickle into the public mind and turn the public stomach. Degenerates from foreign lands, provided with rancid plays about libertines and wantons, fix a steadfast gaze on the coast of Greenland and whisper to the scenery in the third groove, and are vaunted as prodigies of 'genius' and 'intensity.' Historical demireps of England and France are theatrically celebrated for social delectation. Women whom scandalous divorce has made notorious diffuse upon the theater the effluvia of their foul repute. Prize-fighters and unspeakable cranks—John L. Sullivan, and 'Kid' McCoy, and Carrie

Nation—are obtruded as 'actors.' The plays of the hour are mostly furnished by writers who manifest the brain of the rabbit combined with the dignity of the wet hen. It seems only necessary to open a hole in the wall and call it a theater, and a multitude rushes into it, to sweat and snigger. There has not been a time in fifty years when the theater was at so low a level as it has reached to-day—when the impulse is vanity, the motive is greed, the method is sordid engrossment, the aim is exclusively 'business,' and the result is a barren traffic and an arid waste. Voices, indeed, are faintly crying in the wilderness, to signify that somebody beneath the underbrush wants to 'elevate the drama'; but these, in every case, are found to be the voices of visionary zanies, like the sentimental Mr. W. B. Yeats, whose actual purpose is only to elevate themselves. The art of acting needs no 'elevation.' It only needs competent representatives and capable and efficient exercise and display; and the present state of things will endure until the number of theaters is greatly reduced, the hydra of monopoly strangled and destroyed, a horde of incompetent performers driven into other pursuits, for which they are fitted, the played-out veterans tucked up in their little beds, and the arena made clear for the men and women who can really act."

THE LONELINESS OF BEETHOVEN.

NEWLY published correspondence of Beethoven brings into strong relief the tragic elements in his life—his own loneliness and the lack of any intelligent appreciation of his aims on the part of his friends. In an article on the Beethoven letters in the *Revue de Paris*, M. Jean Chantavoine says:

"From the events of his life, from his surroundings . . . we can be certain that Beethoven was ill, neglected, exploited, robbed, cheated. . . . Some artists have the ability to live in their dreams, to ignore the crudity of the actual world. Not so Beethoven. He had, in the very highest degree, the privileges of suffering and of being unhappy. . . . Yet, tho he was sick and deaf for twenty years, prostrated by fever and suffering, he still begged of his doctor the strength and health to go on composing. . . . He wrote a splendid poem on the convalescence of body and soul, a 'Song of Thanksgiving Offered to the Deity by a Man Cured and Feeling His Strength.'

"His environment was trivial and mediocre, his associates grand seigniors, dilettantes, editors, secondary personages of the musical comedy. Each year the circle grew smaller. Some died, others turned away little by little from a deaf man with whom one could converse only by writing notes, and who had anything but a conciliatory character. In the last years of the composer's life we meet only four companions—two secretaries, Schindler and Holtz, the one more devoted, the other more sprightly of wit; and Johann and Carl, the brother and the nephew—Johann with the gross soul of a parvenu, of a speculator and half usurer; Carl of a character ill defined, of much brain and little heart. Only once did Beethoven meet a man of whom he was not more than the equal—Goethe."

Each of these four friends, we are told, tried his best to influence Beethoven against the others, and the atmosphere of evasion, intrigue, and jealousy was anything but conducive to the happiness of any of them.

"A deaf man need not see these intrigues long to believe himself persecuted, and this explains and excuses a trait of his character which has often been a reproach to Beethoven—the inequality of his humor, capable by turns—and almost at the same time—of the greatest violence and the most beautiful tenderness, the most implacable brutality, and the most complete devotion to an ideal. Gross in his speech and pure in his manners, exhibiting the most scrupulous delicacy of sentiment and the most childish difficulty in expressing it, a man of every impulse—even those most radically opposed to one another—he misled and eventually estranged his best friends."

Between the ages of twenty-six and thirty he became quite deaf, and from this time on "the world insensibly closed itself from him." He was always ashamed of his lack of the sense of hearing, and dissembled when in society, pretending to possess this sense so necessary for a musician. He was in despair, and cursed existence and his Creator, and several times contemplated suicide. Two considerations kept him alive—morality, or religion, and art. "Henceforth art, which had saved his life, became his whole life. . . . In proportion as everything became silent about him the song of his soul arose within. . . . Deaf to the world around him, he said: 'Thou must create all in thyself. Only in the world of ideals wilt thou find friends.'"

D'ANNUNZIO AND THE "DEGRADATION" OF MODERN ITALY.

MRS. GERTRUDE ATHERTON'S arraignment of the intelligence and taste of the American reading public (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, February 13) has led her to an even more sweeping condemnation of D'Annunzio and the modern Italian "atmosphere." In the same article (*The Bookman*, February), in which she argues that there is no such thing as genuine literary optimism in this country, she speaks of D'Annunzio's novels in these terms:

"In spite of their poetry, their incomparable style, their penetrating psychology, the really great thoughts scattered through them, they are probably the most repulsive works of art ever achieved by the uncompromising realist; repulsive in their monotonous unmorality, in the mental, spiritual, and bodily disease of every character portrayed, in unrelieved pessimism, in their nauseous atmosphere of decay. But were they without the high qualities I have enumerated, still should they be read for a far more vital reason—*they are Italy*. All the stories and novels on Italy, by authors foreign and native, do not in bulk express this dead country as does one chapter of any of the works of D'Annunzio. The vast horde of sightseers who go to Italy, Baedeker in hand, who bore themselves in the picture galleries and try to feel romantic among the ancient smells of Venice, return home to swell and perpetuate the legend. But any person born with the faculty to see must recognize Italy for what she is—an old corpse. She reeks with rottenness, degradation, disease; she is a thing of the far past, gangrene, crying out for decent burial. And, consciously or not, this hideous fact is epitomized in the novels of D'Annunzio; and surrounds them with the same sinister glow that rises from the corruptions of the marsh and the sea."

Mr. F. Marion Crawford, the eminent novelist, who was born in Italy and has lived there most of his life, writes a letter to the New York *Times Saturday Review* (February 6), taking issue with Mrs. Atherton's statements. He says in part:

"One naturally inquires what grounds Mrs. Atherton can have for such tremendous and sweeping invective. No one will deny that she, or any other reader, is at liberty to judge the works of a modern writer according to individual taste, but I doubt whether any sensible reader would feel himself justified in judging a nation from the descriptions of its people which he finds in the works of a single novelist. Does any one really believe that France and the French are fairly described in Zola's novels? Is England now, or was she ever, peopled by the creations of Dickens's brain, by his Fagins, Bumbles, and Quilps, his Pecksniffs, and his Carkers? Certainly not. We must, therefore, at once set aside the hypothesis that Mrs. Atherton is judging modern Italy by the personages of whom she reads in D'Annunzio's novels. . . . Compared with the amount of study Mrs. Atherton has bestowed upon the subject, the opinion she expresses covers a good deal of ground. It suggests prejudice; and in logic it might almost be described as a universal negative, which, we are taught, can never be proved. . . . With all the respect due to a writer of Mrs. Atherton's attainments, I feel safe in saying that my opinion is a fair and just one, founded upon long experience. What calls itself 'society' in Italy is not in the least more rotten than what calls itself 'society' elsewhere, and I truly believe that the morality of the rest of the population, taken on an average throughout the country, is as good as that of other European men and women."

The New York *Times Saturday Review* also prints several letters from Italians indignantly protesting against the aspersions cast upon their country by Mrs. Atherton.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HOW NOT TO MIND THE WEATHER.

UNDER this title the process of inuring or "hardening" the body to exposure is advocated in *Good Health* by Dr. J. H. Kellogg. The "hardening" process was formerly much in vogue, but it is now generally unpopular. Dr. Kellogg tells us, however, that it is desirable when properly carried out. He says:

"Sensibility to cold is largely a matter of education. . . . There are thousands of people living in a savage state who wear very little clothing and yet are wonderfully hardy. The natives of Terra del Fuego—a country as cold as this—live without fixed habitation, having only the poorest kind of little huts, and the people are exposed to the weather without covering. Travelers report that all the protection from the weather that a native of this bleak country needs in order to make him comfortable is a board or a bush behind which he can be sheltered from the wind and sleet.

"It is a question well worth considering what it is that makes the savage so hardy. He lives nearer to nature than does the civilized man, and that is the reason he is hardier, tougher, and more enduring. Civilized men have departed far from the natural order of life, and they are suffering the penalty—a shortened and a feeble life.

"Unfortunately the majority of civilized human beings subject themselves to a hot-house regimen, apparently thinking that the most important thing in winter is to keep away from cold. A cold day is a dangerous thing to one who is not ready for it. January and February are deadly months to those who are not prepared for them. During these months many people are carried off by pneumonia. After people have reached the age of forty or fifty years, they are particularly susceptible to this disease, because of the lowered power of resistance. Toughness is the result of the body's power of resistance."

What can one do to train himself not to suffer from cold? What is the difference between the Indian, who is inured to cold, and the white man, who is not accustomed to it? The difference, Dr. Kellogg tells us, is mainly in the condition of the skin. That of the Indian has become by exposure so vigorous, so sensitive to changes of temperature, that the moment a cold breeze strikes him the muscles of the skin contract, so that the temperature of the body is not lowered. The skin is so tough and non-conducting that it will protect the body. To quote again:

"The muscles of the skin need a gymnastic training that will educate them to contract vigorously on the slightest contact with cold, shutting the blood out of the skin so quickly that the precious body heat will not be lost. You notice that when the skin is cold there is a 'goose-flesh' appearance. This is is due to the contraction of the little muscles of the skin. The contraction of these muscles compresses the blood-vessels of the skin and shuts out the blood; the skin is hardened and thickened and becomes a better non-conductor, maintaining the body temperature. It is by repeated applications of cold that the skin muscles are educated to contract rapidly upon exposure to cold. For this reason the daily cold bath is an excellent measure for the prevention of colds.

"The usual effect of a draft of cold air upon the back of the neck is a cold and a sore throat. Many years ago Dr. Brown-Séquard, an eminent French physician, devised a means by which sore throat from this cause might be prevented. By blowing upon the back of the neck with a pair of bellows, increasing the time each day, he trained his patients until they could endure this treatment for half an hour without injury.

"It is not necessary to be exposed to a draft of air on the back of the neck in order to obtain this result. By means of the cold bath, the wet-sheet rub, the shower bath, towel friction, etc., the skin may be educated to contract on the slightest increase of cold. . . . . .

"Many people sneeze and take cold upon the least exposure to a draft of cold air. The remedy for this is not to try to keep away from the drafts, but to make oneself proof against them. It is only necessary to accustom oneself little by little to contact with cold air, in the same way that Dr. Brown-Séquard made his patients proof against cold by blowing on the back of their necks with bellows. A person can, by daily exposure of the feet to the cold by blowing upon them in this manner, gradually increasing the time each day, make himself proof against taking cold by having cold feet, until the feet will stand continual exposure to cold and wet.

"The man who digs ditches and works with his feet in cold water every day does not take cold. A lumberman told the writer that he went down the river on a lot of logs from the pine woods made into lumber floats. Sometimes he was on the logs and sometimes in the cold ice water. For three weeks he did not have his clothes off. At night he lay down on the bank beside the river with his wet clothes on, covered with a blanket, and the next morning he started on again. He was wet continually, falling several times a day into the icy water, and yet he did not have a cold. He was as proof against cold as is a fish, for he had been trained to contact with cold and wet, wind and rain. One who is thus trained need not fear contact with cold.

"We live, in our house-cages, artificial lives which carry us off prematurely, and the remedy for us is to live in a natural way. Contact with cold air is the means by which we may so harden ourselves that we need not mind the weather; because by this means our bodies will so quickly respond to all indications for readjustment of the functional activities that no matter what the atmospheric changes may be we are ready for them. And these adjustments are automatic; they will take place whether we are asleep or awake."

WHAT IS WHISKY?

ORIGINALLY made from malted grain, whisky is now, it appears, quite a different product, containing all sorts of secondary products whose effects on the human economy have not, as yet, been thoroughly investigated. The fact that whisky-drinking is on the increase in Great Britain, is therefore ominous. Says *The Medical Record* (February 6), in an article on the subject:

"Both the drug-habit and the drink-habit loom large in the public eye at the present time. Efforts are constantly being put forth to check these practises. Spirit-drinking may be said to be the bane of the so-called Anglo-Saxon race, for, after all, the drug-habit is not nearly so widespread, either in this country or in Great Britain, as in certain parts of the European continent. Of all the beverages with which the inhabitants of the United States and of Great Britain stupefy their brains and dull their intellects, whisky appears to be the one most in favor. Its consumption, especially in England and Scotland, has increased enormously within recent years. In fact, so disastrous have been the results of the whisky-habit on the other side, that special inquiries have been instituted to investigate the matter exhaustively. *The British Medical Journal* (December 26) has a special article which gives the outcome of investigations into the modes of manufacturing whisky in England and Scotland. These were the conclusions come to: It appears, first, when whisky began to come into extensive use it was made from malted barley, and that such reputation as it possesses for relative wholesomeness was founded on the malt whisky; second, we now learn that this type has been replaced by two-thirds of the total consumption by a spirit made from different materials by a different process, and that the by-products it contains are, as might have been anticipated, different; third, it appears that knowledge of the chemical nature of these by-products, tho it has increased in recent yeas, is still very imperfect, and that practically nothing is known as to their physiological action; and lastly, that nevertheless this new spirit is sold as whisky both at home and in the colonies, and is used for blending with malt whisky, the blend being in some instances so labeled as to give the purchaser the impression that it is malt whisky.

"The question as to whether the consumption of alcohol at all is conducive to good health has been answered in the negative by the majority of scientists who have investigated the matter; while all are of one mind in that excessive drinking of alcohol is injurious in a high degree. However, if a person drinks spirits, he should at any rate be able to obtain the kind of spirits he desires. When he asks for old whisky, it is not right that he should be given a product mysteriously prepared and chemically matured? This is an age of sham and delusion, so far as many foods and most spirituous beverages are concerned. There is needed a Dickens or a Reade to expose the methods in vogue among manufacturers of

preserved foods and of alcoholic beverages. Probably, if the subject were thoroughly probed, it would be found that American makers of whisky are as conscienceless as are their British brothers, and care little for the public health so long as they can fill their own pockets. Adulteration of any kind should be strictly prohibited, or if practised the public should have the means of knowing the methods employed. By far the safest and most satisfactory plan, however, would be to prohibit adulteration entirely."

EFFECT OF HIGH SPEED ON THE BRAIN.

THAT it surpasses the powers of man to drive a racing automobile for a long distance at high speed is asserted by Forbes Winslow, an eminent English brain specialist. He says, as quoted in *The Automobile Magazine* (February):

"When these racing motor-cars reach a speed of eighty miles an hour, they must drive themselves, for no human brain is capable of dealing with all the emergencies that may arise should that rate be maintained for any period worth speaking of. The human animal is not designed to travel eighty miles an hour. Neither the human brain nor the human eye can keep pace with it. The brain declines to respond to the tax upon it; so the big racing-car dashes on minus the brain by which it it is supposed to be controlled, and the unexpected obstruction is smashed up, or the car is, before the mental activities come into play. This craze for beating records is an abnormal mental condition. I should dearly like to examine some of those afflicted with it. If they keep it up any considerable time, they are sure to end with a severe mental breakdown.

"I will not be surprised if we should have a new class of patients in our asylums before long—motormaniacs."

In reply to this, Dr. George Rachfuss writes in the same magazine:

"While it would be indeed an impertinence for me to set my humble opinion up against the expressed ideas of a man so thoroughly capable of passing a final opinion upon such matters as Forbes Winslow, yet I can not refrain from setting forth the fact that the human mind has great powers of accommodation and can accustom itself to anything that has yet appeared. The engineer of fast railroad trains is, perhaps, the man best qualified to tell the effect of speed on the brain. These engineers do not live to the age reached by those in calmer occupations, but still they enjoy life and have no more than their share of its physical and mental ills.

"Without going too deep in a paper as limited and as untechnical as this one needs must be, I have to declare that as a broad proposition excessive speeding in any direction, automobiling perhaps more than most others, is not good for the mental powers. It is too intense. The automobile scorcher is the very natural successor of the bicycle scorcher, and was not he denounced, and did not the alarmists see everlasting injury from his scorching? But these things settle themselves. A man is in as much danger from a horse as from an automobile. Compared with a horse a pig is a Socrates.

"Soberly speaking, I do not believe that a man loses his brain-power at eighty miles an hour, altho it would be foolish to deny that he is under a terrific strain. It is beyond the speed to which the race has been accustomed, but it does not deprive the brain of its power. All these things, as they appear, become the targets for the superlative—the danger, great enough to the participant and to the man in the road, is extended by somebody to the mental faculties always.

"I have seen many a man die with the most agonized look on his face. I have seen a bicyclist with exactly that same look. I presume the chauffeur from behind his mask is not a pleasant object. It is true that man can not go fast by his own powers, but he likes to go fast; it is one of the traits of the race.

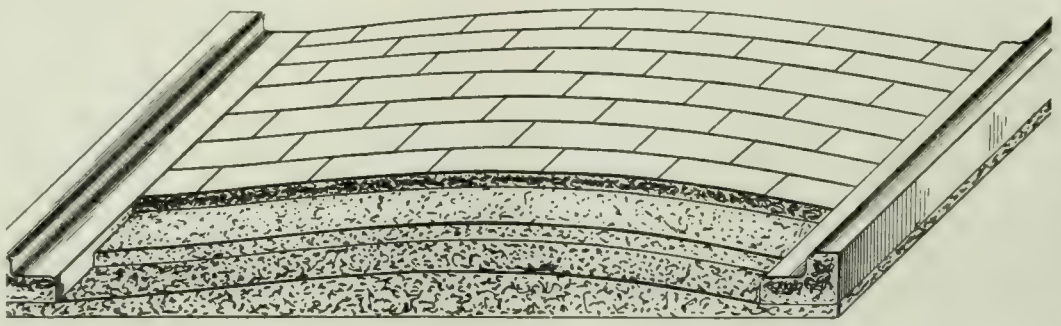
"As for motormaniacs, it will be time enough to describe them when we have one of them under observation. Up to date he has not materialized. In the mean time remember that he gets most out of all things in life who follows none to excess. Moderate use of the great powers of the automobile is of undoubted value as both a mental and a physical tonic, but to abuse it makes of the automobile by perversion but another curse which science has mistakenly placed in the hands of those incapable of appreciating it."

A STEEL-CLAD PAVEMENT.

A NEW form of pavement employing asphalt or cement covered with steel plates is described in *The Municipal Journal and Engineer* (February). The device, which comes from Chicago, embodies several novel features. Says the writer of the notice:

"The foundation is made in much the same manner as that for any other kind of permanent pavement, the concrete varying in thickness from four to six inches according to the condition of the subsoil. Upon this concrete base is set the combined curb and gutter, after which the pavement is laid thereon, which consists of a layer of Portland cement concrete four inches thick, and upon the latter is spread a steel-clad wearing surface of from one to two inches in thickness, according to traffic.

"For the heaviest traffic the steel-clad asphalt is chiefly recommended. While the first cost is considerably more than for an ordinary pavement, the difference in price will be saved many times because of the saving in maintenance charges and because of the greater durability of the pavement."



CROSS-SECTIONAL VIEW OF STEEL-CLAD PAVEMENT.

The makers claim that there is no traffic too heavy for this pavement, and they recommend it particularly for use around warehouses, milk and produce depots, railway stations, yards, stables—in fact, in any place where the strongest and most durable kind of pavement is desired. The other variety of this pavement, steel-clad cement, is designed for use in small cities and towns where traffic is light and where the cost is important. To quote again:

"Recent developments in the manufacture of Portland cement in this country have brought about conditions which make it unnecessary for the small cities and towns to deny themselves the great advantage of good pavements any longer. By the use of the steel-clad cement pavements the cost will be within the reach of all. It is said that when cement is reinforced with a proper amount of steel it will produce an almost indestructible wearing surface. . . . To provide for contraction and expansion a steel plate is set into the concrete at proper intervals, which is withdrawn before the cement has thoroughly hardened and the joints then filled with cement or pitch. The wearing surface is provided with half-round grooves to prevent slipping on the pavement."

MUST WE BEWARE OF SPECIALISM?

THAT in all studies except those of physical science specialists are impracticable dreamers and specialization the curse of civilization is asserted by John Beattie Crozier in *The Fortnightly Review* (January). Specialism in physical science is a success, Mr. Crozier thinks, because the laws of physical science are well understood and have been reduced to a general system. In history or sociology, on the other hand, we have no such universal laws, and, therefore, we must beware of confidence in the results announced by those who have specialized along these lines. Says the author:

"Let any government or private philanthropist who is contemplating the founding of new universities for 'original research' in these historical specialisms pause and consider it well; for with

the prestige that now attaches to *all* specialisms in the public mind, owing to their triumph in the physical sciences, these universities, if established, would deliver the public over to the despotism of a race of dreamers, theorists, and impracticals, compared with whom the isolated Rousseaus of the past would show as but single locusts to an invading swarm; and the multiplied isolated excavations which they would everywhere throw up along the landscape of knowledge would, like those coffins of the dead which cumber the Chinese fields, prove permanent obstacles to all true progress. Even as it is, the proposal to add a new academic chair on any large and important subject of human interest is felt as a nightmare by men of broad general culture and insight everywhere, and adds a new terror to the literary life. . . . . .

"To sum up, we may say that the public may trust implicitly the results of specialism throughout the whole domain of the physical sciences, because they work under great general laws, like those of gravitation and the conservation and transmission of force, which are of universal validity; that they may trust provisionally the results of specialism in the biological and medical sciences, as the best that can be had under existing conditions and at the present stage, inasmuch as they also work under broad general conceptions, like natural selection and the science of medicine, which, altho not the final truth, contain the greatest amount of truth yet known; but that in the specialisms connected with history, religion, philosophy, psychology, politics, political economy, morals, and sociology, the public can place no real confidence whatever, until their results are everywhere overhauled and coordinated, and these specialisms themselves compelled to work under some generally accepted scheme of civilization as a whole."

HOW CAMPHOR GROWS.

THE action of the Japanese in making camphor a government monopoly in Formosa and in raising the price, together with the efforts of many inventors to find a cheaper substitute for it, have directed especial attention to this product of late. M. Paul Combes, in *Cosmos* (Paris, January 23), writes as follows of the situation:

"Throughout the world, but especially in Europe and America, there is a considerable consumption of camphor, amounting to about 10,400,000 pounds a year. Part of this is use medicinally. In Japan a certain proportion is utilized in the lacquer industry; in China it is burned to give light or in funeral ceremonies. But the chief use of camphor is in the celluloid industry, since it is the base of this product and of its principal derivatives, and since this industry has been considerably developed during the last few years.

Branch of camphor-laurel, natural size. Flower enlarged three times.

"Now camphor is chiefly extracted from the camphor-laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*), a small tree of the laurel family, whose habitat is relatively restricted. . . . Nowhere is it so abundant as in the Island of Formosa. This island alone furnishes half of the total product of the globe, or 5,200,000 pounds. Japan grows 1,560,000 pounds. The rest comes from China, Java, Sumatra, and Florida. It should be mentioned that the camphor of Malaysia is not extracted from *Cinnamomum camphora*, but from *Dryobalanops aromatica*. This kind is extremely rare, and is almost all sent to China, where it is used exclusively at funerals. Its price is thirty to ninety times that of Japan camphor.

"Finally there is a kind of camphor obtained by distillation from a shrub, *Blumea balsamifera*, which grows in Burma and on the Malay peninsula. This is usually refined at Canton, whence four tons or so are exported annually to Europe."

After the Chino-Japanese war, when Japan took possession of Formosa, the Mikado's Government decreed protective measures and reduced to forty the number of persons authorized by it to extract camphor. Later, on July 1, 1899, the Formosa camphor-industry became a Japanese government monopoly. In virtue of this, the Government alone has the right to buy the camphor directly from the producer, who is furnished with a permit allowing him to extract it. On its part the Government has set up a large number of establishments for the extraction of camphor and of refineries furnished with modern appliances. We quote further:

Camphor-tree and apparatus for the extraction of Japanese camphor. Facsimile of Japanese manuscript.

"The results of this new régime are already apparent. In the Chinese days the island furnished about 200,000 pounds of camphor annually; to-day the production exceeds 5,000,000 pounds. But instead of being content with this, the Japanese Government, now the world's chief camphor producer, has conceived the plan of increasing the price little by little, so that while at New York it brought 2 francs [40 cents] a pound in 1898, in 1901 it had reached 3 francs [60 cents]. Now the United States alone use 2,000,000 pounds of camphor yearly. This rise in the price naturally affected a large number of industries that utilize the product, notably that of celluloid. So inventors at once set to work to replace it by similar products, such as menthol, naphthalin, formalin, insecticide powders, etc. Camphor has thus had to compete with these rivals, which are cheaper and, except, perhaps, in medicine, fill its place sufficiently well. Especially in the manufacture of celluloid, the substitution of naphthalin for camphor has produced a considerable fall in the price."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

COAL FROM PEAT BY ELECTRICITY.

A PROCESS recently invented in England, by which peat is turned to what is practically coal by an electrical process, is described in *Popular Mechanics* (February) by William H. Mason, United States consul-general. He says:

"At Charlton, in Kent, England, there has been exhibited during the past fortnight an electrical process for converting ordinary peat into firm, smokeless steam coal at a cost which promises to bring the product far within the price limit of steam fuel in Great Britain and continental Europe. The peat is cut and excavated by machinery, loaded into dumping-cars which convey it from the bog to the plant, where it is packed into rotary iron cylinders of a peculiar construction. The cylinders being rotated at high velocity, the centrifugal pressure, aided by an interior beating device, expels all but a small remnant of the eighty per cent. of water which the material originally contained. Electrodes connected by conductors with a dynamo are then inserted in the cylinders in such a manner that the mass of centrifugally dried peat becomes the medium through which is completed the circuit between the electrodes. The resistance offered by the peat, like the filament of an incandescent lamp, generates heat which carbonizes the ma-

terial, producing a mass of disintegrated black globules, which retain all the valuable elements of the original material. This part of the process, which depends largely upon the conductivity of the peat, may be promoted by moistening the mass with certain cheap liquid chemicals, the use of which is covered by the patent. From the cylinders the carbonized material passes to machines, which knead it into a putty-like mass, which is then pressed into briquettes or left to dry and harden in masses, which are broken into lumps, screened and graded like ordinary coal. Among the special advantages claimed for this method is the fact that the electrical current converts but does not destroy any of the valuable elements of the peat, whereas coking by fire heat expels a large percentage of these elements in the form of gases, which, being either wasted or burned as fuel beneath the retorts, are lost from the composition of the ultimate product. Briquettes produced by this method can be compactly stowed on shipboard or elsewhere; they are practically smokeless, leave no clinkers at all, and have the high thermal value of 9,000 British units. The cost of a plant capable of treating 100 tons of peat per day is stated to be $19,500. The actual cost of producing one ton of peat fuel by this process is stated to be $1.21, equal for all steam-generating purposes to a ton of South Wales steam-coal, which costs at the mouth of the mine $2.02. These are given as the economic results in a location where the electric current used by the process is generated by steam. In districts where generators can be driven within a working radius of peat bogs by water-power, the cost of production would be proportionately reduced. There are in New England and in the Middle and Western States vast beds of peat which have been heretofore left neglected as waste material in the economy of nature."

PHOTOGRAPHS OF LIGHTNING AND WHAT THEY TEACH.

"NEVER neglect an opportunity to take photographs during a thunder-storm"—such is the advice given to amateur photographers by M. E. Touchet, secretary of the Astronomical Society of France, in an article on "The Form and Structure of Lightning," in *La Nature* (Paris, January 30). Almost all that we know on this subject has been the result of photography, and an amateur photograph of a lightning-flash is often as valuable as one taken by a scientific expert. There is little to be done except to open the shutter of the camera, point it toward the storm and let the lightning-flash photograph itself. Says M. Touchet:

"To record the appearance of lightning with a pencil is a Utopian plan. Those who have photographed it know how different the image so registered is from the appearance to the eye. Photography is, then, the best method to study lightning, altho the eye may be utilized for special observations.

"An instructive point is that of the duration of lightning. Generally 'lightning' is a synonym for instantaneousness, the symbol of rapidity. This is one of the beliefs that science has destroyed by showing us the truth. . . . Certain flashes are made up of one or several instantaneous discharges separated by intervals of one-tenth to one-twentieth of a second. The beginning of the flash is usually marked by an illumination lasting about one-quarter of a second. The total duration of the flash may thus be one-quarter to one-half of a second, or even more.

"In 1830 Rivière wrote in his 'Treatise on Geography and Geology': 'We must perhaps consider a lightning discharge not as a single electric spark, but rather as a series of sparks, of which the first brings on the others, each spark producing a noise, the reunion of which causes the sound of thunder.'

"It is easy to show that this hypothesis of several successive explosions is inadmissible to explain the prolonged rolling of thunder, for the different explosions, all taking place in less than a second, would produce almost a single impression on the ear. The explanation that appears most probable is that when there is a flash the sound is produced nearly at the same instant at all its points. As these are at different distances from the observer, the noise of the explosion does not reach him all at the same time. The result is a continuous roar, since the discharge is continuous, with variations dependent on its form and intensity, and on echoes from terrestrial objects and clouds."

The interval between the partial discharges, the writer goes on to say, is about one-tenth of a second—that is to say, nearly the limit of visual perception. We may thus explain the trembling observed in certain flashes—that is, it is due to the fact that the partial discharges may almost be distinguished. Prinz thinks that this is the explanation of the peculiar glow which sometimes follows very brilliant flashes, and has been compared by M. Pockel to the appearance of an incandescent lamp when the current is broken. M. Touchet is convinced that it is not due to successive flashes, but to something different, perhaps incandescence or phosphorescence. He writes further:

"An interesting point remains to be elucidated. We have seen that lightning consists of a series of practically instantaneous discharges. It is difficult for the mind to get an idea of a spark several miles long being produced at the same instant in all its parts, as Maxwell's theory requires. In many flashes we have the sensation of direction in the aerial spark, which seems to move from one point to another. This implies duration and a displacement of something. Here also photography might probably aid us, and by the use of rotating shutters of great speed it is not impossible that we may gather important data bearing on this point.

"The phenomenon of 'black lightning,' noted above, is very curious and bothered early observers very greatly. It depends solely on the sensitive surface. The action of intense light on a 'fogged' plate is to remove the 'fog' and reverse the image. . . . This is what happens with lightning. If a plate is exposed for several minutes during a storm, the diffused or sheet lightning 'fog' it, and if there are brilliant flashes, these clear the fog away and reverse the effect, so that the flash appears black in the print."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"ELECTRIC fans of the warm-weather order have other uses than the familiar one of stirring up the air in times of summer heat and thus affording relief to perspiring humanity," says *Cassier's Magazine*. "As a means of preventing the frosting of display windows of shops in winter time there is nothing simpler or more effective than the air blast of such a fan directed against the glass. The philosophy of the thing is plain. The evaporative effect of the air current simply prevents condensation of moisture upon the window, and affords relief from an annoyance which generally is sought, but only imperfectly attained, through various other awkward means."

THE recent fall of an electric elevator in a nineteen-story Broadway office building prompts *Electricity* to say the following about elevator men in general: "In 1898 the city compelled elevator men to be examined. It is true the examination left much to be desired, but the moral effect was good. An elevator man before going before the board *generally* took the trouble to study up the working of his elevator to a greater or less extent, which did him no harm. A large number of so-called elevator men, operating lifts in this city at the present time, are nothing more than boys, who have no more idea as to what would happen or what does happen if they yank the elevator rope hard than an unborn child. It is about time the city held another examination for elevator men, and it is to be hoped that the questions asked will be of more vital importance than those asked six years ago."

"THE strangest, weirdest method of embalming ever thought of has just been patented by a Russian residing in New York State," says *Popular Mechanics* (February). "The corpse is to be encased in the center of a solid block of pure glass, through which the features and outlines of the body will be perfectly visible. As no air can ever possibly enter, the remains are expected to be preserved for centuries. The inventor hopes that some day a vast mausoleum of noted and gifted men will be erected, in which it will be deemed the highest honor to be thus preserved for future generations. . . . The mechanical process which is to make all this possible, and on which the United States Government has granted a patent, is quite simple. The remains are first surrounded with a coating of sodium silicate, or water glass, which is allowed to dry. When the water has been sufficiently evaporated, the subject is placed in a mold which is to determine the size of the glass block, and molten glass poured until the mold or flask is filled."

"IT must be remembered," says *The Electrical World and Engineer*, "that when one hears the word radium, it really means a salt of radium, generally the chlorid or bromid, since no one has yet obtained enough of the precious substance to risk in attempts at reduction to the metallic form, so far as we have yet heard. In fact, the metal itself when obtained might not possess radioactive properties at all, or might only possess them in a small degree, and it might very possibly turn out that radioactivity is characteristic of the decomposition of an unstable radium salt. . . . This being so, it is certainly not impertinent to inquire whether the radium gas is a general emanation from the radium salt as a whole, or from a possible component. . . . The derivation of helium from radium gas gives one no proper license to talk about the transmutation of metals. That all the so-called elements are derived from some parent substance or substances is an old theory, and one which in itself is probable enough, but all the data heretofore at hand indicate that the resolution of an element into its components is unlikely to be a simple or spontaneous process. Hence, it is well to go slowly in this radium-helium affair. The demonstrated facts taken merely at their face value are interesting and important enough without indulging in speculation."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RUSSIA'S "DIVINELY APPOINTED MISSION."

"RUSSIA has never waged a war except for an ideal. No other country on earth or in history can say as much, except, perhaps, your own American republic." This surprising sentiment was voiced by a Russian officer in conversation with Senator Albert J. Beveridge in St. Petersburg three years ago. It is cited by the Senator in his new book, "The Russian Advance," to support his argument that the Russian people are inspired by "two sovereign ideals":

"These two ideals are, first, the preservation of religious faith, and, when the rest of the disputing world shall have grown weary of its spiritual conflicts, the restoration of the simple faith to all mankind; and the second is like unto the first—namely, the preservation of order, form, and authority in civil affairs, and when the rest of the world shall have completed its circle of liberty, and then license, and finally anarchy (which is what Russians believe we are doing), to restore to the confused, hopeless, struggling peoples of the earth those forms of social order and political authority which the Slav thinks are, after all, the foundation-stones of civilization.

"Incident to this last is the more immediate Russian idealistic purpose of spreading her dominions over all Asia. To the Russian mind, China is to be Russian, Persia is to be Russian, India is to be Russian. It is Russian power which is to restore the cross to Jerusalem. It is Holy Russia that is to bring the authority of His faith to the land where the Savior of mankind walked and taught and was crucified. So thinks the Russian."

The instinct toward Asiatic expansion has, then, at the root of it "a religious impulse." We quote further:

"The Russian religionist argues that some place in the world there must be, not only a church, but a *people* who preserve faith in its purity, fervor, and exaltation; not only a church, but a *people* who are really, genuinely religious; and that when the rest of the world, weary to death of the vain disputes about this or that point of doctrine or dogma, and with their faith in God Himself destroyed, shall cry out, like a child in darkness, it will be Russia's sacred and divinely appointed mission to give to her sister nations thus benighted an example of a people still believing, still trustful, still religious; a people in whose temples the sacred fire has never been permitted to die or even languish, and who have borne forward to the blessing of those who have submitted the cross of man's universal Lord. . . . . .

"Holy Russia looks to the regeneration of the world as one of her great, if, indeed, not her greatest historic mission. Of course, even the most fanatical Russian churchman does not consider this a thing of the present day, or the present decade, or the present century. Indeed, the centuries, to the thought of the Russian churchman (or, for that matter, the Russian statesman), are small matters. 'All in God's own time' is the motto of the Russian peasant. 'If the mills of the gods grind slowly' to us, they do not grind slowly to the Russian. He sees no particular reason for hurry. Let the processes of evil and good work out their distinct results naturally. Let the world's age-old battle between darkness and light not be waged in the flash of a spark struck from the meeting of swords of single combatants in some portion of the universal field. It is a gigantic struggle in which the decades are but moments and the centuries but hours. In the end light will conquer darkness, thinks the Russian; and, to his mind, the Christian faith is the all-conquering light and the Greek Orthodox Church the only true bearer of that sacred torch."

Senator Beveridge scouts the idea that Russia is "priest-ridden." He thinks it would be nearer the truth to say that "the Russian priest is people-ridden," since the people look upon the church as theirs, the icons as theirs, Christ as theirs, Jehovah as their father, etc., and regard the priest as "their servant, who is supposed to attend to certain necessary formulas to keep the great spiritual machine in motion." Russian priests are treated, we are told, "with an indifference and even a contempt which an American Protestant minister or Catholic priest would not tolerate for an instant." The real ground for a feeling of popular grievance lies rather in the iron-clad rules which make it impossible to escape the domination of the Greek Orthodox Church. Senator Beveridge writes on this point:

"The children of orthodox parents are orthodox by reason of that circumstance, and can not be anything else. They may become infidels in belief—atheists even. Nevertheless, they are members of the Greek Orthodox Church. They can not join any other. Moreover, the children even of a father or mother who is a member of the Greek Orthodox Church are, by reason of that circumstance, members of it, are baptized in it, and, most important of all, that fact constitutes a part of their civil status; for be it remembered that the Greek Orthodox Church and the Russian autocratic Government are woven inextricably into each other. They are socially one. The church-membership is a part of the civil life."

In spite of all that may be said to the contrary, Senator Beveridge contends that "there is a depth and breadth of religious life in Russia as pure and lofty as the world has seen since the Master lived and taught." He adds: "You may try to reason yourself out of it; you may debate with this one or that one, but you will come into possession of an internal and personal knowledge of that subject which no debating or arguing or reasoning can shake, much less overthrow. Indeed, all the writers who have with intelligent and sympathetic insight looked into Russian character have admitted in the last analysis that it is saturated with a pure religion and uplifted by a sincere faith."

SUCCESS OF WOMEN IN THE MINISTRY.

IN an article entitled "Shall Women Preach?" which recently (November 21) appeared in these pages, it was argued that woman is disqualified from successful ministry in the Christian church for the reasons (1) that such ministry involves celibacy on the part of women, and (2) that "the quality of a woman's mind is different from that of a man." These alleged disqualifications have not, of course, deterred women from entering the ministry in large numbers. In a single American denomination, the Congregational, there are as many as fifty-three women ministers, settled in twenty States and Territories. Of these, forty-five are married, and the great majority are in independent pastorates, performing all the varied functions of the Christian ministry. The Boston *Congregationalist* has been at some pains to collect material from all parts of the country setting forth just what is being done by these women ministers. In response to letters addressed to home missionary secretaries and superintendents and asking for their opinions as to the wisdom of utilizing the talent which certain women possess as preachers, only three adverse replies were received. The Iowa superintendent thinks that "in the matter of genuine missionary service they put men in the shade"; and the South Dakota superintendent says:

"With their womanly tact, intuitive knowledge of human nature and intellectual and spiritual graces they often succeed in winning men to Christ who escape the ordinary minister. They have those marked characteristics of a woman—patience, quiet endurance of hard toil, disappointments, and even temporary defeat, and thus show staying qualities which turn defeat into success, when men of self-conscious ability and restless ambition would give up in despair."

The Congregationalist comments editorially:

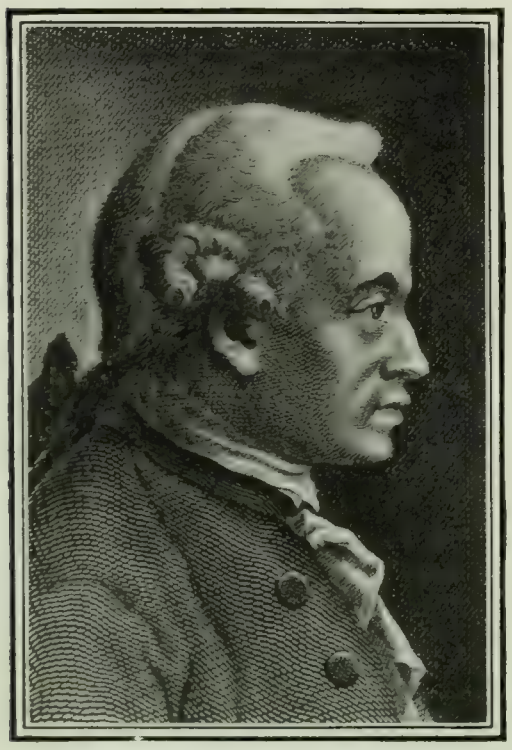
"There seems no adequate reason why a suitably qualified woman should not be a minister, unless she has children. But when the baby comes, then the need of the world seems to be concentrated in one tiny form with its appealing, absorbing helplessness; and theological disquisitions are cast to the winds at the sound of an infant's cry or the touch of clinging velvet fingers. Well is it for the church—and, indeed, for the great world—that this is so. With all her versatility, unless she has plenty of competent help and a genius for generalship, it is impossible for a woman to run a domestic bakery, laundry, hospital, and tailoring

establishment and at the same time do justice to a pastorate. Either the church or the family must suffer. This perhaps explains the refrain which frequently appears in the record of these women: 'Has given up the pastorate to devote herself to her family.'

"Just as naturally and readily as the married woman slips into the pastorate to meet a need which no one else at hand could satisfy, so she will slip out again at the call of a more immediate and commanding need. For this reason it is perhaps unwise for her to spend years in elaborate preparation unless circumstances justify the expectation that this will be her life work. Without this preparation she can not command the respect as an intellectual teacher which is accorded her better equipped brethren. But if experimental knowledge of life in its deepest and tenderest phases, intuitive insight into human nature, acquaintance with God developed through prayer and obedience to the leadings of the Spirit, persuasive power due to sympathy and tact, to say nothing of more practical virtues, such as economy and inventiveness—if these qualities are of value in the pastoral office, then the married woman who possesses them, even without technical training, has a place in the Christian ministry all her own. On the other hand, all honor to those brave and whole-hearted young women who, like Sarah Dixon, Laura Wild, and Alice Stebbins, give themselves unreservedly to thorough preparation that they may render the best possible service, be it longer or shorter, in their sacred calling!"

KANT'S CONTRIBUTION TO RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

CITIZENS of Königsberg, the home of Immanuel Kant, celebrated the hundredth anniversary of his death (February 12) by unveiling a memorial tablet to his memory. In this country several critical and expository articles on Kant's philosophy have appeared. Prof. Josiah Royce, of Harvard University, who considers Kant "the most influential thinker in the history of German thought," and who points out that a prominent philosophical periodical, the *Kantstudien*, still exists to bear witness to his influence, endeavors to estimate (in the New York *Evening Post*, February 13) the religious significance of Kant. "Altho his philosophical teachings appear at first sight so negative," says Professor Royce, "yet one of his principal interests lay in attempting to give a sound foundation and a definite office in life to religious faith; and his influence has been nowhere more felt than in the recent developments of the philosophy of religion." We quote further:



IMMANUEL KANT (1724–1804).

"His influence," says Professor Royce, of Harvard University, "has been nowhere more felt than in the recent developments of the philosophy of religion."

"Modern philosophy, before the time of Kant, had long been concerned with this issue: Is experience or is reason our principal guide in the search for the ultimate truth of things? . . . The problem of finding out the true relation of these two factors of human knowledge, reason and experience, had become by Kant's time acute. Kant attempted a new synthesis. First he distinguished, within our rational nature, between our intellectual powers in so far as they are inevitably and inseparably united to experience, and these same powers in so far as they are naturally disposed to attempt ideal constructions, such as give us our rational ideas of God, and such as consequently aim beyond anything that experience can ever show to our senses. Our intellectual processes of the first type, which devote themselves to setting our experience into order, Kant called, in their totality, the understanding. Those of the second type, which inevitably devote themselves to conceiving an ideal realm beyond all experience, Kant called the processes of the reason in the proper and narrower sense of that term. . . . . .

"The reason in us is that power which is concerned with conceiving such ideas as those of God, of duty, of the freedom of will that makes the doing of duty possible, and of the immortality that a being who has an endless ethical task to perform inevitably demands. That we have such ideas, we are aware. That they mean much to us, is certain. That they are necessary to the reason, Kant maintains. That they are not vague ideas, but are perfectly and unequivocally definable, he insists. But are they true?

"Kant's answer is: We can indeed absolutely demonstrate what our duty is. The moral law is rationally absolute. But we can give no theoretical proof whatever that those of the ideas of the reason that relate to God, and to other realities, are true. Yet we can assert that, as ethical beings, we are bound to act as if these ideas were known to be true; and we are also necessarily disposed to a certain indemonstrable but strictly rational and practical faith that they *are* true. Their truth is thus neither an axiom nor a theorem, but a postulate—that is, a morally necessary demand that we make—a demand addressed equally to ourselves and to the world; a demand addressed to ourselves that, as rational beings, we shall act as if our ideas of God, immortality, and freedom were known to be true, and shall thereby assure our own reasonableness and moral confidence of action: a demand, addressed to the world, that it shall always, as our own conceived world, be interpreted in harmony with these postulates."

Surveying the doctrine thus sketched, in its connections, we find that it involves three essential theses:

"First, the world as it is in itself is unknowable; and only the realm of human experience is the just object of human theoretical science, question, and research. Secondly, every lawful and orderly aspect of human experience is due to the working of our own understanding, so that, apart from our intelligent interpretation of experience, sense shows us only chaos, while what we get out of our study of nature exhibits to us only those types of law which our own understanding has, not capriciously indeed, but of its own necessity, first thought into nature. Thirdly, our 'pure thought,' our reason, proper, can reveal to us no theoretical demonstrable absolute verities about the nature of things, but can only show us, on the one hand, what our moral duty is, and, on the other hand, what, as rational beings, we are bound practically to assume as true, not as a matter of knowledge, but as faith.

"Thus, as Kant holds, the limits of possible human knowledge, and the sphere of necessary and rational faith, are marked out, justified, and rendered unmistakable."

REPLY OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY TO DR. MOXOM.

THE American Bible Society has issued an open statement replying at some length to the rather sensational charges against its administration recently made by the Rev. Dr. Philip S. Moxom, of Springfield, Mass. (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, January 30). The society declares that it "invites critical inspection of all its methods," and that "those who know most about the society's affairs, and are in most intimate touch with it, are emphatic in their judgment that the great trust is economically administered." We append Dr. Moxom's principal charges and the answers made by the society:

(1) *Charge:* That the society employs an extravagant office staff. *Answer:* The executive officers of the American Bible Society are three secretaries and a treasurer. The treasurer is not simply the custodian of its funds. In addition to all the responsibility in connection with the receipts of the socety, and examination and care of the accounts of the various foreign agencies, he has the supervision of the Bible House, a large building in New York city, about half of which is occupied by the offices, stock-rooms, and manufacturing establishment of the society. The three secretaries

have a continuous and difficult correspondence with thirteen foreign agencies; with missionary organizations working in lands where the society has no established agency; and with individuals in every State in the Union. They have to keep in touch with the progress of the various translations and revisions of the Bible which are going forward throughout the world. They have to prepare and edit the literature of the society. Besides all this, there rests upon the secretaries the important task of presenting the cause before the American churches. If strictly denominational boards require three and four secretaries when all of the facilities of the denominations are at their disposal, how can a society related to the whole body of the Protestant churches in America adequately forward its work with less?

JOHN FOX, D.D. W. I. HAVEN, D.D. E. P. INGERSOLL, D.D.
SECRETARIES OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

(2) *Charge:* That the officers' salaries of $5,000 are excessive. *Answer:* The secretaries of the Presbyterian boards of foreign missions and of home missions, the secretaries of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the executive officers of the Board of Education and Sunday School Work, and other such organizations representing the Methodist Episcopal Church and other churches in New York city, are paid exactly this same salary.

(3) *Charge:* That the administrative expenses are in excess of the contributions from living donors. *Answer:* Expenses for 1903 were $54,682, the gifts from living donors $98,085. Why does Dr. Moxom confine his statement to receipts from churches? To this should be added receipts from individuals and from the auxiliaries which consist almost entirely of church collections.

(4) *Charge:* That the agent in Massachusetts has been paid a salary in excess of the legitimate receipts from the field. *Answer:* The Rev. A. S. Colton, the agent in question, was paid $1,500 in 1899 and $1,600 in 1900 and 1901. During these years the receipts from Massachusetts, as recorded in the reports of the American Bible Society, amounted to $12,387—$11,375—$14,739 respectively. During the years 1902-03 Mr. Colton was made field agent for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and was paid a salary of $1,800. The receipts from that entire territory for 1902 were $22,955.16, and for 1903 $40,819.52. Mr. Colton was not appointed simply and solely to solicit individual gifts, but to stimulate interest throughout his entire region, and for this purpose and in this work he has been diligent, energetic, and worthy of the confidence of the society.

(5) *Charge:* That the society makes a profit on its Bibles. *Answer:* The society sells no Scriptures at a profit. All its publications in this country and abroad are sold at cost, or at very much less than cost, to meet the needs and exigencies of the poor.

(6) *Charge:* That the society has abolished colportage work in the United States. *Answer:* A careful study of local needs indicates that, save among certain special populations in the United States, the need of colportage work on the part of the national society is relatively small, as compared with the great needs of the vast foreign missionary field. It, however, should be noted that by many methods the society is distributing thousands and tens of thousands of Scriptures in the United States. Its domestic circulation last year was 746,423

(7) *Charge:* That the society has unjustifiably intruded into the field of auxiliary societies. *Answer:* At a conference of the auxiliary societies, to which all the auxiliaries in the United States were bidden and which met in New York October, 1900, the following resolution was adopted: "That each society has a right to solicit for its support, the local society in its territory and the national society everywhere." Any other policy than this would be suicidal to the interests subserved by the American Bible Society.

(8) *Charge:* That the society persistently excludes all versions in English but the King James version. *Answer:* A special committee of the American Bible Society has been at work for some time considering the complications connected with the issuing of the Revised Version, which has, however, been requested only by a small, tho a distinguished portion of its constituency.

(9) *Charge:* That the society exaggerates the importance of its foreign donations. *Answer:* Dr. Moxom quotes the entire sum paid to all foreign missionary societies throughout the world for 1902 as $5,642, and to this he adds $4,000 as the total value of Bibles given to all denominations for foreign lands, but for some reason he omits to quote the sum of $44,035 mentioned on the same page as the value of books shipped to the society's foreign agencies, and $186,634 the amount of funds sent to these agencies, making a total of $230,670 sent that year to the foreign agencies.

(10) *Charge:* That the society adds the rental of the Bible House to the price of the books, thereby increasing their value beyond what is legitimate. *Answer:* The so-called rental of $7,000 for that very large portion of the Bible House occupied is a very modest charge for such an expense, and very properly charged to the cost of books.

(11) *Charge:* That the society has carried over considerable available funds from year to year, and, therefore, is in no need of the gifts of the people. *Answer:* The amount of the society's trust funds is $635,613. Of these only on $522,120 is the income available. This income, which amounted in 1903 to $18,486, is a very small amount relatively to the annual needs of the society. One of the largest sources of income of the American Bible Society has been that of legacies. These legacies have fluctuated in amount during the last ten years from $247,159, the largest sum received, in 1894, to $53,926, the smallest amount received, in 1903, the average of the legacies during the period of ten years having been $106,927. The facts that these available funds are now approaching exhaustion, and that the receipts from legacies of the last year have fallen so far below the average referred to, are what create the crisis of the society and the need for enlarged giving on the part of all friends for the distribution of the Scriptures at home and abroad.

THE REV. PHILIP S. MOXOM, D.D.,
Pastor of South Congregational Church, Springfield, Mass.

A national appeal in behalf of the American Bible Society has recently been issued from Washington, bearing the signatures of Theodore Roosevelt, Grover Cleveland, Melville W. Fuller, John Hay, and other eminent Americans. "No thoughtful man," it declares, "can doubt that to decrease the circulation and use of the Bible among the people would seriously menace the highest interest of civilized humanity. Inasmuch as the work of the society is in danger of being seriously crippled from lack of funds, its appeals for aid should meet generous response from all who love American institutions. We owe a debt to the Bible which can be

partly paid now by carrying forward this great undertaking with increased vigor." March 6 is to be observed both in this country and in England as a "Universal Bible Sunday," in celebration of the centenary of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

RELIGIOUS FERMENT IN INDIA.

RELIGIOUSLY, as well as ethnologically, India presents a background for many conflicting tendencies and agitations. Some of these are described by a German writer, Dr. Julius Rochter, in an article in the *Allgemeine Missions-Zeitschrift* (Berlin, No. 12) from which we glean the following facts:

During the past few years there have been in India a number of serious religious movements, such as the revival of Hinduism. There have also been many petty controversies over minor questions which keep the masses in a state of constant ferment. Native social reformers have come into prominence, and are protesting in convention and press against the cruel treatment of widows, the ignorance of women, the abuses in the temples, and like evils. Not long ago, a well-known Brahman teacher, Virasalignam Pantula, created a sensation by effecting the marriages of several widows. The "reformers," who have encountered bitter opposition and are denounced as "Christians in disguise," are becoming quite an important factor in Indian life, and recently compelled the Government to raise the legal age of marriage for girls from ten to twelve years. When the new decree was first made public, the results were startling. Wild men rushed through the streets of Calcutta crying, "Our religion is in danger!" Protest meetings, arranged in many cities, were attended by hundreds of thousands of people. But the Government remained firm.

The cow was recently the center of an agitation of equal intensity. Hindus are unable to reconcile themselves to Moslems and Europeans who kill and eat the most sacred animal of India, "the mother of the universe," and attempts were made to have laws passed forbidding the killing of cattle. The movement spread like wildfire; societies were organized all over India, public addresses were delivered, tracts and brochures scattered by the tens of thousands, and several papers were established in the interests of the cause. Pious Hindus were commanded to lay aside at every meal a handful of rice (worth one cent) to aid the propaganda. Traveling ascetics kept up the agitation, and riots occurred in several places. In this matter the Government has proved unyielding.

The ape is also regarded as sacred in India, and the destruction of apes in Benares and other places where they have overrun the temples and become a pest, has excited great popular indignation. In one case seven hundred apes were killed by order of a native city council. This led to protest-meetings in hundreds of places, and in this case the Government was more yielding to Hindu demands.

Many circumstances have combined to encourage the revival of Hinduism throughout the land. Not the least potent factors in this revival have originated among the Western peoples. Such occidental savants as Prof. Max Müller, of Oxford, and Professor Deussen, of Kiel, have lauded the religion and the philosophy of India to the skies, and the Hindus have taken these laudations seriously, spreading the news over all India that the latter had declared that the Vedanta is not only the deepest philosophy, but also the most satisfying religion and the most powerful morality. The propaganda of Annie Besant, the influence of Dr. Richardson and his Central India College, and of Colonel Olcott and Madame Blavatsky, and the preaching of theosophy in India, should also be mentioned in this connection. A strong impetus to the revival came from the Chicago Parliament of Religions, from which the learned Indian representative, Swami Vivekananda, returned with the announcement of a great moral victory over all competitors. The people in India are convinced that since that convention there are innumerable hosts, including the more learned professors and savants throughout the Western lands, who are only anxiously waiting for a good opportunity to embrace Hinduism.

The methods by which this revival of the old faith is sought are varied. One of the most conservative teachers, Aryo Somadj, demands an uncompromising return to the old religious authorities. This movement has been particularly dangerous to the work of Christian missionaries. "Only the Vedas!" is its battle-cry. Another movement is that headed by Sir Seyjid Ahmad Khan and Mirza Ghulam Achmed, and is substantially a religious rationalism. This is specifically a movement within the Mohammedan peoples, and culminates in the cry, "Islam is reason and reason in Islam!" It denies all revelation, miracles, prophecy, and all supernatural elements in religious thought and life.

A remarkable religious syncretism is advocated by Ghulam Ahmad, of Qadian (Punjab), whose purpose is to effect a union between Christianity and Mohammedanism. He is a Moslem theologian, but strongly under Christian influences, and publishes a special journal, *The Review of Religions*, as the organ of his propaganda. He declares that he is the promised Messiah of the Christians and the promised Mahdi of the Moslems in one person. He does not claim to be the Messiah who appeared in Palestine nineteen hundred years ago, but he comes "in the spirit and the power of the Messiah," as a John the Baptist, or, as he declares, as "an Elijah," challenging the claims of John Alexander Dowie, of Chicago. He declares that many of the teachings of Christianity are false, notably the doctrine that Jesus died on the cross. This was only a seeming death, the disciples having cured the wounds of the master by a secret salve from India; the *Marhan i Isa*, the "Jesus salve." He maintains, further, that Jesus afterward went to India, and died at the age of one hundred and twenty years in Svinagor, where his tomb is still to be found. It is accordingly in India where the real teachings of Jesus have been preserved and propagated.

Orthodox Islam has naturally taken a determined stand against this mongrel creed, as has also Christianity. The leader of this movement calls himself *Masil i Masih—i.e.*, the Shadow or the Picture of the Messiah.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE next Dowie crusade is to be directed against Utah. Three of the chief officers of Dowie's church visited Salt Lake City a few days ago, and announced that an army of 5,000 will invade the city in August.

TEN thousand St. Louis women invoked divine assistance last week in their campaign against the Sunday saloon. The members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union met daily from 11 A.M. to noon for prayer, while others prayed at their homes.

THE second annual convention of the Religious Education Association will be held in Philadelphia, March 2-4, and the subject for general discussion will be "The Bible in Practical Life." Among the speakers announced are leading college presidents and professors, ecclesiastical officials, including Archbishop Irelaud and a Jewish rabbi, as well as many pastors, editors, and others prominent in public service.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, England's distinguished ex-Secretary of the Colonies, has figured in many rôles, but few are aware that he has been prominent in Sunday-school work. Says *The Pilgrim Teacher* (February): "With the possible exception of Mr. Gladstone, he is the only English cabinet minister who is on record as ever having taught a Bible class. His teaching was in connection with Methodist chapels in Birmingham and Carter's Lane in London."

THE Rev. Robert A. Ellwood, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Wilmington, Del., who came into prominence at the time of the Wilmington lynching several months ago by preaching a sensational sermon, has been tried by his local Presbytery. This body finds him "guilty of unministerial and unchristian conduct in that he preached an unsound and unwise sermon," tending to "lessen reverence and respect for constitutional authorities entrusted with the maintenance of civil law." It contents itself, however, with "affectionately counseling Mr. Ellwood to be more judicious in his utterances in the future."

IN view of the present situation in the Far East, with the probability that Korea will be the main field of conflict between the Russian and Japanese land forces, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church has cabled the Rev. Stephen A. Beck at Seoul recommending cautious action and urging that the safety of the women and children be secured. The last letter, which came to the office of the society from Korea, was dated January 1, and declared that no danger was apprehended, unless in the interior. The Methodist Church has thirty-two missionaries in Korea, twelve of whom are supported by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

THE Young Men's Christian Association of North America have interests in Japan which make them deeply concerned in watching the progress of the war and the possible later invasion of Japan. There are now six American secretaries in Japan. Galen M. Fischer, of California, is national general secretary and V. W. Helm, of Indiana, national secretary for the city work; G. S. Phelps, of Michigan, is secretary at Kioto, George Gleason, of Massachusetts, is secretary at Osaka, and C. V. Hibbard, of Wisconsin, is student secretary at Tokyo. The Japanese associations are planning to undertake an army work similar to that done by the American associations during the Spanish war.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE OPPOSING ARMIES.

EVENTS in the Far East have not modified the view, repeatedly set forth in London organs, that a decisive battle on land between the forces of Russia and those of Japan will not take place for the present. "The naval question must first be settled," as the London *Times* puts it, altho the London *Standard* remembers that "war is full of surprises." What we are now witnessing, according to the strategists whose anonymous views find their way into *The Mail* and *The News* of London, is a series of skirmishes on land, "altho the sea fighting must be hot." As a means of forecasting the fate of the first great land battle, English newspapers are calculating the size of the Russian army available on the spot. The London *Times* feels certain that 150,000 men are all that can be accounted for east of Lake Baikal, and it has formed a very erroneous impression of the facts if Russia can strengthen her army much beyond the figure given owing to the condition of the Siberian railway. But the well-edited military organ, the *Militär Wochenblatt* (Berlin), supposed to be an exponent of the opinions of the German general staff, presents the military situation in a different light. It calculates that Russia has 231,450 available troops in the Far East, and that the famous and much-discussed railway can afford them adequate transportation. These forces are divded by the military organ into two classes—one ready for the field at any moment and amounting to 174,950 men, and the other constituting a reserve for garrison and general guard purposes. Officers as well as rank and file are represented as in good condition.

AMBITION.

JAPANESE MARS (to European Mars): "At last we have the same tailor." —*Le Figaro* (Paris).

As regards Japan, the difference between English opinion and Continental opinion is not less marked; for, while the London organs already named consider the Mikado able to send out as an advance army at least 150,000 men and to supplement the force with perhaps 350,000 troops in addition, the *Militär Wochenblatt* considers Japan's utmost armed force, for the purposes of war on the Asiatic mainland, to be about 250,000 men. The military correspondent of the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) indorses this German opinion. He thinks Japan will be confronted by 200,000 Russian troops from the very first. "To-morrow it will be perhaps 300,000, and later on still more, if necessary." This authority forms a poor estimate of the fighting quality of the Japanese soldiers. He represents the Russian generals as confident of victory on land, and he does not deem this confidence unwarranted. Russian organs affect to deem Japan contemptible as a military Power, the following from the pen of a Russian military expert, Mr. P. Krassnoff, in the *Russ* (St. Petersburg), being typical:

"The Japanese cavalry sit very insecurely on their ill-saddled little steeds, and the troops, when seen near at hand, have a poor and badly drilled aspect. And these people want to take the field against us!

"Their heads are full of the regulations and the military manual. Tactically, they are ready for anything. The soldiers have been told from their youth up that there is nothing grander than to die for their fatherland. They are practised shots and capable in carrying out orders given by a strong commander. . . . They will be led by officers burning with hatred of Russia. They will land on the shore of the Asiatic continent, in an almost boundless expanse of territory, and seek a battle with the enemy—all in strict conformity to rule and instruction, pedantically, almost mechanically.

"And they will be confronted by an army into whose flesh and blood has been worn the military precept of Peter the Great—'as justification of his course, an officer may certainly allege that he has done this or that in accordance with the military regulations, but that will not be a discharge of his responsibility because, while military regulations are written down, time and circumstances are not written down.'

"The Japanese understand war as a science. The Russians understand it as an art."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT RUSSIA RISKS.

SOMETHING very like wonder has been inspired in not a few well-informed organs on the continent of Europe at the pass to which Russia has allowed her affairs to drift. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, so far as our observation extends, was the first to suggest, in apparent perfect good faith, that St. Petersburg's long delay in dealing with Tokyo (before the outbreak of war) might be due to something besides mere desire for procrastination. The Russian bureaucracy, in the opinion of the London *Times*, has long been "overwhelmed" by the number of problems facing it. It saw reason weeks ago to suspect that the advisers of the Czar were "being led much farther than they thought" in all that concerned the Far East. The only explanation that occurred to our authority was the fact that the best talent at the service of the Czar's Government was "absorbed elsewhere." The rumored restoration of M. de Witte to his post as Minister of Finance has recently been a topic in some French and Austrian papers, the idea being, evidently, that the Czar may be learning to distrust the party which recently gained his confidence.

The idea was later broached by the *Neue Frie Presse* (Vienna) and the *Européen* (Paris). Both are well informed regarding Russian affairs, and both agreed that a change for the worse had come over the bureaucracy since the elevation of M. de Plehve to power as Minister of the Interior. "This man," thought a writer in the latter paper, "has complicated every Russian problem." The Socialist *Vorwärts* (Berlin), noted for its frequent publication of M. de Plehve's "secret" circulars, indorsed this estimate, saying that "the importance of Russia's trouble with Japan is dwarfed in St. Petersburg's eyes by the magnitude of other troubles." The most acute of the crises, according to the Socialist daily, are "the growth of revolutionary sentiment among the students and the working classes," "the imminence of rebellion in the Transcaucasus," "disaffection in the army," and "smoldering embers in the Balkans." In addition there was the state of Finland, "a region too weak to rebel, but able enough to give trouble."

However, the London *Spectator*, whose judgment regarding Russian affairs is usually good, continues to believe that actual revolution in Russia is impossible, no matter what her troubles abroad may be. On the other hand, Japan's stake in the contest upon which she has entered is stated by the able English weekly

to be "frightful—nothing more nor less than the national existence," an estimate not confirmed by the *Pester Lloyd* and the newspapers of the French and Austrian capitals. They seem to think that Great Britain would not permit the annihilation of Japan. That contingency is remote, if *The Westminster Gazette* (London) be accurate in saying that were the Japanese navy swept from the sea no foreign army could effect a landing in the island empire. Japan's land defenses, this paper thinks, are impregnable.

But whatever the risks incurred by Japan, those which Russia is now running—even apart from her internal complications—are considered by many English and German newspapers to be almost incalculable. The *National Zeitung* (Berlin), a Liberal organ, remarks that "Russia's vast area, formerly her source of strength, has now become a source of her weakness." Further

"Gone forever are the days when it was in the power of Russia to concentrate her armed might unhindered against all Europe, while relying, at the same time, upon the immunity of her frontiers in all directions. Upon this immense advantage Russia has hitherto based her weight in the counsels of nations. She is now compelled to transfer her military and naval bases far to the east that she may not henceforth be defenseless against attack from two directions. For a long time henceforth she will find herself obliged to maintain in the eastern extremity of her Asiatic possessions a permanent force of 200,000 men at the lowest estimate, and during the period of hostilities this force must be greatly strengthened. . . . Russia from now on must face the predicament of preparing, like Germany, for attack on two sides."

Newspapers in England do not dwell exclusively upon the military and naval aspect of the risks now incurred by Russia. She must face, they think, well-nigh insoluble problems in diplomacy and in internal administration. "In the most patriotic and high-spirited circles of the Russian capital," to quote the London *Standard*, "it is frankly acknowledged that the condition of the exchequer, the state of the people, and the position of external affairs all point to the conclusion that no time could be less opportune for embarking on hostilities." "M. de Plehve, it is thought by many Russians, is succeeding only too well in creating bloody work for the Russian bayonet within the confines of his ministerial jurisdiction," to quote an apparently well-informed writer in the London *Times*. "The further irritation of an acute internal labor question almost as wide as the Russian Empire in Europe itself, since it touches the industrial forces of Russia from St. Petersburg to Baku and from Ufa to Warsaw, is considered by many telligent Russians a great mistake—a mistake which may yet p sibly prove more or less fatal to bureaucratic administratio *The Speaker* (London), organ of the extreme wing of the Libe party, predicts that "the Near East will catch fire":

"Turkey would gladly see her ancient enemy so entangled on farther side of Asia as to abandon all thought of reform, and suf the Turk to go forward unheeded upon his ancient way. Bulga would feel at once relieved from the main apprehension which hitherto stayed her hand from striking in defense of her kinsm in Macedonia. With army and navy both occupied with Kor it is at least less probable that Russia would take the extreme a dreaded step of seizing the Bulgarian ports on the Black Sea a declaring a suzerainty over the whole province. Thus it is t both sides look forward with hope to Russia's temporary dis pearance from the Balkans. . . . On the Bulgarian side the dan of war has immensely increased since last autumn. The electi gave the war party a strong majority in the Sobranje. The peo know that the Turks have been found out. They know that E lishmen who have visited Macedonia have revealed the truth what has there been perpetrated, so that not even the British Pri Minister would dare to chatter about the balance of criminal now. More than all, Bulgaria, ill-prepared last autumn, has ar and army ready now. If things go as they are going, it is alm certain she will strike. And as for Turkey, from the first her sire, apart from the Sultan's will, has been for open war, and winter has only increased the desire."

In France the organs which carry most weight, the *Temps*, *Figaro*, and the *Journal des Débats*—all of Paris—agree t Russia will be able to meet all the exigencies of her situati The last-named paper says Russia intends, if necessary, "to army after army into the field" until her foe is "driven back force of numbers." This theory evidently takes no account of idea so often put forward in the London papers that the Siber railway must break down under the strain to which it is even n subjected. A conspicuous feature of press opinion, indeed, is diametrically opposite views of the military and diplomatic situat urged by British organs and by some continental European orga Official organs in Berlin and Paris—as distinguised from the m independent press—seem to make light of the notion that Russi internal difficulties are of a kind to hamper her in waging w And a conspicuous Russian organ, the *Viedomosti* (Mosco

IN A TIGHT PLACE.

Punch (London).

JAPAN AND RUSSIA (to Korea): "Don't fear. We are your friends and to prove it, you shall pay for the drinks." —*Fischietto* (Turin

RESPECTING THE RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

GENERAL DRAGOMIROFF,

"Russia's greatest living soldier," thinks the Paris *Journal des Débats*. Retired in something like disfavor last year, he has recently been summoned to St. Petersburg.

GENERAL BOZLEVSKI,

Russia's "emergency man," who is said to have been assigned the task of preventing the Japanese from blowing up the Siberian line east of Lake Baikal.

ADMIRAL SKRYDLOFF.

The "most discontented of Russians" in all that concerned military and naval arrangements in the Far East, he is now, it seems, to be associated with Admiral Alexeieff.

ADMIRAL MAKARROFF.

His motto is said to be a noted saying of Peter the Great: "The enemy will teach us how to defeat him." He is supposed to be on his way to take command of Russia's fleet in the Far East.

COMMANDERS WHO MUST WIN RUSSIA'S VICTORIES.

thinks the internal condition of the Czar's empire promising. To quote:

"During the past year our secret as well as our 'legal' revolutionists have made every possible effort to propagate the illusion of an organic ailment in the Russian state, that must be cured by a constitutional operation, altho this operation has had such a sorry effect upon the Western Powers which have been subjected to it. The struggle with this revolutionary propaganda has seriously preoccupied the Government during the past year in order that the weight of it, so heavy upon Russia at present, may be lifted.

"Unfortunately, all the measures taken for the purpose have as yet had only the character of palliatives. Not until the end of last year was the Ministry of the Interior in a position to adopt a whole series of reforms, fundamentally modifying our local, administrative, communal, and peasant institutions. Hence in the more remote provinces of our land the pernicious activity of the politically malevolent has had the widest possible field. But the reforms now impending will, it is to be hoped, restore the rural portions of our empire to perfect official health, unless, indeed, the reforms are not rendered nugatory by the evil-minded, who are so constantly active in too many of our provinces."

The hopes of the Ministry of the Interior will not be fulfilled in this respect, if the judgment of the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) be not at fault. That paper regards the situation as serious, and it thinks that the Armenians are on the verge of "open revolt." It does not believe that the discontented Finlanders are in a position to give trouble. "General Bobrikoff has been too thorough there." But in the large manufacturing centers the working classes "only await their opportunity." Even the Jews are possibly in a position to give serious trouble, and we find *The Jewish Chronicle* saying:

"Tho 'the bitterness of death has passed' in Kishineff, the Russo-Jewish problem still remains in all its difficulty; and such is the state of unstable equilibrium in which the whole of the Russian Empire exists that no one can tell what to-morrow may bring forth. A defeat in the Far East might bring about a revolution, and the revolution might start even in those vast stretches of Siberia which have been peopled by Chinamen and disaffected Russians. But no one can say what may happen when the catastrophe comes, and, in the mean time, the participation of Jewish youth in the revolutionary movement supplies the pretext for further repression. First there is persecution. This drives a number of Jews into the arms of the revolutionists, and the fraternization with the revolutionaries provides, in turn, the excuse for additional persecution."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

REALITY AND UNREALITY OF "THE YELLOW PERIL."

RUSSIA'S intense surprise at the failure of the whole civilized world to rally to her support in the war with Japan—a surprise repeatedly expressed in the most official of Moscow and St. Petersburg organs—is partly due to "the gravity of the yellow peril," as the *Sanktpetersburgkiya Viedomosti* is fond of saying. Russia, according to the thesis of Prince Ukhtomsky's reactionary organ, is the white man's bulwark against the yellow horde. Pan-Mongolianism and its perils have now become a favorite topic with the newspapers of the Czar's dominions. Dealing with Japanese designs and the new form of the "yellow peril," C. Tiromiatnikoff, a writer on foreign and international questions, wrote as follows in the *Novoye Vremya* a week or so before the outbreak of hostilities:

"Reasoning soberly, not after the fashion of the Japanese, we should recognize that the alleged danger of Mongolian aggression is imaginary. Russian nomads, tho lower in economic rank than either the Chinese or Japanese, are an object of terror to both races owing to their greater militancy. The rôles, in fact, have been exchanged. The Orient has become more cultured than the semi-Western country which the Mongolian invaders once overran. . . . . .

"The Jap can not enter into the family of the peaceful Chinese, however strongly he may wish to, and the Chinaman can not unite with the Hindu except on the common ground of Buddhism, which condemns aggression and dissolves governmentalism. The yellow peril is the product of Western ignorance of Oriental characteristics and conditions.

"What really exists is a white peril, but this peril threatens the Orient. It is an awful and unconquerable peril, for it is destructive of the whole order of Oriental existence. The Eastern nations will attempt all manner of organization for the struggle against Western invasion from the south and west. Their alliances will be defensive rather than offensive, but the march of the Aryans can not be arrested. There may be injustice in this decree of destiny, but justice and equality are divine, not earthly, conceptions. The yellow man must yield and recede before the white,

because he has not created any art, science, or literature. When he does create these things, he will have ceased to be yellow."

Another eminent publicist, M. Menshikoff, editor of the *Novoye Vremya*, is not at all sure that Pan-Mongolianism is not a serious menace to Europe. He believes, however, that if the West is energetic and united, the Orient can be put under proper control and prevented from making war on Western civilization and supremacy. He says in the same journal:

"China, as a mere association of 450,000,000 people of various nationalities, has no right to 'integrity.' China is not a nation, but an aggregation of ill-related nations having no common religion, no common language, no long common past, and no stable organization. She is weak because the Chinese care little about their national unity. Our subjects in Turkestan, for example, are quite satisfied with Russian rule and do not view it as a menace to their racial individuality. The tribes of China feel no sorrow when instead of their own mandarins French or Russians assume the duty of governing them. The Mongolians, the Manchus, the Tibetans, etc., are merely raw material for a nation, and it would be a colossal blunder for Europe to encourage or assist their consolidation into one nationality."

M. Menshikoff goes on to say that Russia might long since have conquered China and Japan had she been at all militant in her ambitions. She has been pacific and patient and trustful, but she can not go on along her traditional lines. The dangers of to-morrow must not be neglected. It is not good policy to wait for attacks. It is necessary to foresee and ward off evils. Menshikoff concludes that there is danger in the Far East, and that Russia must not permit herself to be left isolated for the conflict with the yellow races. These races must be placed under tutelage and control. We must not permit the reorganization and unification of China; the West should keep the Orient divided and physically unequal to coping with the culture of the Occident.

However, the English are not leaving the subject of Pan-Mongolianism entirely to the Russians, and some London papers arrive at conclusions quite different from those now reached throughout the dominions of Nicholas II. The "yellow peril" is a "bogey," thinks that eminent writer on Asiatic topics, Mr. D. C. Boulger, who takes up the subject at length in *The Ninteenth Century and After* (London), and declares that "in resolving the problem of the Far East we must proceed step by step and deal with each successive phase as it arises. The yellow peril is not practical politics to-day; it will be the affair of some future century." Further:

"The object of these [Russian] statements is clear. It is to rally France and Germany to the side of Russia, to revive in 1904 the triple alliance of 1895 which humiliated Japan in the hour of victory, and to avert, for the benefit of Russia, the unpleasant admission that she has gone too far and must draw back under the pressure of diplomacy or by the force of arms. These are the definite aims and objects which have made Russians set their wits together to conjure up the yellow peril, and some of their sympathetic friends in Paris are backing them up. In Berlin, too, the idea has been well received. . . . It is perfectly clear why the Russians are conjuring up the yellow peril, but the very reasons which are actuating them in creating this racial Frankenstein should make us see in it a yellow protection.

"The great and central fact upon which all these suppositions are based is the Chinese nation, four hundred millions or more of active, vigorous, unchanging, and self-perpetuating individuals, upon whom time, contact with European civilization, and the ravages of famine, pestilence, and war seem to have produced none of the accustomed and anticipated impressions and modifications. There we are confronted with an ocean of humanity, impassive, unimpressionable, for which we have no plummet, that is tranquil to-day, but that may at any time become agitated by some national upheaval as sudden and terrible as the typhoons that sweep its seas. It is not surprising that the imagination should run beyond the limits imposed by custom and common sense at the contemplation of a society and a nation which in all essentials are what they were at least two thousand five hundred years ago. But up to a recent period there had been no sense of grave peril as the result of this contemplation. The Chinese were distinctly free from the military spirit, and, what was still more assuring, they had effected no real progress in the military art. The purchase of modern arms and artillery had not made them any more formidable as opponents than they were in the gingal and bow and arrow period. The study of the Chinese question suggested then a mystery rather than a danger.

"But the progress accomplished by the sister nation of Japan raised apprehensions and changed the perspective. Here was one of the yellow races emancipating itself from a past scarcely less hoary than that of China and placing itself without an apparent effort on a level with the foremost nations of the world, and especially, and above all things, in military science and equipment. The overthrow of China in 1894-95 as a feat of arms did not count for much, but the scientific manner in which it was accomplished created a deep impression, and that impression was further deepened by the incidents of the international campaign in China in 1900-1901. There the Japanese were associated with the picked troops of all the Powers, and there is no disputing the fact that they displayed the greatest courage and dash of them all. If they had a competitor for the first place is was the Anglo-Chinese regiment led by English officers. This demonstration of what yellow troops could do on the field of battle was enhanced by the poor showing of the Russian troops. If a secret ballot had been possible of the opinions of the foreign commanders as to the merit of the different contingents, there is scarcely a doubt that the Japanese would have been placed first and the Russians last. . . . . .

"Under these circumstances it will be seen and admitted that Russia has displayed very considerable ingenuity in bringing up the yellow peril as such a menace to 'all Europeans' that they ought to band themselves together once more in China for the purpose of contributing to the success of Russia's own little game, or, as the hope can scarcely be indulged that England will turn upon her ally, that the triple alliance which revised the treaty of Shimonoseki to the detriment of the victor, should be resuscitated in order to arrest the progress of Japan and prevent the interference of England. Whether Russia succeeds or not in her plan, it is quite certain that she could not have conceived a more ingenious device for obtaining support in the coming struggle without having to make the admission that she stands in need of assistance against an Asiatic and, therefore, apparently weaker antagonist." —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

A GAME.—"Russia was bluffing all the time," according to *The Daily News* (London), "but she thought Japan was bluffing too."

IMPORTANT.—"The Korean Government," declares *Lloyd's Weekly News* (London), "has announced that it will observe neutrality."

RUSSIAN ANGER AT GREAT BRITAIN.—"Ever since the beginning of the trouble with Japan," says the *Grazhdanin* (St. Petersburg), "England has played a malignantly provocative part. This is the thanks Russia gets for not using her opportunity during the Boer War to annihilate England."

NEED FOR CAUTION.—"The reports circulated by correspondents of foreign newspapers," asserts the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), "are causing the greatest indignation in all circles in St. Petersburg. Apart from the circumstance that they are not in accordance with fact, these reports are colored in so biased a fashion as to make them appear to be invented."

A JAPANESE RETRACTION.—There is published in Tokyo a sensational daily, widely read by the masses and called the *Yorodzu*. It asserted recently that the British Minister to Japan is "an old rascal who has no regard even for married ladies." But the diplomatist in question is a gentleman of the highest character, declares the Paris *Temps*, and he lost no time in calling the matter to the attention of the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Tokyo. That official was indignant at the libel and at once sent for the editor of the offending newspaper, who announced in his next issue that "at the request of the Minister of Foreign Affairs we suspend our exposure."

WHEN PRESIDENT LOUBET GOES TO ROME.—"There is not the slightest likelihood at present that the Holy Father will consent to derogate from the rule which declares that under present circumstances the Holy See will decline to acknowledge in any way the presence in Rome of a Catholic head of state who comes here as the guest of Italian royalty," according to *The Tablet* (London), England's Roman Catholic organ. "The truth is being gradually recognized by the anticlerical organs, who lay the entire 'blame' of it on the shoulders of the Cardinal Secretary of State. He is a shade worse than Cardinal Rampolla, who constantly refused to let poor Pope Leo XIII. receive the Emperor of Austria or the King of Portugal or the President of France—for it seems that altho Pius X. yearns to receive M. Loubet, the terrible young Cardinal Merry del Val refuses to permit it."

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A ROMANCE OF DARTMOOR.

THE AMERICAN PRISONER. By Eden Phillpotts. Illustrated by Claude A. Shepperson. Cloth, 506 pp. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company.

THE title of this book, in connection with the subtitle, "A Romance of the West Country," might lead a person to suppose that he had before him a novel of the early days of our Central West. But Mr. Phillpotts has not gone so far from his favorite haunts as that. His story is placed at the opening years of the nineteenth century, during the war of 1812 and the Napoleonic wars, and its scenes are laid about the wind-swept waste of moorland, rock, and meadow, known as Dartmoor, in the southwest of England. It is in large measure new territory to American readers, and the author has treated it worthily. The author makes his usual careful study of the temper of the neighborhood and of the dialect employed by its inhabitants, which, by the way, seems to consist almost wholly in curious misusage of the personal pronouns, and in wrongly used plurals.

As in all true romances, a tale of parlous love is interwoven; but it does not here have the chief interest. The stroy of Maurice Malherb, the father of the heroine, is a character study of vital interest and consistency, and the reader finds himself, even at the most critical moments of the lovers' fortunes, wondering how the turn of events will affect the haughty, imperious, but humanly weak and lovable father. One never quite forgets that the other figures are characters in a book, but Maurice Malherb lives, touched into vitality by a thousand attributes of humanity. It is his inordinate ambition for the future of his family on the great, untamed moor, to which he has moved, his disdainful refusal of advice from those who are versed in the marvelous ways of the wild land, his intolerant contempt for the opinions of others, his ungovernable temper and great heart, and his partial realization of his own shortcomings, that form the elements for his character-building. The reader sees Malherb's inevitable descent into troubled waters and through his sin the reclamation of his character.

EDEN PHILLPOTTS.

The plot of the story is ingeniously constructed, with lovely Grace Malherb as the desired of all comers and as the center of the machinations of smooth Peter Norcot, rich wool-stapler and epigram-quoting villain. The favored lover is Cecil Stark, of Vermont, an American captive held in the great war prison at Prince Town. Not the least interesting feature of the romance is the light thrown on this historic old jail, within whose concentric walls are said to have been imprisoned seven thousand Americans and French. Several of the chapters deal intimately with the prison life and tell of the American's efforts to escape, one such attempt being historic.

The atmosphere of the story is well sustained. The futility of fighting nature on Dartmoor impresses the reader in the first chapter and remains to the last. The superstitions of the laborers at Fox Tor Farm, the implacable hatred Malherb inspired in Leaman Cloberry, "coney-catcher," the inevitable cross-purposes of Lovey Lee, the witch-like miser of the Moor, and her grandson, John, a boy of noble blood, but "born on the wrong side of the blanket"—these things are depicted with no little skill.

While we can not but be thankful to Mr. Phillpotts for a good novel, it is a pity that there is so much of it. The circumlocution and unnecessary divisions detract from the pleasure of recital. Written in 350 pages instead of in 500, the characterization need not have been weakened, and the romance might have gained much in strength of action and in charm.

A CHEAP LITTLE TALE.

THE CLOSE OF THE DAY. By Frank Spearman. Cloth, 224 pp. Price, $1.25. D. Appleton & Co.

A FORMER novel by Frank Spearman, "Doctor Bryson," on its publication some two years ago, received warm praise from THE LITERARY DIGEST, as being vigorous, aggressive, and earnest—one of the best literary productions of the West. This novel, "The Close of the Day," the third from the pen of the same author, is sadly disappointing. The author's aim is evidently to move the emotions, and the work insinuates the minor key; but it is doubtful if the lacrymal glands of his readers will be called into action.

George Durant is a man of forty, in a large coffee-house in Chicago. He is a wealthy bachelor, when the story opens, and gives "elegant" Sunday evening entertainments at his bachelor establishment on Michigan Avenue. He is a sort of *arbiter elegantiarum*. Here are some specimens of the author's strained endeavor to catch the shop-girl's ear. He speaks of "the new life in Chicago; the life in which tastes and means brought to the West the arts of living that had cost the East the ingenuity of so many minds and the period [*sic!*] of so many generations." He speaks of some one using "so frank words"; of a woman with "the sweetest, roguery smile"; of hair of "a winning brown"; and "her face took flushes as apples take sunshine." People are engaged "in frittering discussion"; there are in a box at the theater "brimming boys from Harvard and Yale"; and "to-night the homage set a good deal to her," whatever that may mean. "In the evening, Bessie had a company to meet Katharine," and they "were served with portions of dainty things." Bessie, or some equally vivacious young thing, exclaims, "Oh, let you and I get it," which gives the phrase a strabismus.

FRANK SPEARMAN.

George is "having a company in his beautiful, inviting apartments," when the story opens. He gets *angina pectoris* that night. Later he loses his money and dies in cheap quarters. He has fallen in love with the daughter of the blind physician who prescribed for him, Katharine Sims, whose father died and left her poor; but who had a voice, took to the stage, and became a great favorite, with the facility which is characteristic of heroines in this sort of book. A young man with a large nose and slight mustache falls in love with Katharine, but apparently she prefers the impoverished bachelor. Anyhow, she and the youth come to Chicago from New York on hearing that George Durant is ill and find *crêpe* on the door. "And they went in to the dead together. THE END."

A STUDY OF DEMOCRACY.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN FREEDOM AND RESPONSIBILITY IN THE EVOLUTION OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT. By Arthur Twining Hadley, President of Yale University. Cloth, 175 pp. Price, $1 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"THE attempt to assume the privileges of freedom and disclaim its responsibilities is fatal to the nation which tolerates it." As this negative is worked out in President Hadley's small volume, it amounts to the denial that there is an absolute and unqualified right to freedom. The right to freedom is regarded rather "as something proportionate to a man's capacity to use his freedom for the benefit of the community." Freedom and responsibility are naturally inseparable. Democracy as a theory disappears in the practise wherever responsibility becomes an obscure fact, either as repudiated by those who claim to be free, or by such a distribution of the responsibility that it can not be certainly located and righteously administered. The practical working of democracy in American institutions is portrayed with clear logic and historical accuracy. President Hadley shows how party machinery has taken the crux of power and what are some of the results, concluding that our judiciary have, on the whole, stood most potently between the people and the classes, and saved us from the consequences of party rule by counteracting the class influences that otherwise would have controlled legislative sources.

ARTHUR TWINING HADLEY.

Freedom is considered in turn as a religious conception, a civil institution, a legal institution, and as a foundation for ethics. In a discussion of the limits of individual freedom, President Hadley makes it clear that the people, in the task of preserving the liberties we have gained, have the undeniable right to set bounds to trusts, monopolies, and all institutions that involve the notion that a man or corporation has only his or its own self-interest to serve. Forecasting the future, he intimates that the ultimate success of democracy depends upon the degree to which we may be able to bring to bear upon the forces of self-interest a disinterested public opinion, and bring the citizen to assume moral responsibility commensurate with the freedom he hopes to enjoy.

The book is general in its qualities and treatment, but this follows for the most part from the fact that it deals with great fundamentals of moral and political truth. Its principles are those of the sanest school

of practical political economists, who, in many ways, are piercing below the mere war-cries and catch-words of the time to the real and abiding truths of the social organism and of political stability. They are views that, when they are understood, will make it extremely difficult to class their author with any of the parties or array him under any of the standards that are at the front in social and political conflicts. Yet his principles are those to which all parties and advocacies must come for judgment. He speaks a clear note of sanity in all the discord of tongues, and furnishes formative truth upon which democracy may be conserved, or from which it may be reconstructed wherever it seems to fail. The book is a commendable introduction to the study of the best social and political economy.

PRINCES OF ITALIAN POESY.

THE GREAT POETS OF ITALY. By Oscar Kuhns. With portraits. Cloth, 359 pp. Price, $2 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

BESIDES giving an adequate account of the master poets of Italy, this volume presents a connecting sketch of Italian literature. It is a convenient and satisfying manual, especially adapted to the needs of those who want to know something of this subject, but not too much. Dante's life, minor works, and "Divine Comedy" are treated at considerable length. Petrarch, Boccaccio, Ariosto, and Tasso are adequately presented. A chapter deals with the Renaissance, another with the decadence and revival of Italian literature, and still another with the nineteenth century.

Italy did not develop a literature of her own, properly so called, before the thirteenth century. The literary tradition of Rome persisting, all the Italian literature produced before that date, and much that was produced during the three succeeding centuries, was written in Latin. The springs of Italian national poetry took rise in Sicily, where the troubadour poets of Southern France were initiated in the Italian tongue. This school of poetry was continued in Middle Italy, especially in Tuscany.

The leader of this early Tuscan school, Guittone d'Arezzo, is "the direct literary ancestor of Dante and the first original Italian poet." The religious excitement of the thirteenth century, with its resultant *Laudi*, or religious hymns, and visionary excursions into the world beyond, prepared the way for Dante, in whom "are summed up all the various tendencies and characteristics of his predecessors and contemporaries."

Dante stands at the end of the medieval world. At the beginning of the Renaissance, the source of modern civilization, stands Petrarch. More than one historian has called him "the Columbus of a new intellectual world." Ample details of his life are known to us.

Boccaccio is of high importance, both as "the first great writer of prose and the founder of the modern novel." Dante's influence appears on almost every page of his poetry.

"The sixteenth century, or rather the first half of it, is the golden age of Italian literature, comparable to that of Augustus in Rome, of Louis XIV. in France, and of Queen Elizabeth in England." The great writers of the period are Boiardo, Ariosto, and Tasso. Boiardo, whose fame has been eclipsed by that of Ariosto, invented the romantic epic. The general theme of his "Orlando Innamorato" is the war between Charlemagne and the Saracens. Ariosto wrote comedies, satires, and "Orlando Furioso," his masterpiece. This vast work "reflects the age of the Renaissance as completely as the 'Divine Comedy' reflects the closing period of the Middle Ages," In Ariosto the literature of the Renaissance reached its zenith. Tasso stands at the beginning of the long period of decline. He gave Italy the regular epic, toward the end of the sixteenth century. His life was a tragedy of suffering, ending in madness.

After Tasso came a period of decadence, lasting for about two hundred years. The revival began with the end of Spanish rule in Italy, in 1748. The chief gain in the first period of awakening was in the field of the drama. In comedy, Goldoni's name stands out; in tragedy, that of Alfieri, "the founder of modern Italian tragedy," Alfieri's dramas gave a mighty impulse to the patriotic and national movement which made Italy a united Fatherland. Conspicuous among the patriotic writers of the time was Alessandro Manzoni, author of "I Promessi Sposi," one of the greatest novels ever written; and Giacomo Leopardi, conceded to be "the greatest poet of modern Italy" and pronounced by Matthew Arnold worthy to be "named with Milton and Dante." His life was a sad and weary pilgrimage; sadness is the dominant note of his poetry. His "Sappho's Last Song" has been called "the classic poem of pessimism in general."

Greatest of modern Italian poets since Leopardi is Gioscuè Carducci, since his twenty-fourth year professor in the University of Bologna. As poet, literary critic, and scholar he ranks in the first class, but is hardly a popular poet. His own countrymen accuse him of being obscure. He shows a deep, earnest love of nature and sings of the humbler forms of animal life. One of his best productions is a sonnet on the ox. Of the large number of poets of the newer generation in Italy, Professor Kuhns selects for mention Arturo Graf, who writes in pessimistic vein; Ada Negri, "who sings the song of the submerged classes," Gabrielle d'Annunzio (real name said to be Gaetano Rapagnetta), whose extraordinary gifts compel admiration, while his corrupt imagination excites disgust, and lastly Antonio Fogazzaro, a man of genius and upright life, who began as a poet, but is most widely known as a novelist and is "the real leader of Italian literature to-day."

HOW GREAT BRITONS SERVE THE STATE.

A HISTORY OF MODERN ENGLAND. By Herbert Paul. In five volumes, Vol. I., 450 pp., Vol. II., 446 pp. Price, $2.50 net per volume. The Macmillan Company.

MR. PAUL has combined the methods of the two rival schools into which English historians have long been divided. One of these schools lays stress upon the life of the people, recording their triumphs and their disasters, their rise from insignificance to sovereignty, even the things they wore and ate from decade to decade. The other school fixes its gaze on statesmanship and keeps us near the throne, introducing us chiefly to titled and magnificent personages. Mr. Paul goes to work in a way quite his own. To him the House of Commons is the mirror of modern England. A record of its proceedings is a chronicle of mankind. The atmosphere diffused by the two volumes before us is, therefore, very parliamentary.

The volumes are likewise of absorbing interest. The fact is due partly to the subject-matter, but mainly to Mr. Paul's qualifications. His intellectual interest in the making of modern England is of the liveliest kind, and he communicates that interest to his reader. His literary instinct is prodigious and his thorough scholarship sits gracefully upon him. He does not write in the popular journalist manner so conspicuous in Mr. McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times." Where Mr. McCarthy is genial and conversational Mr. Paul is serious but absorbing. He begins with Lord John Russell, in succession to Sir Robert Peel as Prime Minister in 1846, and the second volume ends with the close of the Palmerstonian era. More brilliant history we have not read. He characterizes a man in one searching sentence. His outline portraits of Napoleon III., of "Dizzy," of the Prince Consort, of each Prime Minister, are excellent. The account of the Crimean war and of the Indian mutiny must figure, we venture to predict, in many a future compilation of specimens of splendid English.

As Americans we are especially interested in what is said of Abraham Lincoln and the Civil War. The President's declaration of a state of blockade in Southern ports produced a situation which, as Mr. Paul well says, might have resulted in the permanent enmity of the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. The story is told with accuracy and self-restraint, and there is no trace of that half-comprehension of things American which mars the pages of some otherwise well-informed Englishmen. If there are serious blunders, they have escaped our perusal, tho we may note M'Lellan for McClellan.

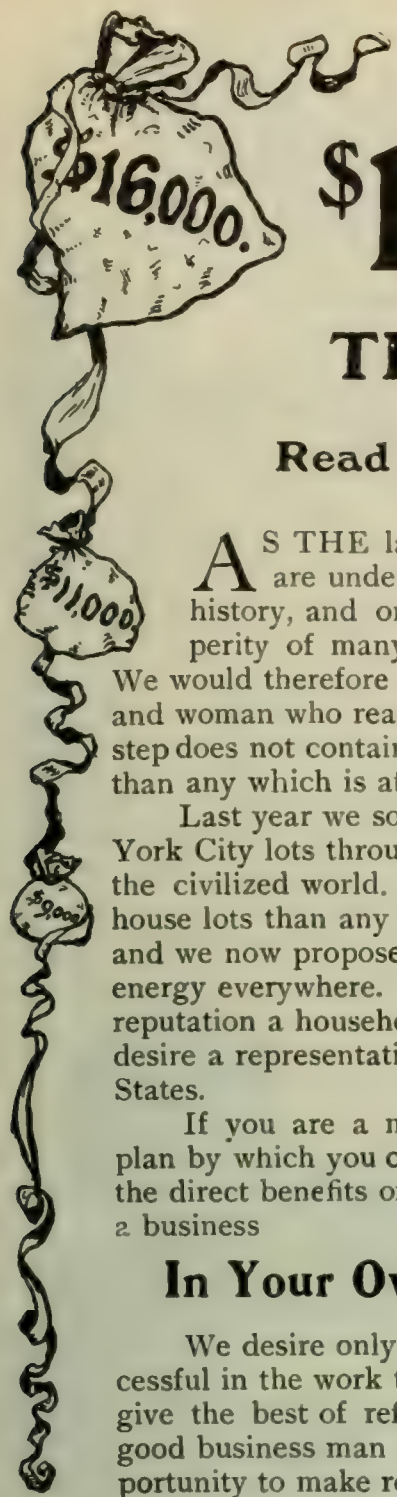
A HANDY LITTLE HISTORY.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE. By Ripley Hitchcock. With illustrations and maps. Cloth, 349 pp. Price, $1.25. Ginn & Co.

THE chief merit of this little book, which is also its *raison d'être*, is that it gives in succinct and comprehensive form a continuous story of the discovery, acquisition, and earlier stages of the building of the West. Altho many general and sectional histories of America have been written, no single volume has hitherto embodied such a complete and coherent narrative as the present one of that vast portion of country lying between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains and containing an area of almost a million square miles. When it is considered that this great area has so developed and prospered that its taxable wealth to-day is more than four hundred times the $15,000,000 which the United States handed over to France in 1803 as its purchase price, and that it is divided into fourteen States and Territories inhabited by more than 15,000,000 people, it will readily be conceded that the subject is great enough to deserve a volume all to itself.

This story of the West is simply told. The author treats the subject in four parts. The first carries the history from the discovery of Columbus through the periods of Spanish and French ascendency and ends with a vivid account of the dramatic incidents which culminated in the Louisiana purchase. Then follows a condensed narrative of the wonderful expedition of Lewis and Clark, which the general reader will find a most convenient summary of the lengthy journals of the explorers.

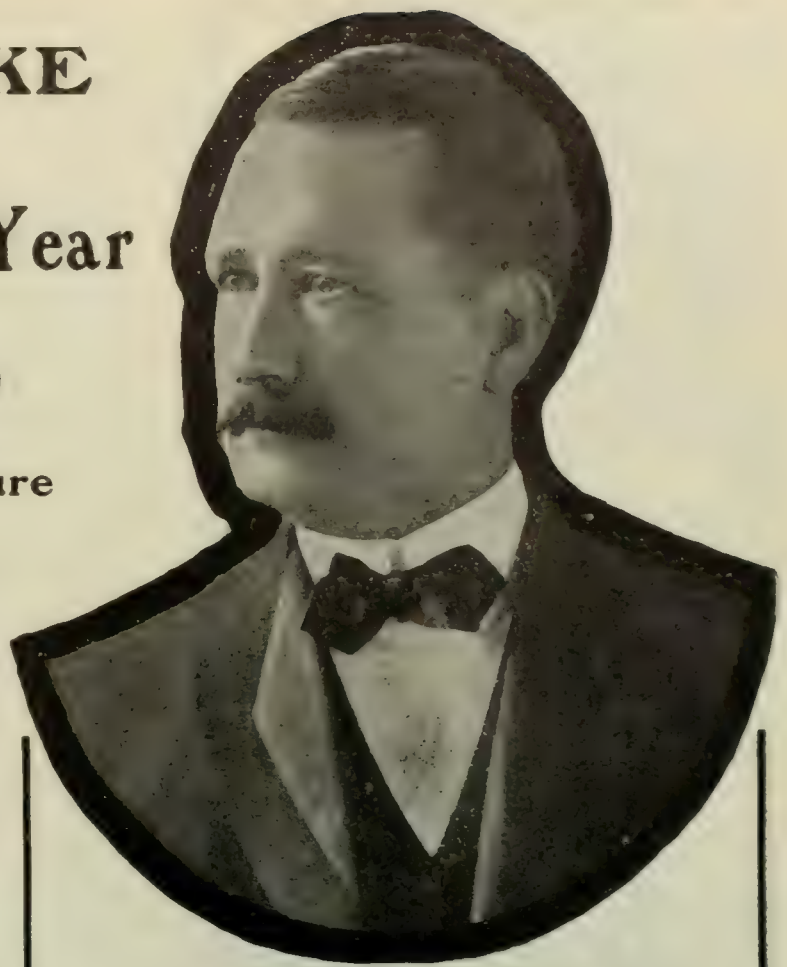
The third division sketches the exploration of the West by such men as Pike, Hunt, and Fremont. Their journeys are graphically described, the trails and water-routes discussed, and something said of the American fur trade. The last section describes the building of the West and its characteristic types—the trapper, the soldier, the miner, and the cowboy. In addition there is a discussion of economic and political developments.



YOU MAY MAKE $16,000 a Year

THIS AGENT DID

Read His Letter Under Picture



Z. M. P. INGE, Our Mobile Agent

MOBILE, ALA., September 1st, 1903.

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that fourteen months ago I accepted a position as Mobile agent for Wood, Harmon & Company's New York properties in connection with an active law practice. I did so only after an investigation extending over six months, convincing myself of the absolute responsibility of the firm and the remarkable character of their properties. My commissions in the past year have amounted to $16,561, and this amount of money has been made without in the least neglecting a general law practice and other institutional work with which I am connected.

While it is possible that all persons who attempt to sell lots for Wood, Harmon & Company might not succeed, yet I cannot conceive how any man who will thoroughly acquaint himself with the facts and put earnest and intelligent effort into his work can fail to do handsomely for himself, nor can I see why there are not hundreds who are sufficiently well-equipped to do at least as well as I. My faith in Wood, Harmon & Company and their properties may have been an important factor in my success, but it is certain the sale of New York real estate has been the easiest kind of work for me.

Yours very truly,

Z. M. P. INGE.

Another agent made $9,747; another, $8,649 in the last year.
Many are earning from $3,000 to $5,000 annually.

YOU MAY DO AS WELL

As THE largest real estate firm in the world, we are undertaking the most important step in our history, and one which may mean the material prosperity of many people throughout the United States. We would therefore ask the careful attention of every man and woman who reads THE LITERARY DIGEST to see if this step does not contain an opportunity for you infinitely broader than any which is afforded in your own community.

Last year we sold more than $4,000,000 worth of New York City lots throughout the United States and the rest of the civilized world. We own and control more Brooklyn house lots than any firm or corporation in New York City, and we now propose to push our enterprises with the greatest energy everywhere. We intend to make our name and our reputation a household word throughout the country, and we desire a representative in every town and city in the United States.

If you are a man of character and energy, we have a plan by which you can partake of our prosperity and receive the direct benefits of our extensive advertising in building up a business

In Your Own Immediate Territory

We desire only representative men. Men who are successful in the work they are now undertaking. Men who can give the best of references. We believe the man who is a good business man in a small community needs only the opportunity to make relatively greater success where his field is broader. Many of the best successes of the great cities are those men who have made successes in the small towns, and we propose to bring the opportunity of the great city right to your own door. Last year three of our salesmen averaged over $11,000 apiece by their own unaided efforts, and two of them while working in small cities. We have many salesmen making from $3,000 to $5,000 a year, and in nearly every instance they are men who are either conducting their own business in conjunction with our work or, because ours was so much more profitable and attractive, have given up their other occupations entirely. If you are energetic, if your reputation is clean, there is no reason, as Mr. Inge says, why you cannot do as well as he. We desire to select our general agents from those who manifest ability, and eventually to give exclusive territory to men who are competent to manage and develop it.

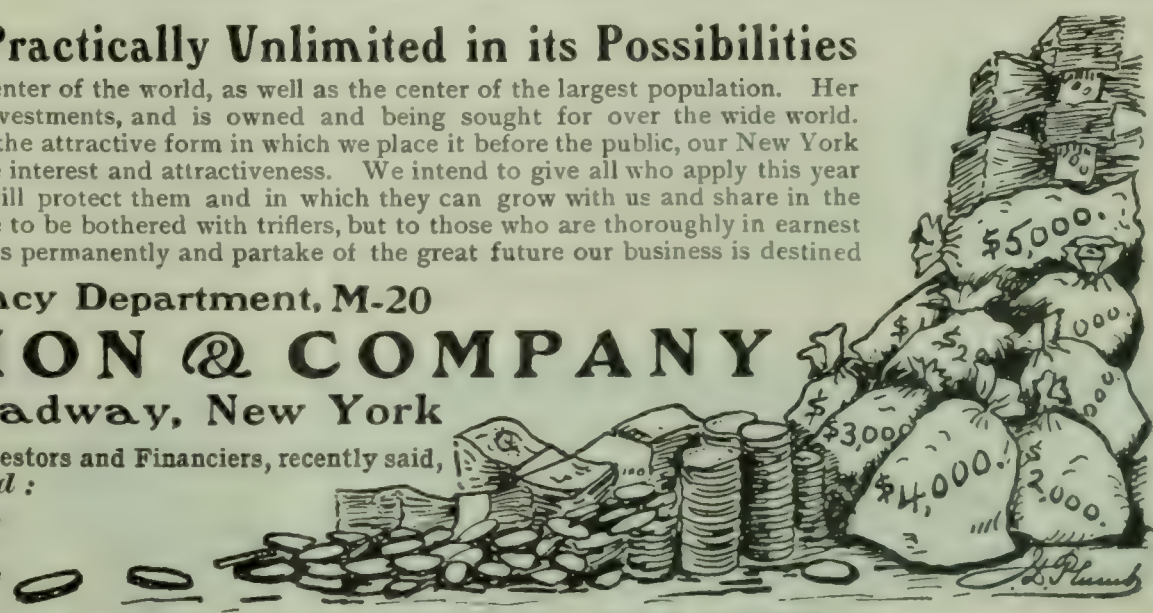
The Opportunity is Practically Unlimited in its Possibilities

New York is rapidly becoming the financial center of the world, as well as the center of the largest population. Her real estate constitutes the most conservative of investments, and is owned and being sought for over the wide world. When combined with life insurance and offered in the attractive form in which we place it before the public, our New York City house lots form an investment of most intense interest and attractiveness. We intend to give all who apply this year the opportunity of securing territory in which we will protect them and in which they can grow with us and share in the magnitude of our future business. We do not care to be bothered with triflers, but to those who are thoroughly in earnest we will give every assistance to establish themselves permanently and partake of the great future our business is destined to enjoy. For full particulars address

Agency Department, M-20

WOOD, HARMON & COMPANY

257 Broadway, New York



RUSSELL SAGE, one of the world's greatest Investors and Financiers, recently said, in an interview in the *New York World*:

"A man who buys real estate in any of the five boroughs—of course exercising average good judgment—has a fortune before him. BROOKLYN is growing at the rate of 75,000 people a year."

Pope Manufacturing Co.
Famous Chainless Bicycles
Equipped with two-speed gear, coaster brake, and cushion frame.
All Standard Chain Models
Eastern Department, Hartford, Conn.
"Columbia"
"Tribune"
"Cleveland"
"Crawford"
Western Department, Chicago, Ill.
"Crescent"
"Monarch"
"Rambler"
"Imperial"
Catalogues free at our 10,000 dealers' stores, or any one Catalogue mailed on receipt of a two-cent stamp

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD
With our No. 77
COLUMBIA $50 BUGGY
Built To Order
A Full $100 value Sold on 30 Days' Free Trial
Guaranteed Two Years
IT IS BETTER THAN THE BEST
ever offered by any other company. Write for our 1904 FREE CATALOG, illustrating and describing this buggy and over 200 other up-to-date styles of Vehicles and Harness, including our specialties.
PHYSICIANS' RIGS
Address Department No. 21
Columbia Mfg. & Supply Co., Cincinnati, O.

To Owners of Gasoline Engines, Automobiles, Launches, etc.
The Auto-Sparker
does away with all starting and running batteries, their annoyance and expense. No belt—no switch—no batteries. Can be attached to any engine now using batteries. Fully guaranteed; write for descriptive catalog.
Motsinger Device Mfg. Co.
67 Main St., Pendleton, Ind.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Heroes and Spies of the Civil War."—David Humphreys. (223 pp.; $1.50. The Neale Publishing Company.)

"The Fugitive."—Ezra S. Brudno. (392 pp.; $1.50. Doubleday Page & Co.)

"Henderson."—Rose E. Young. (189 pp.; $1.25. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"Violett."—Baroness von Hutten. (285 pp.; $1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"The Oligarchy of Venice."—George B. McClellan. (216 pp.; $1.25 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"Anthracite Coal Communities."—Peter Roberts. (387 pp.; The Macmillan Company.)

"The Adventures of Elizabeth in Rügen."—By the author of "Elizabeth in her German Garden." (The Macmillan Company.)

"The Story of New Zealand."—Prof. Frank Parsons. Edited and published by C. F. Taylor, M.D., 1520 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, price, $3 net.

"Biographic Clinics."—George M. Gould. (P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia.)

"Parsifal."—Richard Wagner. (Paper edition with English and German text. Oliver Ditson Company.)

"Twenty Piano Transcriptions."—Franz Liszt. (Oliver Ditson Company, $1.50.)

"Forty Songs by Johannes Brahms."—Edited by James Huneker. (Oliver Ditson Company, $2.50.)

"William Penn."—Augustus C. Buell. (368 pp.; $2.25 net. D. Appleton & Co.)

"The Man Roosevelt."—Francis E. Leupp. (341 pp.; $1.25 net. D. Appleton & Co.)

"James Oglethorpe,"—Harriet C. Cooper. (217 pp.; $1. net. D. Appleton & Co.)

"Woman's Work in Music."—Arthur Elson. (268 pp.; $1.60 net. L. C. Page & Co.)

"The Educational Theory of Immanuel Kant."—Edited by Edward F. Buchner. (J. B. Lippincott Company.)

"Love Affairs of Great Musicians."—Rupert Hughes. (2 volumes, 611 pp.; price $3.20. L. C. Page & Co.)

"American Socialism."—O. D. Jones. (Published by the author at Edina, Mo., paper $0.25.)

"Reed Notes."—Blanche M. Burbank. (A. M. Robertson, San Francisco.)

"The City of Is and Other Poems."—Frederick Milton Willis. (The Mercury Press, San Francisco, $1.)

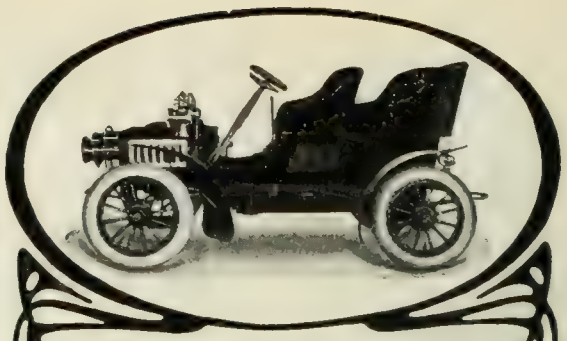
"The Grave."—A poem by Robert Blair. New Edition. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Her Coming.

By EMERY POTTLE.

To-day I met her—Spring—
Tender, rapturous, sweet-lipped thing!
I kissed her eyes and she smiled again,
Smiled through her tears as sunlit rain.
I've walked with her all this wondrous day.
Whispering secrets, lover-way;
She knows the pain of my Winter heart,
Prisoned in grim town walls, apart
From the riotous, vagabond god, young Pan,
Whose child I've been since the world began;



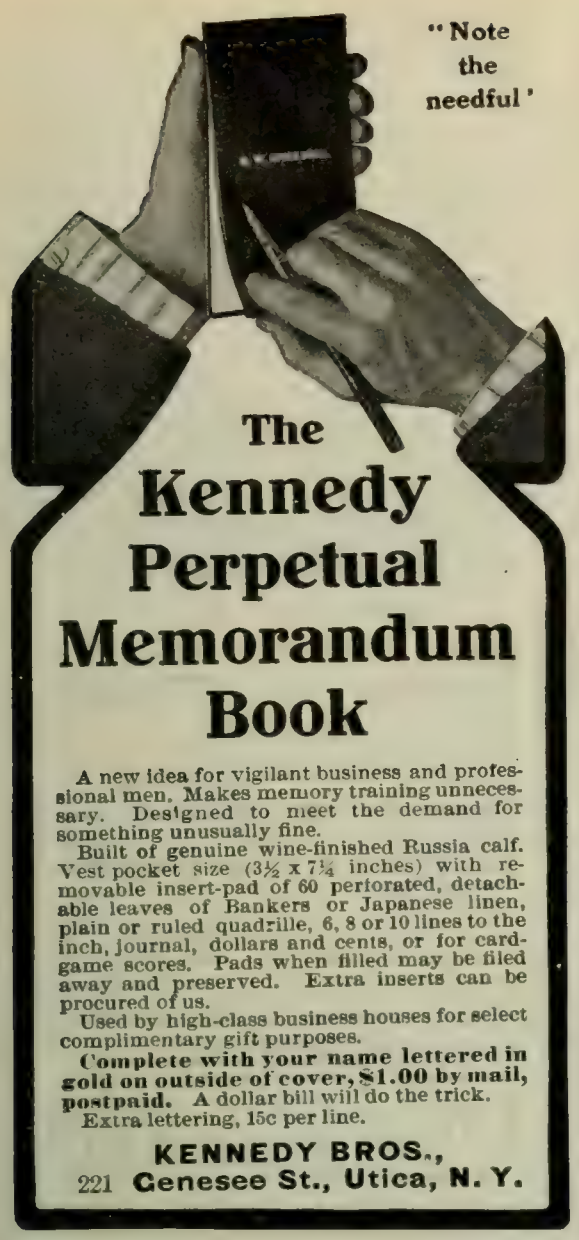
Rambler
TOURING CARS
are simple in construction, powerful in operation; they are built to run smoothly, to ride easily. Bearings of minimum friction; extra heavy chains; powerful brakes on both transmission and rear wheels; latest type cooling device; throttle control; Model "H" starts from seat.
MODEL "H," here illustrated, 81-inch wheelbase, four elliptic springs, detachable tonneau, brass side-lamps and horn, $850.00 at the factory. For a light Touring Car, Model "H" has no equal at the price, and few equals at double the price.
Rambler Cars are made in six different models, $750.00 to $1,350.00.
Shall we mail you our new catalog, illustrating each style and showing why you should buy a Rambler?
THOMAS B. JEFFERY & COMPANY
Kenosha, Wisconsin, U. S. A.
Chicago Branch, 304 Wabash Avenue
Boston Branch, 145 Columbus Avenue

GET YOUR GLASSES AT WHOLESALE
Originators of Fitting Glasses by Mail. Inventors of the "OCULARSCOPE." Examine your eyes without an oculist, with our "OCULARSCOPE." Sent free with catalog of Spectacles and Eye Glasses. See the name "OCULARSCOPE." All other devices are infringements and NOT reliable. Send to-day.
GRAND RAPIDS WHOLESALE OPTICIAN
404 Houseman Block, Grand Rapids, Mich.

PANAMA CANAL
Send 20 cents, silver or stamps, and receive by return mail a nice
Wall Map of the New Republic of Panama
specially interesting at this time and for many years to come. Hang it up in your home or office. Write to-day.
JAMES L. FOOTE, Gen. Mgr., SLATINGTON, PA.

AUTHORS! The N.Y. Bureau of Revision, est'd 1880. Unique in position and success. Revision and Criticism of MSS. Circular D. Dr. TITUS M. COAN, 70 5th Ave., N. Y. City.

WE SEARCH THE WORLD For Good Men
Are you the man we need? We need hundreds of high-grade men to fill Executive, Clerical, Salesmen, and Technical positions, paying from $1,000 to $5,000 a year. Can you fill one of them? Call or write the nearest office for plan and booklet.
HAPGOODS INCORPORATED Suite 509, 309 Broadway, New York.
Chicago—Hartford Bldg. St. Louis—Chemical Bldg.
Cleveland—Williamson Bldg. Philadelphia—Pennsylvania Bldg.
Seattle—Pioneer Bldg. Washington—Colorado Bldg.
Minneapolis—Minn. Loan & Trust Bldg.



LE PAGE'S PHOTO PASTE
IN JARS AND TUBES
Dries quickly—never discolors the print. Very strong—corners will not curl up. Invaluable for photo or general use. Largest bottle now on the market for 5 cents. In bulk for large users, carton work, etc.
Russia Cement Co. Gloucester, Mass. Mfrs. of
LE PAGE'S GLUE STRONGEST IN THE WORLD

KLIPS Write for Price List. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

Knows how my fretted spirit cried
For upland hopes, green spaces wide,
I laid my head on her perfumed breast,
Where the early blossoms cling soft-pressed,
And the sky seemed set with violets—
Oh, Love remembers and Love forgets.

Could you not hear her—Spring—
Bidding the homesick birds to sing?
You did not see her face, you say?
The birds were mute, the skies were gray?
Poor holden sense!—She called to me
Till I thrilled with passionate ecstasy.

To-day I met her—Spring—
Wild, alluring, flower-eyed thing!
—From *Smart Set*.

To Him.

By Ethel M. Kelley.

You, whom mine eyes have never seen, are where?
You are my own in God's most sacred sight.
Your voice cries out to me across the night.
I feel your heart-throbs beating on the air.

The little white guest-chamber of my heart
Is spread for you; you only have the key.
It holdeth that which no man else may see—
A shrine to you, where pray I, far apart.

Life has not come to me in gracious guise,
Nor fingered over oft the joyous chord
Upon my soul strings, that for you, my lord,
Will sound to greet the laughter in your eyes.

It was to make me wise for loving you,
And strong to struggle through your hours of wo;
It was to make me wise to say, "I know,
I understand, for I have suffered too!"

Somewhere a pillow dimples to your cheek,
To-night, somewhere, your breath falls on the air;
Still must I wait till God reveal me where,
Still must my heart be silent till you speak.

Oh, hasten, hasten! find the path to me!
The horror of your coming overlate
Is strong within me—lest you find the gate
Spring shut, and, loitering, have lost the key;

Or should some careless morning on you shine,
When life has donned a wanton gypsy guise,
And love looks out from some fair woman's eyes
And wrests that from you that is mine, is mine!

I doubt you not, my lord, save as I doubt
The manhood of the world; impatiently
You men look out from eager eyes to see
The hour-glass sands drip slowly, slowly out.

And sometimes, maddened by the day's dull tale,
You shred your destinies ere scarce the woof
Is on the loom, and then, with loud reproof,
You blame your God who let your weaving fail.

But I can teach you patience. I must ask
So many paths your hand to guide me through.
But in the waiting times to sit with you
And guard you from yourself—this is my task.

And if you should not find me—not to know
Your foot upon the stair, while I shall live
Not to bestow the gift I have to give—
I wonder if my heart could bear it so!

. . . . . .

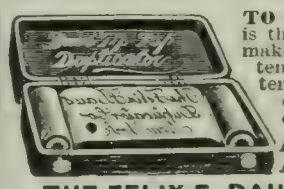
Oh, hasten, hasten! find the path to me!
I am a woman, I can only wait.
Somewhere in God's great world you are my mate,
My lord, my king; you only have the key!
—From *Scribner's Monthly*.

Home Kindergarten School. Instruction by Mail. Parents write for Catalogue.
HOME KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL,
148 Home Bank Building, Detroit Michigan.

Going all 'Round the world
100,000 dozen every year
BRIGHTON FLAT CLASP Garter
Will not catch in clothing or hurt the leg. Made of pure silk web—all colors. At dealers, 25c—or by mail.
PIONEER SUSPENDER CO.
718 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Makers of Pioneer Suspenders.

The LAP prevents the GAP

Slips on like a coat.
Easiest shirt to get into, most comfortable when in.
MODEL INDIANAPOLIS SHIRT
Roomy. Fits everywhere; binds nowhere. Bosom lays flat. Specially designed collar band. Model Shirts have correct cut and style of best custom make. Negligee, Stiff Bosoms and Plaited Fronts; all styles, latest designs and fabrics.
Ask your dealer.
A Valuable Booklet Free. Tells how to know a good shirt, and select them for all occasions. Write for it to-day.
Special Shirts built to order.
MODEL SHIRT CO., 31 Century Building, Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A.

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?

TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-Top" is the best and simplest device for making 100 copies from pen-written and 50 copies from typewritten original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, without deposit, on ten (10) days' trial
Price $7.50 less Trade Discount of 33⅓%, or $5 net
THE FELIX F. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.
Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City.

7% GUARANTEED Interest for Life on Life Annuities issued at age 50, at age 62, Ten Per Cent. Tax exempt. Sales in 1902, Ten Million Dollars. J. A. Steele, 115 B'dway, New York

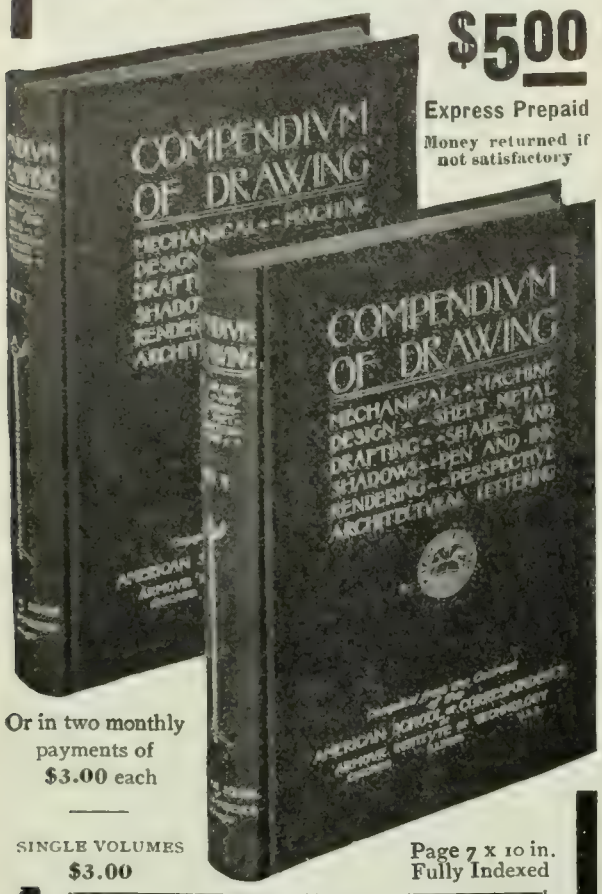
Let Us Help You Think
Have you been called upon to speak on short notice? Do you require help in the preparation of literary work? Do you seek facts or statistics which are difficult to obtain?
We prepare carefully
SPEECHES SERMONS
TOASTS LECTURES
ESSAYS TREATISES, etc.
Novels, Plays, and All Kinds of Manuscripts Criticised, Revised, and Sold on Commission
All Transactions Strictly Confidential
The International Literary Bureau
Established 1893
Bible House New York City

DRAWING
ENGINEERING
ARCHITECTURE
Taught by Correspondence
Illustrated bulletin giving full information sent free on request

To bring to the attention of those interested in drawing the high standard of our instruction, we have compiled from the regular instruction papers in Drawing a practical treatise under the title of

COMPENDIUM OF DRAWING

$5.00
Express Prepaid
Money returned if not satisfactory



Or in two monthly payments of $3.00 each

SINGLE VOLUMES $3.00

Page 7 x 10 in. Fully Indexed

900 Pages—Two Volumes—900 illustrations

On receipt of the price (address Room 77H) and the Names of Two Persons interested in engineering and likely to be helped by our courses, the books will be sent, express prepaid. If the work is not all we claim, return it in 10 days and get your money back.

A compendium of such practical value and covering so many branches of drawing has never before been offered. The separate volumes necessary to cover the ground would easily cost $15.00. We offer the work substantially at cost, for we know that an intelligent examination of it will at once show the practical value of our instruction.

AUTHORS OF TREATISES IN THE WORK

PART I.
PROF. E. KENISON, M. I. T., Mechanical Drawing.
PROF. H. W. GARDNER, M.I.T., Shades and Shadows.
PROF. D.A. GREGG, M.I.T., Rendering in Pen and Ink.
PROF. W. A. LAWRENCE, M. I. T., Perspective Drawing.
F. C. BROWN, Architect, Boston—Architectural Lettering.

PART II.
PROF. W. H. JAMES, M. I. T., Working Drawings.
PROF. C. L. GRIFFIN, formerly Pa. State Coll.—Mach. Design.
WM. NEUBECKER, N. Y. Trade School, Sheet Metal Pattern Drafting.

The regular examination questions of the School are bound into each volume to test the reader's knowledge.

In every other of our 60 different courses the character of the instruction is equally authoritative, equally thorough and equally valuable to the student.

American School of Correspondence
AT ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
CHICAGO - - - ILLINOIS
MENTION THE LITERARY DIGEST

ILLUSTRATING
CARTOONING
LAW
PHARMACY
JOURNALISM
AD WRITING
LETTER WRITING
STENOGRAPHY

Bookkeeping, Mechanical Drawing, Story Writing, Penmanship, Banking, Medical Branches, Nursing, Etc., Taught by Mail. Our plan quickest and cheapest. Students make Money while learning. We assist to positions. Have placed more students in positions than all other correspondence schools. Easiest Terms. Original schools. Send to-day for club offer and free copy of "Profits of Knowing How." State course desired.

National Correspondence Schools,
38 Penn St., Indianapolis, Ind

PERSONALS.

Anecdotes of Senator Hanna.—At the time of the death of Senator Hanna, many stories illustrative of his pluck, generosity, honesty, and optimism were going the rounds. For a man who played so large a part in the nation's affairs during the last seven or eight years, says the New York *Tribune*, it was remarkable how few there were who had anything but praise for his deeds. His proudest achievement, in Mr. Hanna's own estimation, was the part he took in McKinley's election.

"About two years ago—not quite that long," he said near the end of 1896 before the Union Club of Cleveland, "I began my work of love and devotion to our chief. Two years ago I took from him my inspiration. When he laid upon me that confidence and said to me, 'My friend, I trust you with my future,' he also said, 'Mark, there are some things I will not do to be President of the United States, and I leave my honor in your hands.' I embarked on that duty with a full heart for a man whom I loved, because I had learned to respect and honor him. It was a mission of love, inspired by that noble character which has no peer in this world. When I took that charge of McKinley's honor I swore to my Maker that I would return it unsullied. And when I returned from that memorable convention, proud and satisfied with the work his friends had done, I went to Canton and laid my report at the feet of my chieftain, and I said to him: 'McKinley, I have not forgotten the trust, and I bring it back without a blot and not a single promise to redeem.' I think I have a right to feel proud of that, because in the succession of the administration, from Lincoln's time to the present era, no man ever enjoyed that privilege before."

"Remember you? Of course, I remember you. Men in politics who keep their words are so scarce that when I find one I do not forget him."

These words were spoken by Roscoe Conkling, of New York, to Mr. Hanna when they met in a national convention. The explanation was a very good index to the success that had attended the junior Ohio Senator in all his work—business, social, and political. He had always kept his word.

Conkling's remark brought to Mr. Hanna's mind their last previous meeting ten years before out in Ohio during the Garfield campaign. General Garfield was then at Mentor, a little town some thirty miles from Cleveland. Mr. Hanna, who was even then somewhat of a figure in state politics, was very desirous of bringing about an interview between the candidate and Conkling. "I am afraid I'll not have time," said Conkling, as they stood in the Cleveland station. "I must be back here at six o'clock to catch the New York train."

"I'll bring you back here at six," said Mr. Hanna.

Very much against Conkling's better judgment they took the little accommodation train that made its irregular way at irregular intervals to Mentor. The matter that Mr. Hanna was so solicitous about was satisfactorily adjusted, and they got back to the Mentor station from the Garfield home at about 5:15 o'clock. The train was due in five minutes, but, as it was a slow one, there seemed the very greatest likelihood in the world that it would never get back to Cleveland in time to allow the Senator to make the New York connection. Mr. Hanna, however, was not at all put out, and, in spite of the fretting of the New York Senator, preserved his good nature and hopefulness. As soon as the train drew in, on time for a wonder, Mr. Hanna ran up to the locomotive and jumped into the cab. Slipping a bill of goodly size into the engineer's hand, he exclaimed: "Here; we've got to get into Cleveland before six o'clock. If you don't do it, I'll throw you into the lake."

The engineer was not thrown into Lake Erie. Senator Conkling had plenty of time to catch his train for New York, and for ten years thereafter preserved a warm corner in his heart for the determined Ohioan.

His Aim.—SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER: "Who loves everybody, Willy?"

WILLY: "My pa does, cos he is trying to get into the town council."—*Tit-Bits.*

Keep the whole house warm

Colds and their resultant ills are oftenest caused by the unevenly distributed heat of old fashioned warming methods.

Water or Steam

perfectly distribute the heat — every room alike—day and night — temperature always under control.

AMERICAN & IDEAL
RADIATORS BOILERS

ensure the highest degree of comfort and home healthfulness. They pay for themselves in fuel and labor saving, in cleanliness, absence from repairs — while they also protect the family health.

They require less care-taking than does a parlor stove — because automatically operated. Can be erected in mid-winter without disturbing old heating methods until ready to start fire in the new. Advise us size and kind of building you wish to heat and receive valuable information and booklet free.

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY
Dept. 32 CHICAGO

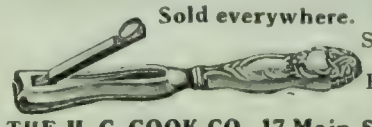
IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL

The Beauty Curve in NAIL CUTTING is given by

GEM NAIL CLIPPER

A COMPLETE MANICURE SET
Nickel-plated. Pocket size. Keeps sharp for years. Trims the nails perfectly; any shape or length desired.

Sold everywhere. By mail, 25 cents.



Sterling Silver Handle Price $1.00
Brass Handle with best Nickel-plate, 50c.

THE H. C. COOK CO., 17 Main St., Ansonia, Conn.

WHITMAN SADDLES

Known the world over. Everything from "Saddle to Spur."

THE MEHLBACH SADDLE CO.
Successors Whitman Saddle Co
CATALOGUE FREE 104 Chambers St. New York City

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

February 15.—Three Russian torpedo-boats patrolling the harbor at Port Arthur are reported sunk by fire from the Russian forts, the gunners mistaking them for Japanese vessels. Admiral Alexeieff releases the neutral merchant vessel detained at Port Arthur. Advices from Chee-Foo say that eleven Russian vessels were damaged in the engagements of February 8-9. Japan is said to have 300,000 troops ready for active service.

February 16.—Six hundred Russian soldiers are frozen to death in a snow-storm in a march across Lake Baikal. The Russian cruiser *Boyarin* is destroyed on the 13th with 200 officers and men on board, by accidentally striking a submarine mine in the harbor of Port Arthur.

The new Japanese cruisers *Nisshin* and *Kasuga*, brought from Argentine, arrive at Port Yokosuka. Japanese are reported repulsed near New-Chwang, after a skirmish in which 150 Japanese are taken prisoners and 70 Russians are killed. 120,000 Japanese troops have been landed in Korea, 80,000 of which are extended south of the Yalu River.

February 17.—Details of another Japanese attack off Port Arthur on February 15 are received; only two destroyers were engaged, and they attacked separately. Two Russian vessels were torpedoed. 36,000 Japanese troops sail for the west coast of Korea.

February 18.—It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Japanese fleet made another attack on Port Arthur on February 16, to cover a landing of Japanese troops at Dalny, aud was repulsed. 2,000 Russians occupy the Korean town of Wiju, on the south side of the Yalu River, where the first land battle is expected. Japanese cruisers capture the Russian steamships *Kolik* and *Bovrik* outside of Port Arthur. Russian War Minister Kuropatkin is sent to the Far East to direct land operations under Alexeieff.

February 19.—Latest reports on the battle of Chemulpo, when the Russian ships *Variag* and *Korietz* were destroyed, say that a Japanese cruiser and a torpedo-boat destroyer were sunk. Russia replies, accepting the terms of the Hay note as to recognition of the neutrality of China, with a reservation as to freedom of military operations in Manchuria.

February 20.—Port Arthur despatches indicate that preparations are being made for a long siege. It is reported that Cossacks routed a Japanese scouting party eighteen miles below Wiju, on the Yellow River.

February 21.—The Vladivostock squadron is again reported off the coast of Japan. Rumors of land fighting are rife. Russian forces in Manchuria are reported to be acting entirely on the defensive.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

February 15.—The $35,000,000 Cuban loan is placed by Speyer & Co., of New York, with an American and foreign syndicate.

February 16.—Denmark enters into a treaty of arbitration with Holland.

February 17.—Taking advantage of Russia's preoccupation in the Far East, Turkey is said to be preparing to make war on Bulgaria. She has addressed a note to the Powers setting forth Bulgaria's constant hostility toward Turkey. Twenty thousand Albanians defeat Turkish troops near Diakova.

American war-ships bombard the Dominican insurgents at Pa-Jarito, near Santo Domingo, and then land marines.

February 18.—W. I. Buchanan, United States Minister to Panama, resigns.

February 21.—Marines and sailors from the United States ships *Columbia* and *Newark* were landed in Santo Domingo on February 12 after the vessels had bombarded a camp of insurgents.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

February 15.—*Senate:* An agreement to take a vote on the Panama Canal treaty on February 23 is reached. The bill to pay $200,000 to ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii is defeated.

House: Representative Shafroth, of Colorado, voluntarily gives up his seat, having discovered that his election was tainted with fraud.

February 16.—*Senate:* Arrangements are made for the official funeral of Senator Hanna, and the Senate adjourns out of respect to his memory.

In sending ask for booklet "O." with illustrations and prices.

The "Meteor" French Coffee Percolator

Finished in Silver Plate, Copper or Nickel. Made in 51 styles and sizes, ranging in price from **$5.00 to $25.00.**

There are cheap imitations of the "Meteor"—be sure you get the genuine.

NOTHING can equal the delicious flavor and gently stimulating qualities of the genuine coffee bean. It is not the coffee itself which injures you—it is the manner of preparation. Don't boil your coffee; get a "Meteor" and distil it. Then you will get all the strength and aroma of the coffee without its nerve destroying qualities. Coffee made in this way is the most economical, as it extracts the entire strength of the bean. It requires no watching, and can be made on the table in a few minutes.

The **MERIDEN CO., Silversmiths**
International Silver Co., Successor
218 FIFTH AVENUE, MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK

Learn Jiu-Jitsu

Jiu-Jitsu is the Japanese method of Physical Training.
Jiu-Jitsu has been practiced by the Japanese for 2,500 years.
Jiu-Jitsu means "muscle-breaking."
Jiu-Jitsu gives power over an adversary that counts for more than strength.

Full instructions in H. Irving Hancock's wonderful book

JAPANESE PHYSICAL TRAINING

190 Pages. 19 Illustrations from life. **$1.35 by mail, if not at your dealer's.**

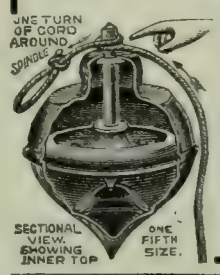
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS
NEW YORK: 21 West 23d Street. LONDON: 24 Bedford St., Strand

Irving's NEW WHISTLING WIZARD Top
ABSOLUTELY A SCIENTIFIC MECHANICAL WONDER

Producing Sweet, Melodious Tones, of a Rich, Pleasing Quality, besides performing an almost unlimited number of science baffling tricks. It will interest **YOU** as it invariably does every thinking person, regardless of age or sex.

Its equal cannot be procured.



OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO TEACHERS OF PHYSICS.

Briefly, this mechanical enigma is TWO TOPS one within the other, made of STEEL: a veritable ROTARY ENGINE; capable of 20,000 revolutions per minute; can be handled and placed at any angle, maintaining its equilibrium while running at full-speed; NO SPRINGS, NO WINDING, a child can spin it in 3 seconds; its average spin is 8 minutes.

BEST NICKEL-PLATED WHISTLING TOP, Pedestal, Swing, Ring, Wire-Walking Attachment, Cord and Illustrated Directions, comprise the outfit sent postpaid for 30c. Or, as a special introduction proposition, we will send postpaid (4) Tops, with outfits complete, for ($1.00).

Correspondence with dealers solicited.

WIZARD NOVELTY COMPANY, Inc., 1002 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ON MONDAYS ONLY

the washing is hung out. Why disfigure the lawn with ugly clothes posts every day in the week?

HILL'S CHAMPION CLOTHES DRYER

Sets in socket sunk in ground, which is covered with cap when dryer's not in use.

Can be folded up and put away when wash-day's over. Holds 110 to 150 ft. line. Department and hardware stores sell them. Write for Catalog 6. Used by over 1,000,000 people. Also Dryers for roof and balcony.

HILL DRYER CO., Worcester, Mass.

DO YOU WANT CASH
FOR YOUR
Real Estate or Business?

I can get it for you. Send me full description and lowest cash price. My methods differ from all others. My office is headquarters for cash buyers. Makes no difference where you are located. Write to-day. Established 1881. Bank references.

FRANK P. CLEVELAND
Real Estate Expert, 7821 Adams Express Bldg., Chicago

INVENTIONS

patented and sale undertaken if patent is obtained by us. 20 years experience. Send for booklet.

Patent Development Co. of America,
180 Broadway, New York City.

STARK TREES SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL
Largest Nursery. Fruit Book Free. Result of 78 years' experience
STARK BROS., Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

FLOWERS Park's Floral Magazine, trial, Park's Floral Guide, 1904, and Park's Seed Pkg., 1000 sorts, for a big bed that will surprise you with new flowers every day all summer, all for stamp. Geo. W. Park, B70, La Park, Pa.

At Meals and 'tween Meals

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Is a delicious, invigorating food-drink, far superior to tea or coffee as a table beverage. A valuable addition to the dietary in case of impaired digestion, and for those fatigued or run down. Recuperative during the close confinement of the winter months.

It is pure, rich milk, and an extract of selected malted grain, in powder form. Instantly prepared by simply stirring in water. Also in *tablet* form, in either natural or chocolate flavor.

Our booklet tells of many other valuable uses. Mailed with sample, free upon request.

At All Druggists.

Ask for HORLICK'S, the original; all others are imitations.

Horlick's Food Co., Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

34 Farringdon Road, London, Eng. 25 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Can.

THE YANKEE CORK PULLER

A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

Fastened up anywhere you wish—on the sideboard, ice box, door frame or wall—never mislaid.

Pulls all corks instantly and without effort.

Simply moving handle up and down not only draws the tightest cork, but also automatically discharges it from the machine. It is a mechanical marvel.

Removes corks clean—no bits left in bottle.

Sold everywhere, or sent direct, express prepaid, on receipt of price. After 30 days' trial money refunded if not pleased.

Nickel Plated, $1.25. Silver plated, $3.50. For Hotels, etc., with clamp, Nickel Plated, $2.

Booklet free. Order to-day from makers.

THE GILCHRIST CO., 120 Lafayette St., Newark, N. J.

TRADE MARK PANIC The Great Wall Street GAME.

Panic is a mimic stock exchange. Full of delirious excitement, "panics" corners, failures and fortunes, fun and noise from start to finish. 65 cards, 3 to 8 may play. The season's hit in games. 40 cents at dealers or postpaid by us. Sample Card with rules FREE. A Game for everybody.

PANIC CARD CO., 46 Congress St., Detroit, Mich

SNORING and mouth breathing (so fatal) CURED INSTANTLY

NO DRUGS. Write today to SNOR-O-DONT, A2, Box 412, Long Beach, California.

Come Here! When in search of health and rest for mind and body. Your physician will agree. Booklet free. STEUBEN SANITARIUM, Hornellsville, N. Y.

ASTHMA cured to stay cured. Cause removed. Health restored. Attacks never return. Eat heartily. Sleep soundly all night. No further need of medicines. Over 52,000 Asthma and Hay Fever sufferers treated. Write for BOOK 25A FREE. P. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.

WANTED—Active, educated men of business ability who desire to earn $1,000 per year or more. Give age, qualifications, references. DODD, MEAD & CO., New York.

House: Conference report on the Urgent Deficiency bill is accepted.

February 18.—*Senate:* Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, speaks on the Panama question, defending the President's policy.

House: The Fortifications Appropriation bill is passed.

February 19th.—*House:* Consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill is begun.

February 20.—*Senate:* Senators Spooner of Wisconsin, Morgan of Alabama, and Money of Mississippi speak on the Panama Canal Treaty, Mr. Spooner defending the course of President Roosevelt.

House: Debate on the Naval Appropriation bill is continued.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

February 15.—Senator Hanna dies in Washington.

February 17.—Funeral services for Senator Hanna are held in the Senate Chamber in the presence of a notable gathering including President Roosevelt.

Louisiana State Republican convention indorses President Roosevelt, and pledges support to him for the nomination.

February 18.—Ex-President Cleveland issues a call to the Democratic party, declaring that the Democrats have an opportunity to win in the next election, but there must be a return to the old-party principles. He arraigns the Administration's Panama policy.

February 19th.—Senator Hanna is buried in Cleveland.

February 20.—Perry S. Heath resigns the secretaryship of the Republican National Committee.

W. J. Davis, manager of the Iroquois Theater, is indicted in Chicago for manslaughter, as were also the business manager and the stage carpenter. Two city officials are indicted for neglect of duty in connection with the fire.

February 21.—The report of Consul-General Skinner of his recent mission to Abyssinia is made public.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Not to be Blamed.—HE: "A self-made man is common enough; but we never hear of a self-made woman."

SHE: "Considering the kind of article the men who are in the self-making business turn out, you can hardly blame the women for not taking it up."—*Tit-Bits.*

Time for Forbearance.—DAUGHTER: "Maw, I want you to stop bossing paw, until after I get married."

MOTHER: "Why, I should like to know?"

DAUGHTER: "Just as quick as I get a little bit intimate with a young man, they begin to ask if I take after you."—New York *Weekly.*

A Condition, Not a Theory.—FAT MAN (timidly): "Little boy, is the ice safe to-day?"

BOY: "Yes sir—if you skate fast enough."—*Life.*

Something Like Shooting.—A Yankee officer was bragging about the crack shots in his corps.

"Oh, that's nothing to the way we shoot," said another. "I belonged to a company of 100 men, and every week we used to go out to practise. The cap'n would draw us up in single file and set a cider-barrel rolling down hill. Each man took a shot at the bunghole as it turned up."

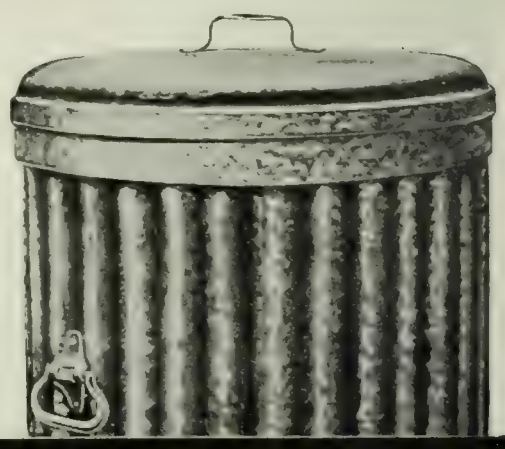
"Well?" asked the civilian.

"Oh," said the narrator, "then the barrel was examined, and if there was a shot found that didn't go into the bunghole the man that fired it was expelled. I've belonged to the company ten years, and there ain't been nobody expelled yet."—*Tit-Bits.*

Pears'

All sorts of people use it, all sorts of stores sell the famous English complexion soap. Established 1789.

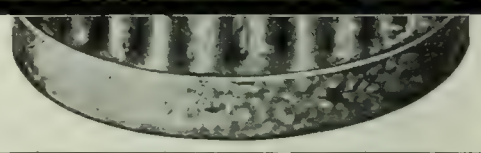
Sold all over the world.



Hot Ashes endanger life and property if put in open barrels or cans.

Witt's Corrugated Can is fire-proof and dust-tight. Close-fitting lid, strong, made of corrugated steel, galvanized. Scattering of contents impossible. Lasts a life time. See that "Witt's Can" is stamped on lid. Get Witt's Corrugated Pail *for carrying* ashes. Sold by all dealers.

The Witt Cornice Co., Dept. T Cincinnati, O.



Sexual Facts

The information in these books will insure marital happiness and save mankind untold suffering.

The Sex Series

The only COMPLETE SERIES of books published on delicate subjects. Written in a manner understood by every person and information given which should not be hidden by false or foolish modesty. Commended by medical authorities everywhere.

Four books to boys and men. Four books to girls and women.

"Young Boy." "Young Girl."
"Young Man." "Young Woman."
"Young Husband." "Young Wife."
"Man of Forty-five." "Woman of Forty-five."

$1 a copy each, post free. Table of contents free.

Vir Publishing Co 2262 Land Title Bldg Phila Pa

Stewart Hartshorn

All America knows the HARTSHORN Shade Roller is the best. But look out for counterfeits. The genuine has the signature on the label as above. Get the improved.

SHUSHINE

A Complete Shoe Polishing Outfit for 25c

SHUSHINE is an oil paste polish, in a tube. You can't spill it. The polish that ladies can use. Does not smut or black the skirts. Guaranteed not to crackle or harden the most delicate leather (as liquid dressings do). The Ideal Shoe Polish for Men's and Women's Shoes.

It's the Best by Every Test.

If SHUSHINE is not on sale in your city, we will send by mail on receipt of 25c., and if it does not prove to be the most satisfactory all-in-all shoe polish for all kinds of leather and all kinds of weather that you ever used, your money will be refunded.

OSMIC CHEMICAL CO.
DEPT. L, BROCKTON, MASS.

CHRISTIAN FAITH IN AN AGE OF SCIENCE

By WILLIAM NORTH RICE, PH.D., LL.D.
Prof. of Geology at Wesleyan University

"A sincere and calm statement."—N. Y. Evening Post.

A book which is arousing more interest and discussion than any similar work of recent years. In the short time since its issue the demand has been enormous.

Unusual Comments

The Boston Transcript: "Again the vexed question of the relations between science and religion is the subject of a book, but this time the treatment is from the side of the thoroughgoing scientist. Prof. Rice has devoted his life to science, yet is no less a stanch upholder of the Christian faith. **From such a man we may expect a fair statement** of both sides of the question, and we are not disappointed in examining this volume, which is a clear, succinct statement of the history and present status of the case."

Prof. T. C. Chamberlin, Univ. of Chicago: "I have read the book with the utmost interest and admiration—far and away the best of its kind."

The Outlook: "A luminously written work."

The Congregationalist: "A frank, informing, courageous book."

Western Christian Advocate: "Dr. Rice has furnished a work to quicken one's intellect, awaken thought, provoke questioning and induce discussion."

The Evening Post, The Nation, The New York Times, The Churchman, The Literary Digest, The Central Christian Advocate have reviews worth reading.

An editor writes: We took up the book for review, we read it for what there is in it.

One volume, 437 pp., cloth, net $1.50, postage 18c.

A. C. ARMSTRONG & SON,
3 & 5 West 18th Street, NEW YORK

INVESTMENTS
Choice 5% Bonds

A 5 per cent. first mortgage—gilt edge—and a share in the profits.

That's what our Gas Bonds—with liberal stock bonus—give you.

An investment in a never idle, always profitable, ever growing business.

There's a booklet—tells of Gas Business and Gas Bonds—worth reading—write for it—right now.

EDWARD M. DEANE & COMPANY
BANKERS.
BANK FLOOR, MICHIGAN TRUST BUILDING
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

To Lawyers, Clergymen, Teachers and Clubwomen

The New York School of **ACTING**

has completed a system of instruction by which it is prepared to teach the most advanced forms of rhetoric, style, gesture and diction by *mail*. Send for prospectus—free. Address Suite 224, NEW YORK SCHOOL OF ACTING, 1204-1210 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

FREE Anyone interested in Drawing and Designing should send a 2 cent stamp for John Ruskin's famous lectures on Art as an Educational Factor. **RUSKIN SCHOOL** 236 Fourth Avenue, New York.

WHY AM I A UNITARIAN?

By Rev. James Freeman Clarke, and other Unitarian literature SENT FREE. Address M. C., Arlington St. Church, Boston, Mass

CHESS.

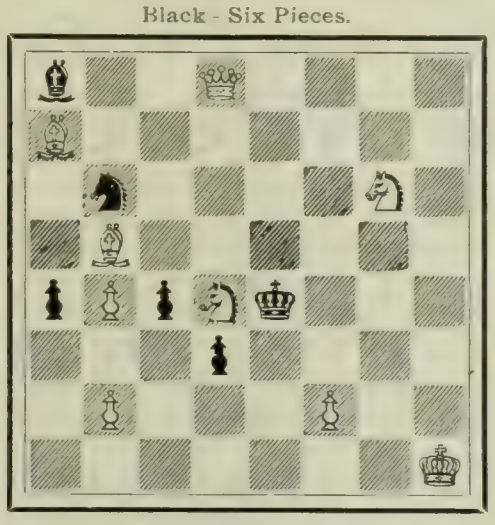
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 908.

By G. HEATHCOTE.

First Prize, *Kingstown Society* Tourney.

Black - Six Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

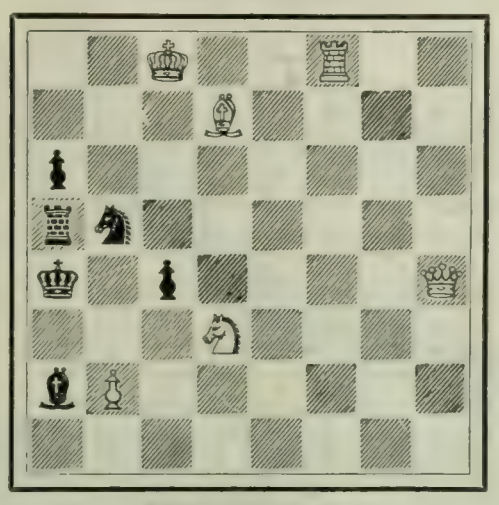
b2Q4; B7; 1s4S1; 1B6; pPpSk3; 3p4; 1P3P2; 7K.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 909.

By Dr. O. BLUMENTHAL.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

2K2R2; 3B4; p7; rs6; k1p4Q; 3S4; bP6; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 903. Key-move: Kt—Kt 2.

No. 903.

1. Q—R 3 / K—K 6	2. P—Q 4, dis. ch / K—B 5	3. Q—B sq, mate
	2. ..... / K x P	3. Kt—B 3, mate
1. ..... / K—K 4	2. P—Q 4 ch / K x Kt	3. Q x P, mate
	2. ..... / P x P	3. Q x P(Kt 6), mate
1. ..... / P—B 5	2. Kt—K 2 ch / K—K 4	3. P—Q 4, mate
	2. ..... / K—K 6	3. P x P, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W.

CALIFORNIA, $33.

From Chicago daily during March and April via Chicago, Union Pacific & Northwestern Line. Daily and personally conducted excursions; $7 double berth from Chicago to the Coast. All agents sell tickets via this line. For illustrated booklets, maps, rates, and full information address W. B. Kniskern, Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago, Ill.

For Your Desk

Free to You with Your Name in Gold

Elbert Hubbard, The "Roycrofters," E. Aurora, N. Y.: "I think that your cabinet has added several years to my earth life by enabling me to find the thing without wear or tear on my temper and vocabulary."

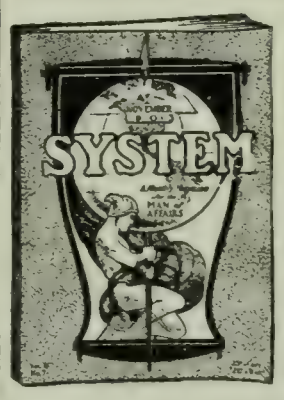
Geo. H. Daniels, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, N. Y. C. & H. R. Ry. Co.: "I find them indispensable to me in my work."

This is the most convenient device ever invented for filing and classifying clippings, illustrations, manuscripts and all miscellaneous matters which some time or other you may want without a minute's delay. It is a savings bank for information—worth 47 scrap books. It consists of a number of specially made holders arranged in a substantial, air-tight, dust-proof box. Each holder not only shows what is contained in it, but by an ingenious indexing system shows just where everything else referring to *its* contents may be found. Especially useful to business men because it sets conveniently on your desk and takes care, absolutely, of all papers and data that you might otherwise lose or forget. This cabinet is a genuine Library Filing Cabinet never before made in desk size and has sold for from $15.00 to $500.00 in larger sizes. The desk cabinet which we offer you free is equal in every respect to the expensive kinds except in size. The free offer is in connection with

SYSTEM

Edited by A. W. SHAW

SYSTEM gives every month 164 or more pages of indispensable information for business men. System is essential to business success. And so is SYSTEM, the magazine. It tells every month all the new business tricks that save time—all the little office wrinkles that save worry. Through SYSTEM you can learn all that anyone can possibly tell you about system and business methods. The regular reading of SYSTEM will solve your business perplexities—but if it does not, SYSTEM has a staff of experts—practical business men—who will answer your questions gladly and cheerfully and promptly. This service will cost you not one single penny—if you are a subscriber to SYSTEM. The price of SYSTEM is two dollars a year. It is worth a great deal more than that to any alert man with his eyes on the main chance.



An official of the National Cash Register Company says: "The ideas gathered from your magazine have enabled me to formulate systems for Mr. Paterson's letters, books, pamphlets, orders, etc., etc., which have simplified the work greatly."

"I have learned more from SYSTEM in five months than in ten years of hard study and knocks in business. It is worth ten times the charges for it."
F. A. PHILBRICK, Baraboo, Wisconsin.

Special Offer to Literary Digest Readers:

We said the desk cabinet would cost you nothing. Here is the way. Send us two dollars for a year's subscription to SYSTEM and we will send you, every cost prepaid, a cabinet with your name in gold on the top. Write your name and address in the white space opposite; tear out this advertisement and mail it to us. Write plainly, so that we will make no mistake in setting your name. Inclose the money and we will enter you as a subscriber—send you an expert consultation certificate, entitling you to free advice—and ship you the cabinet. Act at once. We have only a few of the cabinets on hand and we believe they will be snapped up in a hurry. ACT.

WRITE NAME AND ADDRESS HERE.

THE SYSTEM COMPANY
940 First National Bank Building, Chicago

For the toiler—independence For all a safe investment

$10 Down=$10 a Month

Buys 40 acres of good farming land close to market in the

UPPER PENINSULA of MICHIGAN

The first-class farming land which is now unsettled has not been offered to the public before on account of being controlled by companies who have confined their entire attention to their respective mining and lumbering operations.

Bear in mind that the number of acres in the United States cannot be increased while the demand for same is increasing at a surprising rate. 2,000,000 settlers have arrived in this country since 1900. Most of these people seek land. Land that sold for $20 per acre in the Middle West a few years ago is worth from $50 to $100 per acre to-day.

Land in Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, South Dakota, North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois has increased in value during the last ten years **$3,154,191,413.** This means that land has increased in value so as to give the 1,395,161 land owners in these states **$2,260 increase per man.**

UPPER PENINSULA LAND A SOUND INVESTMENT

Our land is close to market and none of it is more than eight miles from rail or water. For local markets we have the towns of Marquette, Negaunee, Manistique, Gladstone, St. Ignace, Ishpeming, Sault Ste. Marie, Newberry, Munising and Escanaba. The great outside markets for Upper Peninsula products are Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Detroit, Toledo and Cleveland. The land grows abundantly all staple farm products, the best apples, strawberries, celery, potatoes and sugar beets. It is a fine grazing country and stock is raised and bred with great success.

A SOLID FOUNDATION FOR THE FUTURE

Buy a tract of our land now and your investment will be satisfactory and profitable. We are selling our land from **$5** to **$10** per acre, exactly what it is worth. We have no agents, we pay no commissions. We give you the **net price.** We give you a clear deed and reserve no mineral rights—this is an unusual custom in the Upper Peninsula. Should you die before you are entitled to a deed, our land contract makes provision whereby principal and interest will be returned to your heirs if they so desire.

Be Master of Your Own Investment

Buy our land and pave the way for good substantial profits. Avoid speculation. Invest where your money is safe and sure to bring profitable returns. Fill out the coupon and mail to us. We will choose for you if you so desire **40** acres or more of good land, showing you exact location, amount of timber on land and full particulars, maps, etc. Write us to-day.

Upper Peninsula Land Co., 906 Washington Arcade, Detroit, Mich.

F. J. MERRIAM, Sec'y and Gen. Manager, Detroit.

WE REFER BY PERMISSION TO THE FOLLOWING:

Marquette National Bank	Marquette, Mich.		
First National Bank	St. Ignace, Mich		
First National Bank	Sault Ste Marie, Mich.		
Munising State Bank	Munising, Mich.		
State Savings Bank	Detroit, Mich.		
Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co.	Cleveland, O.	Mercantile National Bank	Cleveland, O.
Manistique Bank	Manistique, Mich.	Newberry Bank	Newberry, Mich.
First National Bank	Escanaba, Mich.	People's Savings Bank	Detroit
Colonial Trust Co.	New York	Bank of Commerce	Cleveland
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	Chicago		

CUT OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON TO US TO-DAY

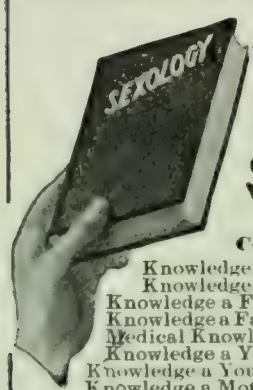
L. I
Feb. 2

Upper
Peninsula
Land Co. Ltd
Detroit, Mich.

My Name is.....
.....
My Address.....
.....
Town.....
State.....
I could invest $.....*down an*
$.....*per month. Would wan*
..... *acres of land.*

If this investment appeals to your best judgment as sound an safe, and you wish to take IMMEDIATE ADVANTAGE of it send us $10.00 as earnest money to apply on first payment. W will then return your money if you are not entirely satisfied wit the description and location of the land we choose as best for you. I sending us $10.00 you do not bind yourself at all to make a purchase

Learn the Truth



Do you know

that the main cause of unhappiness, ill-health, sickly children and divorce is admitted by physicians and shown by court records to be ignorance of the laws of self and sex?

Sexology

ILLUSTRATED

Containing in one volume

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

By WILLIAM H. WALLING, A.M., M.D.

New Edition. Enlarged and Illustrated. Rich Cloth Binding. Full gold stamp. **$2.00.**

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents, also 100-page illustrated catalogue of books of merit—FREE.

PURITAN PUB. CO., Dept. B, Philadelphia

Dixon's Pencil Guide

A book indexing **various vocations** and giving list of pencils best suited to each—is valuable information for pencil users—**free.**

Saves Pencil Troubles

Write for one to-day—keep it handy for reference.

Department U
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.
Jersey City, N. J.

Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; O. Hagman, Stamford, Conn.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.; C. B. E., Youngstown, N. Y.; R. H. R., University of Virginia; R. O'C., San Francisco; M. Crown, Waco, Tex.; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; F. Bethel, Girard, Ill.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; J. H. Cravens, Kansas City, Mo.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.

902: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; W. R. Coumbe, Mulberry, Fla.; C. H. Schneider, Magley, Ind.; J. F. Court, New York City; E. S. Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; C. W. Shewalter, Washington, D. C.; Z. G., Detroit; H. B. Pierce, Bridgeton, N. J.; T. E. N. Eaton, Redlands, Cal.; J. M. W., Blanchester, O.

903: E. A. Kusell, Oroville, Cal.

Comments (903): "Charming"—M. M.; "The way the 'check' is offered aud frustrated is clever"—G. D.; "Refreshingly original"—F. S. F.; "A dainty tit-bit"—R. O'C.; "Very good, indeed"—J. E. W.; "Strong, complete, good"—J. H. C.; "Very fine"—"23"; "Strong and most ingenious"—W. R. C.

900: "Splendid"—M. W. H.; "Skilful; remarkably pure mates"—M. M.; "A tough little customer. The 2 P—Q 4 continuation is well conceived; and the restrictive key is ingenious"—G. D.; "One of the purest of the pure"—F. S. F.; "Some of the 'tries' are superior to the key"—R. O'C.; "Surprisingly hard and well varied for Black's limited force"—J. H. C.

In addition to those reported, W. R. C. got 806; L. Goldmark, Patterson, N. J., 898 and 900.; A. H., Newton Center Mass., 898; W. T. St. A., 899; H. J. Bothe, Baltimore, 900; F. S. Hesseltine, Boston, 900 and 901; G. P., 898, 900, 901; H. M. Leggett, Oroville, Cal., 901.

In the Lasker-Loman game, Black wins by R—K R 5; This stops White from Queening the P on R7, and Black's Q-side Pawns must win.

An Interesting "Evans."

Played in the recent festival of the Hastin and St. Leonard's Club. Marshall and Dob (white) against Blackburn and Mannington.

White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	15 K Kt-Kt 4	Q—Kt 3
2 K Kt—B 3	Kt—Q B 3	16 Q—Kt 3	Kt x B
3 B—B 4	B—B 4	17 P x Kt	Kt- R 4
4 P—Q Kt 4	B x Kt P	18 Q—Kt 5	P—R 3 (d)
5 P—B 3	B—R 4	19 Q—K 2	B x P
6 Castles (a)	P—Q 3	20 Kt x K P	Q—K 5
7 P—Q 4	B—Kt 3 (b)	21 P—Q B 4	Q x Kt (K
8 P x P	P x P	22 P x B	R x P
9 Q Kt—Q 2 (c)	Q—B 3	23 B—Kt 2	Q—K 5
		24 Q R Q sq	R—K Kt
10 B—Q 5	K Kt—K 2	25 Q—Q 3	Q x Q
11 P—K R 3	P—K R 3	26 R x Q	R—K sq
12 Kt—B 4	Castles	27 R B sq	B x Kt
13 Kt—R 2	R—Q sq	28 P x B	Kt—B 3 (e
14 Kt—K 3	B—K 3	And Black won.	

Notes from The Leeds Mercury.

(a) Mason remarks: "Many experts, most pr ably the majority, are of the opinion that the should be advanced before Castling. Mr. Rank also, advises it in *The British Chess Magazine* a adds, moreover, that it avoids the "Lasker I fense."

(b) This makes Black safe, but lacks enterpri presently all traces of the opening's having be an Evans are lost—all the romance of the Evans gone.

(c) White should have played 9 P x P, follow by the exchange of Queens and the regaining the Gambit Pawn. By the present procedu White makes Black a present of the Pawn.

(d) Black wins another Pawn shortly now a leaves his opponents no chance to recover.

(e) White is two Pawns minus and his rema ing Pawns are scattered, hence his fight is n but a hopeless, up-hill one. This is the res mainly of the mistaken chivalry of White's pi move.

A Russian Cause Celebre.

The British Chess Magazine publishes the lowing game, which appeared originally in *Novoye Vremya*, with notes by M. Tschigorin. prize of 100 rubles was offered for the most b liant Ruy Lopez, in the last National Tournam The charge is now made that Messrs. Yurev

d Lebedieff manufactured this game, and a el-suit may result:

Ruy Lopez.

M. YUREVITCH. *White.*	M. LEBEDIEFF. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	P—B 4
4 P—Q 4	K P x P
5 P—K 5	B—Kt 5 ch
6 P—B 3	P x P
7 P x P	B—K 2

The opening of the coming "brilliant" game as obligingly shown to me some few days be-re it was "played."

8 Q—Q 5	Kt—R 3
9 B x K Kt	P x B
10 P—K Kt 4	.....

Who would take it into his head to make such absurd sacrifice of a P and then of a Kt?

10	P x P
11 Q Kt—Q 2	P x Kt
12 Kt—K 4	P—Q 3

The uselessness of White's sacrifice of the Kt ecomes palpable if 12.., B—Kt 4. M. Lebedieff oved 12.., P—Q 3 with the evident purpose of eaking his Kt's defense. Without this move it ould have been impossible to carry out the brilliant" combination mutually planned.

13 K R—Kt sq	B—Kt 4

It would not have "profited" M. Lebedieff to ay 13.., B—B 4, and allow the continuation: 14 —Kt 8 ch (14 P x P, B x Kt) R x R; 15 Q x R ch, —Q 2; 16 Kt—B 5 ch, K—Q B sq; because, you e, it would have led to the defeat of his "oppo-ent."

14 Kt x B	.....

M. Yurevitch had thoroughly weighed in his ind that if he won the game by the combination P—R 4, B x P; 15 R—Kt 7, R—B sq; 16 P x P hreatening Q—R 5 ch, and also B x Kt ch), he ust lose all hope of the "brilliancy" prize. hite could also win by playing 14 P x P; but r the same reason, such a simple victory as this d not enter into the calculations of the not-iendly friends.

14	P x Kt
15 Castles	P—Q R 3

And now by the move 15.., B—B 4, Black could ave won the game. If 16 P x P (or 16 R—K sq, —B sq) then Q—B 3 and, by compelling White defend himself from mate (Q x P), Black would ain the time necessary to enable him to defend mself from any form of attack whatever. If, for xample, 17 B x Kt ch, P x B; 18 Q x P ch, K—B 2; Q x P ch, K—Kt 3; 20 P—Q 7, and Black could crifice a Rook, playing K R—Q B sq.

16 P x P	Q x P

I see no reason why Black should not have taken e B or the P with P. Even by playing 16.., —B 3; 17 P—B 7 ch, B x P; 18 Q x B, K—B sq, lack would not have lost.

17 K R—K sq ch	.....

This is the way the game is continued according M. Lebedieff's note of it. I made a copy of M. urevitch's score-sheet which was given into the embers of the Committee immediately on the onclusion of the game. Either I copied it er-oneously, or M. Yurevitch wrongly put down e following combination: 17 Q x P, Q—R 6 ch; K—Kt sq, Q x B P; however, it does not alter e essentials of the game.

17	K—B sq
18 Q x P	Q—R 6 ch
19 K—Kt sq	Q x B P
20 R—Q 8 ch	.....

Overlooking, in the pursuit of brilliancy, the ate in four, beginning Q—B 4 ch.

20	K—B 2

If 20.., Kt x R; then 21 Q—K 7 ch and 22 R—Kt q ch. The only sound sacrifice in the whole ourse of the game.

21 Q—B 4 ch	Q—B 3
22 B—B 4 ch	K—Kt 3
23 R—Kt sq ch	K—R 4
24 B—B 7 ch	Resigns.

Globe-Wernicke
IN UPRIGHT UNITS
VERTICAL FILE

Have you investigated the Vertical System for filing letters, bills, reports, and other business papers? The Globe-Wernicke Vertical File in upright units is the ideal device for this system. Each unit is a complete cabinet and can be interlocked with other units, giving unlimited horizontal extension. Carried in stock by dealers in principal cities or direct from factory, freight paid. A pamphlet describing Vertical Filing Systems will be mailed with catalog if you mention

No. 803-K

The Globe-Wernicke Co.
CINCINNATI.

NEW YORK, - - - - - - 380-382 Broadway.
CHICAGO, - - - - 224-228 Wabash Ave.
BOSTON, - - - - 91-93 Federal St.
LONDON, 44 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

NERVOUSNESS Produced by Overwork and Worry or from any Cause
Cured .. by .. WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL.

It contains no Mercury, Iron, Cantharides, or any injurious ingredients whatever

This Pill is purely vegetable, has been tested and prescribed by physicians, and has proven to be the best, safest, and most effective treatment known to medical science for restoring Vitality, no matter how originally caused, as it reaches the root of the ailment. Our remedies are the best of their kind, and contain only the best and purest ingredients that money can buy and science produce; therefore we cannot offer free samples.

Price, ONE DOLLAR per Box, by Mail.

No Humbug, C. O. D. or Treatment Scheme.

PERSONAL OPINIONS: Dear Sirs; I have used a bottle of your Hypophosphites of Manganese for liver and kidney complaints in my own person and received much benefit, so I will enclose five dollars and will ask you to send me as much as you can by express prepaid for that amount, until we can get it through the regular channels. I am confident it is just what I have been in search of for many years. I am prescribing your Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, and am pleased with the preparation. Yours sincerely, DR. T. J. WEST.

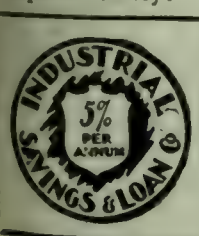
I know of no remedy in the whole Materia Medica equal to your Specific Pill for Debility.—ADOLPH BEHRE, M.D., Professor of Organic Chemistry and Physiology, New York.

Send for free treatise, Winchester & Co., Chemists, B-609 Beekman Bldg., New York.

FOR WEAK LUNGS USE WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES. Established 1858.

WHILE YOU ARE GETTING PERHAPS 3% or 4%, WE PAY 5%

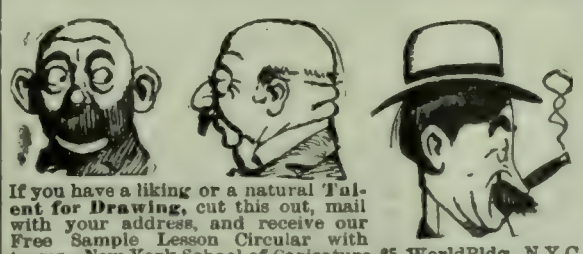
The difference in the income is from 25 to 66⅔ per cent. Our security is absolute: our payments PROMPT. A postal card will bring you ample evidence of the Company's entire responsibility.



Sums of $25 upward, always withdrawable on 30 days' notice. 5 per cent. per annum paid for every day invested. Supervised by N. Y. Banking Dept.

Assets, . . $1,750,000
Surplus and Profits, . . 175,000

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO.
1139 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.



If you have a liking or a natural Talent for Drawing, cut this out, mail with your address, and receive our Free Sample Lesson Circular with terms. New York School of Caricature, 85 World Bldg., N.Y.C.

FOR GOUT & RHEUMATISM
Use the Great English Remedy
BLAIR'S PILLS
Safe, Sure, Effective. 50c. & $1.
DRUGGISTS, or 224 William St., N. Y.

The Perfect Perpetual Calendar.
Simplest, most reliable; 50 cents. Post-free. Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

Individual Communion Cups

Why do you permit a custom at the communion table which you would not tolerate in your own home? The use of the individual communion service grows daily. Are you open to conviction? Would you like to see a list of the churches in which it is used and know the satisfaction it gives?

Send for our free book—it tells all about it. A trial outfit sent free on request.

SANITARY COMMUNION OUTFIT CO., Dept. L, Rochester, N. Y.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"D. W. B.," Westfield, Pa.—"I have come across in my reading the phrase *Hippocratic Oath*. Can you tell me its precise meaning, also whether the practise of taking this oath prevails to-day?"

The *Hippocratic Oath* is an oath said to have been administered by Hippocrates to his disciples binding them to work to relieve illness without regard to time or expectation of reward.

The exact wording of the original oath is given in Littré, "Œuvres d'Hippocrate," vol. 4, pp. 628-632. The *Hippocratic Oath* as administered by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York reads, verbatim, as follows:

"You do solemnly swear each man by whatever he holds most sacred that you will be loyal to the profession of medicine, and just and generous to its members; that you will lead good lives and practise your art in uprightness and honor; that into whatsoever house you shall enter it shall be for the good of the sick to the utmost of your power, you holding yourself far aloof from wrong, from corruption, from the tempting of others to vice; that you will exercise your art solely for the cure of your patients and will give no drug, perform no operation for a criminal purpose even if solicited, far less suggest it; that whatsoever you shall see or hear of the lives of men which is not fitting to be spoken, you will keep inviolably secret. These things do you swear."

The practise of taking the oath still prevails.

"F. A. C.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"A few days ago I used the word *demoted* as an antonym for *promoted* in referring to a case where two employees exchanged positions, one being promoted, the other demoted. The correctness of this word having been questioned, I consulted Webster's and the Century Dictionaries and could not find such a word. I am of the opinion that the word is being used now more or less and beg to inquire if you can enlighten me on the subject."

Demote as opposed to *promote* has been in use locally in the United States for more than ten years. It is defined in the Standard Dictionary as follows: "**demote,** v. [Local, U. S.] To reduce to a lower class or grade: applied to school-children, and opposed to *promote*."

"E. Y.," Pittsfield, Ill.—The correct pronunciation of *lese-majesty* is "leez-madge'es-ty." The French pronunciation sometimes heard in this country is "layz-maj's-tay" (the "a" in *maj* being the equivalent of "a" in *at*).

"D. A. G.," Jersey City.—"Is there any authority for pronouncing *solder* as if the letter *l* in the word were silent? If so, will you kindly state it?"

In the United States the "l" in *solder* is not pronounced. The pronunciation sod'er has the support of the Standard Dictionary and that of 33 members of its Committee of fifty-seven on Disputed Pronunciations. The other American dictionaries, excepting that of Worcester, also give sod'er as the preferred form. In England the word is usually pronounced sol'der, the "l" being sounded.

1904 EARLY SPRING BOOKS 1904

The Promotors

A powerful story of the rise and fall of an extraordinary get-rich-quick scheme. By WILLIAM HAWLEY SMITH, author of "The Evolution of Dodd." Illustrated. Cloth, $1.50.

The Mills of Man

By PHILIP PAYNE.

Third Edition.

Cloth, $1.50.

A remarkable picture that gets in one's mind and stays there. —*Booklovers Magazine.*

Takes front rank among the most powerful American novels. —*N. Y. American.*

A splendid achievement. —*Chicago Record-Herald.*

A Little Fountain of Life

A romantic novel full of philosophic sunshine. By MARION FOSTER WASHBURNE. Cloth, $1.25.

Duchess of Few Clothes

A Comedy, by PHILIP PAYNE, author of "The Mills of Man," now in its third edition. Alonzo Alexander Farson and his man Casey will provoke such laughter as you have not known since you met our old friend, Mr. Micawber. Cloth, $1.50.

Everyday Essays

A volume pulsing with a vigorous woman's enthusiasm for wholesome, everyday life. By MARION FOSTER WASHBURNE. With nine full-page drawings by Ruth Mary Hallock. Cloth, $1.25.

Stony Loneson

By ARTHUR J RUSSELL.

Illustrated with drawings in pen and by Ruth M. Hallock.

So quietly human that find yourself living right in —*Minneapolis Teleg*

Cloth, $1.00.

Freckles and Ta

By ROLAND C. BOWMAN.

A book of verse, as morous and human the work of Field Riley. Illustrated Fanny Y. Cory.

Cloth, $1.00.

RAND, McNALLY & COMPANY, Chicago and New Yor

A Safe Long-time

INVESTMENT

7% INTEREST PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY.

The Great Northern Portland Cement Co. owns a larger body of raw materials than any other company in the world. The plant is operating in part, and the remaining installation is being carried forward as rapidly as possible. This is the largest and best cement enterprise in the United States.

$1,000 will buy ten shares ($100 each) of seven per cent. Cumulative First Preferred Stock. With this a bonus of two and one-half shares of Common Stock is given.

It is well known that an enormous demand exists for Portland Cement. The following from the *Michigan Investor* is true of every company whose plant is completed:

"Its stock can not be touched now unless at a liberal premium, and there is none on the market."

You will serve your best interests by writing at once for full particulars to

HOWARD H. PARSONS,
82 Griswold Street, DETROIT, MICH.

NOW DEPOSITED IN THE BANK

$75,000.00

IN CASH GIVEN AWAY.

To arouse interest in, and to advertise the GREAT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR, this enormous sum will be distributed. Full information will be sent you ABSOLUTELY FREE. Just send your name and address on a postal card and we will send you full particulars.

World's Fair Contest Co.,
108 N. 8th Street
St. Louis, Mo.

Vapo-Cresolen

CURES WHILE YOU SLEE

Whooping Cough, Cro
Bronchitis, Coughs, Grip, H
Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fe

Don't fail to use CRESOL for the distressing and of fatal affections for which i recommended. For more than twenty ye we have had the most conclusive assuran that there is nothing better. Ask y physician about it.

An interesting descriptive booklet is sent free, which the highest testimonials as to its value. All Drugg

VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton Street, New Y

Wonderful Stories of the Under World

TALES FROM GORKY

Translated from the Russian with biographical notes of the Author by R. Nisbet Bain. *Louisville Courier-Journal:* They will be read by students of humanity, as well as by fiction lovers.

12mo, cloth, price, $1.20

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

Wanted—Everywhe

Subscription Solicitors for The Jewish Encyclopedia

Dignified Employment and Liberal

Vol. VI. (just ready) marks the completion of this great work. It sells to non-Jewish preachers, cians, lawyers, and others, as well as to every pros Jew. The only work covering the field. Cost $750,000. Easy-payment terms to subscribers. S money-making opportunity in our Subscription ment for educated and aggressive men. Write (with reference) for particulars. FUNK & WA COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York. (J. E

The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVIII., No. 10 New York, March 5, 1904 Whole Number, 724

Published Weekly by
Funk & Wagnalls Company.
30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given**.

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

EXPERIENCES OF JAPAN AND AMERICA WITH TORPEDO-BOATS.

WHEN the Japanese awakened the sleeping Russians at Port Arthur on the night of February 8 by a torpedo-boat attack that "damaged" three Russian war-ships, to use Admiral Alexeieff's description, they also opened the eyes of naval bureaucrats the world over to the value of this type of craft. "The British admiralty," we are assured by a London correspondent, "waked up at once," and began experimenting with the sort of torpedoes that the Japanese used so successfully; and our own Chief of the Bureau of Navigation at Washington, Rear-Admiral H. C. Taylor, who has heretofore been an opponent of the torpedo-boat, makes the interesting remark that the success of the Japanese "proves, if the reported facts be true, that we have not underestimated the value of torpedo-boats for just this kind of work." *The Army and Navy Register* accepts this testimony as evidence of the admiral's conversion. Our navy has only 58 torpedo-boats, while Japan has 104, Italy 166, Germany 140, Russia 229, England 255, and France 368. Rear-Admiral Taylor gives us the disquieting information that "it is estimated that the torpedoes can be shot at a distance of 1,500 yards, while experiments in our own navy show that the boats can get in as close as four hundred yards without being picked up by the searchlights." Park Benjamin, a graduate of our naval academy and a recognized authority on matters maritime, recalls, in an article in *The Independent*, the fact that the Japanese navy is the only one that has made effective use of the modern torpedo. After speaking of two tests of the torpedo in South American wars, and dismissing them as of little value, he says of Japan's torpedo experience:

"The third and far more important effort occurred in the harbor of Wei-Hai-Wai almost exactly nine years ago, when a Chinese squadron, protected by a double line of submarine mines and other obstructions, was bottled by the Japanese fleet under Admiral Ito. Two successive attempts to send in torpedo-boats failed through the alertness and energetic fire of the Chinese. On the third occasion seven boats effected an entrance, and the battle-ship *Ting Yuen* was promply sunk. But, of the assailants, one was torn to pieces by a well-placed shell, three went aground, two smashed their propellers on the rocks, and the survivor rejoined the fleet unharmed, but with her captain frozen to death in his conning-tower. The undaunted Japs attacked again on the following night, and sent three Chinese ships to the bottom.

"From that time to this no navy has more persistently devoted itself to the offensive uses of the self-propelling torpedo than that of Japan. Its drills have been constant. Its torpedo craft are of the best—if not the best—in the world. It has bought them from such builders as Thorneycroft, Yarrow, and Schichau — sometimes in pieces, which were put together in its own establishments. A large number have been designed and built wholly in Japan. It has boats which can make 31 knots per hour. It has eighty-six of them of all classes, with eighteen more building. They are fitted with from three to six torpedo-tubes each. The practise maneuvers for years have taken place often with the entire Japanese fleet mobilized, and during these every kind of torpedo attack has been rehearsed again and again with Oriental minuteness. Over all a rigid censorship has been maintained, whereby, despite lynx-eyed naval attachés and the keen watchfulness of newspaper correspondents, Japan has kept the secrets to herself, and merely let it be known that the efficiency of the torpedo flotilla has been keyed up to the last limit, and would be kept there."

VICE-ADMIRAL H. TOGO,

Whose fleet is blockading Port Arthur. The success of his torpedo attacks has surprised naval experts the world over, the Russians included.

Our own experience with torpedo-boats would remind one of Japan's experience only by contrast. Says Mr. Benjamin:

"When the Spanish war broke out in 1898, altho we were well aware of what Japan was doing with her torpedo vessels, we took just the opposite course. On March 24 Secretary Long sent to the commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic fleet a memorandum 'based largely on certain suggestions made by Captain Mahan,' which showed 'what the department expects of the officers in command of . . . torpedo-boats.' This is what was expected:

"'The prime object of their (torpedo-boats) being would be to prevent the egress of torpedo-boats . . . Their duty is at all hazards to prevent the possibility of an attack of an enemy's torpedo-boats upon the battle-ships and squadron. . . . The department would again repeat, however, that the captains of the inshore squadrons must understand that their duty is at all hazard to prevent hostile torpedo-boats getting by them.'

"There is not one word in that remarkable memorandum directly ordering the torpedo-boats to go in and destroy the enemy's ships, and not one word to indicate that the duty urged upon their commanders is other than to wait outside for the enemy to come out. Thus apparently for the first time in the history of torpedo warfare the world was invited by Captain Mahan and Secretary John D. Long to contemplate swift torpedo craft solely in the guise, not of offensive, but defensive weapons.

"Then followed the oft-repeated cautions not to risk battle-ships. Whatever justification there may have been for that prohibition

as to large vessels, it is not clear why it should have been applied to torpedo-boats. That there were men eager to take them into Santiago and destroy Cervera's cruisers is well known, but the 'strategy' which sent Sampson to Porto Rico did not include movements of that kind. Torpedo-boat raids were relegated solely to the enemy."

THE HAGUE COURT'S "PREMIUM ON VIOLENCE."

IN what the New York *Times* calls a "stump speech," on February 22, Mr. N. V. Muravieff, the Russian Minister of Justice, acting as president of The Hague tribunal, lauded that court as "the rampart of justice, truth, and reason," and "the sublime hope of the future," made a spirited defense of Russia and an arraignment of Japan, called upon "the Providence which rules over battles" to decide for the right, and incidentally handed down a decision in the Venezuelan case. By this decision the court rules that Venezuela shall pay the claims of the three blockading Powers first, and the claims of the eight non-blockading Powers afterward, on the ground that the blockading Powers, by negotiating a protocol with Venezuela, acquired a privileged *de facto* position. The United States, which is one of the deferred creditors, not only loses its case, but is commissioned by the court to carry out the decision. The preferred creditors are Great Britain, Germany, and Italy; the ones to be paid later are the United States, France, Spain, Belgium, Holland, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, and Mexico. Thirty per cent. of the customs collected at La Guayra and Porto Cabello are to be applied to the liquidation of these claims, and it is expected that the claims of the first three Powers will be settled by the end of this year, and the remaining claims within the next five years. The total claims amount to about $7,000,000. The decision will make no difference to Venezuela, as it only determines the order in which the claims are to be paid.

N. V. MURAVIEFF,

Russian Minister of Justice and Acting President of The Hague Court of Arbitration, whose decision in the Venezuelan case favors the blockading Powers at the expense of those which used more peaceful methods.

A prominent official of our State Department at Washington is quoted as saying that the department is disappointed at the court's decision because it puts "a premium on violence" and tends "to discourage nations which are disposed to settle their claims by the peaceful methods of diplomacy." The Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* says similarly that "the award looks like international approval of the use of force, the very thing which The Hague tribunal was created to avoid, by substituting peaceful methods for the adjustment of international difficulties."

The New York *Times*, too, regards the decision as a "direct encouragement" to similar raids. It says:

"The decision of The Hague court actually confers a reward of merit upon three powerful European nations for going to war with a weak little Spanish-American republic, torn by civil convulsions, to collect money claims and damages which had never been subjected to any impartial examination. The court says in effect that by blockading the ports of Venezuela, sinking her gunboats, and bombarding her land defenses, these three Powers followed a course so meritorious as compared with the United States, France, Mexico, Spain, and other claimant Powers that they are entitled to preferential treatment over the other creditors. Venezuela must first pay them; the creditors who did not make war upon her must take their chances of satisfaction later. Of course, this is a direct encouragement to European Powers to unite in a blockading adventure as often as they claim to have money due them from Spanish-American republics."

Considerable approval of the award, however, is found in other papers. "As there would probably have been no payment had there been no blockading, or, to say the least, as the payment was the result of the blockading, the judicial decision seems to be fair," says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*; and the Providence *Journal* remarks:

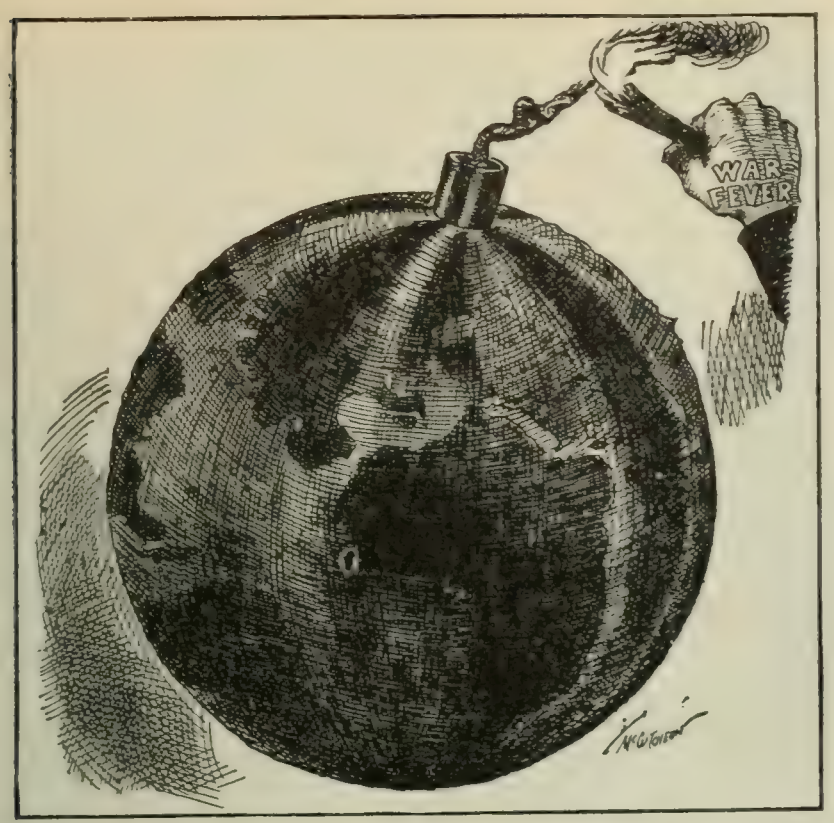
"The decision of The Hague tribunal appears to be in full accord with the rights and equities of the case as revealed by the facts, which as summarized in the report of the decision are that since 1901 Venezuela refused arbitration proposed on several occasions by Germany and Great Britain; that after the war no formal treaty of peace was concluded; that the operations of the blockaders were stopped before they had received satisfaction for all their claims; that the question of preferential treatment was submitted to arbitration, and that in adhering to the protocols signed at Washington the blockaders could not have intended to renounce their acquired rights, nor their privileged *de facto* position. The Government of Venezuela itself had recognized in principle that their claims were well founded, while it had not rec-

THE BEAR: "You can't restrict the zone any too much to suit me!"
—May in the Detroit *Journal*.

THE WORLD-POOL.

UNCLE SAM: "Those boys had better take Hay's advice and keep away from that vortex."
—The Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

ILLUSTRATED IDEAS OF THE HAY NOTE.



PORTRAIT OF THE WORLD, DRAWN FROM TELEGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

RUSSIA'S ABLEST GENERALS.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

HOT AND COLD PROSPECTS.

ognized those of the non-blockading Powers, and until the end of January, 1903, made not the slightest protest against the claims for preferred treatment."

DO WE WANT SANTO DOMINGO?

THE question whether we should annex Santo Domingo has come up periodically before the public. Practically all the papers favor such interference as will restore order; but very few favor actual annexation. It is said that the Administration intends proceeding with caution in dealing with the Dominicans, and that it entertains no scheme for the annexation of that state to this nation. One report has it that the Government may present to Congress a statement of the outrages perpetrated upon Americans and other foreigners in that country, with a review of the many political disturbances, and request authority of Congress to land armed forces to maintain order. It is believed by some that the Provisional Government is giving the insurgents every opportunity of injuring American property and affronting the United States, in the hope that this Government will be forced to annex the island, so that it may be developed by American capital. It is also hinted that Assistant-Secretary of State Loomis will soon visit Santo Domingo to make a personal investigation there.

The Washington *Post* congratulates the Administration "upon its determination to avoid all traps laid for it by the various Dominican factions," and the New York *Evening Mail* sincerely hopes that we shall not have to annex the island. The Atlanta *Journal*, the Buffalo *Express*, the Macon *Telegraph*, the Philadelphia *Ledger*, the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, and the New York *Globe*, all denounce the annexation idea. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says that a "military occupation of Santo Domingo, purely as an exercise of international police power, is the measure suggested by present conditions." *The Globe* declares that the office which our Government is called upon to fulfil "is simply that of policeman," and an "administration that should be eager to annex such a package of unadulterated trouble as the island of Santo Domingo is would be not only imperialistic, but really demented." *The Times-Democrat* remarks:

"The outrages on American sailors and citizens should be punished, and sharply punished, but to annex the island would be to punish ourselves, not the Dominicans. That republic should stand as a monument to black government, which has made the island what it is, and will surely make it worse as the years roll on There is no place under our flag for the blacks of Santo Domingo, for several reasons, the chief of which is that we have a sufficient black population as it is. What would we do with these additional negroes? We can not assimilate them, and we can not improve their government without oppressing them. The soil of the island indeed is rich and productive, but the population is a liability that even this great nation would stagger under. . . . . .

"The Dominicans should be left severely alone, except on such occasions as they commit outrages against this Government, and then the matter should be left largely to the army and navy for settlement."

The Philadelphia *Record*, however, thinks that if we attempt to police the island, it will gradually become a ward of our Government. It says:

"A Government can not play the rôle of a big policeman within the limits of another state without becoming the protector of the latter. The sovereignty of a region resides where the power to preserve order resides, and when one takes over the sovereignty the territory usually goes with it. Russia understood this fully when she undertook to establish settled conditions in and suppress the banditti of Manchuria. A military administrator put 'temporarily' in charge of the administration of Santo Domingo would be likely to undergo a slow and gradual transformation into a subordinate of the Bureau of Insular Affairs in the War Department."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* thinks that there is little hope for any of the West Indies, "except as wards of this nation," and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, which has advocated the annexation of Santo Domingo for some time, says:

"Nothing short of American supervision, which will amount to a virtual protectorate, will stop the orgies of the island's ambitious politicians and their followers. Rebellions come once or twice a year on an average. Three are in various stages of activity or inactivity in the island at this time. There is a chance that the particular band of rebels who murdered the American engineer two weeks ago did this with the hope of forcing annexation. But whether annexation would please or displease those brigands, it will have to come in the very near future. There are excellent reasons for saying that the vast majority of the people of Santo Domingo are just as favorable to annexation now as they were a third of a century ago, in Grant's time. A few implacables in the Senate defeated annexation then. When the question comes up again, there will be no hitch in the proceedings, and events are shaping themselves so that annexation will be a very live issue at a very early day."

GENERAL DICK FOR SENATOR FROM OHIO.

THE unanimous nomination of Gen. Charles Dick to succeed the late Senator Hanna so shocks the Detroit *Tribune* (Ind.) as to lead it to declare that if he is elected "it will be a disgrace, not to Ohio alone, but to the whole nation." There were some indications of a contest, but General Dick's name was the only one presented in the Republican caucus of the Ohio legislature, and the result was reached without friction. As the Republicans have a large majority in both branches, his election is assured, and, as the reports say, "the balloting on March 1 will be only a formality." General Dick has four times been elected to the House of Representatives, and has served one term as secretary of the Republican national committee and several terms as chairman of the Republican state committee. He was also closely associated with Senator Hanna in the canvass for President McKinley's nominations, and in the following campaigns. "There is every reason to expect that he will make a capable and successful Senator," says the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.); "while General Dick is distinctly identified with the Hanna element of the party, he is not a strong factionist, and it is probable that there will be an amelioration of the factional divisions in Ohio." The Wyandot (O.) *Union-Republican* thinks the choice is "wise from every standpoint": and the

SENATOR HANNA'S SUCCESSOR.
Gen. Charles Dick, who will occupy Mr Hanna's chair in the Senate.

"JUST MY SIZE!"
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

Coshocton (O.) *Age* declares that "General Dick will fill the high position with credit to himself and the great commonwealth he will represent." The Dayton (O.) *Journal* remarks that "Mr. Dick has abundant ability for the discharge of the functions of a national Senator. His conduct of the last two state campaigns raised him to that political eminence which he occupies to-day. He is not only a most efficient party leader, but is a well-trained thinker and statesman, as shown by his strong and timely bearing on current issues in the last two Ohio campaigns."

The Detroit *Tribune*, quoted above, says that General Dick was one of the men who, with Major Rathbone, was "deliberately charged with legislative bribery in connection with Senator Hanna's first election to the Senate, and who never took the trouble to defend himself before the investigating committee, or call for any form of vindication." "In short," adds *The Tribune*, "his general reputation is that of one of the most crafty and unscrupulous of machine politicians, for whom his most admiring friends would hardly have the hardihood to claim a single qualification of statesmanship." The Columbus *Dispatch* (Ind.) says the selection of General Dick "has fallen like a wet blanket upon the people of the great and proud State of Ohio." It adds:

"Even if Mr. Dick stood worthily among his fellow Republicans of the State as a man of ability and real strength, the spectacle of his being designated for this high office without an opportunity for the people to be heard from, without a chance for them to consider the facts as to the merits or demerits of the man, is so strange and unusual as to require an explanation. . . . But it must be written in truth and all fairness that Mr. Dick not only does not measure up to the standard of Ohio's Senatorial stature, but falls grotesquely short."

THE SUPREME COURT, THE NEGRO, AND THE TECHNICALITY.

JACKSON W. GILES (colored), of Alabama, is advised by the New York *Tribune* to hire the traditional Philadelphia lawyer if he wants to establish in the federal courts his right to a vote. Twice he has carried his case up to the Supreme Court, and twice it has been thrown out on technicalities. The first time, it was thrown out on the ground that he was petitioning for the right to vote under a state constitution whose validity he denied; this time it is thrown out because the federal right which he claims, in his argument before the Supreme Court, was not passed upon in the state court from whose decision he appeals. The validity of the Alabama suffrage provisions, therefore, was not passed upon by the court, but the Atlanta *News* remarks that as the Supreme Court keeps on declining to interfere, these laws become "more and more strongly intrenched in the franchise system, and the possibility of their being overthrown at any time becomes more and more remote."

Giles's case is stated and commented upon as follows by the Philadelphia *Press*:

"The Alabama Constitution, admitting to the right of suffrage all who served in the Confederate army and all their descendants, admits also all persons of good character who understand the duties and obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government, who are able to read the Constitution of the United States and have been engaged in some lawful calling for the greater part of the preceding twelve months.

"As the boards of registration and judges of election who pass on these qualifications are all white men, who do not intend to allow negroes to vote, it is evidently with them only a question which of the weapons at their command shall be used to impale the presumptuous negro who acts on his understanding that it is the supreme law of the land that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Jackson W. Giles, in the case just decided, had applied for registration in Montgomery, Ala., which is a necessary condition of voting, but he was denied the right of having his name placed on the register of voters because his explanation of his whereabouts and occupation in the preceding twelve months was not satisfactory to the board of registration.

"The state court refused to mandamus the Montgomery board of registration, and the case went up to the Supreme Court of the

United States. The latter now dismisses the appeal for want of jurisdiction, alleging that the state court had decided the question for reasons independent of the federal right claimed. While this seems reasonable on the mere statement, it appears to close every practical avenue to the disfranchized negroes securing their right by virtue of the guarantees of the federal Constitution. What will give the Supreme Court jurisdiction? The real purpose of the disfranchizing provision will never be avowed, and if the Supreme Court refuses to look through the form to the substance and treats the various subterfuges set up with the same respect as if they were bona fide, then is the disfranchized colored citizen remediless and the federal Constitution in its Fifteenth Amendment is annulled by state action."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* thinks that the negroes might as well abandon their efforts to induce the Supreme Court to interfere. It says:

"The United States Supreme Court has made it very clear that it has no jurisdiction in these suffrage cases in the South, and that it does not propose to meddle with them. A great deal of money has been spent by the negroes in this litigation, and they have been led by lawyers and politicians to contribute to funds raised to attack the suffrage systems of the Southern States. The greatest vigilance has been shown in the search for some federal issue involved and in endeavoring to induce the Supreme Court to interfere. After a dozen trials, covering nearly fourteen years, and steady failures in all these cases, it is about time for the negroes to give up the fight, to cease wasting their money in idle litigation, conform to the Constitution and laws of the State in which they live, and seek to earn the electoral franchise by qualifying for it."

THE PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION.

LITTLE criticism of the commissioners to whom the President has entrusted the great work of building the Panama Canal appears in the press. Some papers object to Colonel Hecker, of Michigan, because he is a friend of Senator Alger; and objections to Major Harrod are heard from Louisiana, where his work on the New Orleans Drainage Commission aroused criticism which impelled him to resign, altho a number of leading engineers are said to have exonerated him. The charge against Major Harrod is that in building the New Orleans drainage system he permitted a contractor to use 75,000 barrels of a cheaper grade of cement than the specifications called for, while the city paid the price of the costlier grade to the contractor, who pocketed the difference. Major Harrod's defense is, that the required grade could not be secured; that it was essential that the work should be pushed forward, and that the cement used was equal in all respects to that required. He also says that he never received any of the profits of this transaction. The commission is made up as follows:

REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN G. WALKER, retired, chairman of the former Isthmian Canal Commission.

MAJ.-GEN. GEORGE W. DAVIS, retired.

COL. FRANK J. HECKER, of Detroit, director of transportation during the Spanish-American war.

WILLIAM BARCLAY PARSONS, engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission in New York city.

WILLIAM H. BURR, Professor of Engineering in Columbia University and member of the former Isthmian Canal Commission.

C. EWALD GRUNSKY, of San Francisco, an eminent hydraulic engineer.

B. M. HARROD, of New Orleans, a member of the Mississippi River Commission for the past twenty-five years.

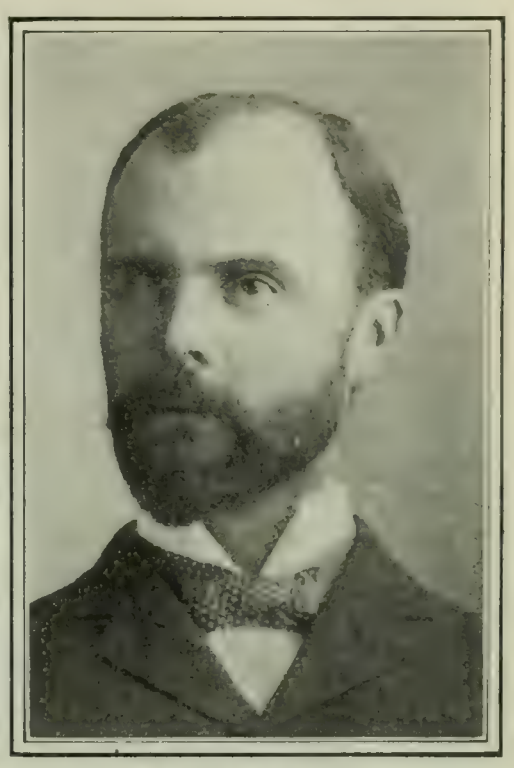
The New York *Times*, which started the agitation during the Spanish-American war that led to the retirement of Secretary Alger, objects to Colonel Hecker as follows:

"President Roosevelt ought to know all about Colonel Hecker.

GEN. GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Who was Military Governor of Porto Rico.

REAR-ADMIRAL WALKER, PRESIDENT,
Who was President of the Nicaragua and Isthmian Canal Commissions.

PROF. WILLIAM H. BURR,
Of Columbia University.



Copyrighted by Aiman & Co. N. Y.
WILLIAM BARCLAY PARSONS,
Engineer of the New York Subway.

FOUR MEMBERS OF THE PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION.

The colonel was director of transportation during the Spanish-American war. He had been interested with Secretary of War Alger in the lumber business in Michigan, a fact which explained, tho in the judgment of many it did not excuse, his appointment as director of transportation. Before the War Investigating Commission in October, 1898, Col. James G. C. Lee, assistant quartermaster-general, told of some of the junior officers at Washington who 'had manifested a disposition to interfere with him' in the making of contracts for railroad transportation. At one time or another there was a good deal of talk about Colonel Hecker in connection with transportation contracts and the forwarding of supplies for the troops.

"There is some talk about him now. But his appointment ought to be pleasing to Senator Alger and to all Senator Alger's friends and partners in Michigan. Speaking of Michigan, it is now understood that the Republicans of that State will send a solid, instructed, and guaranteed Roosevelt delegation to the convention —but that is a digression."

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, however, declares that there is no politics in the selection of the commissioners. It says:

"They are not chosen for political or sectional influence. This

is not a commission to award patronage, but to execute a stupendous professional work, a work in which some of the greatest engineers and administrators of the world have already failed. Only engineers of the highest rank and attainment can grapple with the problems which the Panama route presents, and it is upon such that the President has called.

"Admiral Walker, as the most conspicuous special student of this subject, rightly heads the commission. General Davis is among the foremost of military engineers, and the other commissioners are civil engineers who already have accomplished large results in the service either of the Government or of great corporations.

"It is probable that an abler and stronger commission could not be made up if the choice had been extended over the world. It puts the work at once upon a scientific basis and gives the country assurance that the problem will be approached with knowledge and judgment and the highest professional skill. Whether or not it is within the President's power to command success, he has at least done what was possible to deserve it."

Major Harrod is made the subject of a leading editorial in the New Orleans *Picayune*, which reviews the story of the substitution of another kind of cement for the one called for in the contract in the construction of the New Orleans drainage system, and then says:

"It must be said in Major Harrod's behalf that a paper signed by a large number of civil engineers of this city fully exonerated and justified him in the fact that he authorized the change of materials from which the contractors made large profits, and to the detriment of the city, without asking their consent or giving notice to his employers; but it has not been proved that any such secret concert between the employers' agent and the contractor, in contravention of a contract and specification, is right and just, and is the rule with engineers.

"But however that may be, Major Harrod does not enjoy the confidence of those whose hearts are devoted to the honest and thorough construction of the great sanitary works for which the people of the city have taxed themselves, and, therefore, they were astonished and disappointed that he had been chosen for a high public trust which is as nearly related to the highest interests of New Orleans as is the proper and faithful construction of an isthmian canal."

The Postal Convictions.—Much gratification is expressed in the newspapers at the conviction in Washington last week of four of the postal "grafters," August W. Machen, George E. Lorenz, and Diller B. and Samuel A. Groff, and the sentence of the first three to two years in prison and $10,000 fine each, the full penalty of the law. Samuel A. Groff is yet to be sentenced, and all four will try to carry their cases to a higher court. Machen is still under thirteen more indictments, and, as the New York *Globe* thinks, "with a strong chance of conviction upon every one." The New York *Press* says of these convictions:

"Good government makes a gain, the moral value of which it is hard to exaggerate, by the conviction of the head devil of the criminal branch of postal graft and the sentence of him and his fellows to prison. While some of the biggest rascals in the huge conspiracy have gone unwhipped, it is only because they were wary enough either to steer clear of the penal code or to leave no wake behind them. Mr. Bristow's work, under the direction of the President, has been remarkably successful in view of the well-known obstacles in the way of getting evidence against political criminals and the well-known difficulties of getting juries to convict them. Mr. Folk, of St. Louis, can tell us a story bearing in that direction. Also he can suggest that there should be no crowing until appeals courts have their turn. But in any event the conviction of such an accomplished rascal is a fine triumph for Mr. Bristow.

"The friends of these newly convicted postal thieves and the rest of the gang who are made to walk the plank with them and who have Mr. Roosevelt mainly to thank for their plight will, we have no doubt, now agree with the New York *Sun* that the President is 'unsafe.'"

OUR DEBT TO RUSSIA.

IN the fall of 1863 a Russian squadron came to New York and remained for some months, at a time when France and England were considering the question of intervention in favor of the Confederacy. Russia declined to join in the intervention scheme, and the impression was created at the time that the Russian commander held sealed orders instructing him, in the event of the proposed intervention, to join forces with the American navy and take his orders from Washington. This supposition was thought to have influenced France and England to abandon the project. The supposition was totally false, however, according to Henry Clews, the well-known New York banker, who obtained his information from Secretary Seward and the Russian Duke Alexis. In a letter to Marquis Ito, of Japan, which appears in the New York *Tribune*, Mr. Clews expresses his sympathy with the Japanese in the present war, and then says:

"An effort has been made by the representatives of Russia to try and convince our people that Russia during the time of our Civil War was our friend, and that we ought to be hers now, as an evidence of which they claim that she sent her fleet to New York, where it was anchored for some time, under sealed orders to give us aid in the event of it becoming necessary. This version is entirely incorrect, as I know of my own knowledge. At this time there was an effort being made by Napoleon III., then Emperor of France, to get England to join him in the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, which Mr. Lincoln and his cabinet were thoroughly aware of, and the South, it was understood, was to give a strong justification for taking that position; hence their plan was to make a descent on Washington, capture the capital and the archives of the Government, and that being done, foreign recognition would be in order. The rebel army had gathered around Washington in great force, and it looked to be a very critical period. At this dark moment Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, obtained information that a Russian fleet was in South American waters, and he conceived the idea that if the fleet could be induced to come to New York it would give the impression to both France and England that an alliance had been effected between Russia and this country, and it would postpone action on their part leading to a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, which at that time would have been potential in serious consequences. He consequently sent a very cordial invitation to the officer in command and his associates to bring the fleet on a visit to New York, which was accepted, and the fleet appeared accordingly, producing the effect intended. Soon thereafter, however, our army protecting Washington had time to recuperate after the defeat at Bull Run, and the battle of Gettysburg was fought, resulting in a great victory to the Union side, which turned the tide, and then one victory after another followed in rapid succession until the end came.

"The above version differs very materially from the one that has been given out by the friends of Russia—that the fleet came here under sealed orders. In 1871 Duke Alexis visited New York with a similar Russian fleet, of which he was in chief command. A committee of New York citizens, of which I was an active member, was appointed to meet him on arrival in the bay to extend to him the hospitality of the city and various entertainments that had been arranged for him and his officers. During the duke's visit here I, therefore, saw much of him, and in one of my talks with him I spoke about the previous fleet coming to New York, how it happened to come to New York, etc. He seemed to be perfectly familiar with all the circumstances and acquiesced in the statement I made. My information about it was obtained directly from Mr. Seward himself, so that my version of Russia's attitude at that time is certainly the correct one, thus showing it was not the intention of Russia to help us by her fleet, but that it was simply a shrewd device of Secretary of State Seward to make it appear so. In other words, it was a bluff, and worked to perfection, for the idea struck terror to the intrigues of the French Emperor.

"Since your brilliant successes already attained, we are expecting a short, quick, and decisive termination of the war, ending in your favor."

The Tribune says, by way of correction:

"It should perhaps be added that, as a matter of fact, the battle of Gettysburg was fought nearly three months before the Russian

ships reached New York, the date of their arrival being the end of September and beginning of October, 1863, while Gettysburg was fought and won at the beginning of July. The assumption, according to Mr. Clews's narrative, apparently, is that Mr. Seward's invitation was sent to the Russian authorities some time in June, when Lee was invading Maryland and Pennsylvania, and, as is well known, Louis Napoleon was planning mischief against this country."

In almost direct contradiction to the above supposition of Mr. Clews is a declaration made by Mr. Henry R. Follett, of Norwich, N. Y., in a letter to the New York *Times*, that there is "a well-known New York gentleman" (whose name is not given) who actually saw the disputed order in St. Petersburg. Says Mr. Follett:

"If *The Times* wishes direct and uncontroverted evidence as to the purpose of the Russian fleet which visited the United States during the rebellion, it should consult 'The Life of Thurlow Weed,' vol. II., pages 346–7. The language in the first two paragraphs, it should be noticed, is that of Thurlow Weed himself:

"'It will be remembered that early in the rebellion a Russian fleet lay for several months in our harbor, and that other Russian men-of-war were stationed at San Francisco. Admiral Farragut lived at the Astor House, where he was frequently visited by the Russian admiral, between whom, when they were young officers serving in the Mediterranean, a warm friendship had grown up.

"'Sitting in my room one day after dinner, Admiral Farragut said to his Russian friend: "Why are your spending the winter here in idleness?" "I came here," replied the Russian admiral, "under sealed orders, to be broken only in a contingency that has not yet occurred." He added that other Russian war-vessels were lying off San Francisco with similar orders. During this conversation the Russian admiral admitted that he had received orders to break the seals if during the rebellion we became involved in a war with foreign nations. Strict confidence was then enjoined. . .

"'It is certain, however, that when our Government and Union were imperiled by a formidable rebellion, we should have found a powerful ally in Russia, had an emergency occurred.'

"The latter revelation is corroborated by a well-known New York gentleman, who was in St. Petersburg when the rebellion began, and who, during an unofficial call upon Prince Gortschakoff, was shown by the chancellor an order written in Alexander's own hand, directing his admiral to report to President Lincoln for orders in case England or France sided with the Confederates."

"R. D. B.," a correspondent of *The Tribune*, thinks that Mr. Clews may be right in his facts, but totally wrong in his conclusions. To quote:

"Doubtless Mr. Clews is right as to the invitation sent by Mr. Seward. But if any one can believe that the officer in command of the Russian fleet would have accepted that invitation without the authorization of the Russian Government, and that that Government would have allowed its fleet to come to New York without the fullest appreciation on its part of the construction which would be put (and was put) by the whole civilized world upon that visit, and that it allowed the Russian fleet to be used by Mr. Seward to carry out 'a shrewd device—a bluff,' he must have a remarkable idea of the guilelessness of the Czar and his advisers."

Frederick W. Seward, who acted as Assistant Secretary of State under his father, has been interviewed at great length in regard to our diplomatic relations with Russia, but does not seem to be able to shed much new light upon the question. He says of the Russian Premier's orders, as reported in the New York *Times*:

"He merely instructed the Russian minister to say he was sending the fleet over, and that it was there 'for no unfriendly purpose.' The public and the Government felt morally certain that while its help would probably not be needed, it would be given if it were needed.

"It was rumored and believed generally that the commanders of the fleet had sealed orders which were not to be broken until they were notified by the Russian minister at Washington."

The New York *Sun* argues that Russia has always been friendly to us, but has sacrificed our friendship by its policy in Kishineff and Manchuria. It says:

"Every decent American must recognize that the one unwavering friend that we have had since the birth-throes of the nation in the Revolutionary War up to our recent war with Spain has been the country of which Nicholas II. is the ruler. It was the so-called League of Neutrals, in the fomation of which Catherine II. took a leading part, that broke the stubborn heart of George III. and forced him to acknowledge the independence of his rebel colonies. It was the refusal of Alexander I. to carry out Napoleon's commercial policy by excluding American vessels from the Baltic ports that furnished the pretext, if not the justification, for the French invasion of Russia. It was due largely, if not mainly, to the interposition of the same sovereign that England near the end of 1814 assented to the Peace of Ghent, that, happily for us, stopped a war which but for the successes of isolated frigates at sea had been for us inglorious. Had the war lasted for another year there is little doubt that Wellington would have been sent hither with all the veterans of the Peninsular War and of Waterloo at his disposal. We presume that no student of history who keeps in view the disloyal attitude of New England at the time will draw from the British repulse at New Orleans the inference that the Iron Duke would have lost on this side of the Atlantic the laurels that he gained in Spain and Belgium.

"The friendliness of Alexander II. to the Washington Government in our Civil War is too well known to need more than a passing reference. We are never likely to forget that, at the crisis of our national existence, when our British kinsmen betrayed us and our old ally France had been transformed into our worst enemy, a Russian fleet entered the harbor of New York and a Russian squadron that of San Francisco. There are few of us so captious and ungrateful as to insist on a disclosure of the contents of the sealed orders given to the commanders of that fleet and squadron. All we need to know is that the Russian war-ships were *there*. They were where they could do most good in the event of intervention by France and England on behalf of the Confederacy.

"Not yet is the tale of our obligations to Russia finished. As to the side on which the sympathies of France, Germany, and Austria were enlisted during our war with Spain there is no doubt in the mind of any man who kept his eyes and ears open at the time. There was just one continental capital where the pro-American feeling of both sovereign and people was unmistakable. That capital, of course, was St. Petersburg.

"How, then, has it come to pass that, in her present hour of trouble, our old friend Russia can no longer count upon American sympathy? It is because the Czar Nicholas II. has been ill served by his agents and advisers. The Minister of the Interior, who incited, permitted, or failed adequately to punish the massacre of Jews at Kishineff put an irreparable blot upon the fair name of Russia. But what temporarily wrecked her in American esteem and confidence was the assumption of her sly diplomatists that methods successful at Peking would also succeed in Washington, and that the solemn promise made to our State Department that Russia would evacuate Manchuria on October 8, 1903—nearly five months ago—could be violated with impunity.

"Then it was that the American people, regretting that the Czar should be so badly served, felt themselves constrained to say to Russia that they could no longer trust her. 'I love thee, but never more be officer of mine.'"

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IF Russia had had all the war-ships that the Japanese claim to have sunk, she would have been the foremost naval power in the world.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

IT is asserted that official corruption is unknown in Japan. It would be unknown here, too, but for the inquisitiveness of the inspectors.—*The Washington Post.*

IT will not be necessary for these Russian and Japanese generals to make names for themselves, as they are already well supplied in that respect.—*The Washington Post.*

ONE thing that handicaps the Czar is the fact that he is obliged to leave such a large section of his army at home to look after his patriotic subjects.—*The Chicago News.*

ENGLAND is showing her friendship for Russia by refusing to allow the Russian Black Sea fleet to pass the Dardanelles and take chances of being destroyed by the Japs.—*The Boston Herald.*

After the war is over the Czar is expected to use his best efforts to promote the formation of an international agreement to suppress the cruel and inhuman torpedoes in naval warfare.—*The Sioux City Journal.*

THOSE Russian troops, who, according to Admiral Alexeieff, are burning to "fulfil their duty in the sight of their adored ruler," will be enabled to do so if the admiral keeps on falling back.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

LETTERS AND ART.

D'ANNUNZIO'S NEW DRAMA, "THE DAUGHTER OF IORIA."

ARTISTIC circles in Italy have been exercised over the alleged quarrel between D'Annunzio and the greatest interpreter of his plays, Eleonora Duse. This misunderstanding, unlike the previous one of a few years ago, was not attributed to personal difficulties. It grew out of the question of the proper representation of the latest play of the Italian dramatist. For the first time D'Annunzio expressed dissatisfaction with Duse's conception of a character created by him, and objected to her interpretation of his embodied thought. However, later reports speak of mutual concessions and the restoration of harmony between these two "glories of Italy," and the success of the drama is assured.

Accounts of the play in French and Italian journals indicate that D'Annunzio has made a new departure. "La Figlia di Ioria" is a story of passion, superstition, and fanaticism, in which social psythology is unusually prominent. It is a study of elemental forces, as well as of individual temperaments and souls. The tragic outcome is the result of inherited and traditional beliefs. Fate is personified by a people in a certain intellectual and moral condition of development. Critics point out that "decadence" is no more to be detected in this work than in the Greek and French classics.

In brief, the complicated plot is as follows:

The heroine, the daughter of Ioria the magician, has been compelled to flee from her native village, from her snow-covered mountains and the land she loves. Hated and feared by her peasant neighbors, she is regarded as a lost woman and an enemy of God and His creatures. She is supposed to know the secrets of nature, to be able to kill the deepest affection by the administering of certain potions, and to break up and dissolve the holiest ties.

Having thus fled from her home, the daughter of Ioria seeks refuge in a far-away village; but the peasants learn of her history and pursue her with curses and cries of hatred and terror. She rushes into the cottage of a shepherd named Aligi, who at that moment is preparing for his wedding to a girl selected for him by his mother during his winter absence. The guests have arrived, and his sisters are there, dressing the young bride. The daughter of Ioria begs them to save her, to protect her from the fury of the intoxicated and angry mob. The peasants outside threaten to storm the cottage. Aligi's mother, elder sisters, and guests urge that the stranger be delivered to her pursuers; Aligi remains silent and pensive. He conceives the idea of rescuing the hunted woman. Meanwhile his youngest sister, Ornella, bolts the door, and resists all the other members of the family. Finally, Aligi, having made up his mind, takes the cross from the wall, opens the door and puts the sacred symbol across the threshold. The peasants shrink from committing a blasphemous act, and do not step over the cross into the cottage. The "witch" is saved, and the wedding takes place in peace.

When the second act opens Aligi has left his bride and family in the valley and has retired with the daughter of Ioria into the mountains, where he is caring for his flock. He is passionately in love with the woman, and she reciprocates his affection. Her devotion is pure and unselfish; love for Aligi has redeemed her and banished all sin and corruption from her heart. Aligi, too, is determined to remain faithful to his lawful wife and to his marriage vows, and his relation to his companion is absolutely innocent. Nevertheless, the flame of their passion consumes them both and the daughter of Ioria decides to sacrifice herself. She implores Aligi to leave her and return with Ornella, who has come to win him back. He is about to yield to the pleading of the two gentle women when his father—brutal, coarse, and sensual—appears at the mountain home of the pair and demands that the daughter of Ioria be delivered up to him.

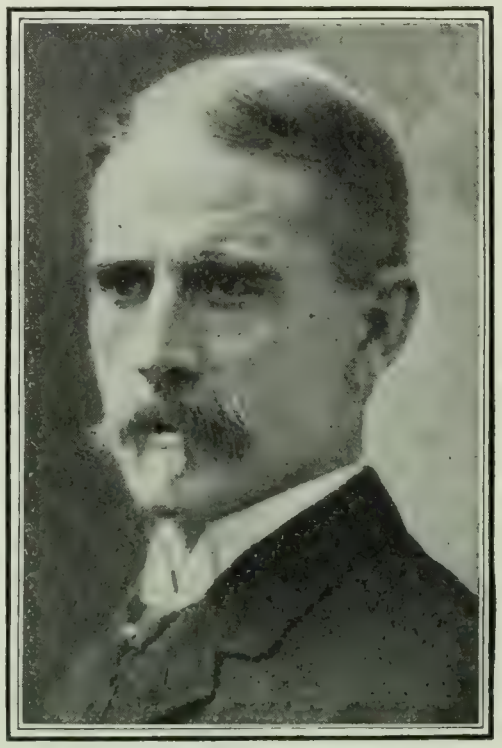
The son divines the father's impure motive and defends the woman. A conflict ensues, jealousy being mingled with nobler feelings. In a fit of rage Aligi seizes an ax and kills his father. He is tried for parricide and condemned to death, the execution to be preceded by torture. The hand which wielded the ax is to be cut off and then the doomed criminal is to be placed in a sack and thrown into a river.

Aligi's mother gives him a potion to deprive him of his reason and thus to mitigate his suffering. Suddenly the daughter of Ioria appears on the scene and declares that she is the real criminal, and that Aligi was under a spell when he confessed the murder, in reality committed by herself. Aligi himself, having lost his reason under his mother's potion, believes her, and so do the villagers. All demand her immediate punishment by burning at the stake.

Heroically and oblivious to the frenzy and tumult around her she walks to the stake. She is making a supreme sacrifice for the man she has loved, but no one, not even her lover, realizes the beauty and sublimity of her devotion. No one? Yes, one voice of compassion and justice and appreciation reaches her in this hour of atonement. It is the voice of Ornella, the youngest sister of Aligi, who knows the truth. She sends the redeemed daughter of Ioria her blessing, and asks her forgiveness in the name of Aligi, the whole family, and the superstition-ridden mob, so cruel and so ignorant and so bloodthirsty.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE BEST POETRY FOR GIRLS.

IN the third of a series of "Little Essays about Girls," appearing in *Harper's Bazar*, Prof. Henry Van Dyke, of Princeton University, offers some useful advice on the reading of poetry. Poetry addressed specifically to girls he declares that he does not admire. All kinds of art produced for the benefit of a special class, he thinks, are likely to be "limited, self-conscious, and feeble." The greatest poetry must sound the universal note. "Sex," we are told, "is not the supreme distinction. Nor can it be rightly felt except as an element in the unity of a noble manhood, —a manhood created male and female in the symmetry of a celestial image, thoughtful, spiritual, free." Dr. Van Dyke continues:



HENRY VAN DYKE, D.D., LL.D.,
Professor of English Literature in Princeton University.

"The three great influences which make for the development of this higher manhood, in which alone the sexes find their true union and perfect fulfilment, are religion, patriotism, and poetry. A girl needs them, just as a boy needs them, not in a specially prepared and adapted form, diluted, modified, and sweetened, until all the virtue is gone out of them, but in all their native purity and simplicity, as they belong to humanity at large.

"Not even the distinction of age is to be greatly considered in the realm of poetry. The best poems for children to read and enjoy, after the period of the rattle and the go-cart is passed, are not found in books produced for juvenile consumption. The richest and most rewarding compilations of poetry that can be put into the hands of young readers are such as Palgrave's 'Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics,' and Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin's Golden Numbers, which gather their material from the best books of all ages like Percy's 'Reliques,' and Milton's 'Minor Poems' and Wordsworth's 'Lyrical Ballads,' and Scott's 'Minstrelsy of the Border,' and Keats's last volume, and Tennyson's earlier poems, and Longfellow's 'Voices of the Night.' I remember well that the four poems which my children loved most when they were little were Shakespeare's 'Under the Greenwood Tree,' Wordsworth's 'Lucy Gray' and 'A March Morning,' and Longfellow's 'The Wreck of the Schooner Hesperus.' It is as easy to like good things as it is to like poor stuff. The young idea may be trained to shoot on a fair trellis of excellent

proportions as quickly and as happily as on a cheap and ugly cast-iron fence."

To stay too long in the region of compilations and Household Books of Poetry is, however, a mistake, according to Dr. Van Dyke's view. "The freedom of a real library," he says, "is necessary to a liberal education." We quote further:

"If it be objected that the library may contain things evil as well as things good, the answer is that in this respect it does not differ from the world. I still would send my girl into it, after she had come to years of discretion and had learned

Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control,

to read the poetry in which she found the most pleasure; confident of her, as the brothers in 'Comus' were sure of their sister, that no evil thing could harm her innocence.

"She might well begin with carefully made volumes of selections giving the very best of certain poets—of Scott, of Wordsworth, of Shelley, of Tennyson, of Browning. Among these she would probably have a favorite, and she would go on to read all that he had written. Or perhaps she would begin with Whittier's 'Snow-Bound,' or Longfellow's 'Evangeline,' or Lowell's 'Vision of Sir Launfal,' or Emerson's 'May-Day'; and from this she would be drawn along to a real intimacy with the best work of all the American poets. She would learn that the bluebird and the song-sparrow and the bobolink and the mocking-bird have poetry in them, as well as the nightingale and the skylark; that Washington and Lincoln, no less than Nelson and Wellington, are worthy to be sung in noble verse; that Bryant's 'Berkshire Hills' and Lanier's 'Marshes of Glyn' are full of poetic beauty.

"While I should be glad if this girl of mine had a favorite poet, I should try to put her on her guard against being exclusive in her partiality. I should like her to turn back to the beginnings of English poetry and learn to know the vigor and freshness of old Chaucer's tales, the opulence of Spenser's verse, the many-sided splendor and wisdom of Shakespeare, the lyric perfection and the epic grandeur of Milton, the sinewy strength of Dryden, the clear, cold brilliancy of Pope, the warm humanity of Burns, the pensive sadness of Gray, the gentle familiarity of Cowper, the force of Byron, the rich beauty of the ever-youthful Keats. Then she should turn to the poetry of other ages and lands and read—in the original if she could, but if not, then in the best translations—Homer and Vergil and Horace and Dante and Goethe and Schiller and Corneille and Racine and Victor Hugo.

"Carrying with her at least some deep impression, some general sense of the significance of really great work in verse, and retaining also, if possible, some memory of lines and phrases of the masters, she would come back again to modern poetry unconsciously prepared to discriminate and judge, to appreciate and enjoy. She would not be at the mercy either of the Sunday-school songsters, or of the Music-Hall melodists. She would be proof against the wild onslaught of the Cowboy Carol, and the decadent ditties of the Stale-Beer-and-Cigarette School. She would know the difference. And she would like poetry, old or new, when it was fine in form and substance, and had a real meaning expressed in music.

"All the time, in her reading of poetry, she should remember that the first object is to get pleasure out of it, not mere sensual pleasure, but imaginative, creative, spiritual pleasure, which has in itself a life-giving and elevating and enlarging power. What Wordsworth says should come true for her:

And *vital* feelings of delight
Should rear her form to statelier height,
Her virgin bosom swell.

She should grow to understand that pleasure, after all, is one of the deepest and most subtle tests of character; and that if one desires to be noble one must learn how to like and enjoy noble things. Poetry should not unfit her for real life by leading her into a world of opiate visions; but rather it should reveal to her the hidden significance of the world, and fit her for real life by giving her thoughts and hopes and ideals which would bring a deeper puroose into her work, a richer meaning into her dreams, a sweeter comfort into her companionship, and a glory into her love.

"Then, after she had been made free of the King's Treasuries and the Queen's Gardens of poetry, perhaps she would like to study it more closely and profoundly as a branch of literature, as a department of art. And then I should like to tell her—but that is a long story."

SIR LESLIE STEPHEN,

Editor of the "Dictionary of National Biography"; author of "Hours in a Library," "A History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century," "An Agnostic's Apology," etc.

"THE FIRST ENGLISH-SPEAKING CRITIC."

THIS title is conferred by several papers on Sir Leslie Stephen, whose death in London at the age of seventy-two years has just been announced. In his case, as the New York *Evening Post* points out, the word "critic" conveyed much more than a merely literary significance. He commented upon science and religion, as well as upon literature, and at the time of his death was president of the Ethical Society. *The Post* says further:

"Sir Leslie was endlessly inquisitive; he brought his acute analysis to bear upon every problem that greatly moved men's thoughts; but he preferred to convey his teaching in forms of amenity, disclaiming wisdom at the very moment he most effectively disclosed the want of it in others, and acting always upon the principle laid down by Macaulay, that, when an objection is raised, it 'ought to be met with something more convincing than "blockhead" and "scoundrel."'

"The body of strictly literary criticism which Leslie Stephen leaves behind him is alone enough to confer distinction. His studies in the eighteenth century are unrivaled for thoroughness of information and sympathy of interpretation. He was none of your off-hand critics, pronouncing brawling judgments all day long on the strength of cheap and second-hand learning. He always longed to drench himself in material. No point too minute, no side light too faint, to escape his inquiry. Yet his learning sat lightly upon him, and he never 'chewed the cud of erudite mistake about Cush and Mizraim.' Hence it was by a kind of predestined harmony that he was called upon to become the editor of the monumental 'Dictionary of National Biography.' Some of his best work lies there. His articles give us not simply perfect mastery of all that is known about his subjects, with full bibliographies, but judgment in absolute equipose of impartiality, with many a sly touch of enjoyable humor and a great wealth of literary allusiveness. The latest critical writing he published—his volume on George Eliot—was a masterpiece. The riches were packed into a little room; but, within its limits, no better criticism was ever written. . . . To clarify thought, both in religion and letters, and to adorn all with a blameless life—these were his controlling aims, and the measure of their attainment was so great as to leave us all the poorer for his death."

The Springfield *Republican* furnishes the following account of Sir Leslie Stephen's life and work:

"Sir Leslie Stephen—he was one of Edward VII.'s first creation of knights, in 1902—was the son of Sir James Stephen, and was born at Kensington, November 28, 1832. He was educated at Eton, at King's College, London, and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He remained at Cambridge for some years as fellow and tutor, and lecturer on English literature. He left Cambridge in 1864 to engage in literary work. In 1871 he became editor of *The Cornhill Magazine*, which Thackeray had founded twelve years before, and later married Thackeray's youngest daughter, who died in 1875. Three years after he married Julia Princep Duckworth, who died nine years ago. Before that he had been engaged in newspaper work as reviewer and editor, and he has given in his *Atlantic*

[*Monthly*] papers a singularly frank and graphic description of the work of an editor, especially picturing the trials of the editor with a conscience in dealing with contributors, both actual and would-be. There is no editor who will not say that the picture is true to the life. His great work in this line began, however, when he undertook, with George Smith, the publisher, as backer, that vast work, 'The Dictionary of National Biography,' which he carried out to the end in the lifetime of Mr. Smith. This work was completed in sixty-three volumes, tho the original plan was for but fifty volumes. Its importance as a record of all the literature of Great Britain from the earliest dawn to the present age does not need to be enlarged upon. Mr. Stephen retired from the management of the enterprise in 1891, when his coworker, Sidney Lee, took his place; yet he continued his interest and contributed much to the work until it was completed. His praise of Mr. Lee has been generous and deserved. For the dictionary he wrote the biographies of many notable figures, and those of Johnson, Swift, Pope, and 'George Eliot' were enlarged by him for the 'English Men of Letters' series. He edited Fielding's works in ten volumes, with a biographical sketch, in 1882, and he edited in 1901 the 'Letters of John Richard Green,' the historian. His first book was 'The Playground of Europe'; next the 'Essays on Free Thinking and Plain Speaking'; in 1874 he began 'Hours in a Library,' whose second series appeared in 1876, and the third in 1879. One of his best books of criticism appeared in 1876, the 'History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century'—a masterpiece of thorough appreciation of the temper and character of an age. In 1882 he published 'The Science of Ethics,' in 1885 the 'Life of Sir Henry Fawcett,' in 1893 'An Agnostic's Apology'; in 1895 the life of his brother, Sir James Fitzjames Stephen; in 1896 'Social Rights and Duties,' in 1898 'Studies of a Biographer,' and 'The English Utilitarians' in 1900. He was a frequent contributor to *The Saturday Review*, *The Pall Mall Gazette*, and other periodicals."

RICHARD WAGNER'S LOVE AFFAIRS.

"TRISTAN and Isolde," which has been repeatedly given in New York and never fails to arouse enthusiasm among music-lovers, is generally regarded as Richard Wagner's greatest opera. It is a glorification of what the composer himself called "the divine right of passion." It "seems to be so nearly the last word in dramatized love," says a recent critic, "that it seems also to be nearly the first word. From the Vorspiel's opening measures, gaunt and hungry with despair and longing, to the last measures of the Liebestod, sublime with resignation and divinely sad with the apotheosis of adoration, this opera sounds every note of the emotion of man for woman, and woman for man." Surely, one would think, if ever man knew the meaning of great love, it must have been this man Wagner; if ever love was woven into the woof of a man's life, it must have been woven into his. Yet Wagner, in a letter to Liszt announcing his intention to write this very opera, declared: "As I have never in life felt the real bliss of love, I must erect a monument to the most beautiful of my dreams, in which, from beginning to end, that love shall be thoroughly satiated." And, later, when he and his first wife decided to live apart, he mournfully exclaimed that he, who had exalted woman as she had seldom been exalted, had not so much as a single woman to keep him company.

Mr. Rupert Hughes, who tells in his volumes, "The Love Affairs of Great Musicians," the whole story of Richard Wagner's affections, thinks that Wagner, like many another creative genius, "spent his love chiefly upon the beings that he begot within his own heart." He says:

"There is not recorded anywhere, I think, another such idolater of ideals as Richard Wagner. To his theory of the perfect marriage of music and poetry, he sacrificed everything,—his heart's blood, his sensitiveness to criticisms, his extraordinary fondness for luxuries, his sense of pride, and to these he added human sacrifice—his wife, his friends, and any one who stood in his way. He made himself a pauper, and begged and borrowed every penny he could scrape from every friend who could be hypnotized into supporting his creeds. As a result, after years of humiliation such as few men ever did, or ever cared to, endure, after a battle against the highest and the lowest intellects, he attained a point of glory which hardly another artist in the world's history ever reached. He reached such a pinnacle that critics were not lacking who said that he often threatened to give art a more important place in the state than religion.

"Nothing but the most complete success, and nothing but the most beneficial revolution could justify such a creed or such a life as Wagner's. Both were eminently justified. He reaped a superb reward, but he earned every mite of it. When his days of power and of glory came, however, he spent them with another woman than the one who had gone through all his struggles with him; had suffered all that he suffered, without any aid from hope, without

RICHARD AND COSIMA WAGNER.
Courtesy of J. B. Lippincott Company.

any belief in his personality or his creeds, supported only on the courage and the dog-like fidelity of a German *Hausfrau* to her *Mann*."

Wagner's marriage to Wilhelmine ("Minna") Planer took place in Königsberg in 1836. He was twenty-three years old at the time and in great financial straits. She was an opera-singer, with "a pretty face" and "a sober, unimaginative soul," and "found herself consecrated to poverty and the fanatic ideals of a husband to whom starvation was only a detail in the scheme of his life—a scheme and a life for which she had neither inclination nor understanding." For twenty-five years this ill-mated couple lived together, she, on her side, constantly urging her husband to write the "popular" operas which would have saved them both from humiliating financial dependence, he, on his side, bemoaning "the state of her education and her intellectual capacities," which "make it impossible for her to find in me and my endowments the consolation which she needs so much by way of compensation for the disagreeableness of our material situation." In a heated moment, Frau Wagner referred to the music of "The Walküre" as "immoral amorous asininity." No wonder that Wagner wrote to his friend Praeger: "My inspirations carried me into a sphere where she could not follow, and then the exuberance of my heated enthusiasm was met by a cold douche!"

Denied sympathy at home, Wagner sought it elsewhere. During his stay in Zurich he entered into a romantic friendship with Frau Elise Wille, a novelist. Later, he spent much of his time in

company with a neighboring Kapellmeister's wife, with whom he was wont to sing his duets, as he wrote them. Later still, he seems to have fallen violently in love with Frau Mathilde Wesendonck, who actually succeeded in persuading her husband to contribute to Wagner's support and to buy a home and garden for the use of the composer. Mathilde was a poet, and the inspiration of Wagner's "Isolde." By the summer of 1859, the attachment between Wagner and Frau Wesendonck had reached such a stage that Herr Wesendonck compelled the great musician to leave Zurich. Years after, Wagner wrote to the injured husband:

"The incident that separated me from you about six years ago should be evaded; it has upset me and my life enough that you recognize me no longer, and that I esteem myself less and less. All this suffering should have earned your forgiveness, and it would have been beautiful and noble to have forgiven me; but it is useless to demand the impossible, and I was in the wrong."

Wagner's wife, incensed as much by the inconstancy of his affections as by his fidelity to his artistic ideals, finally left him altogether, and went back to her relatives in Dresden, where she died in 1866. Two years earlier, Wagner had found an enthusiastic admirer and disciple in young King Ludwig of Bavaria, who presented him with a villa and furnished him with money to realize his wildest dreams. Wagner had persuaded the King to appoint Hans von Bülow court pianist, and Frau Cosima von Bülow, his wife, acted as a sort of secretary to Wagner. She was the daughter of Liszt, and herself had two daughters. At this point we quote directly from Mr. Hughes's narrative:

"Wagner's popularity with the King eventually raised such hostility that, at the King's request, he left the country to save his life. He was again an exile. Cosima, with her two children, went with him. . . . There exists a letter from Wagner's cook, telling a friend of how the King came incognito to visit Wagner, and how the house was upset by the descent of Cosima and her children. They had come to stay. At Triebschen, near Lucerne, Wagner lived with the von Bülow family, and began to know contentment.

"The relations of Wagner and Cosima rapidly grew intimate enough to torment even the idolatrous von Bülow. Riemann [one of Wagner's biographers] says: 'Domestic misunderstandings led, in 1869, to a separation, and von Bülow left the city.' One of the 'domestic misunderstandings' was doubtless the birth of Siegfried Wagner, June 6, 1869. A speedy divorce and marriage were imperative. The chief difficulty in the securing of the much desired divorce was that Cosima must change her religion, or her 'religious profession,' to use the more accurate phrase of Mr. Finck, who says that Wagner, in his life with her, had 'followed the example of Liszt and Goethe and other European men of genius, an example the ethics of which this is not the place to discuss.'

"Von Bülow secured his divorce in the fall of 1869. He remarried, in 1882, the actress, Marie Schanzer. Wagner and Cosima were married August 25, 1870."

Wagner's second marriage proved as happy as his first had been unhappy. Cosima's single-hearted devotion to his ideals continues unto this day, and has recently been emphasized by the controversy over the production of "Parsifal" in New York. Mr. Hughes concludes:

"In her he [Wagner] had found that ideal of womankind which he had so much upheld: instant and dauntless obedience to the behest of the one great love. When he died, he was even then at work upon a glorification of the sex, and the last sentence that ever flowed from his pen related to a legend of the Buddhists, granting women a right to the saintliness previously claimed by men alone.

"Once he had written: 'Women are the music of life,' and of his 'Brünnhilde' he had said: 'Never has woman been so glorified as in this poem.' For the reward of this trust in womankind he had also had the privilege of saying: 'In the hearts of women it has always gone well with my art.'

"And in his grave, where he lay, his head rested upon the long blonde tresses of Cosima, which he had so admired, and which, with final sacrifice, and as a last tribute, she had sacrificed to bury with him."

THE QUALITY OF OUR LITERARY OPTIMISM.

THE discussion regarding the optimism of American readers, in which Mr. Brett, of the Macmillan Company, Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, the novelist, and others, have been participating, leads *Harper's Weekly* (February 20) to question whether a profound consciousness of life and its issues results in the kind of optimism so often lauded. "Before we become too self-laudatory," it says, "we should examine into the true reasonableness of the faith that is in us." The same paper continues:

"Are we optimistic because we are comfortable? If literature be the true expression of the national consciousness, few people would be willing to admit that we are the deepest, the strongest, the most alive and thoughtful people of the age. We are not grappling with the most essential problems of the soul, and that is the function of great literature, from Homer and Dante down to Browning and Swinburne.

"We *are* producing enormous quantities of ephemeral stuff, material dealing with the more superficial and external aspects of life. The large mass of our output is fiction, and in the main it is the old-fashioned novel of manners and marriage. We have not yet moved on to the novel of motives, of the intellectual life, or to the novel which deals, as does that of France, with man's relation to the unseen forces of the universe, frequently, of course, to the diseases of the spiritual man. But these themes are, at any rate, more vital than manners, clothes, marriage, and money. . . . . .

"Americans who take a broad interest in life, and read foreign books—Nietzsche and D'Annunzio—may be morbid, but they are not childish nor shallow. For good or for evil, they are coping with a grown man's concerns. Roughly speaking, D'Annunzio's novsle deal with the principles of esthetic theory and man's relation to them, and Nietzsche is attempting a reform of ethical theory, and this, risking all the chances of mistaken conclusions, is better for the thinking man than to have his thoughts bounded by four narrow walls containing a bed and a table.

"Subtract a few really great names from our literature—Poe, Emerson, Whitman, Hawthorne—and what have we left of permanent significance? It is useless to hide from the truth that we are a very Martha among nations, cumbered about many things and immersed in activities, not in thought. We have emerged from the concrete difficulties of colonization, liberating wars, and political adjustments, and now is the time to begin building up a great national literature. But it will not be accomplished by allowing mercantile methods to prevail. Literary inspiration bears no relation to the laws of demand and supply. 'The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof.' . . . . . .

"Let us analyze our optimism. Is it the optimism of a great faith in the far-off divine event, or the light-hearted optimism of childhood before the dawn of reflection?"

NOTES.

THOMAS NELSON PAGE, the novelist, announces his intention of establishing in Hanover County, Virginia, the county of his birth, a technical school for young men and women.

The Bookman's March list of the six best-selling books of the previous month is as follows:

1. The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come.—Fox.
2. The Deliverance.—Glasgow.
3. Rebecca.—Wiggin.
4. The Call of the Wild.—London.
5. My Friend Prospero.—Harland.
6. Gordon Keith.—Page.

A CARICATURE OF GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.
Max Beerbohm in the London *Sketch*.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

CAN ANIMALS COUNT?

THE problem of animal intelligence is a difficult one. There are those who would endow a fish or a toad with a capacity for reasoning hardly inferior to that of Descartes or Newton; while others assure us that animals are mere automata to which even conscious action must be denied. Doubtless the truth lies between these views. In an article on "The Arithmetic of Animals," contributed to the *Revue Scientifique* (January 30) by M. Ernesto Mancini, the author takes up only one phase of the problem, tho he touches upon its larger aspects. He believes that animals apprehend concrete, but not abstract number—groups of things and their extent, but not quantity. Says M. Mancini:

"No matter how slightly developed it may be, and even when it is quite rudimentary, the faculty of enumeration has memory as its principal factor. Now it seems entirely admissible that memory exists even in the lower animals, and that it becomes more and more developed as we rise in the scale."

Instances of undoubted memory in shell-fish, insects, and spiders are cited by the author. In frogs and reptiles, he says, it goes so far as to include localities and persons; in birds it is still more highly developed, and finally in mammals, such as dogs and horses, it is wonderfully strong and lasting. In savage man it is still more powerful, tho not as perfect as in civilized races. The notion of number, M. Mancini shows, is correspondingly feeble or strong. For instance, certain natives of Polynesia can count only up to three. The natives of the Murray Islands have only two words of number, but they form higher ones by the combination of these. The natives of Queensland have a similar method of numeration. We quote again:

"Mme. Royer, the anthropologist, considers as the prime cause of the difficulty that savages or children have of conceiving abstract number, the impossibility of reaching a mental representation independent of the nature of the object. Four eggs and four stones are such different things that a primitive mind can not see anything that they have in common. . . . The savage is a good geometer; he knows well how to get his direction, identify places, and evaluate distances; but because of his difficulty of conceiving the notions of arithmetic Mme. Royer will not admit the possibility that animals, no matter how intelligent, can reach this idea. The animal, she says, discerns sizes, not quantities; he knows the difference between little and much, he distinguishes between unity, duality, and plurality; but the different degrees of this last are confused in his perception."

So far as concrete number goes, however, many animals, the author admits, have an idea of it, up to a few units, and some go even farther. A dog which is accustomed to receive only three pieces of sugar will not ask for more after he has had his quota. In certain mines where horses are required to make thirty trips a day they walk at once to the stable after making the last trip. Montaigne even tells of oxen, employed in the Royal Gardens of Suza, that refused to perform more than their daily task of turning the great irrigation-wheels through one hundred revolutions. These and similar facts, tho M. Mancini warns us to accept them with caution, seem to show that animals may have a definite idea of the size and content of a group of things. This, of course, is very different from an idea of abstract number or an arithmetical sense. Observations seem also to indicate that animals have some idea of time, but this also relates doubtless to the actual duration of some act or event, not to time in the abstract. Says the writer:

"We know how long it takes a child to learn to count up to four, and how long it is before he reaches a conception of the higher numbers. On the other hand, not only are there very marked differences among adults, relative to the development of the notion of number, but, oftener than one would think, when we have to do with very large numbers, there are few adults who have a just conception of them.

"If we ask a person to estimate the number of stars visible on a clear night, says Houzeau, we shall have an exaggerated answer, the actual number being only a little over three thousand. The clear and prompt notion of large numbers requires special practise. . . . Thus if an animal can count up to four, five, or more, without conventional language, we must suppose that it has some kind of arbitrary means enabling it to distinguish mentally the relationship between these numbers. . . . Savages have recourse to signs and objects in counting . . . and this mode of representing numbers by objects must once have been universal, since it serves as a base of spoken numeration—in fact, one word, 'calculation,' comes from the Latin word *calculus*—pebble."

The final conclusion reached by the writer is thus stated:

"It is impossible for an animal to possess the faculty of arithmetical calculation as we understand it, even in the slightest degree, for the same conditions would be required for the minimum of this faculty as for the maximum.

"What is wanting in the animal is general judgment. It lacks the articulate word and, consequently, the explicit exercise of intelligence—in fact, all that contributes to the formation and development of the number concept. On the other hand, it has been sufficiently shown that, up to a certain point, the animal has a notion of number—not of abstract number or of quantity apart from concrete objects, but as a comparison of groups or as simultaneous and consecutive images of things. . . . . .

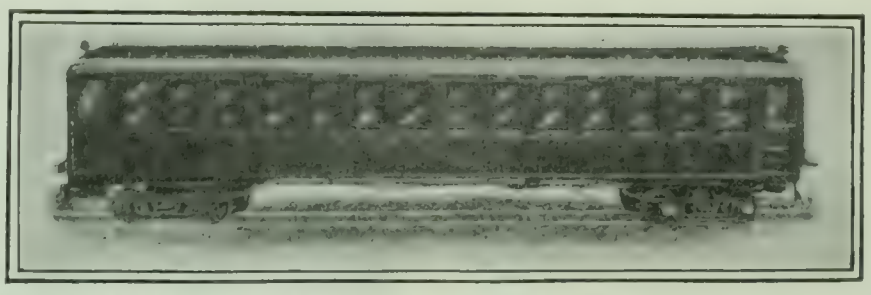
"Hachet-Souflet observes that [in experiments on animal intelligence] we must know how to find an appropriate stimulant to lead the animal to use his own intellect and to prepare him to understand what we want of him. Thus wild animals, on account of lack of contact with man, often appear stupid; while the dog, who knows or even foresees our wishes, is regarded as intelligent.

"Apropos of the intelligence of animals, Hachet-Souflet notes, with reason, that between the intelligence of the higher animals and that of man there exists a difference like that between a European and a Fuegian; but this is not essential.

"Human reason is made up of a succession of facts of consciousness that follow one another almost without intervals of time. That of animals, on the contrary, is made up of isolated states of consciousness. . . . To succeed in penetrating the mystery of the solitary wasp and of Romanes's chimpanzee, we should have to feel and understand like him. . . . But in spite of everything . . . we doubt not that the solution of the problem, which will always be interesting and attractive, will in the end be found."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A FIREPROOF PASSENGER-CAR.

TAKING warning by the terrible accident in the Paris underground road, the Interborough Company of New York is building for use in the new subway a large number of steel cars, of which the first has just been delivered. Says the writer of a description in *The Street Railway Journal* (February 13):



EXPERIMENTAL STEEL CAR FOR THE NEW YORK SUBWAY.

"The new car is intended to be absolutely fireproof, and to insure this it has been constructed entirely of metal, transite board, and asbestos. No inflammable material whatever enters into the construction of the car body itself. In fact, the seats are the only part of the car, or its furnishings, which are of wood, and it has been determined to replace these by pressed steel frames as soon as they can be provided. The new car differs materially in appearance from the copper-sheathed wooden coaches already built for the subway. It will be remembered that the sides of the latter slope toward the roof, giving them rather an unusual

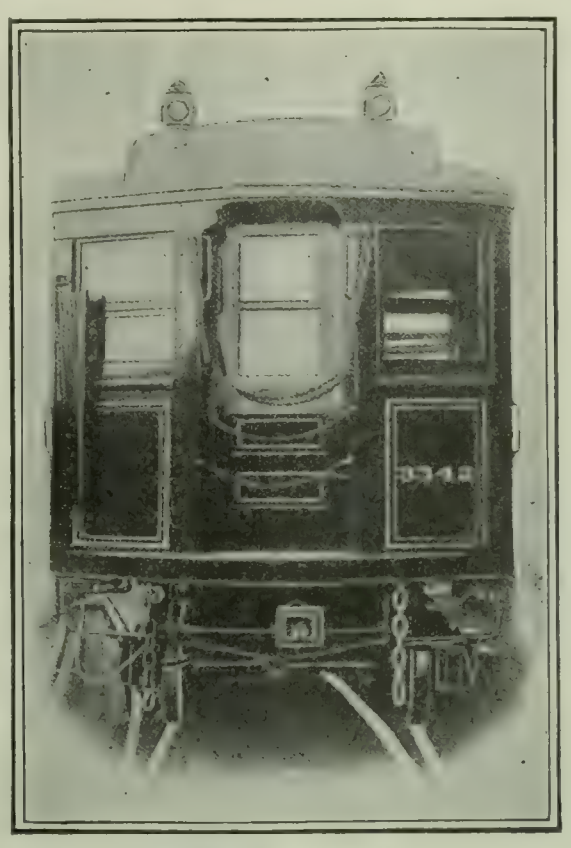
INTERIOR OF STEEL CAR.

appearance, but in the new car the usual form of construction was followed, as it was found that steel-framing resulted in economy of space so that approximately the same interior width at the floor as in the wooden car could be secured without encroaching upon clearance.

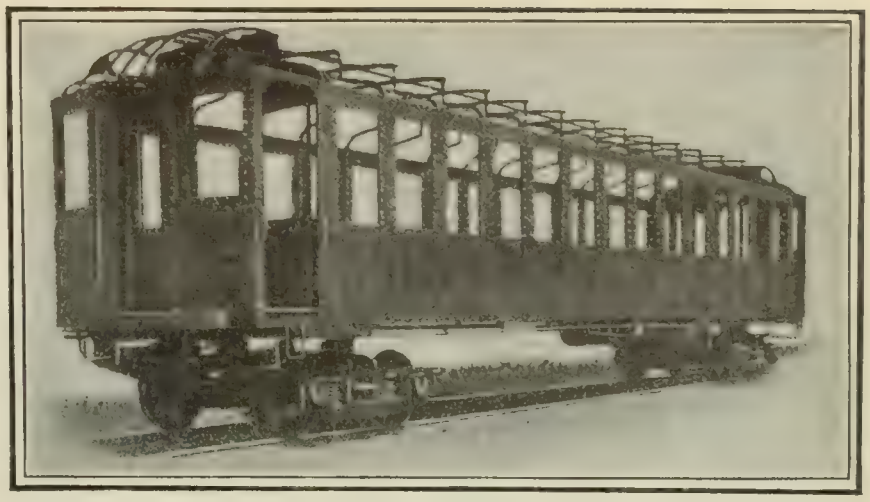
"The steel car is of the same dimensions as the wooden car, has the same capacity, and in general design follows similar lines. The car-framing is unusually heavy, and the body weighs about two tons more than the wooden cars. A number of modifications will be made, however, based upon the experience gained in building this car, by which the weight can be reduced without sacrificing structural strength, thus making the steel car approximately the same weight as a wooden car.

"The car body is double lined, and is built of steel and asbestos composition. The sides are covered with steel plates, and the outside roof is of transite board. The inside lining is of electrobestos, the ceiling being covered with stamped sheet steel. Electrobestos is also used for the under panels, and the moldings throughout are of copper. The flooring is of corrugated steel covered with monolithic composition. Longitudinal seats have iron frames covered with cushions, but the cross-seat frames, as already mentioned, are of wood, and are the same type as those used in the regular cars, but these will be replaced by pressed steel frames as soon as the latter are completed.

"The accompanying cuts show the appearance of the completed car and also give some idea of the principal features of construction. An examination of these illustrations will convince those who are familiar with car construction that the new coaches are exceptionally strong. It is believed that the designer has entirely overcome the chief objection to the steel car —namely, the excessive noise which it was believed would inevitably accompany the operation of a car of this description. It has always been asserted that cars of this type would be extremely cold in winter and hot in summer, but these objections have also been overcome. As far as practical operation is concerned the present car meets all the requirements of the service, the principal difference between it and those formerly employed being that the steel car is heavier; but even in its present form it will be noticed that this car does not exceed the weight of cars ordinarily used for this class of service in steam-railway work. However, if the reduction in weight now proposed can be accomplished without entailing any structural weakness in the car-framing, the last objection will be entirely removed."



END VIEW OF STEEL CAR.



FRAME OF STEEL CAR.

STEEL SKYSCRAPERS IN A FIRE.

THE tall steel-frame buildings seem to have behaved very well in the Baltimore fire, and the advocates of the prevalent style of construction are pluming themselves accordingly. Indeed, this test of the first great fire in which the skyscraper has figured was, according to an editorial contributor to *The Sun* (New York, February 14), "a complete demonstration of the effectiveness of this form of construction." Says the writer:

"Indeed, the fire-resisting qualities which it developed surpassed the expectation of experts. It had been generally conceded that an excessive heat like that generated in the storm-fanned Baltimore fire might destroy the life of the steel in a steel-frame building, even if the protecting walls of brick should withstand the disintegrating effect of the flames. But the framework of the steel buildings in Baltimore remained uninjured, tho attacked by the heat both from within and without.

"The Chicago fire proved the superiority of brick and terra cotta over other fire-resisting materials in common use for masonry, and discredited the theretofore popular practise of combining stone and exposed iron in the fronts of the better grades of business buildings. The Baltimore fire seems to show that steel skeleton-construction is an advance on plain masonry of clay products. The metal cage is safely protected from the heat, and as the walls are carried by the steel, the frame is not weakened by impairment of part of the masonry. The scorched and cracked bricks may be taken out and replaced without disturbing the shell of the building. . . . The most notable of the structures subjected to the fire ordeal was the sixteen-story Continental Trust Building, which was exposed to the full severity of the conflagration. After the fire it was minutely examined by its architect, Mr. D. H. Burnham. His report, published under his signature, was to the effect that the steel cage was as good as on the day it was put up. This applied to the supporting columns, the girders, and the joists. The structural part of the floors was unaffected. Some of the apron beams between the supports of the windows of one story and the sills of a number of windows were found to be warped and will have to be replaced. These, however, have nothing to do with the main structure, and can be taken

out story by story, without reference to the other parts of the building."

The lesson taught by the Baltimore fire should result, thinks an editorial writer in the Milwaukee *Sentinel* (February 16), in the multiplication of steel-frame buildings, even in cases in which it is not the intention to pierce the clouds. He says:

"It is the cheaply constructed brick buildings, with wooden beams and joists, as well as floors, windows, and door-frames, wooden roofs with tar covering, and filled with highly inflammable goods that make fires like those which devastated Chicago, Boston, and Baltimore possible. The municipalities of the future will see to it that life and property are not endangered by the erection of fire-traps."

SCIENTIFIC CONSERVATISM IN FRANCE.

THE conservatism of the English-speaking nations in adhering to their old systems of weights and measures and in refusing to adopt the metric system has been long an object of unfavorable comment, especially in France, the original home of the decimal reform. Now, however, it appears that France herself is making a peculiarly flagrant exhibition of scientific bigotry in refusing to adopt the same time-system as the rest of Europe, simply because it accepts the meridian of Greenwich as the prime meridian. All of which goes to show that no one nation has the monopoly of this sort of thing. It should be noted that in France, as in England and America, most of the men of science are in favor of bringing their country into line with the rest of the world. It is the ordinary man who is shouting there for the preservation of "the national hour," as he is here for the conservation of the yard and the pound of our forefathers. The following paragraphs are translated from an article on the subject contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, January 16) by M. W. de Nordling. Says this writer:

"It was in America that the confusion of time-standards reached its greatest height, and, as frequently happens, the excess of the evil brought a remedy. The Americans found that they had on their railroads seventy-four different times, distributed in the most capricious fashion. So the railway managers agreed that from November 18, 1883, they would use only standards differing by exactly sixty minutes. This reduced the number to five, corresponding to the meridians of longitude of 60°, 75°, 90°, 105°, and 120°. It is unnecessary to add that the towns and cities soon fell into line with the railroads.

"Extended to the whole world, this would lead to its division into twenty-four strips, each having its time-standard, and differing from its neighbors by only one hour. . . . This system is an ingenious compromise between the single universal time-standard dreamed of by some scientists, and an infinite multiplicity of local standards. So it was hailed by the world with universal favor. A progressive Asiatic nation, Japan, adopted it in 1886.

"In Europe, which is divided into three time-strips—western, central, and eastern—the reform was facilitated by two circumstances. England keeps its national hour, for American longitude is reckoned from the meridian of Greenwich. . . . And at the other end of Europe by a happy accident the Russian national time-standard differs only by one minute from the new standard of eastern Europe.

"By the accession of Rumania, Bulgaria, and Turkey the eastern strip was thus complete in 1891.

"The central standard was adopted by Austria-Hungary, Servia, and Macedonia in the same year, 1891, by southern Germany in 1892, by northern Germany and Italy in 1893, and finally by Denmark and Switzerland in 1894.

"Belgium and Holland, which with France and England make up the western strip, had adopted the English hour on May 1, 1892, and France found herself by 1895 surrounded by new time-standards along her whole frontier. Accustomed to march at the head of progress, could she long remain still? A deputy from the Seine, the Hon. Gabriel Deville, thought not, and on October 27, 1896, he introduced a bill to the effect that the legal time in France should be Greenwich mean time."

This proposal, it appears, was badly received. Patriotic deputies swore that there should never be "English time" on French soil. Scientists took up again the old idea of a "neutral meridian," which had been relegated to the dust heap for many years. Finally, in 1897, a bill was introduced to make the legal time in France "the mean time of Paris, retarded by 9 minutes 21 seconds." This is precisely "English time," but since the mention of perfidious Albion was avoided, the proposition met with more favor. A government commission recommended its adoption, and it passed the popular house of the French parliament in 1898; but when it reached the Senate, that body referred it to another commission, in whose hands it yet remains. In 1901 Spain adopted the new standard time, so that France now remains cut off from all the rest of Europe by her refusal to accept this rational reform, which such countries as Turkey and Servia were quick to appreciate. It is not remarkable that M. de Nordling closes with the hope "that the Senate may soon wake up and understand at last that the prestige of France is at stake."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CAREER OF EDISON.

THE fact that Thomas A. Edison was the guest of honor at the annual dinner of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, held on February 11—his fifty-seventh birthday—has given rise to many comments on his career and work in the technical press. The banquet was further made memorable by the founding of the Edison medal, to be awarded by the institute for noteworthy achievement in electricity. *The Electrical Review* comments editorially on the occasion as follows:

"The career of Edison is inseparable from the development and expansion of the electric arts during the past thirty years of their wonderful growth, for there is scarcely a branch of applied electricity which one can take up without finding, and being assisted by, Edison's earlier work; in the telegraph, telephone, electric light, electric traction, primary and secondary batteries, wireless telegraphy, everywhere has he labored and with good results. Such versatility would be almost unbelievable were we not familiar with it; yet this untiring genius has done notable work in fields not electrical. One need only mention his cement process, the phonogaph, the kinetoscope, to show his diversity. In nearly every direction in which he turns his inventive powers important results are accomplished.

"To those who do not know better it may seem that much of what has been done by Mr. Edison was done by inspiration; that he instinctively knew what was needed and at once produced the completed device. This is far from the truth. Few, if any, important inventions have been made in this way. Hard study and tiresome work must precede great and revolutionizing inventions, and in this Edison is unsurpassed. The inspiration of what is desirable comes to those who feel the coming needs before they are recognized by the public; but the means of satisfying these, or even perhaps of hastening the demand, can only be supplied by those who know and understand the facts relating to the subject in mind. These grasped, then the true genius of the inventor is shown in devising ways and means of overcoming difficulties in improving and perfecting the system or device which is to become an important factor in our advancing civilization. In the early part of the last century the stage-coach was quite satisfactory to the traveler. In 1840 communication by slow mail answered all needs of the times. The telephone and the electric light were not necessary in 1870, nor the electric car in 1880. Yet the far-seeing minds of those immortals whose names are indelibly written in the history of civilization and shine with increasing brilliancy as the years go by, believed that the times were ripe for better methods, and believed also that they knew better ways. They were right, but in all cases they had to contend with a skeptical world, as well as the disappointments and discouragements met in their own work. Such has been the experience of all great inventors, and he who would be successful must bear through all a cheerful disposition and a stout heart. How well Mr. Edison has met these requirements all who have met him know. He is never dismayed. Failures mean simply that so much ground has been covered, and he is just that much nearer to his goal.

"Edison's career has truly been wonderful, and his business

ability has aided materially in securing a reward for his genius. What his final position may be in the world of invention it is yet too early to predict, as he is still at work and expects to accomplish much more; but it was highly proper that the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, representing the great body of electrical workers of this country, should honor one who has done so much to advance the art."

THE "WATER-CURTAIN" AS A FIRE PROTECTION.

THE water-curtain, or provision for turning on a continuous sheet of water, which has been adopted in some buildings as a protection against fire, especially where it is desired to prevent the spread of flames from one building to another, or between different parts of the same building, is criticized unfavorably by *Engineering News*. Says that paper in its editorial columns:

"The 'water-curtain' idea has been brought forward again in the public prints as a result of the Chicago theater fire, and it has been proposed that a 'water-curtain' or 'miniature Niagara' should be so located as to fill the proscenium arch opening in a theater in case of the outbreak of fire on the stage.

"The defects of such a device are so obvious that it will hardly receive serious consideration. Had such a system been in place and in perfect operative condition in the ill-fated Iroquois Theater, it could not have prevented the sudden outburst of smoke and flame which drove the audience into panic and later suffocated many of the victims.

"If such a volume of water is to be let loose at the top of the stage, the thing to do with it is to put it on the fire by automatic sprinklers and let some more substantial barrier than falling drops of water be put between the audience and the stage. It may be added that the operation of any such water-curtain, either purposely or by design, would be practically certain to send the audience into a panic and flight, whether there were any fire or not.

"The 'water-curtain' seems to be a Chicago idea. We illustrated one installed at the Chicago Public Library in our issue of June 8, 1899, and pointed out then its inherent defects and doubtful value as a means of fire protection. It has been recently adopted, however, in a St. Louis dry-goods store, to protect it against exposure fires on two sides. A system of sprinkler-pipes at the cornice connects to a supply-pipe which has connections at the bottom where lines of hose from a fire-engine may be attached. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* quotes the chief of the St. Louis fire department as follows:

"'Chief Henley stated yesterday that he knew of no other building in the country where so perfect or such extensive water-curtain protection is provided for the outside of the building. "When a sheet of water is turned on the windows from either side," said Chief Henley, "the fiercest flame will not crack the panes. The connection is so arranged that water can be turned against any two rows of windows at a time or against an entire side."'

"If the building is glazed with wire glass, the water-curtain might be of some benefit in preventing the fire from reaching the interior; but any other glass would be certain to break when exposed to the combined action of flame and a stream of cold water. If the exposure fire were a strong one, moreover, the water-curtain could not furnish enough water to amount to much in keeping the panes cool."

The Kinetograph as an Aid in Scientific Observation.—We are reminded by a correspondent of *Nature* (London) that by means of the kinematograph it is possible to show to the eye the whole course of a visible phenomenon, not only at the rate at which it actually happened, but at any faster or slower rate that may be desired. Already it has been made use of to exhibit many phenomena the actual rate of happening of which is too rapid to admit of direct visual perception, as in the case of sound-waves and the flight of bullets; but there would seem, he says, to be as great possibilities of useful application to render the progress of *slow* motions perceptible. The writer goes on to say:

"For example, the changes in a cloudy sky are usually so gradual that it is difficult even for a close observer to form a definite mental picture of what has happened in the upper air during, say, a few minutes or a few hours. This difficulty is due not merely to the slowness of the changes, but to their complexity. But suppose that under favorable conditions a good cloud-scape could be photograped, say, five hundred times in an hour, and the results put through a kinematograph in one minute, it could hardly fail to help the meteorologist to get a clearer idea of what really happens above us, especially as for purposes of study the *same* phenomenon could be made to pass before the eyes of the student as often as he might desire. Perhaps our meteorological observatories may carry this method far. Again, suppose a similar application made to the growth or flowering of a plant. I imagine that few botanists have the patience and power of concentration that would be required to get as clear and definite an idea of such a process by direct observation as one could easily acquire by the aid of the kinematograph, and even supposing a botanist possessed a perfect mental grasp of the process, if he wished to describe it to an audience would he not find the kinematographic representation of it an invaluable aid?"

The Voice of a Clock.—Why do we always regard a clock as saying "tick, tock," and not "tick, tick," like a watch? Is there really any distinction between the alternate sounds, or is it a matter of psychology? Attention to the problem has recently been given by Dr. Rosenbach, a Berlin psychologist, whose conclusions are thus quoted in *The American Inventor*:

"The general opinion seemed to be that it was merely a matter of chance whether the 'tick' accompanied the left and the 'tock' the right beat of the pendulum or *vice versâ*. The first important discovery Dr. Rosenbach made was that the 'tick' always marks the moment when the pendulum reaches the extreme point of denotation from the perpendicular on its beat to the right, while the reaching of its swing limit to the left is marked by the 'tock' in pendulums of all lengths. He found that owing to the fact that the anchor of the escapement mechanism is above the rotating escapement-wheel and in the same plane with it, the conditions under which its arms strike the cogs of the wheel are not the same for both arms. One of the arms of the anchor strikes against a cog of the wheel moving upward, in a direction opposed to that of the anchor, while the other arm strikes against the cog while it is moving downward, nearly in the same direction as the anchor. The result of the unequal conditions under which the two arms of the anchor engage the cogs of the escapement-wheel is, naturally, an acoustic difference in the sounds produced by the contact of the parts."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET, in a recent letter to *The Daily Express* (London), gives an account of her investigations into a drink-cure which has been tried in several large cities of America. Says *The Lancet*: "Instances are narrated in which confirmed drunkards have under its beneficent effects been quite restored in a few weeks, while in one instance the recovery was almost complete in ten days. The name of the inventor and the address in London at which information can be obtained are given. . . . We are quite sure that Lady Henry Somerset has been influenced by the best motives, but we could wish that she had refrained from giving any 'cure' the support of her name. We should have thought it might have occurred to her that, in the case of so intermittent a disease as alcoholism, it is foolish to talk of recovering in ten days or even a few weeks. The majority of drunkards cure themselves for such periods from time to time."

THE formation of an Algerian League for the Prevention of Malaria has moved some ardent unbelievers in the mosquito theory of the origin of that disease to issue a challenge to the promoters of the movement, says *The British Medical Journal*. "Dr. Emile Legrain, editor of the *Revue Médicale de l'Afrique du Nord*, and Dr. Alcide Treille, physician to the Civil Hospital of Constantine, and professor of the diseases of hot countries, both retired medical officers of the French army, offer themselves as the subjects of experiment. They will submit to be bitten by mosquitoes fed on a patient suffering from quartan ague, 'the only type of fever on which one can count for an accurate and protracted observation.' They undertake to use no preventive treatment beforehand, to take no bark or quinine in any form, and to use no antipyretic therapy. They will, in a word, allow the fever to pursue its course in them uncontrolled, 'with all the hematozoa it may please to develop, as long as it may please, and in any manner that it may please.' They consider Manson's experiments unscientific and inconclusive, and are anxious that the question may be tested on their persons before a campaign, 'as useless as it is likely to be costly,' is entered upon in Algeria."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

THE German missionary Schiller, who has spent many years in gospel work, has recently published, in the *Chronik der Christlichen Welt* (Leipsic), a timely account of the status of Christianity in Japan. We condense his article as follows:

According to reliable statistics, the total number of Japanese Christians in 1902 was 129,134, of whom 46,634 were Protestants, 26,680 Greek Catholics, and 55,824 Roman Catholics. In addition to these, there are thousands of children who are not included in the reports of the Protestant churches, so that the total number will easily be 200,000 for the whole empire. This is, indeed, a small percentage in a total population of about 45,000,000—only four or five Christians to every thousand of the population. Yet it represents a great achievement when we remember that it is only thirty years since the law punishing persons for becoming Christians was abrogated, and the public warnings against Christianity as "the wicked sect" were taken from the bulletin-boards. The growth in late years has also been satisfactory. The Protestants reported 4,308 baptisms, the Greek Catholics 983, and the Roman Catholics 4,391, in 1901 alone, or a total increase equal to 4.6 per cent., while the average increase in population is only 1.5 per cent. Even if this proportionate growth is maintained, however, it will still be one hundred and fifty years before the outward Christianization of Japan is an assured fact. In the beginning of 1902 there existed in the empire 453 organized Protestant congregations, of which 80 were financially independent and no longer mission-churches; also 171 Greek Catholic bodies and 210 Roman Catholic churches and chapels. These were served by 380 ordained Protestant pastors and by 27 Greek and 34 Roman Catholic priests, assisted by a host of non-ordained evangelists, teachers, and other native helpers. The bulk of this work is still dependent on the assistance of the mission societies. But we can boldly claim that the quality of the Japanese Christians and preachers is such that Japanese Christianity would have abiding permanence even if all mission help were withdrawn. In reference to the spread of Christianity, it must be said that the work is still confined to the great centers of population, and is almost unknown to the people in the country districts. The organized congregations are found only in the cities, Tokyo alone reporting 15,000 Christians. It is evident that these centers constitute the best bases for the spread of the church.

The influence of this relatively small body of Christians in the state at large is strikingly brought out in an article by the native preacher, Kozaki Hiromichi, which appears in the same journal. He says:

"Altho Christianity in Japan is still in its beginnings, there is abundant evidence to show that, relatively, it exerts remarkable influence and power; and in some departments of thought it has actually assumed the controlling leadership. There are but few of the modern books of Japan, especially of those that have been published during the reign of the present Emperor, that do not show this tendency. Many expressions, now in general usage, such as 'Sambi' (equivalent to 'praise and glory'); 'Jeisei' (equivalent to 'eternal life'); 'Kansha' (as the equivalent of thanks), are Christian expressions. The conception of 'Kami,' or God, has received a new meaning. The modern expressions in moral and ethical spheres show the influence of Christianity more than that of any other religion. Society in general has learned from Christianity that monogamy is the highest type of married life. When some years ago the Mormons began their propaganda in Japan, the great majority of the papers opposed the teaching.

"It is remarkable how many of the prominent men of Japan are Christians. To this creed belong one member of the imperial cabinet, two judges of the Supreme Court, two presidents in the lower house of parliament, three vice-ministers of state—not to mention a host of officials in the lower ranks. In the first parliament, out of a total membership of 300, there were, including the president, twelve Christians, or a proportion nine times greater than that in the country at large. In the present parliament the president and thirteen members are Christians, and this number includes some of the most influential men in the assembly. Rather singularly, one of these was elected from a predominantly Buddhistic district with an immense majority. In the same way, the Christian, Shimadi, who has been representing the city of Yokohama for ten years, was reelected with a majority greater than ever. In the army there are 155 Christian officers, or fully three per cent. of all, and the two largest battle-ships are commanded by Christians. In the universities and other schools of advanced grade, both among the teachers and the students, the proportion of Christians is exceptionally large. The same is true of those students who are studying abroad at the expense of the Government. Of the six graduates of the state institutions recently sent abroad, five are Christians. No less than three of the great dailies of Tokyo are edited by Christians. The most successful public and charitable institutions are managed by men of the same faith. The prominence of Christians in charitable work has greatly aided the cause of Christianity in Japan, and has made a strong impression upon the people at large. The outlook for Christianity in the 'Kingdom of the Rising Sun' is most promising."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HYMNOLOGY AS "THE CHURCH'S IRENICON."

IF Christians of different denominations would give to hymnology the attention they now give to theology, the cause of church unity would be appreciably advanced. The study of creeds and confessions "tends to become polemic," but "the hymnal is the church's irenicon." Such, in brief, is the argument put forward by Prof. Allen Dudley Severance, of Western Reserve University, in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* (January). We quote further:

"All branches of the Christian church sing with fervor and spiritual uplift hymns composed by members of communions with which they might hesitate to fellowship. It is a great thing to write a hymn that shall voice the religious aspirations of one's fellow Christians, irrespective of creed or confession. The 'Art thou weary, art thou languid?' of our hymn-books was suggested to John Mason Neale by a few words of an old monk of the Greek Church; but who stops to inquire? 'Lead, kindly Light,' is a great favorite with Protestants, tho composed by one who a little later entered the Church of Rome, in which he became a cardinal. It is said that at the Parliament of Religions in Chicago, representatives of every creed known to man found two things on which they were agreed,—they could all join in the Lord's Prayer, and they could all sing 'Lead, kindly Light.' Many Protestants derive help from the singing of

> My God, I love thee; not because
> I hope for heaven thereby,

in blissful ignorance that it is attributed to a Jesuit, the heroic Francis Xavier.

"'O Sacred Head once wounded' has done duty in three languages, and in more than three confessions. The hymns of Isaac Watts, the Dissenter, and of the Wesleys, the founders of Methodism, are included to-day in the collections of the Church of England. Forgetful of past quarrels, Calvinists to-day sing Luther's grand old hymn, 'A mighty fortress is our God.' 'Nearer, my God, to Thee' and 'In the Cross of Christ I glory' were written by devout Unitarians, and yet to-day they are found in every trinitarian hymnal. 'Lord of all beings, throned afar,' also written by a Unitarian, is similarly honored. The Quaker poet, Whittier, has contributed 'Immortal Love, Forever Full.' 'Jesus, Still Lead On,' comes to us from the saintly Moravian Zinzendorf. In fact, the more we study hymnology the more we realize the invidiousness of our division into sects and denominations.

"Among English-speaking people 'Rock of Ages' is acknowledged to be the favorite hymn. Yet it was composed under peculiar circumstances. Its author, the Rev. Augustus M. Toplady, an uncompromising Calvinist, was very much stirred up over the Arminian teachings of the Wesleys. Of Toplady, John Wesley wrote in 1770: 'Mr. Augustus Toplady I know well; but I do not fight with chimney-sweepers. He is too dirty a writer for me to meddle with; I should only foul my fingers.' He finally entered into a regular controversy with Toplady, who retorted by calling Wesley 'Pope John'; spoke of his 'hatching blasphemy'; said that his forehead was 'impervious to a blush'; and accused him of writing 'a known, willful, palpable lie to the public.' At one stage of the controversy, Toplady, resorting to verse, published in

The Gospel Magazine of 1776 the hymn that was to render him famous. This hymn was entitled 'A Living and Dying Prayer for the Holiest Believer in the World,' and the lines

> Not the labors of my hands
> Can fulfil thy law's demands.
>
> . . . . .
>
> Nothing in my hand I bring;
> Simply to thy cross I cling,

were especially aimed at the Wesleyan doctrine of entire sanctification. The controversy between the Wesleys and Toplady has been forgotten. But 'Rock of Ages,' by Toplady, and 'Jesus, Lover of my Soul,' by Charles Wesley, will continue to illustrate the truth that 'sects meet in hymnology.'"

THE SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE—A ROMAN CATHOLIC VIEW.

TWO travellers once started out together on the same road. After long and arduous travel and many misunderstandings they began to quarrel. A truce was patched up; but suddenly, when they had arrived at the brink of a precipice, the younger fell upon the other, threw him to the ground, bound and robbed him, pushing him slowly toward the abyss. "Get out quickly," he cried, "you are now free, just as I am."

This story is related by René Lavellée to illustrate the present relation of the Roman Catholic Church to the French Government. The state, he says (in an article in the Paris *Correspondant*, a clerical review), tells us to be gone—we are free. "It professes a profound spirit of tolerance and respect for the human conscience and freedom for the individual; but its solution of the problem of the church and state in France is an act of spoliation, an act of violence, an act of oppression. It is not satisfied with violating the Concordat: it is really setting a trap in which to strangle the Catholic Church in France."

A NEW PORTRAIT OF CARDINAL GIBBONS, BY THEOBALD CHARTRAN, THE FRENCH PAINTER.

This writer proceeds to assert that the various measures of the French Government for the disestablishment of the church in France during the present and preceding ministries show "a complete ignorance of the traditions of French history, of the needs of the French race, and of the character of the French church." He declares that Roman Catholics themselves "have complete faith in the principle of liberty and believe that the vitality of the church is such as to ensure final triumph; but they claim real liberty, not merely its appearance, not merely a parody of liberty, which reserves for the church nothing but misery and persecution." In short, "they are willing to grant the separation of church and state as it exists in Belgium or in the United States, but not as it is aimed at by modern French Jacobins."

After a detailed consideration of the provisions and intent of the famous Concordat, agreed upon by Napoleon and Pope Pius VII., and an analysis of the different proposed governmental measures for the separation of church and state, M. Lavellée says:

"The Government claims that, by its nature, by its unchangeable, dogmatic character, and by its instruction to the young, Catholicism is, of necessity, hostile to democratic and republican institutions. It also claims that, in order to save its life and all that is most dear to the people, it has become necessary to destroy absolutely—at least in France—the Catholic faith. It does not know, or pretends not to know, that if Catholicism rests upon unchangeable dogmas, it is of all doctrines the most inclusive in the matter of politics. It forgets, or pretends to forget, that the church accepts all forms of government that respect its rights; and that, in our day, it is particularly in the young and free democracies of the New World that the church is growing and prospering."

It is easy to conceive any theory, this writer continues, of a condition in which the church and state are absolutely independent one of the other, and unconscious one of the other, each acting in its own sphere with complete and absolute independence. "This undoubtedly would be the ideal solution of the problem—'A free church, a free state.' Certainly the formula is a beautiful one; but it is only a formula; the dream is generous, but it is only a dream." Such a church and state living completely separate, without connection or relation, is not to be found, he asserts, anywhere in the world to-day, certainly not in France, and certainly not in the rest of the world—not even in the United States of America.

"It is true that in the United States there is no Concordat, no state religion, no dominating faith, no ecclesiastical budget. The federal Constitution, as well as the laws of the individual States of the Union, confine themselves to proclaiming liberty of conscience and liberty of the sects, without granting preference to any one religion, without imposing any restrictions on the free development of all. This could not be otherwise in a new country, where, by their origin, the religious sects have multiplied to an almost infinite number, without any one acquiring a preponderating influence, without any one claiming secular rights or privileges. And yet it would be incorrect to say that the great American republic limits itself to an absolute and systematic indifference in the matter of religious beliefs. The American Constitution begins with an invocation to God; every year the American people observe days of expiation and prayer [it is to be assumed that the writer has Thanksgiving Day in mind]; the sessions of Congress are opened with prayer; religious instruction in all cities is the basis of public education; the laws of the States permit the different churches, as well as their congregations, full liberty to possess and acquire all kinds of property, and when, if at all, they limit the exercise of this right, they show very great liberality."

In England, he continues, there is the established church in which the prelates are members of the British House of Lords; in Switzerland, the church and the state are even now engaged in a legislative struggle; in Portugal, Roman Catholicism is the state religion, as it is in Austria; in Russia, there is an orthodox state religion; in Prussia, the most intimate relations exist between the Evangelical Church and the Government; in Belgium, the constitution guarantees the liberty of the sects, and makes other regulations with regard to ecclesiastical status (the Roman Catholic clergy are paid by the state). Even in Italy, despite the long quarrel between the House of Savoy and the Vatican, Roman

Catholicism always occupies a privileged position. It is not sufficient to proclaim a free church and a free state. There are, there must be, reciprocal duties and rights. Perhaps, the writer concludes, "the disorganization of the Catholic Church in France may result, providentially, in the conversion of new lands to the true faith; but for us Frenchmen the loss is beyond compensation, and the malady beyond cure. Prostrated by war, ruined by financial follies such as the world never saw elsewhere, attacked at the very foundations of vigor and health, demoralized by a long train of miserable political scandals, our poor fatherland has no need to add to its afflictions the agitation, the material ruin, and the moral degradation certain to be engendered by the denunciation of the Concordat and the hatred of the church."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS OUR CONSCIOUSNESS OF GOD A "REMINISCENCE"?

THE Greek philosopher Plato held that the image of the Divine could only be explained as an ἀνάμνησις—a recollection, or reminiscence of things once known and seen. In a striking article, entitled "The Gods as Embodiments of the Race-Memory" (*Hibbert Journal*, January), Mr. Edward Carpenter, the English poet and essayist, elaborates this theory by endeavoring to show that the idea of God, as conceived by various peoples and in different epochs of history, is a manifestation of "the conscious life of the race in the mind of the individual." Why is it, he asks, that divine figures and visions have exerted so potent an influence over the imaginations of men? How are we to account, in ordinary daily life, for "the sudden halos and glamours" that come to us in a face transfigured, or in the "mystic light" on mountain-peaks and thunder-clouds? These questions can not be satisfactorily answered, he thinks, unless we recognize that the heroic figures of religion are the cherished and slowly accumulated conceptions of successive ages, and that the spell cast over us by mundane objects is due to the fact that they remind us of celestial visions and forms. He says further:

"The mortal object which wakes the ideal in our minds, and the ideal itself, tho occasionally confused, are on the whole clearly distinct and separable in thought from each other. *They are perceived by separate faculties.* The object, so far as it is a mortal object, is perceived by the senses, by sight and touch and hearing; but not so the inner vision. Plato says that this state of mind in which divine beauty is seen (and which is associated with all real love) is a 'Mania,' and that only in this condition of 'Mania' can the heavenly facts be perceived or remembered. What he seems to indicate by this—and what we, in modern speech, should probably say—is that it is another *state of consciousness* which is concerned—that is, that while the objects of the outer world are perceived by us through the senses, coordinated under the conditions of the ordinary consciousness, these ancient (race) memories, and the feelings and visions which come with them, belong to another order of consciousness. Indeed, it almost seems obvious that it must be so. If the existence of race-memories, and of feelings and visions accompanying them, is allowed at all, it would seem that these things must belong in some degree to the consciousness of the race, to a less individual and local consciousness than the ordinary one. The term 'mania,' then, or 'ecstasy,' which would indicate the passing out from the ordinary consciousness (into the racial or celestial, according as we adopt the modern or Platonic view), would seem quite appropriate."

Love and war, which have ever been among the most important activities of the human race, have both created their ideal or composite forms in the consciousness of mankind; and worship of the warrior, which was probably the earliest form of hero-worship, was later transmuted into worship of the athlete, the saint, the king. We quote again:

"No one can witness the excitement produced by royalty without perceiving that it is an instinct, like that of bees for their queen—that is, a *race*-consciousness or sentiment. The glamour is that of an idea, an ideal king, a figure composite in the memory of the race, and the center of its age-long hopes and fears and growth and struggle and conquest, and the glamour is readily transferred to the living and actual representative, however unworthy he may be. . . . From this perception of a glow or halo round the figure of a king to his transformation into a god is but a short step. The actual mortal sovereign is identified with the immortal, ever-abiding race-memory, and the idealized figure of kinghood which dwells there."

This course of reasoning, while it may account for those gods which are idealizations of human types, does not explain why the attributes of nature—the Moon and Sun, Darkness and Dawn—should be personified. Mr. Carpenter goes on to explain:

"The least thought shows that the anthropomorphic tendency is in some degree inevitable in us. The Moon and the Sun are to us what they are, only because they have appeared in human consciousness. Consider for a moment the latter. How many millions of times has the great Sun risen on our primitive ancestors after the dark and perilous night, with unspeakable sense of joy, relief, comfort? How continually has this sense grown, with reverberant intensity, in the successive generations—till at last, in some more than usually subtle or sensitive soul, it has broken into a strange consciousness of a Presence—*the presence* in fact, within that soul, *of the myriad life and emotion of those that have gone before.* The rising orb, the growing glory of the sky, have wakened a multitudinous memory—the memory and consciousness of mankind itself in its most adventurous and buoyant mood; and to this child of man, this primitive poet, the Sun has indeed appeared as not only a circle of light in the sky, but the symbol and reminiscent vision of a majestic and celestial being going forth to his daily conquest of the world, hero of a thousand battles, and with the magic upon him of a life immortal.

"Or similarly, how often has Night descended, with a mystic sense of human terror, doubt, and awe, a million times distilled and concentrated? Or seriously, can even we moderns, in tall hat and patent-leather boots, regard the young Moon in the clear sky of evening without a most foolish yet poignant tenderness and romance, and a sense as if within us and through our eyes sheer myriads of other eyes were watching her?

"In all these cases there is a personification truly; but it is because what we are really coming into touch with is not the so-called Moon or Sun, or Darkness or Dawn, so much as the great subconscious mind of the race under its different aspects. It is in this immense world which comes down to us from the far past—that city of a thousand gates of which we *as* individuals are but the portals—that we must look for the gods, and for all the evidences of a life which, tho greater than that we commonly call our own, belongs to us and is indeed ours."

RELIGIOUS THOUGHT IN AMERICA AND IN ENGLAND.

A PROMINENT minister from abroad, who recently visited America, expressed the opinion that the religious thought in this country is behind that in England, and that issues which are engaging attention here were dead issues in Great Britain fifteen years ago. With a view to learning how far this opinion is shared by other religious leaders, *The Record of Christian Work* (East Northfield, Mass.) approached a number of well-known ministers on both sides of the Atlantic with the question, "Is Religious Thought in America Abreast of that in England?" The answers are printed in the February issue of that journal.

The Rev. Dr. John Watson, of Liverpool, Eng., says:

"So far as I can judge, religious thought, as distinguished from church organization, is more free and fruitful in England than in the United States, especially I should say in the Presbyterian Church.

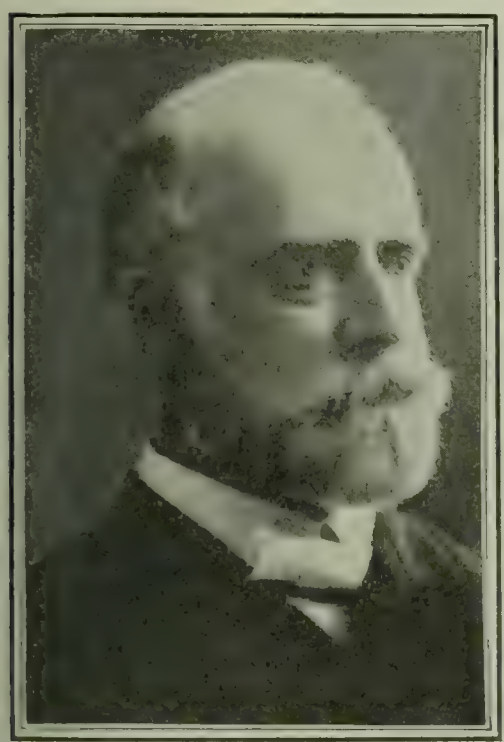
"The Presbyterian Church of the United States, which I regard with profound respect, both for its men and for its services, does not allow that just liberty in Biblical criticism which has been secured for our church at home. Judging by the way in which our church in America treated some of its finest scholars, I am afraid that many scholars of whom we are proud in our church at home would not be very comfortable, and that younger ministers can

only pursue their critical studies in the American church with a certain amount of peril. We have concluded here that a clear distinction must be made between the literary form of the Bible and the spiritual revelation which it contains, and the church would never take any notice of theories concerning authorship and date.

"One also feels that our church in America is ultra-conservative in dogma, and does not recognize the development of thought in the living church of Christ, who is guiding his church deeper into truth every century by his holy spirit."

The Rev. Dr. Amory H. Bradford, moderator of the National Council of Congregational Churches in this country, thinks that, as a rule, we are "behind the English in moral earnestness, in devotion to Puritan principles, and in a passion for righteousness"; but "whether their position on controverted subjects in theology is nearer the truth than ours" he does not presume to say. The Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, Mr. Moody's successor at Northfield, states his opinion as follows:

"Religious thought here is just in the midst of a stage of conflict over critical questions which practically ceased on the other side long ago. I do not mean to say these questions are by any means settled, but the fiercest battles have been fought and men are beginning to see that it is possible to have fellowship with each other in the deepest things of spiritual service, while yet there may not be agreement on some matters critical and doctrinal. There is most evidently in England to-day an emphatic reemphasis on the evangelical truths by the men who have the ear of the people, and who are attracting multitudes to their ministry. I believe the fact of the multitudes is attributable to this return to the center of things. Evangelism has gained greatly in England through the federation of the free churches of that country in councils. My profound conviction is that the general tone of preaching in England is far more expository and spiritual than it is in this country. I believe there are signs everywhere here of movement in that direction; or, to state the case again, the condition of affairs in England is further ahead than it is here. The same results will follow the battle here as there, but at the present moment men are hot with controversy and fierce with conflict, and the results are evident in the comparative deadness of the churches."



THE REV. R. A. TORREY,
Who has been carrying on an evangelistic campaign in England during the past year.
Courtesy of F. H. Revell Co.

Prof. James Orr, of Glasgow, had exceptional opportunities, during the course of his visit to this country last summer, to study American religious conditions. He declares:

"So far as I could judge, a certain section of religious thought in America is 'advanced' enough—far in advance of evidence, reason, or Scripture. There seemed to me to be a love of novelty and passion for the last theory and speculation that had a touch of crudeness, and often of superficiality, about it. On the other hand, there seemed to me among religious people to be often an ultra-conservatism, and dread of looking new facts and speculations in the face, which was not wise or healthy. In Britain I should say that the intellectual and religious stand in closer union, and that there is, speaking of the great body and not of extremists on either side, a calmer and more sober temper, a disposition to know and weigh, and in difficult questions raised by new discovery or by real advance of thought, to suspend judgment till the whole matter has been inquired into. Perhaps I am speaking more of Scotland, which I know best, than of England. My impression is that among the great mass of our ministers and people faith in the great evangelical verities stands unshaken, and that the 'new theology' is not *generally* in favor."

The Rev. R. A. Torrey, of Chicago, who has been conducting unusually successful evangelistic services in England during the past year, writes from England as follows:

THE REV. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D.D.,
Mr. Moody's successor at East Northfield, Mass.
Courtesy of F. H. Revell Co.

"My impression is (tho this impression may be false) that the Congregational, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist denominations are more orthodox as a rule in America than in England. Certainly the American churches and ministers of such are more aggressive along evangelistic lines than the English churches.

"There is one point in which I am sure, as far as my experience goes, that the American churches are far in advance of those in England, and that is in the matter of personal work. I am confident that we have more trained personal workers among the laity in America than are to be found here. Of course there are many excellent workers here, but in no such proportion as we have them at home.

"I think there is one point here in which the churches are far ahead of us, and that is in the number of people in high position who take active interest in the preaching of the gospel. Many of them have mission-halls, where they preach the gospel themselves to their tenants and others; and they are in the forefront in all aggressive evangelistic enterprises. Many of the nobility are very active in distinctively Christian work."

The Universalist Leader (Boston) comments on the symposium as follows:

"While there is not unanimity in these several opinions, it will be clearly seen that the ascertained trend of religious thought in Great Britain is recognized as in advance of America. We think there can be no question as to this. The broad-church movement in England began earlier than the 'new theology,' so called, in this country, and has had its results amid the labors of eloquent preachers like Frederic D. Maurice, and Robertson, of Brighton, and scholars like Dean Stanley, and many others, who antedated the work of Beecher and Bushnell and Brooks in this country. The movement is, however, already so well advanced that the full tide of a devout and constructive liberalism will arrive sooner than many expect, placing this country fully abreast of the Old World in the province of religious thought."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE sacred "icon" which accompanied Alexis, Peter the Great, and Alexander I. on all their campaigns has been sent to St. Petersburg and will be taken later to the Far East with the army. This image is a representation of the virgin appearing to St. Sergius, and is kept at the Troitzko Monastery. It is about one foot square and is covered with precious stones.

THE "danger line" in church-membership is one hundred and fifty, according to *The Church Economist* (New York), which figures that the average annual contribution in American Protestant churches is twelve dollars per capita and that two thousand dollars is the minimum income of an efficient church. On this *Unity* (Chicago) comments: "It is obvious that there are thousands of churches in our smaller cities and railway stations that are trying to live below this dead-line, whereas if they but threw away their denominational pride and joined hands with their religious neighbors, still preserving, if they must, their orthodox safety bounds, they could establish a neighborhood church above the danger line and become a power in the community."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE PROBLEM OF PORT ARTHUR.

NAVAL correspondents of London dailies are now in their glory. The expert who gives *The Daily News* the benefit of his views is much impressed by the fact that the course of the war confirms all his prognostications; the naval correspondent of *The St. James's Gazette* notes that he predicted everything weeks ago; and *The Standard* sees in the state of affairs at Port Arthur a striking indorsement of its own prophetic strategy.

Taking these authorities and the naval expert of the London *Times* together, the situation would seem to be something like the following: The Japanese find, in the language of Lieut. Carlyon Bellairs, M.P., a noted British officer, that they "must seal up Port Arthur, so as to have the sea free and be able to strike at the Russian land forces on the Yalu. They will also cut off the railway supplies from behind Port Arthur, as the railway goes over a narrow neck of land. . . . There may be a long siege to reduce the fort." But in one respect the prognostications have not been fulfilled. Military operations are proceeding, asserts the London *Times*, simultaneously with naval operations, or, to quote the London *Standard*, "the Japanese have manfully refused to be scared by the show of Russia's naval strength. They have not waited to embark their soldiers till the Port Arthur squadrons were destroyed. They have undertaken to fight and transport their soldiers at the same time." And all the dailies named agree that at Port Arthur the Japanese face a problem which it behooves them to solve. "They had two great objects in view," as the London *Standard* says, "the first to crush the Russian fleet and the second to destroy the railway behind Port Arthur. Their attention will now be devoted to the latter purpose, and their advantage in being able to despatch troops where they will is, from this point of view, enormous." But the London *Times* is of opinion that Vice-Admiral Togo, to whose gallantry it pays high tribute, may find his task very difficult. To quote the London daily's naval expert:

"From the sea I think it would be almost as impossible to capture as Gibraltar, and ships moored in the inner harbor would lie in perfect safety. Further it is a moot point whether the dockyard could be damaged by high-angle fire; the works and arsenal lie so closely under the Kwang-chin Hill that any projectiles so discharged would more probably range far into the town at the back. From the land side it is difficult to judge of the value of the defenses, but it appeared to me that a determined foe might very conceivably be able to rush the place by a concerted attack from several points. But for these and other matters we must await the course of events."

As a naval base Port Arthur has been made "as nearly impregnable as possible," says the London *News*, which inclines to the belief, too, that the Russians, taught by recent experience, will be on their guard against sudden attack. The strategic situation presents difficulties which will, it avers, test the ability of the Japanese to the utmost. To quote:

"It [Port Arthur] is a great natural harbor, lying on the eastern shore of the extreme southern point of the Liau Tong peninsula, a gulf or bay surrounded by low mountains, and perfectly sheltered from the weather. There is a stone repairing-dock for battle-ships, with a fifty-ton sheer-legs, and there are shipbuilding shops, where two destroyers have for some time been on the slips. But the harbor is not without disadvantages. In its deepest part the bay at low water was not more than twenty-seven feet in depth, and tho dredging has been diligently carried on for years, only a comparatively small part of the three square miles of water is at present deep enough for large ships. The repairing-shops are not yet fully equipped, and certainly are quite insufficient for dealing with the repairs of a disabled fleet. The entrance from the sea is less than a quarter of a mile wide, and might easily be corked up by the sinking of one or two ships. Thus the Russian fleet inside the harbor would be in constant danger of being locked in, and placed *hors de combat*. It could only emerge in single file, which would place it at a great disadvantage.

"The approach to the harbor and basin is very confined, and from the nature of its surroundings is very easily defended," says the London *Times*. "To the east, Kwang-chin hill rises to a height of nearly 250 feet above the sea-level, and its elevation has been taken full advantage of by the erection on and around its summit of three powerful batteries mounting, besides smaller guns, four new breech-loading cannon, weighing 63½ tons, on fortress mountings. On the side facing the entrance and halfway down the slope are two batteries of quick-firers, for the most part Canet 5.5in. aud 75 mm. guns, in addition to a torpedo and search-light station. The fortifications extend from the Kwang-chin-Shan Fort for a distance of nearly 40 versts in the northern direction, and this line is joined by a circle of batteries on the hilltops surrounding the town to the second long line of defenses starting south around the peninsula from the Mantow Hill. So much for the eastern side of the entrance. On the west the most important fort is the Wei-Yen, and this is joined to several small quick-fire batteries commanding the entrance by castellated bridges. A short time ago the whole of these fortifications were surrounded by a high wooden palisade to prevent the inquisitive from learning too much."

HARBOR AND DEFENSES OF PORT ARTHUR.

"Outside the harbor entrance is a wide roadstead, admirably adapted for the maneuvering of a large fleet, and sheltered from northerly and westerly winds, but rough and even dangerous during a wind from the southeast. But in the roadstead the fleet would, of course, be peculiarly exposed to torpedo attacks."

Vice-Admiral Hehatchi Togo, who has led all recent Japanese attacks on Port Arthur, is an ideal naval officer for the purpose, according to the London *Times*, which states that he was born in 1857, and received his professional education at the Thames Nautical Training College, under British auspices. He was two years aboard an English schoolship, "during the whole of which time his conduct was reported excellent and his ability very good." During the Chinese and Japanese war he commanded the *Naniwa*, which sank a Chinese troopship, the general qualities displayed by him being quickness of action and thoroughness of method. But *The St. James's Gazette* (London) predicts that his capacity will yet be subjected to severe tests, for it does not think, apparently,

that the Japanese have solved the problem of Port Arthur. Should there be a long siege of Port Arthur, according to the London *News*, "the question will be how Japan's finances will stand the strain."

MODERNIZED JAPAN PRONOUNCED A WORLD-WIDE DELUSION.

JAPAN'S British friends are perturbed by what they deem a Franco-Russian conspiracy to rob the island empire of its standing as a modernized nation. The London *Times* asserts that Paris has received "the word of command from St. Petersburg" to proclaim the Europeanization of Japan a myth, in support of which contention it refers to various recent articles in French periodicals and newspapers. The one object of them all, we are assured, is to create a prejudice against the rejuvenated Asiatic Power in the minds of Anglo Saxons everywhere. Whatever the facts may be, it is certain that Paris organs of many shades of opinion now agree that modernized Japan is a world-wide delusion. The most elaborate attempt to prove this is made by M. Felicien Challaye in the *Revue de Paris*. According to this student of the subject, the Japanese have not only failed to make Western civilization their own, but they even consider that civilization inferior to the "ancient ways" of their forefathers, which he represents them as revering still. M. Challaye suspects Japan of practising something very like deception upon the world. To quote:

The Japanese tried to block the entrance to Port Arthur at the lighthouse, according to Admiral Alexeieff's official report, but the land batteries opposite supported the *Retvizan* and the Japanese withdrew. "The entrance of the harbor is open," declares Admiral Alexeieff.

STRATEGIC PLAN OF PORT ARTHUR.

"Modern Japan has preserved, and wishes to preserve, all that is essential, characteristic, inherent in its old civilization—in material life—the home, the furniture, the food, the dress; in sentimental life—manners, customs, amusements, art, religion. All that concerns the inner life remains intact and respected. The Japanese have voluntarily failed to imitate our civilization in its more original and more profound aspects. They continue to deem it inferior to their own, less idealist, more vulgar. Then why did they, in part, adopt it?

"Let us go back to the historical origin of the revolution that came over ancient Japan. Until 1853, Japan remained closed to all external influence. In that year a fleet sent by the United States under the command of Commodore Perry appeared to demand the opening of certain ports to American commerce. Dumbfounded, Japan had to yield to force and to open the ports which she preferred to continue closed. Two years later France and Great Britain claimed, by like means, like privileges. Thus was occasioned a veritable drama of the Japanese conscience. The Japanese discovered the inadequacy of the ideal, the horrible need of strength. It was in vain for their land to be the superior in moral, artistic, religious life. It was none the less the prey to foreign invasion since it was not economically and militarily strong. She ran the risk of sinking to the level of a European colony, of being subjected to all the brutalities, all the wrongs inflicted by so-called protecting races. The Japanese divined that, under a foreign master, they would be compelled to change their mode of life, which they hold so dear, to renounce their customs, the originality of their tastes and sentiments. To preserve their ancient civilization they desired to remain independent. To remain independent, they desired to become powerful. To become powerful they determined to imitate in certain respects this Western civilization that was being imposed upon them by force.

"But they have imitated Europe only in those respects which make the European nations strong and independent.

"First of all, they established the indispensable agencies of national defense, the army, and the navy. In 1866 a Shogun requested the French Government to send him a few officers for the purpose of organizing the Japanese army along European lines. To-day, it seems, Japan has at her disposal 500,000 troops, well equipped and well armed. Her navy includes some of the most powerful battleships afloat, besides a considerable number of torpedo-boats and destroyers. Beneath a European costume the Japanese have maintained their ancient characteristics, endurance, the spirit of discipline, the spirit of sacrifice, devotion to the fatherland, and contempt for death. All who saw them in China have extolled their heroism. Others have alluded to their cruelty, which conforms likewise to ancient traditions. The deeds of violence perpetrated in China, Formosa, and Korea recall the most barbarous period of ancient Japanese history."

Infinite amusement is created in the mind of this French authority by Western conceptions of the Japanese attitude toward European costume. The subjects of the Mikado, he asserts, have utter contempt for Western modes of dress. The high officials of the Government adopt it on occasions which bring them in contact with Europeans, but in the privacy of their homes they at once discard it. "All the Japanese, with the exception of the ladies of the court, have retained their national costume. To it the Japanese men have added the European hat, which they consider a convenience. At court European dress is imposed upon all, men and women. The ministers and the high dignitaries have thought, doubtless, that they had best dress as we do in order to be more readily treated as equals. The great majority of the functionaries likewise wear Western costume, which appears to them more in harmony with the European furniture—chairs and desks—which they make use of in their offices. But when they go home they most frequently dress in the Japanese fashion." Our authority adds that the Japanese generally deem Western costume "inconvenient, ridiculous." They have, according to him, formed a similar impression of Western religion:

"The Japanese have piously maintained their ancient religions—Shintoism, Buddhism, Confucianism. The old Shintoism, a re-

ligion purely Japanese, is a sort of cult of departed spirits, and of the Kamis, mingling, in one synthesis of mystic sort, nature and the nation. At the very time that Japan Europeanized herself the Japanese Government proclaimed Shintoism the official religion. If to-day the Mikado can still promote a functionary after death to the lofty rank of the Order of the Rising Sun, it is in virtue of the Shintoist idea that the spirits of the dead continue to dwell among us. Buddhism, the exalted Oriental religion which affirms the illusory character of the world and the vanity of self-seeking, has to-day great numbers of adherents in Japan. In fact, there is at present a curious revival of Buddhism. . . . . .

"On the other hand, European religion, Christianity, has succeeded in making no progress whatever throughout Japan."

But by far the most remarkable delusion respecting modernized Japan, according to the French observer, is the result of the adoption of a constitution embodying representative government, a diplomatic service, courts of law, a popular press, and the like. All are part and parcel of the "sham" which the Frenchman feels called upon to expose:

"It was not enough for the Japanese to have a powerful army and a powerful navy. They had still to enter upon diplomatic relations with Europe. To be treated as an equal by European nations Japan was compelled to give them the impression that she was, like themselves, a modern nation. Hence the inevitable Europeanization of political and administrative life. The Emperor, the Mikado, the Son of Heaven, gave a constitution to his people, in the European style. German and French jurisconsults were charged to prepare laws and codes for modern Japan. So in modern Japan, as in typically European lands, there are parliament, political parties, newspapers. Modern Japan has her politicians, her ministers, her diplomatists.

"Now, it is interesting to study the specifically and traditionally Japanese character assumed in Japan by these modern institutions borrowed from Europe. The political parties, without platforms, are grouped about a few powerful individuals. The opposition of local clans and their chiefs dominates the political life of modern Japan as it characterized the history of ancient feudal Japan. The politicians of to-day, like the daimios of old, surround themselves with armed bands, the soshis. The elections consist mainly of fights between these bands. The laws, borrowed from European codes, present, none the less, more than one typically Japanese character. Very Japanese, for instance, are the laws permitting concubinage, and giving a divorce to the husband when the wife is not sufficiently polite to his relatives, or when she is excessively jealous, or too talkative. Japanese diplomacy, tho it has adopted European forms, uses them with a wholly Oriental dexterity to attain strictly national ends. Taking advantage of the divisions among European nations, Japan has, for instance, wrested from Europe the right to judge Europeans in her courts in accordance with Japanese law. Japan has led the European nations to accept the rather humiliating pact known as the 'new treaties.' Europeans may never own land in Japan, whereas Japanese may own land everywhere in Europe. These successes have only widened the ambitions of Japanese diplomacy. . . . . .

"The modernization of Japan is not general and superficial. It is voluntarily restricted. Consciously, the Japanese have, as regards certain points, accepted and on other points rejected the civilization of Europe. They have taken pains to preserve the essentials of their ancient civilization, its material life, its spiritual life. If under the influence of certain modern institutions some changes have been brought about in the mind and feeling of Japan, it is probably despite them and against their desire. 'Our acts make us as much as we make our acts.' It is hard to limit the effects, morally and intellectually, of political and economical transformations. In any case, modern Japan remains to-day nearer to ancient Japan than she is to modern Europe. She has borrowed from Europe only those things which render European nations strong and independent—army, navy, administration, commerce, industry, education. All these imitations proceed from the energetic determination of these people to retain their own mode of life and their own mode of thought. The Japanese transformed themselves only in order to maintain their cherished customs. The Europeanization of Japan is a homage to the excellence of Japanese life. Japan has Europeanized herself against Europe, the better to remain Japanese."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN AND HIS TASK.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN'S appointment to the command of the Czar's army in the Far East, it would seem from the comment in Europe's leading military organs, may in the end prove his undoing. The *Reichswehr* (Vienna), the *Militär Wochenblatt* (Berlin), and *The Broad Arrow* (London), while not in agreement regarding General Kuropatkin's military capacity, are unanimous in concluding that the difficulties he will have to face are of the most discouraging kind. The Berlin paper thinks the Russian commander will be hampered as much by want of supplies as by the tactics of the Japanese, while the Vienna organ doubts if General Kuropatkin understands the handling of large bodies of troops. His local knowledge is admitted to be good, as he has been over the scene of operations before and has made a thorough study of the ground. This is thought by the authorities cited to be one reason for his selection. The Berlin *Vorwärts*, the leading Socialist organ of Europe, attacks the general on the ground of his alleged "obscurantism," representing him as having issued severe instructions from time to time for the suppression of "the revolutionary propaganda." The Socialist journal can not understand how a man of such a type of mind could possibly defeat his country's foes in a pitched battle. The military correspondent of the London *Times*, approaching the subject from a strictly strategic standpoint, is fully as pessimistic. General Kuropatkin, we are assured, must "stand on the defensive." His forces will remain scattered and the physical obstacles he must surmount are almost insurmountable. To quote:

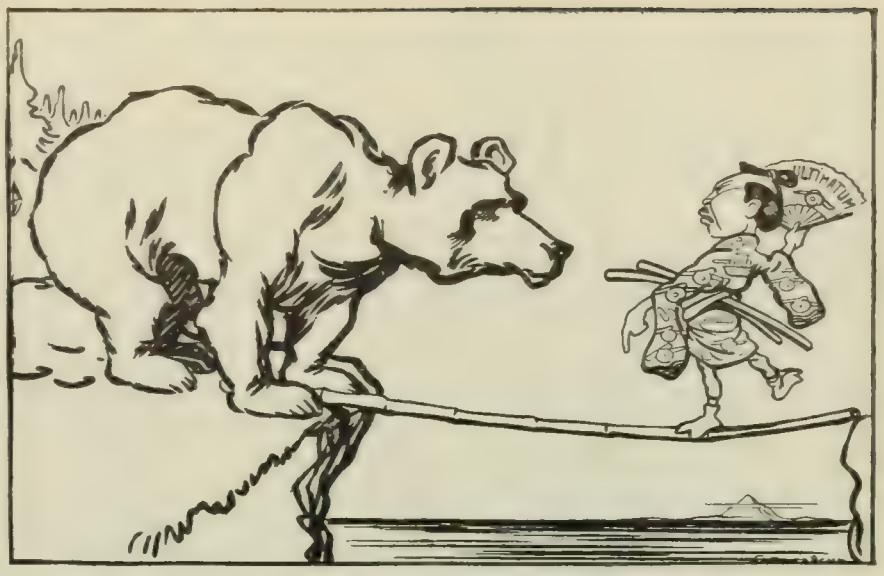
"The Russian army, we are told, 'which would operate' in the Far East aggregates 390,000 men, and 110,000 more can be sent east every month. Doubtless the whole Russian army 'would operate' in the Far East if it could, but the whole point of the military situation is that it can not. No one who reviews the situation with impartiality and knowledge will be disposed to underestimate for a moment the patriotism and the solidarity of the Russian army and the Russian nation. History affords too many proofs of the courage of the one and the tenacity of the other for any such error to be permissible. But if a Russian staff officer exists who is capable of supplying the wants of an army of half a million men by means of a single non-continuous line only capable of admitting of the passage of four trains a day at an average speed of 70 to 200 miles in the twenty-four hours, at a distance of 5,000 miles from Moscow, the shade of Moltke must hide his diminished head. And if this same officer proposes to interpolate 110,000 men a month in the midst of his supply trains he is certainly a sanguine spirit."

General Kuropatkin's strategy, the same writer thinks, will aim at resisting a Japanese advance in force from Korea and at the defeat of Japanese raiding parties coming from other points. But the Russian commander will have a special difficulty in the success of the Japanese Government's plans "to prevent the publication of a single item of news disclosing its plans or the position of any part of its armed forces," and this means that Japan will always have the initiative. "The initiative!—that is what every good soldier and sailor always prays for." The *Journal des Débats* (Paris), meanwhile, continues to assert that Russian military men are splendidly equipped "mentally and materially" for any "eventuality." It pronounces English impressions of General Kuropatkin's task "preposterous." From the Kobe *Herald*, a British organ published in Japan, we extract the following:

"General Kuropatkin is said to be one of the few Russian officials who are not particularly anxious to secure Manchuria. He is said to be a zealous advocate of an invasion of India from Central Asia, and, consequently, favors the abandonment of the Far East. He is represented as saying that the ports of Port Arthur and Talienwan were not a bargain, seeing they have cost 600,000,000 roubles [about $450,000,000]. The Eastern Chinese Railway is not of any use in case of war; and it does not pay during peace. Moreover, he sees Japanese, British, and American enemies in this

THE ALLIES AND THE FOE.

Catch your bear before you sell his skin.
—*Intransigeant* (Paris).



JAPANESE GYMNASTICS.

These tight-rope performers sometimes lose their balance.
—*Figaro* (Paris).

OUT FOR BEAR.

direction, and therefore advocates the giving up of Manchuria and an extension of the Czar's sway over Central Asia."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUMORED TENSION BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

EUROPEAN journals were not evidently prepared for the announcement that the relations between Russia and Great Britain are "severely strained," an announcement made a few weeks ago by the Paris *Temps*. The intimacy between this organ and the French Foreign Office gave weight to its utterance, but the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) and other influential sheets surmised that the two great Powers were not more at odds than is "usually the case." Now the organ of the German Foreign Office, the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), confirms the original statement; but it warns the world against the idea that Great Britain's proceedings in Tibet constitute the provocation. Nor does it attach importance to recent hints that Russia contemplates a threat in the direction of India. "A Russian campaign against India belongs to the class of fables with which children are terrified." The only source of present tension, it infers, is the problem of world-politics that led to the present war in the Far East. This view is at variance with the theory of the *Svet* (St. Petersburg), which, as well as Russian organs in Moscow, is attacking Great Britain because of the Tibetan expedition. "The Russian press," says the London *Standard*, "is not surprised that the attitude now assumed by the Tibetans should be ascribed to Russian influence, and it does not deny the impeachment." The markedly anti-Russian tone of this last-named paper attracts attention because of the relations it is believed to sustain with the dominant school of British diplomacy. And the London *Times* has been complaining of Russian intrigue against England in all that relates to Tibet, saying, among other things:

"Tho there is no Russian force in the Tibetan capital, there seems to be a Russian emissary. The Chinese General Chou has stated to our correspondent with the mission that there is a foreigner there who came from Thama. This man is supposed to be one of the Mongolian Buriats whom Russia has been utilizing for some years past for the purpose of establishing relations with the Dalai Lama. One of these go-betweens, who is known by the name of Dorjieff in St. Petersburg, is a pluralist who combines the office of a professor of metaphysics in the great monastery of Dapung with that of private chaplain to the Dalai Lama himself. He has acquired great influence, we are told, over the supreme council, and he is credited with very hostile feelings toward this country. He has already conducted two deputations from Lhasa to Russia, where he was received by the Czar in person, and he is believed to be the 'foreigner' referred to by General Chou. How many other agents of the same sort Russia may have employed in Lhasa, or in Tibet, from time to time, it is impossible to say."

Many other suspicions of Russian policy in this part of the world are avowed by the London daily, but, notwithstanding, the trend of opinion in European journals seems to be against the view that Russia and Great Britain are as much at odds as certain Foreign Office organs imagine. The Bismarckian *Hamburger Nachrichten*, advancing its familiar theory that England, as "the great disturber of the world's peace," has "learned to let others fight her battles," concludes that Japan can fight the Russians while Great Britain attends to the Tibetans.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PREDICTED WAR BETWEEN TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

IF only a fraction of the troubles predicted by English organs come to pass in the Balkans, Europe will have a very exciting spring. In France and Germany the tendency of official organs is to take the English press to task for its "sensationalism" in this respect. The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) and the *Temps* (Paris) profess themselves amazed at what both term the "recklessness" of important London newspapers, such as *The Times*, *The Standard*, and *The Telegraph*. The German daily thinks it is the result of "British imperialism," and the French daily fears for the moral tone of the English people. Whatever the explanation, the fact remains that English papers believe a Balkan war imminent as a sort of reaction from events in the Far East, while on the continent of Europe official organs are inclined to optimism with reference to Macedonia. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) takes a middle course. It earnestly hopes that the Turks will be guided by Hilmi Pasha, the Sultan's director-general in Macedonia, who acts "in good faith," and who has "done good work." But it regards the situation as serious, altho it accepts at its face value a long interview in the Paris *Temps*, which makes Hilmi Pasha say that the reforms are succeeding and that the people of Macedonia are "content and pacified." But English authorities see the situation in another light altogether. Dr. E. J. Dillon, writing in *The Contemporary Review* (London), after an exhaustive study of the subject, declares a rising in the spring practically inevitable, the outcome being a Turko-Bulgarian war. To quote:

"The crisis in the Far East is certain to react—is, in fact, already reacting—upon the Near East, and its influence is distinctly pernicious, for the attitude both of Turkey and Russia is partly shaped by the course of affairs in China and Japan. Thus two years ago, when the clouds were gathering in Asia, Muscovite diplomacy resolved to put an end as far as possible to all fermentation in the Balkans. The understanding with Austria-Hungary

was accordingly extended, and a twelvemonth ago the 'reform' plan was elaborated. Turkey, confronted with the iron will of two Powers, yielded to necessity and accepted the inevitable, merely putting off the worst as long as possible. . . . The resistance offered by the Porte to the execution of 'reforms' which will leave things more or less where they were before, has become more effective and less disguised. What the Turks especially object to is the appointment of foreign officers to the *gendarmerie*. It was with the utmost difficulty that the first clause of the Mürzsteg program—the nomination of the Russian and Austrian civil agents—was carried out. And that done, the Porte rested upon its oars. The appointment of an Italian general as commander of the gendarmes was the second step, and it was taken after much hesitation and pain. But even that is only the prelude. The real work is still to be done, and the signs and symptoms of Turkey's resolve to thwart it are numerous and significant. . . . .

"The impulse may—and it is expected that it will—come from the Sultan. The Bulgarians are convinced that Turkey, seeing all her diplomatic devices to put off the 'reforms' baffled by the mandatories of Europe, will try the effect of a war with Bulgaria and seek a pretext for declaring it. If this be the intention of the Porte, the time chosen is exceptionally inauspicious. If Turkey meant to attack Bulgaria at all, she should have begun operations last summer, when she would have had enormous advantages over her adversary. But next spring the principality will at least be able to take the field with an army which is what it professes to be, and will not be obliged to retreat for lack of ammunition."

Should gloomy British predictions be realized, there will ensue a decided tension of the Dual Alliance, according to the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), an official organ which finds confirmation of this view in the controversy between some clerical organs and some Socialist organs in Paris. While the *Gaulois*, stanchly clerical, is advocating fidelity to "the friendly and allied nation" Russia, the Socialist *Petite République* asserts that French foreign policy must not be "handed over as the instrument of autocracy."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREBODINGS OF A CRASH IN EUROPE.

WHILE certain organs in Europe, such as the Vienna *Fremdenblatt* and the Rome *Tribuna*, see some possibilities in the reaction of the Balkan crisis upon the crisis in the Far East, other newspapers express uneasiness on quite different grounds. Thus the London *Spectator* and the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, to name two at random, consider that a genuine upheaval in Europe is likeliest in France or Spain. "Spain," thinks the English weekly, "is on the brink of a revolution as thoroughgoing as that which broke up the old institutions of France," and this opinion has found expression in the London *Times* and the Paris *Action*. But the situation in France is also causing anxiety, chiefly as the result of the cleavage in the nation produced by the affairs of Russia. The enemies of the republic, according to the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), see, or think they see, their long-desired opportunity in the Russo-Japanese situation. The *Gazette de France* (Paris) has become the mouthpiece of an aggressive royalist group, while the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris) has been attacking the republic for months. The significance of all this is thus stated by an anonymous writer in *The Fortnightly Review* (London):

"The republic is on the eve of being replaced by a military dictatorship or a consulate, which will be the preliminary either to the empire or the monarchy. Out of a hundred Frenchmen, seventy-five are eager for the crisis and the end of the present *régime*. Every day which passes sees the number of republicans diminish. The republican *bourgeoisie*, whose sentiments are represented with such talent and high principle by *Le Temps*, abhors the ministry of M. Combes, and if that ministry goes on much longer, the repulsion it inspires will extend to the republic itself. . . . . .

"Meanwhile other interests which are being attacked are rising in their turn against the present *régime*. In the banking world, hostility is hourly gaining ground. What still remains to the republic? The sympathies of the populace, the support of the Socialists, and the momentary adhesion of the officials. It is true that the Socialists are a power, but, as is so well said by the Vicomte de Vogüé in his last novel, 'Le Maître de la Mer'—'With us Socialistic organization offers this precious advantage, that it is sufficient to gain its leaders in order to win over, *ipso facto*, the followers. Whoever possesses M. Jaurès possesses his entire force.' To resume, the lowest scum of our cities form the defense of the radical republic."

English newspapers pronounce this a partizan view, and only a few organs, such as *The Saturday Review* (London), consider the republican form of government menaced in France. "The storm will break in Spain," the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) believes, and it sees in the present situation throughout Europe new evidence of Germany's "baneful influence." Germany, in fact, seems to be the scapegoat of the independent press of the Continent, which accuses her of intriguing to break up the Dual Alliance. "German diplomacy has concentrated itself upon this object for several months," avers *The National Review* (London), "and every incident in turn has been utilized. Almost every day one or other of the newspapers inspired by the Wilhelmstrasse has denounced the 'disloyalty' of France toward Russia. . . . Strenuous efforts have been made by German official and unofficial agents in St. Petersburg to prejudice the mind of the Russian Emperor against 'the radicalism,' 'the Socialism,' and 'the atheism' of the Parisian Government." The indictment brought against the German Government by the Socialist papers of Europe, including the Berlin *Vorwärts* and the Rome *Avanti*, is that it fosters the discordant spirit everywhere. Much indignation has been caused by an article in the *Deutsche Revue* (Berlin) from the pen of General Freiherr von der Goltz, now in command of the First German Army Corps, in which he quotes approvingly von Moltke's dictum that "perpetual peace is only a dream," and announces as his conviction that "the social question" will "not be solved without war." He predicts "war storms from all directions," and opines that "wherever one looks, inflammable material is at hand, that can easily take fire":

"Whether the next war is to be in the southeastern part of Europe, or whether it is to be a colonial and naval war, or a civil war, it would be difficult to determine just now. The issue depends too much upon accident. The immense development of naval power and of world commerce, in which all the nations are vying with one another, makes it not improbable that the next contest among the nations will be upon the high seas. The reaction of such a struggle would evidently take the form of civil war, since the consequences to trade and industry would cause want and suffering provocative of fresh outbreaks."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

JAPAN'S LOSS.—"Japan, by her mode of action," asserts the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), "has lost all advantages of diplomatic decorum."

A MATTER OF BUSINESS.—"Russia owes France some millions of francs," says the Paris *Figaro*, "yet the two nations are in a state of tariff war to the prejudice of their own interests."

UNEXPECTED.—"Like swift hounds, these Japs have sprung upon the slovenly, clumsy Russian bear," says the *Neues Wiener Journal*, "with the result that the Czar, instead of attending a court ball, had to go to a prayer-meeting."

GERMANY UNGRIPPED.—"Germany has not wanted a war between Russia and Japan," says the *Kolnische Volkszeitung*, "but its outbreak must tend to strengthen Germany's position by releasing her from the Russian-French grip."

WHO HE WAS.—"There is a sensational story that Li, the chief eunuch of the Empress-Dowager," says the London *News*, "has been done to death by Yuan-Shih-Kai, anti-Russian viceroy. 'Li' was the Boss Croker of the Peking Tammany Hall."

JAPAN'S NEW BATTLE-SHIPS.—Just before the outbreak of war, declares the London *Standard*, Japan placed in England orders for two giant battle-ships. "The ships will have 16,400 tons displacement, be heavily armored, and mounted with guns of even greater effectiveness than those yet employed on any battle-ship afloat."

A Whole Year for 10 Cts.

THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE, of St. Louis, is now the greatest Magazine in the World, having **One Million Five Hundred Thousand** (1,500,000) subscribers, almost double the number of subscribers any other magazine or newspaper in the world has. Each issue is filled with splendid stories, beautiful engravings, special departments of Floriculture, Fancy-work, Fashions, Household, Health and Beauty, Poultry and Garden, and in addition, it is the only Magazine in the world that is illustrating the glories and beauties and wonders of the Great World's Fair. Each issue special photo-engravings of the great buildings and wonders of the Fair are given, many of these engravings being 2 feet by 1 foot in size.

There is a reason why THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE has more than double the number of subscribers that any other publication in the world has: if a reader of THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE wishes to know anything about the latest styles, THAT month's issue gives them; if some bug is destroying her plants, THAT month's issue tells her what it is and how to get rid of it; if fruits are to be preserved, THAT month's issue tells all about them. THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE **always** tells its readers what they want to know at the **right time.** From 96 to 138 columns each issue of splendid pictures, interesting stories, useful information: Flowers, the Garden, Lace Making, Embroidery (with new and beautiful patterns each month that **any** woman can make), Cooking Receipts, Fashions, Poultry, Pets, Household Decoration, Pyrography, Curious Facts, Health and Beauty columns; each issue supplies reading for the whole family. In addition to this, interesting and exciting contests are given its readers and they are now engaged in a simple contest in which each has an opportunity to come to the Great World's Fair no matter where they live, as the guest of THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE, with all their expenses paid. **You can have the same opportunity.**

THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE never permits misleading advertisements to appear in its columns and absolutely protects its readers so that they are not defrauded by catch-penny schemes. No whiskey ads., no nasty medical ads., are ever found in THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE. It is clean, honest, beautiful and bright. A single issue is worth more than the whole year's subscription. We wish every home in America to receive THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE and in order that it may go into your home, **we will send you THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE**

A Whole Year for 10 Cents

and if you do not like it after you have received it for three months, we will return your 10 cents and stop sending it. You will have had it three months for nothing. This shows very plainly that we know you will be pleased with THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE. You will never be willing to discontinue it. In fact, we know you will be so delighted you will also get your friends to subscribe. No other magazine gives as much for five times the price we ask you.

Do not confuse THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE of St. Louis with the cheap, poorly printed and trashy story papers. **THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE is printed on fine paper, carefully edited and beautifully illustrated** and is better than most Magazines sold for ten times the price at which we offer it to you. Our offer to refund your money if you do not like it after three month's trial is a guarantee that no other Magazine ever dared to make.

When you come to the Great World's Fair in St. Louis this year, you will find the great building of THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE the principal point of interest in the city. It is the most beautiful building in the country, and the finest publishing plant in the world, and is owned and was built by THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE exclusively for its own use at a cost of five hundred thousand dollars. Each subscriber will be welcomed and looked after as a friend. It will be very nice to have headquarters during the Fair for yourself, family or friends in the finest building in St. Louis just because you are a subscriber to THE

Woman's Magazine

The readers of THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE always know how to do things. Their gardens and houses are the wonders of their neighbors, because it contains plain, easily understood articles, telling more good things about Flowers and the Garden than regular Floral Papers and always seasonable. More good things about Fancy Work and Embroidery, with illustrated patterns, than Fashion Papers. More good things about Poultry and the Garden, and how to make money with them, than Poultry Papers. More good things about the Kitchen and Household than Household papers.

ALWAYS SEASONABLE. ALWAYS CORRECT. ALWAYS EASILY UNDERSTOOD.

This is the greatest opportunity you will ever get to secure one of the finest monthly magazines published, **for a whole year for 10 cents,** the price usually charged for a single copy of such a paper. **Do not delay,** but send 10 cents for the year's subscription, stating that you are a reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTICE—If you wish to take advantage of this opportunity for your friends, you can send 10 cents each for as many subscriptions as you wish. You could not make a nicer present to your friends than one which will remind them each month, of you, so pleasantly.

The **WOMAN'S MAGAZINE,**

124 MAGAZINE BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

GUARANTEED BUGGY AT A LOW PRICE

Finished Just As You Want It.

There are cheaper buggies on the market, and if cheapness is the only consideration with you we shall probably not be able to satisfy you. We offer you here the best buggy we ever saw or heard of for $50 and we have been in the buggy-making business many years and are familiar with all makes and prices of vehicles. *Our 1904*

SPLIT HICKORY SPECIAL

Top Buggy $50.00

is the standard by which other buggies are judged. "Just as good as a Split Hickory" is what the dealer will claim to you. No buggy can be as good as a Split Hickory unless it is a Split Hickory and built of second growth hickory that is split and not sawed. We make all the Split Hickory vehicles there are, we sell them all to the user direct. We guarantee every one two years and back up our guarantee absolutely. We ship you the buggy and allow you

30 Days Free Trial

After which trial you may return it if so disposed and the month's use of the buggy will cost you nothing. Here are a few of its **100 Points of Merit.** The rest of them are told in full in our Free 136-page Catalogue of Split Hickory Vehicles and Harness. Read these, and send for the catalogue.

Free 136-Page Catalogue

Send for this Catalogue, and write us about your wants in the vehicle line. **Note:**—We manufacture a full line of high grade harness, sold direct to user at wholesale prices.

Split hickory wheels with screwed rims; ¼-inch round edge steel tires, set hot; axle boxes set in white lead; double perch gear, double braced; our indestructible fifth wheel; longitudinal center spring; long distance axles; four more clips on axles than others furnish; cemented split hickory wooden axle beds; back curtain reinforced all around sides and bottom; 28-oz. rubber roof and back curtain; No. 1 enameled leather quarters and back stays; water-proof top; leather front and rear valances; box frame; sanitary spring cushion; solid polished panel spring back; split hickory shafts with heel and corner braces; round shaft leathers with 36-inch point leathers; patent trace holder on singletree; quick-shifting shaft couplings; patent line holder on dash; 13-inch padded patent leather dash; four roll-up straps; oil tempered springs; wrought iron body loops; split hickory gear woods; 16 coats of paint; all wood work carried 100 days in pure oil; water-proof fibre board boot; storm apron; full length velvet carpet; panel carpets; rubber lined whip socket, full silver mountings if preferred; Bailey Body Loops if preferred; any color gear; fancily striped or plain body; any design of trimming, plain or fancy; in fact, any combination of painting, trimming, striping or finishing you may desire.

THE OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. CO. H. C. PHELPS, President. 4674 6th St., Cincinnati, O.

Not a drop can touch you when your buggy is closed up by the

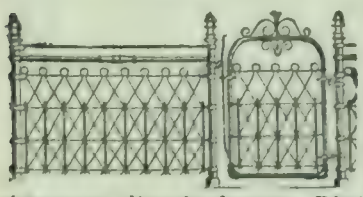
Blizzard Storm Front

Patented in United States and Canada.

Fits any buggy.

Adjusted in 30 seconds without getting out or removing gloves, sides open and close as quickly and easily as a door, large line pocket, guaranteed satisfactory. The large window, 12 x 20 inches, is a pliable transparent material that won't break. Rubber Cloth, $3.50; Heavy Rubber Cloth, $4.00. Trade-mark "Blizzard" is stamped under drive pocket on inside. If your dealer hasn't it, write us. Illustrated booklet free.

Vehicle Apron & Hood Co., 206 E. Rich St., Columbus, O.



Dwiggins Climate Proof

Fences are the standard for parks, lawns, cemeteries, etc. Double galvanized steel wire throughout offers perfect resistance to climatic changes. Distinctive designs trim, graceful. Cat'l'g, *Free*, shows variety of styles 10 to 50c a foot

Dwiggins Wire Fence Co., 28 Dwiggins Ave., Anderson, Ind.

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Asia and Europe."—Meredith Townsend. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50 net.)

"An Illustrated History of English Literature"—Richard Garnet and Edmund Gosse. (In four volumes, 1,600 pp.; $24 per set. The Macmillan Company.)

"Facts about Peat."—T. H. Leavitt. (Lee & Shepard, Boston, $1 net.)

"All's Fair in Love."—Josephine Caroline Sawyer. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"The Woodhouse Correspondence."—George W. E. Russell and Edith Sichel. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

"The Story of Susan."—Mrs. Henry Dudeney. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"American Prohibition Year Book for 1904"—Alonzo E. Wilson (United Prohibition Press, Chicago.)

"The Corner in Coffee."—Cyrus Townsend Brady. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.50.)

"The Universe a Vast Electric Organism."—George Woodward Warder. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.20 net.)

"The Yellow Holly."—Fergus Hume. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.50.)

"The Dayspring."—Dr. William Barry. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"Left in Charge."—Clara Morris. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.50.)

"Representative Modern Preachers."—Lewis O. Brastow. (The Macmillan Company.)

"An Evans of Suffolk."—Anna Farquahar. (L. C. Page & Co., $1.50.)

"Merely Mary Ann."—I. Zangwill. (Paper, $0.50. The Macmillan Company.)

"The Story of Siena and San Gimignano."—Edmund G. Gardner. (The Macmillan Company, $1.75.)

"Tillie: A Mennonite Maid."—Helen R. Martin. (The Century Company, $1.50.)

"Eppy Grams."—By Dinkelspiel, per George V. Hobart. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $0.75.)

"I Need the Money."—Hugh McHugh. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $0.75.)

"Consolatio."—A Memorial Ode by Raymond M. Alden. (Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco, $0.50.)

"The Poems of John Cleveland."—Edited by John M. Berdan. (The Grafton Press, $1.50 net.)

"The Yoke."—Elizabeth Miller. (Bobbs-Merrill Company, $1.50.)

"The Imperialist."—Mrs. Everard Cotes. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"The Modern Bank."—Amos. R. Fiske. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50 net.)

"A Lamb to the Slaughter."—Lee Weller Squier. (Patriot Publishing Company, $1.25 net.)

CALIFORNIA, $33.

From Chicago daily during March and April via Chicago, Union Pacific & Northwestern Line. Daily and personally conducted excursions; $7 double berth from Chicago to the Coast. All agents sell tickets via this line. For illustrated booklets, maps, rates, and full information address W. B. Kniskern, Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago, Ill.

POPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The renaissance of bicycling brings with it one of the finest mechanical devices invented since the beginning of this industry. The

TWO-SPEED GEAR
CHAINLESS BICYCLE

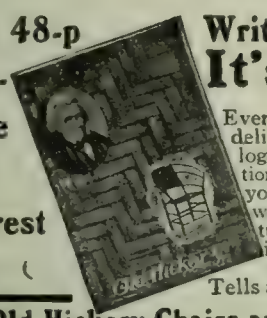
Enables the rider, by a slight pressure of foot on pedal, to change from high to low gear for hill climbing and difficult roads.

Eastern Department, Hartford, Conn.
Columbia Crawford Cleveland Tribune

Western Department, Chicago, Ill.
Crescent Imperial Rambler Monarch

Catalogues free at our 10,000 dealers' stores, or any one Catalogue mailed on receipt of a two-cent stamp

This 48-p Cata-logue Will Interest You



Write for it Today
It's FREE

Every woman will be delighted with this catalogue—makes suggestions for furnishing your Porch, Lawn, etc., with outdoor furniture. Many unique ideas that save $5.00 to $25.00 a season. Tells about the celebrated

Old Hickory Chairs and Furniture

and how you can use it to advantage. Fully illustrated, ready for immediate delivery. Write now. All good furniture dealers sell Old Hickory Chairs and Furniture. Made of genuine hickory with bark on—you've seen them. Write

OLD HICKORY CHAIR COMPANY
363 Cherry Street, Martinsville, Ind.
"The Original Old Hickory Furniture Manufacturers."

The "Lundstrom" Sectional Bookcase

Pronounced the best by thousands of users. Highly finished in solid Golden Oak. Price per section, with door, $1.75; without door, $1.00. Sent on approval, freight prepaid, direct from factory. Send for Catalogue No. 85.

THE C. J. LUNDSTROM CO.,
Formerly The Standard Mfg. Co. Little Falls, N. Y.

YOUR BOOK MONEY

We can make your book money go farther for you than any other establishment. Ours is the oldest, largest, and cheapest mail order book house in the United States. We supply any and all books published—DISCOUNTS ALL THE WAY UP TO 80 per cent. Our Catalogue of BIG BOOK BARGAINS and new books, just issued, mailed free if applied for at once. It is to the advantage of all BOOK LOVERS to keep in close touch with us and get our four or five catalogues of BOOK BARGAINS issued each year. Address

THE UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
91 and 93 Fifth Avenue, New York City

CURRENT POETRY.

"My Dreams are at Thy Door."

By EDITH M. THOMAS

My dreams are at thy door,
They beat with unheard hands;
Their cries thou heed'st no more
Than the spent wave on the sands.

My dreams are at thy door:
Night and Illusion give
(As they have given before)
The life they briefly live.

But, while they wait, outpour
Thine own, in fluttering line;
My dreams are at thy door
Thy dreams—they seek not mine!

From *Smart Set.*

Africa.

By GEORGE COSSINS.

She stands, with dusky head downbent,
And gloomy eyes that spell despair,
She who is old—yet young of face—
She to whom fell the dark disgrace,
Cain's evil brood to bear!

She dreams of Nations long since dead,
Of millions killed by fire and flood,
And, tho her parted lips are sweet,
Beneath her slender, tired feet,
Run rivulets of blood!

Misfortune met her at her birth:
Her children bore the brand of Cain,
Her lands the home of savage brutes,
Of songless birds,—of bitter fruits,—
Of slavery, and pain.

Her wealth has tempted many men;
But for *herself* not one has sighed;
And lower bows the dusky head,
From somber eyes salt tears are shed
Of bitter wounded pride!

—From *London Spectator.*

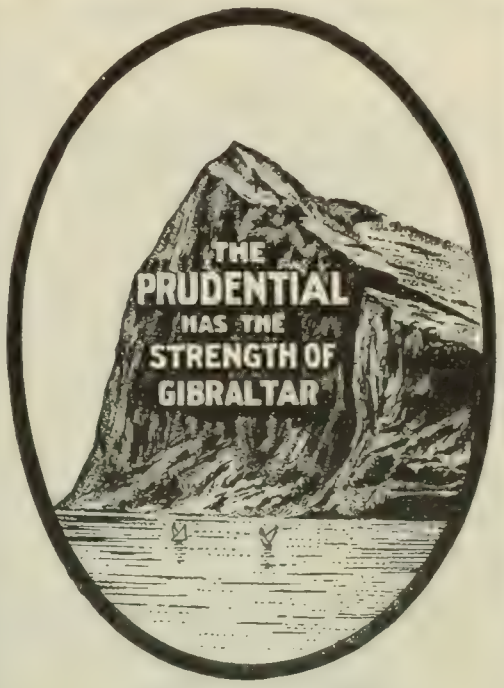
"Surely He Hath Borne Our Griefs."

(Chicago, December 30, 1903.)

By HUGH MACNAGHTEN.

We might have spared him this,
The worst of all the sorrows of the year—
The many children whom He held so dear,
The women and the men
Who shared His creed,
So wonderfully fashioned in the womb,
So wisely loved, and then
Through human thoughtlessness or greed
Condemned to this unutterable doom—
We might have spared Him this.

He has so much to bear:
In every pang of every stricken heart



Your Fortune Told

not by aid of magic, nor occult science, but the principles of thrift and foresight induced through Life Insurance. The man who secures an Endowment Policy now lays the foundation of future competence.

THE PRUDENTIAL
INSURANCE CO. OF AMERICA.

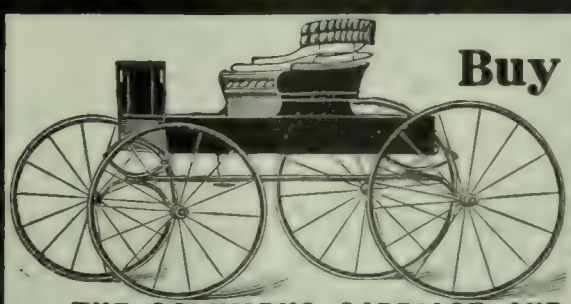
JOHN F. DRYDEN, Prest.

Home Office: NEWARK, N. J.

Send Coupon for Information.

Without committing myself to any action I shall be glad to receive free, particulars and rates of Endowment Policies.

For .....
Name ..... Age.....
Address.....
Occupation..... Dept. R.



Buy from Our Factory
SAVE A THIRD

Our plan of selling direct to user cuts out two profits and saves a third on retail prices. Our assortment of carriages and harness is larger than any dealer can show you. We guarantee all our goods. We are bona-fide manufacturers—not a commission house. Send for our free illustrated catalogue.

THE COLUMBUS CARRIAGE AND HARNESS CO., Columbus, Ohio.

"Accurate-to-the-Second"

Dueber-Hampden Watches

are made in an independent factory by reliable workmen. They can be guaranteed with perfect confidence for we make *every part*—movement, case and all.

Every other high grade watch is a product of various firms. One makes the case—another the works—each must trust to the honesty of the other.

We cannot shift responsibility and do not wish to.

For Men, we recommend the

Wm Kinley

the ideal 16-size, thin model "Accurate-to-the-Second" Dueber-Hampden. It is fully described with many other styles in our handsome book, "Light from the Watchman," which we send FREE.

DUEBER-HAMPDEN WATCH WORKS, Canton, Ohio.

Established 1823

Chickering PIANOS

Illustrated Catalogue sent upon application

CHICKERING & SONS, 805 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

A SPRING BARGAIN

$2,200 House.

Are You Going to Build?

Send 25c and we will send you our large book of 125 plans finest published—giving views, plans, descriptions and estimates to build. Many of the latest Colonial patterns. The regular price of this book is $1.00, but in order to circulate 50,000 more copies we are making this Spring one-fourth price offer for the next few weeks only. Write to-day.

A choice selection of stable designs

J. H. DAVERMAN & SON, Architects

366 Smith Block Grand Rapids, Mich.

Throughout His universe He claims a part,
And wanders up and down
By street and square,
And sees the travail of the souls of all
In every pitiless town
Or in the fields and makes it His;
He feels a wound when fluttering sparrows fall;
We might have spared Him this.

Think what it must have been
To love the children as He loves alone,
And this, through every day, to have foreknown,
And this, through every hour,
To have foreseen.
Is any other sorrow like to His,
Who, having boundless power,
Beheld our agony of need
And died again with all (O hearts that bleed!),
Yet could not spare us this?

—From *London Spectator*.

The Song of the Sea.

By Joe Lincoln.

Oh, the song of the sea,
The wonderful song of the sea!
Like the far-off hum of a throbbing drum
It steals through the night to me;
And my fancy wanders free
To a little seaport town,
And a spot I knew, where the roses grew,
By a cottage small and brown,
And a child strayed up and down
O'er hillock and beach and lea,
And crept at dark to his bed, to hark
To the wonderful song of the sea.

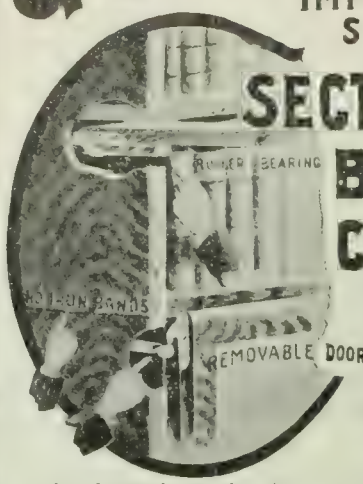
Oh, the song of the sea,
The mystical song of the sea!
What strains of joy to a dreaming boy
That music was wont to be!
And the night wind through the tree
Was a perfumed breath that told
Of the spicy gales that filled the sails
Where the tropic billows rolled,
And the rovers hid their gold
By the lone palm on the key—
But the whispering wave their secret gave
In the mystical song of the sea.

Oh, the song of the sea.
The beautiful song of the sea!
The mighty note from the ocean's throat,
The laugh of the wind in glee!
And, swift as the ripples flee
With the surges down the shore,
It bears me back, o'er life's long track,
To home and its love once more;
I stand at the open door,
Dear mother, again, with thee,
And hear afar on the booming bar
The beautiful song of the sea.

—From *L. A. W. Bulletin*.

California is the most advertised part of the world. Much money is now coming here for homes, buying land at over $100 per acre in highly advertised parts. There are unadvertised spots here nearly as big as Massachusetts never visited by homeseekers. The best citrus land in the world can still be had for $10 per acre. Send me 30c. for some information that will surprise you. I will return your money if you are not satisfied. **President Fruit Growers' Association, Diamond Springs, Cal.**

"GUNN" IMPROVED SYSTEM SECTIONAL BOOK CASE



PATENTED

The Gunn has a handsome appearance with all the sectional earmarks eliminated. Cabinet-work and finish best of Grand Rapids production. **Removable** anti-friction **Doors;** valuable books not soiled when cleaning the glass. For further information ask "The man with a Gunn"—He knows. Complete catalogue free. For sale by leading dealers or direct from the factory. No higher in price than the old styles.

Gunn Furniture Co. Grand Rapids, Mich.

Also makers of Gunn Desks and Filing Cabinets.

75 Per Cent. of the

Fox Typewriters

being sold to-day are sold to people who have been using *other* standard typewriters but who have become convinced that the Fox Typewriter is their superior.

Otherwise they would not have bought the Fox, as there was no price inducement.

Compare the Fox with any other typewriter—it will show superiority in light touch, key dip, perfect alignment, durability and special features.

You cannot realize the advantage of the Fox until you have tried it. We will send it to you on 10 days' trial. This shows our confidence in it.

The Fox Typewriter Co., Ltd., 550 Front St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

3 Months Free

THE INVESTOR'S REVIEW

A journal of advice for everybody. Fully illustrated. Gives latest and most reliable information concerning industrial, mining, oil and other stocks and enterprises. No investor can afford to be without it. Keep posted. Knowledge is power. Fortunes have been lost for the want of knowledge of opportunities that came too late, and fortunes have been made by gaining knowledge easily obtained if you will only seek it. Great opportunities come and go. Great fakes likewise. Get posted before investing in anything. Write at once for *free sample copy*.

THE INVESTOR'S REVIEW, 1300 Gaff Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

7% GUARANTEED Interest for Life on Life Annuities issued at age 50, at age 62, Ten Per Cent. Tax exempt. Sales in 1902, Ten Million Dollars. J. A. Steele, 115 B'dway, New York

The Derelict.

By Louise Morgan Sill.

A derelict am I,
  A child of mournful fate
No home but the sea and sky,
  No captain and no mate.
My steersman is the wind,
  And never a crew I see—
They wrecked me here at the cold New Year,
  And straight abandoned me.

I've sailed a many a mile,
  And curious sights I've seen.
I've rocked where the tropics smile,
  And far to the North I've been,
Where icebergs threatened me
  With a cell in a frozen grave,
But here and there some unseen care
  Contrives my hulk to save.

I've passed in the long Gulf Stream
  A thousand ships or more.
I've seen the lookout dream
  Of his wife and babes ashore.
I've floated by his prow,
  All menacing of death,
So near, so near, that I could hear
  The indraw of his breath.

I flee in the desert night,
  Before the storm alone.
For peace and the morning light
  My tortured timbers groan.
No crime is on my soul,
  Yet, with a thousand jaws
To harry me, the pitiless sea
  It gnaws, and gnaws, and gnaws.

—From *Harper's Weekly.*

PERSONALS.

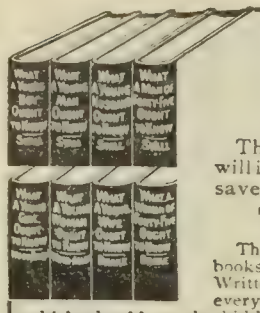
President Buchanan's Sad Love Story.—Among other things, writes Myrtle Reed to the Athens (Ga.) *Athenian*, James Buchanan was remarkable for his life-long fidelity to one woman. Soon after he left the legislature and took up the practise of law he became engaged to a beautiful and extremely sensitive young lady, Anne Coleman. On account of her sensitiveness there came a rupture, and Buchanan received a note from Miss Coleman asking him to release her from her engagement. The story continues:

There was no explanation forthcoming, and it was not until long afterward that he discovered that gossips and busybodies had gone to Miss Coleman with stories concerning him which had no foundation save in their mischief-making imaginations.

After all his efforts at reestablishing the old relation had proved useless, he wrote to her that if it were her wish to be released from the engagement he could not but submit, as he had no desire to hold her against her will.

The break came in the latter part of the summer of 1819. He threw himself into his work with renewed energy, and later on she went to visit friends in Philadelphia.

Tho she was too proud to admit it, there was



Sexual Facts

The information in these books will insure marital happiness and save mankind untold suffering.

The Sex Series

The only COMPLETE SERIES of books published on delicate subjects. Written in a manner understood by every person and information given which should not be hidden by false or foolish modesty. Commended by medical authorities everywhere.

Four books to boys and men. Four books to girls and women.

"Young Boy." "Young Girl."
"Young Man." "Young Woman."
"Young Husband." "Young Wife."
"Man of Forty-five." "Woman of Forty-five."

$1 a copy each, post free. Table of contents free.

Vir Publishing Co 2262 Land Title Bldg Phila Pa

NOW DEPOSITED IN THE BANK

$75,000.00

IN CASH GIVEN AWAY.

To arouse interest in, and to advertise the GREAT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR, this enormous sum will be distributed. Full information will be sent you ABSOLUTELY FREE. Just send your name and address on a postal card and we will send you full particulars.

World's Fair Contest Co.,
108 N. 8th Street
St. Louis, Mo.

I Print My Own Circulars Cards &c. $5 PRESS

Saves money. Big profit printing for others. Large press for book, newspaper $18. Full instruction sent for use. Write for catalogue presses, type, &c. to factory

THE PRESS CO.
MERIDEN, CONN.

USE Le Page's Photo Paste

LE PAGE'S GLUE STRONGEST IN THE WORLD

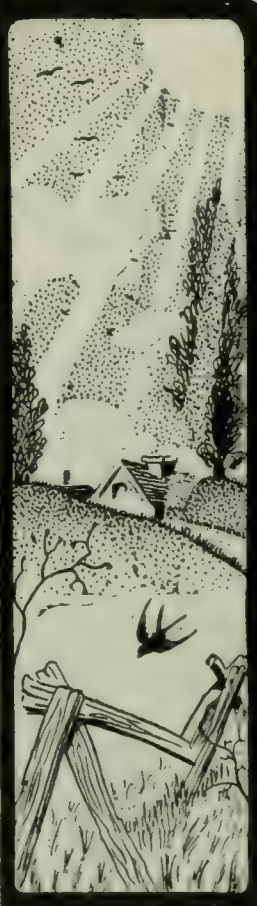
Le Page's Gold Medal Mucilage.

THE EQUITABLE

HENRY B. HYDE FOUNDER

J.W. ALEXANDER PRESIDENT

J.H. HYDE VICE PRESIDENT



STRONGEST IN THE WORLD

MARCH WEATHER

is uncertain—so is your future. You can't control the weather, but you can control your own future. An adequate Endowment policy in the Equitable will take away all uncertainty from your future—and from that of your family.

Opportunities for men of character to act as representatives.
Apply to GAGE E. TARBELL, 2nd Vice President.

For full information fill out this coupon, or write

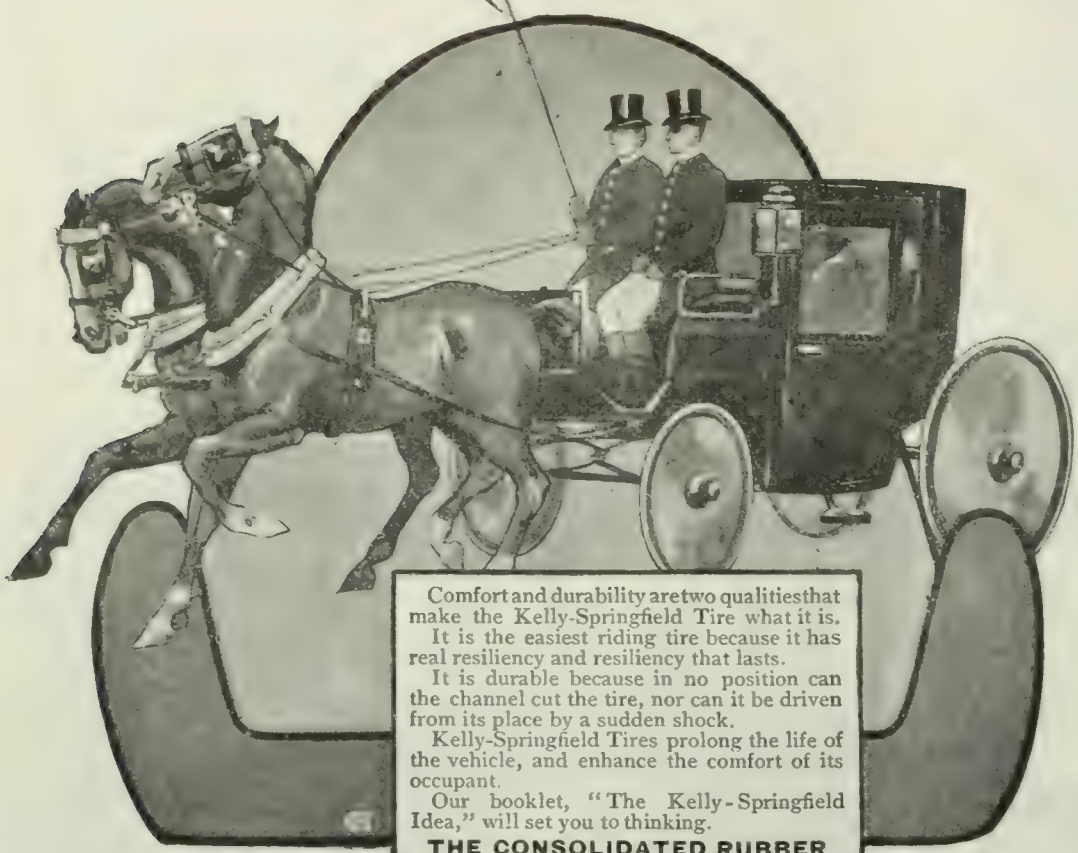
THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of the United States,
120 Broadway, New York. Dept. No. 56.

Please send me information regarding an Endowment for $.....
if issued at.....years of age.

Name.....

Address.....

The Kelly Springfield Tire



Comfort and durability are two qualities that make the Kelly-Springfield Tire what it is.
It is the easiest riding tire because it has real resiliency and resiliency that lasts.
It is durable because in no position can the channel cut the tire, nor can it be driven from its place by a sudden shock.
Kelly-Springfield Tires prolong the life of the vehicle, and enhance the comfort of its occupant.
Our booklet, "The Kelly-Springfield Idea," will set you to thinking.

THE CONSOLIDATED RUBBER TIRE COMPANY
40 Wall Street, New York.
AKRON, OHIO.

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package.

Gluten Grits AND **BARLEY CRYSTALS,**
Perfect Breakfast and Dessert Health Cereals.
PANSY FLOUR for Biscuit, Cake and Pastry.
Unlike all other goods. Ask Grocers.
For book or sample, write
FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N. Y., U.S.A.

Strictly Fresh Eggs

CLOVER BRAND

Direct from our poultry farms to you—shipped by fast express on your mail order. Every egg **guaranteed** to be delivered at your door (within 1,000 miles of Ionia) **within 48 to 60 hours after the egg is laid. CLOVER BRAND EGGS** give health, because they are absolutely fresh and are from **grain-fed** hens free from disease.

Economical to buy. Express charges are small. Shipped in crates of 6 and 12 dozen. Special prices to yearly contract customers. Write for free booklet about **CLOVER BRAND EGGS** and why this is the best way to buy eggs. Get the genuine. Every egg branded.

CLOVER BRAND EGG CO.,
210 Clover St., Ionia, Mich.

Registered

evidence that the beautiful and high-spirited girl was suffering from a heartache. On the ninth of December she died very suddenly, and her body was brought home just a week after she left Lancaster.

The funeral took place the next day, Sunday, and to Robert Coleman, the girl's father, the heart-broken man wrote a letter which in simple pathos stands almost alone. It is the only document which remains, but in these few lines is hidden a tragedy:

"LANCASTER, Dec. 10, 1819.

"My Dear Sir—You have lost a child, a dear, dear child. I have lost the only earthly object of my affections, without whom life now presents to me a dreary blank.

"My prospects are all cut off, and I feel that my happiness will be buried with her in the grave.

"It is now no time for explanation, but the time will come when you will discover that she, as well as I, has been much abused. God forgive the authors of it! My feelings of resentment against them, whoever they may be, are buried in the dust.

"I may sustain the shock of her death, but I feel that happiness has fled from me forever. The prayer which I make to God without ceasing is that I may yet be able to show my veneration for the memory of my dear, departed saint, by my respect and attachment for her surviving friends. May Heaven bless you, and enable you to bear the shock with the fortitude of a Christian.

"I am forever your sincere and grateful friend,

"JAMES BUCHANAN."

One Day with Whistler.—Frederick Keppel, in a personal article on Whistler in *The Reader*, tells many characteristic anecdotes of the great artist, one of which we quote:

Another incident of that day was the visit of a foreign artist, an old acquaintance, with whom Whistler had not as yet quarelled. He was received with genuine cordiality, and, artist-like, he ran round the studio looking at everything. One small picture seemed to charm him especially, and he said: "Now that is one of your good ones." "Don't look at it, dear boy," said Whistler airily, "it's not finished." "Finished!" said the visitor. "Why, it is the most carefully finished picture of yours that I have ever seen." "Don't look at it!" persisted Whistler. "You are doing injustice to yourself, you are doing injustice to my picture—and you are doing injustice to *me!*" The visitor looked bewildered when Whistler, in a theatrical tone, cried out, "Stop, I'll finish it now!" Then he procured a very small camel's-hair brush, fixed it on a long and slender handle, mixed a little speck of paint on his palette, dipped the tip of his brush into it, and then, standing off from his picture, and with the action of a fencer with his

The Velvet Grip HOSE SUPPORTER

Never Slips nor Tears

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED

BE SURE YOUR CORSET HOSE SUPPORTERS HAVE THIS CLASP

CUSHION BUTTON

Sold all over the world

GEORGE FROST CO., Makers, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Sample pair, by mail, 25 cents.

LOOK for the name on every loop

rapier, he lunged forward and touched the picture in one spot with his pigment. "Now it's finished," said he. "Now you may look at it!" This was all highly dramatic, and indeed very well acted, but, as in the case of some stage plays, the final act of Whistler's performance proved to be an anti-climax: the foreign artist took his leave, but finding that he had left his umbrella behind him, called for it next day. The servant, recognizing him, told him that Mr. Whistler had gone out for the day, but invited him to go to the studio and seek his umbrella. He went there and found it, but also took the opportunity of having one more look at the picture which had been "finished" for his special benefit the day before; and then he saw that the little dab of wet paint which Whistler had so dramatically put on he had afterward scrupulously wiped off again!

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Funny Schoolboy Blunders.—The following list of amusing mistakes made by British schoolboys in their examination papers is compiled by *The University Correspondent:*

Iron is grown in large quantities for manufacturing purposes in South France.

The sun never sets on British possessions because the sun sets in the west, and our colonies are in the north, south, and east.

The diminutive of man is mankind.

Question: Define the first person. Answer: Adam.

Blood consists of two sorts of cork-screws—red cork-screws and white cork-screws.

Asked to explain what a buttress is, one boy replied, "a women who makes butter," and another "a female butcher."

Teacher's dictation: His choler rose to such a height that passion well-nigh choked him. Pupil's reproduction: His collar rose to such a height that fashion well-nigh choked him.

A Job's comforter is a thing you give babies to soothe them.

A sky-scraper is an overtrimmed hat.

Political economy is the science which teaches us to get the greatest benefit with the least possible amount of honest labor.

An emolument is a soothing medicine.

In the United States people are put to death by elocution.

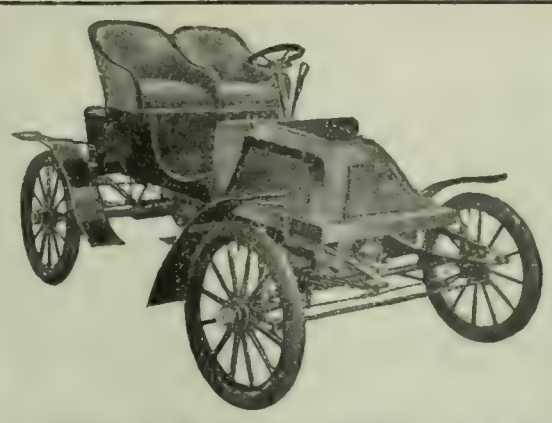
Gravity was discovered by Isaac Walton. It is chiefly noticeably in the autumn, when the apples are falling from the trees.

A Desperate Case.—DOROTHY: "Penelope is a frightfully fluent talker; I couldn't get a word in edgewise."

THEODORE: "Oh, that was only because you let her get the first start."—*Life.*

Studies of the Vernacular.—Conversation between the ribbon counter girl and the girl at the candy counter:

"Onnust?"



MITCHELL LIGHT CAR

Two-cylinder engine, air-cooled, mounted in front, sliding-gear transmission, three forward speeds and reverse all on one lever with direct drive on high speed; automatic lubrication, seven actual horse power, quiet in operation.

PRICE $700

Write for catalog.

MITCHELL MOTOR CAR CO.,
24 Hamilton Ave., Racine, Wis.
Maker of Motor Cars and Motorcycles.

$44.95 WITH STEEL TIRES

$55.90 WITH RUBBER TIRES

This high-grade Buggy, our Custom Made Special, has all the desirable features of a $100 Buggy and 50 strong points that no other buggy has. We sell direct to you from our factory, and our wholesale prices save you MIDDLEMEN PROFITS. We manufacture 140 styles Vehicles from $23.50 up, and 90 styles Harness from $4.40 up. Our large Vehicle and Harness book tells all about our no money with order plan, satisfaction and freight guaranty, and how we ship anywhere on

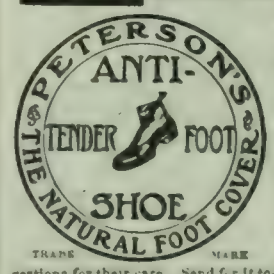
30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL!

Don't order a Vehicle or Harness of any kind until you have heard from us.

Write to-day for Free Money-Saving Catalogue.

U. S. BUGGY & CART CO., B 460, Cincinnati, O.

Your Shoes Hurt?



Very likely they are not just right for you and may make your feet tender, if they haven't done so already.

Peterson's $4.75 Anti-Tender Foot Shoes are natural covers for the feet in the true sense. They have the needed spaces in the proper places and never fail to give relief, for bunions, corns and callouses, insuring perfect ease and complete comfort. Our FREE booklet "FOOT AND SHOE POINTERS" gives full description, explains the causes of tender feet and makes suggestions for their care. Send for it to-day; you will find it well worth your while.

M. O. PETERSON & CO., 154 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO.

What You Eat YOU ARE, is a true saying. Worthless cereals are fully exposed in U. S. Gov't. analysis, sent free for postal card request *Be wise in time.* Friends will remark your brilliance in conversation on topics of absorbing interest if you write. THE FRANKLIN MILLS CO., LOCKPORT, N.Y.

The "Best" Light

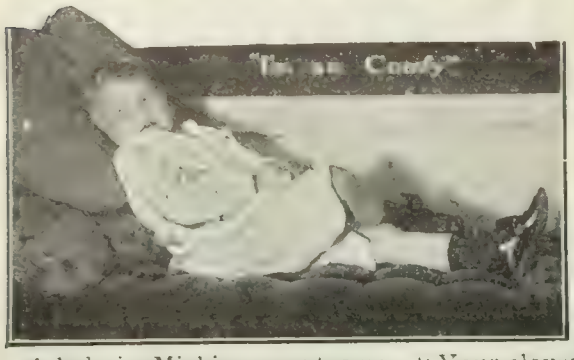
is a portable 100 candle power light costing only 2 cts. per week. Makes and burns its own gas. Brighter than electricity or acetylene and cheaper than kerosene. No Dirt. No Grease. No Odor. Over 100 styles. Lighted instantly with a match. Every lamp warranted. Agents Wanted Everywhere

THE "BEST" LIGHT CO.
92 E. 5th Street, CANTON, OHIO.

ASTHMA cured to stay cured. Cause removed. Health restored. Attacks never return. Eat heartily. Sleep soundly all night. No further need of medicines. Over 52,000 Asthma and Hay Fever sufferers treated. Write for BOOK 25A FREE. P. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Thompson's Eye Water

"OSTERMOOR"



A lady in Michigan writes us: "Your clever advertising has made me covet an OSTERMOOR Mattress, but unfortunately when I was married we bought an outfit of hair-stuffed ticks—too good to throw away; hardly good enough to keep. While visiting Mrs. ——, of Detroit (one of your customers), I picked up a copy of your interesting book, 'The Test of Time,' and learned for the first time how many were the forms and how fair the prices of your

"Ostermoor" Cushions and Pillows

Among the many handsome and suggestive pictures I saw a window-seat idea that my husband says we *must* adopt. Please quote me a price on a cushion (like one on page 43), size of paper pattern enclosed."

SEND FOR BOOK MAILED FREE

Our 96 page book, "The Test of Time," not only treats exhaustively the mattress question, but also describes and illustrates (with scores of pictures), OSTERMOOR Cushions and Pillows, for Window Seats, Cozy Corners, Hall Benches and Easy Chairs; Boat Cushions, Carriage Cushions, Church Cushions—we have cushioned 25,000 churches. It is an encyclopedia of comfort and good taste—may we send it? Your name on a postal will do. It costs us 25 cents, but you are welcome to it even if you send from curiosity alone.

LOOK OUT! Dealers are trying to sell the "just as good kind." Ask to see the name "OSTERMOOR" and our trade-mark label, sewn on the end. It's not *Felt* if it's not an *Ostermoor*. Mattresses expressed, prepaid by us, same day check is received. Estimates on cushions and samples of coverings by return mail.

30 Nights' Free Trial

Sleep on the OSTERMOOR thirty nights free and if it is not even all you have hoped for, if you don't believe it to be the equal in cleanliness, durability and comfort of any $50 hair mattress ever made, you can get your money back by return mail—"no questions asked."

2 feet 6 inches wide, 25 lbs.	$8.35
3 feet wide, 30 lbs.	10.00
3 feet 6 inches wide, 35 lbs.	11.70
4 feet wide, 40 lbs.	13.35
4 feet 6 inches wide, 45 lbs.	15.00

All 6 feet 3 inches long.

Express Charges Prepaid.

In two parts, 50 cents extra. Special sizes at special prices.

OSTERMOOR & COMPANY
119 Elizabeth Street, - - - NEW YORK
Canadian Agency: The Alaska Feather and Down Co., Ltd., Montreal.

COSTS 25 CENTS **LASTS 25 YEARS**

Solid German Silver. Trims, Files and Cleans the nails with either hand. Don't take imitations. Sold everywhere or by mail for 25c. Money back if you want it. Manicure Book, "A Handy Hand Book of the Hands" complete instruction on the care of the hands and nails. Sent for two 2c. stamps.

KLIP-KLIP CO., 558 Clinton Ave. S., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Active, educated men of business ability who desire to earn $1,000 per year or more. Give age, qualifications, references. DODD, MEAD & CO., New York.

KLIPS Write for Price-List. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

"Sugar!"
"Oakum off!"
"Sure zima stanninear."
"Juh meanit?"
"Ubetcha."
"Ooseddy did?"
"Gurlova there."
"Wah sheno boutit?"
"D'no. Swatshesedd."
"Oakum off! Yercoddin."
"Thinkso fu wanta. Bawcher Chrismas gifs?"
"Notchett. Bawchoors?"
"Naw. Saylookeer!"
"Watchasay?"
"Jeer baw Tomman Lil —"
"Notsloud! Somebody learus."
"Lettum. Nothinmuchno how"
"Quitchercoddin."
"Oakum off! I aintacoddin."
"Gracious Imus begittinalong!"
"Somus I."
"Slong!"
"Slong!" —Chicago *Tribune*.

More than He Could Afford.—THE SISTER: "Why don't you get possession of that girl? She is as pretty as a picture."

THE BROTHER:—"The frame is too expensive." —*Life*.

No Question about It.—MRS. BENHAM: "Well, if worst comes to worst I can keep the wolf away from the door by singing."

BENHAM: "You can if he has a correct ear for music."—*Smart Set*.

All Down!—MRS. NEWLYWED: "Doctor, that bottle of medicine you left for baby is all gone."

DOCTOR: "Impossible! I told you to give him a teaspoonful once an hour."

MRS. NEWLYWED:—"Yes; but John and I and mother and the nurse have to each take a teaspoonful, too, in order to induce baby to take it." —*Puck*.

Partners.—BILTER (to cook): "I suppose you think you've got as much right to drink my whisky as I have."

COOK: "Well, oi'm livin' wid yer woife, too, ain't I?"—*Harper's Bazar*.

Just So.—LITTLE CLARENCE: "Pa, the middle class——?"

MR. CALLIPERS: "Referring to people, I presume? Well, the middle class is the meddle class, which is one layer below the muddle class. There is no model class."—*Smart Set*.

He Heard It. — A gentleman with very squeaky boots chanced to go into a theater the other night just as the actor on the stage was exclaiming, "But, soft! Methought I heard a footfall!" Then arose the heartiest laugh of the evening.—*Tit-Bits*.

Comfort in "Velvet Grip."

The great change that has taken place in the use of Ladies' Hose Supporters has caused the manufacturers of Corsets to attach Hose Supporters to them. These "Corset" Hose Supporters are, of course, of many styles and qualities, but if you find on them the "Velvet Grip" clasp for holding the stocking, you will, in that respect, feel secure and comfortable.

WANTED A copy of the "New England Primer" (1690-1799). Large price offered. Send particulars to E. B. RAND, 5 West 65th St., N. Y. City.

Good lamp-chimneys
one make
my name on 'em all.
MACBETH.

How to take care of lamps, including the getting of right-shape chimneys, is in my Index; sent free.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

BALDWIN REFRIGERATORS

"Built to Last a Lifetime"

From one end to the other of this great country you'll see **Baldwin Refrigerators** 25 and 30 yrs. old still in active daily use.

One old customer wrote a few days ago from Fall River, Mass.: "I have used one of your refrigerators nearly 20 years, and can safely recommend them to the best of people."

This indicates not only quality, but good preservative results, which are secured only by positive circulation. You buy a refrigerator for practical use, and should see it has this feature; cold, dry air entering the bottom of storage chamber, getting under and between food, and forcing the warm moisture-laden atmosphere upwards and away. The Baldwin Dry Air is the only refrigerator that has it. All others drop the cold heavy air on to food and beat downwards the impurities. It also has better and stronger removable (cleanable) flues than any other make. We challenge comparison. Baldwins have Lever Wedge Locks and rubber insertion around doors, making them doubly airtight. Others don't have these specialties.

The Baldwin is honestly built. It economizes ice, and is the coldest, dryest, and sweetest refrigerator made.

It comprises 150 popular sizes and styles in Ash, Oak, and Soft-wood—Porcelain, Metal, and Spruce-lined

Don't buy a poor refrigerator because its first cost appears to be low, for it will prove to be a costly article in wasted ice and spoiled food. Send for catalogue No. 38, sent free, and investigate the refrigerator with an established reputation.

THE BALDWIN REFRIGERATOR CO.
208 Lake Street, Burlington, Vt.

100 VISITING CARDS Post paid **35c**

Correct styles and sizes. Order filled day received. Booklet **"Card Style" Free!** Also **business, professional** and **fraternal** cards. We have cuts of emblems for **all** societies.
E. J. SCHUSTER PTG. & ENG. CO., DEPT. 30 ST. LOUIS, MO.

Let Us Help You Think

Have you been called upon to speak on short notice? Do you require help in the preparation of literary work? Do you seek facts or statistics which are difficult to obtain?

We prepare carefully

SPEECHES	SERMONS
TOASTS	LECTURES
ESSAYS	TREATISES, etc

Novels, Plays, and All Kinds of Manuscripts Criticised, Revised, and Sold on Commission

All Transactions Strictly Confidential

The International Literary Bureau
Established 1893
Bible House New York City

A Soft Answer.—An Irishman was called upon to give evidence in a shooting affray.

"Did you see that shot fired?" asked the magistrate.

"No, sor; but I heard it," replied the witness.

"That is not satisfactory. Step down."

As the Irishman turned to go he laughed, and was rebuked by the magistrate, who told him it was contempt of court.

"Did yez see me laugh?"

"No; but I heard you."

"That is not satisfactory."

And then the court laughed.—*Green Bag* (Boston).

His Yearn.—POOR FEEBLES (about to be operated on for appendicitis): "Doctor, before you begin I wish you would send and have our pastor, the Reverend Mr. Harps, come over."

DR. CUTTER: "Certainly, if you wish it, but—ah!—"

FEEBLES: "I'd like to be opened with prayer."—*Life.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

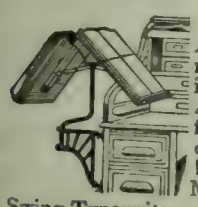
February 22.—The Japanese fleet, under Vice-Admiral Togo, again attacks Port Arthur. Russia addresses a vigorous communication to the Powers, accusing Japan of violations of the law of nations.

February 23.—Reports from various points confirm statements that Russian scouting parties have penetrated Korea for miles south of the Yalu River. The Japanese are reported to have landed 40,000 additional troops at Chemulpo.

February 24.—Admiral Alexeieff reports that the Japanese were repulsed in an attempt to sink steamers in the channel at Port Arthur and to destroy the *Retvizan* by a torpedo attack. Admiral Alexeieff issues a proclamation to the natives of Manchuria commanding assistance to the Russian army, on pain of extermination, if hostilities are practised. Japan negotiates a treaty with Korea, whereby the independence and integrity of Korea are assured.

February 25.—Alexeieff reports another unsuccessful attack on Port Arthur by the Japanese fleet, the firing lasting two hours. A Japanese force is said to have landed at Possiet Bay and to be moving toward Kirin. Japanese seize 670 tons of army beef on the steamship *Korea*, consigned to the Russian Government at Vladivostok.

February 26.—The Japanese make two more attacks on Port Arthur, attempting to sink fireships ballasted with stone. The Korean Government becomes an open ally of Japan against Russia, and orders its troops to join the Japanese army in the field. Commander



DESK EXTENSION.

Attached to desk, table or wall, holds reference, account or reading books in any position. Increases desk room 4 ft., saves time, money, eyes. Send for circulars and testimonials from literary, business and professional men. **Desk Extension Co.,** Auburn, Me. M'f'rs neat, cheap, sectional bookcase. Swing Typewriter and Telephone Stand, Card Index, etc.

The Wonderful Vapor

Varoma

CURES

Whooping Cough and Croup

Relieves all throat and lung diseases. As a germicide, disinfects perfectly (without injury to the most delicate fabrics) sick rooms, etc. The vapor is non-poisonous, non-irritating and agreeable.

At all druggists or by mail. Particulars free.

THE VAROMA MEDICAL COMPANY
Schieffelin & Co., New York, Sole Agents

VARICOSE VEINS, WEAK JOINTS, VARICOSE ULCERS and LEG SWELLINGS Cured by

OUR PATENT SEAMLESS HEEL

ELASTIC STOCKINGS.

We make all goods to measure of new elastic made by us and send by mail to any part of the world, and guarantee a fit. Free Catalogue tells how to measure, gives prices, etc. Send for one. We are the largest weavers of special elastic work in the United States.

CURTIS & SPINDELL CO., 67 Market Street, Lynn, Mass.

JOURNALISM

We train by mail to do every branch of literary work for newspaper and magazine. Write for "The How of It" free. SPRAGUE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM, 203 Majestic Building, Detroit, Mich.

FLOWERS Park's Floral Magazine, trial, Park's Floral Guide, 1904, and Park's Seed Pkg., 1000 sorts, for a big bed that will surprise you with new flowers every day all summer, all for stamp. Geo. W. Park, B70, La Park, Pa.

STARK TREES SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL
Largest Nursery. Fruit Book Free. Result of 78 years' experience
STARK BROS., Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

Pears'

People have no idea how crude and cruel soap can be.

It takes off dirt. So far, so good; but what else does it do.

It cuts the skin and frets the under-skin; makes redness and roughness and leads to worse. Not soap, but the alkali in it.

Pears' Soap has no free, alkali in it. It neither reddens nor roughens the skin. It responds to water instantly; washes and rinses off in a twinkling; is as gentle as strong; and the after-effect is every way good.

Established over 100 years.

WILLIAMS' SHAVING STICK

Shaving—and Saving

Shaving with greater comfort, luxury, convenience.

Saving in time, temper and money. A single stick affords over 300 shaves. No cup required. Only the shaving stick and brush.

25c. of all druggists.

The J. B. WILLIAMS CO., Glastonbury, Conn.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED

"WALNUTTA" HAIR STAIN is prepared from the juice of the Philippine Islands walnut, and restores Gray, Streaked, Faded or Bleached Hair, Eyebrows, Beard or Moustache to its original color, **instantaneously.** Gives any shade from **Light Brown to Black. Does not wash off or rub off.** Contains no poisons, and is not sticky or greasy. **"Walnutta" Hair Stain** will give more satisfactory results in one minute than all the hair restorers and hair dyes will in a lifetime. **Price 60 cents a bottle,** postpaid. To convince you of its merits we will send a **sample bottle postpaid for 20c.**
PACIFIC TRADING CO., Dist. Office 78, St. Louis, Mo.

INVENTIONS

patented and sale undertaken if patent is obtained by us. 20 years experience. Send for booklet.

Patent Development Co. of America,
180 Broadway, New York City.

Marshall, of the United States gunboat *Vicksburg*, reports that, contrary to Russian reports, he had sent boats and medical aid to the relief of the Russian sailors who were trying to escape from the sinking cruisers *Variag* and *Korietz* at Chemulpo.

February 28.—It is reported that Vladivostok is blockaded by a Japanese fleet. Admiral Alexeieff establishes his headquarters at Mukden, where he will remain pending the reorganization of the Russian forces. Despatches tell of the simultaneous advance of the Russian and Japanese armies in Korea, and of skirmishing near Ping-Yang.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

February 22.—The Arbitration Tribunal sitting at The Hague decides unanimously that the three blockading Powers, Great Britain, Germany, and Italy, have a right to preferential treatment in the settlement of claims against Venezuela.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

February 22.—*Senate:* Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, upholds the course of the President toward Panama, and declares he will vote for the canal treaty. Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, attacks Minister Bunau-Varilla.

House: Debate on the Naval Appropriation bill is continued; Congressman Burton, of Ohio, makes a spirited attack upon the Administration's naval program, declaring vast naval expenditure as useless.

February 24.—*Senate:* The Panama Canal treaty is ratified by a vote of 66 to 14. All Republican Senators and 14 Democrats voted for ratification, while 14 Democrats voted against ratification; 2 Democrats were paired for the treaty and 3 Democrats paired against it.

House: Debate on the Naval bill is continued.

February 25.—*Senate:* The Agricultural Appropriation bill is considered.

House: The Naval Appropriation bill is again considered; Congressman Burton making an effort to defeat the provision for the single battleship authorized.

February 26.—*Senate:* The Agricultural and Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bills are passed.

House: Efforts to decrease the number of vessels to be constructed under the Naval Appropriation bill fail.

February 26.—*Senate:* The bill requiring carriage of government supplies in American ships is considered.

House: The naval appropriation bill is passed

"The Whole Thing in a Nutshell"

200 EGGS A YEAR PER HEN

The third edition of the book, "200 Eggs a Year Per Hen," is now ready. Revised, enlarged, and in part rewritten. 80 pages. Contains among other things the method of feeding by which Mr. S. D. Fox, of Wolfboro, N. H., won the prize of $100 in gold offered by the manufacturers of a well-known condition powder for the best egg record during the winter months. Simple as a, b, c—and yet we guarantee it to start hens to laying earlier and to induce them to lay more eggs than any other method under the sun. The book also contains recipe for egg food and tonic used by Mr. Fox, which brought him in one winter day 68 eggs from 72 hens; and for five days in succession from the same flock 64 eggs a day. Mr. E F. Chamberlain, of Wolfboro, N. H., says: "By following the methods outlined in your book I obtained 1,496 eggs from 91 R. I. Reds in the month of January, 1902. From 14 pullets picked at random out of a farmer's flock the author got 2,999 eggs in one year—an average of over 214 eggs apiece. It has been my ambition in writing "200 Eggs a Year Per Hen" to make it the standard book on egg production and profits in poultry. Tells all there is to know, and tells it in a plain, common-sense way. Price 50 cents, or **with a year's subscription, 60c.**; or given as a premium for **four yearly subscriptions to the American Poultry Advocate at 25c. each.**

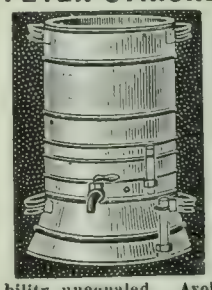
Our Paper is handsomely illustrated, 32 to 64 pages, 25 cents per year. 4 months' trial, 10 cents. *Sample Free.* CATALOGUE of poultry books free.

AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE
322 Wesleyan Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

BIG DIVIDENDS

The Portland Cement industry outrivals all others in percentage of earnings. You now have a ground floor opportunity to purchase stock in the Great Northern Portland Cement Company. Plant operating in part, and will be largest and best in United States. For descriptive booklet and estimate of earnings, write to HOWARD H. PARSONS, 82 Griswold Street, Detroit, Mich.

FEVER-STRICKEN INDIA—1,000 STILLS



This was the largest order for Stills ever placed, given to us by an Eastern Export Company for shipment to India.

The Sanitary Still

on your kitchen stove furnishes plenty of distilled, aerated water at trifling cost. Simple as a teakettle. **Justice David J. Brewer, U. S.** Supreme Court, writes: "I have used your Sanitary Still. It has furnished wholesome water, and I take pleasure in recommending it to all who desire pure water. The Still is simple and easy to operate." The Sanitary Still is used in the **WHITE HOUSE.** Highest award at Paris Exposition. **Durability unequaled. Avoid Cheap and Flimsy Stills.** Agents wanted. **Write for booklet.**

A. H. PEIRCE MFG. CO., 68 N. Green Street, CHICAGO.

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?

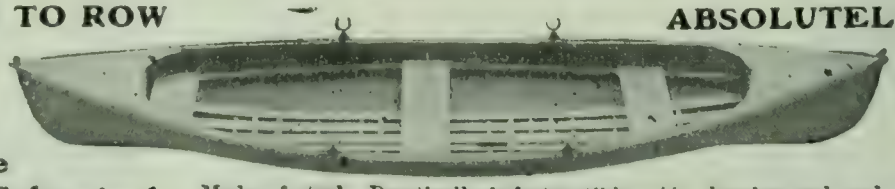
TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-Top" is the best and simplest device for making **100 copies** from pen-written and **50 copies** from typewritten original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, **without deposit, on ten (10) days' trial**

Price $7.50 less Trade Discount of 33⅓%, or **$5 net**

THE FELIX F. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.
Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City.

EASIER TO ROW — ABSOLUTELY SAFE

Write to-day for free catalogue



Price 15 foot boat crated **$29.00**

Mullins Galvanized Steel Pleasure Boats

Made of steel. Practically indestructible. Air chamber each end. Cannot sink. Cannot leak. Require no caulking. Ideal boat for family use, summer resorts, parks. Guaranteed. Especially valuable at summer resorts, for family boating.

W. H. MULLINS, 147 Depot Street, SALEM, OHIO

without material amendment; the measure carries $95,000,000.

February 27.—*Senate:* Debate on the bill requiring the use of American ships for transportation of government supplies is continued.

House: Two hundred and sixty-nine private pension bills are passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

February 23.—The United States Supreme Court, in the case of a negro seeking to be registered as a voter under the new Alabama constitution, dismisses the case on the ground of the lack of federal jurisdiction.

February 24.—Representative Charles Dick is nominated by acclamation by the Republicans of the Ohio legislature to succeed Senator Hanna.

President Roosevelt announces his determination to press construction of the Panama Canal; the Canal commission will soon be announced, five appointees having accepted.

February 25.—President Roosevelt signs the Panama Canal treaty ratifications.

February 26.—A. W. Machen, ex-superintendent of the Rural Free Delivery; Samuel A. and Diller B. Groff, of Washington, D. C., and George E. Lorenz, of Toledo, O., are convicted of conspiracy to defraud the Government in postal contracts.

The heart of the business center of Rochester, N. Y., is wiped out by fire, causing a loss of about $3,000,000.

Ratifications of the Panama Canal treaty are exchanged, and President Roosevelt issues a proclamation putting the treaty in effect.

February 27.—Machen, Lorenz, and Diller B. Groff, convicted of postal frauds, are sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of $10,000 each.

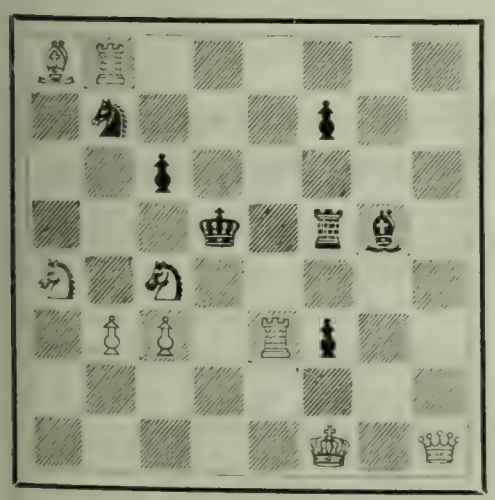
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 910.

By A. F. MACKENZIE.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

B R 6; 1 S 3 p 2; 2 p 5; 3 k 1 r b 1; S 1 S 5; 1 P P 1 R p 2; 8; 5 K 1 Q.

White mates in two moves.

Always Ready for Instant Use because it is *electrically tempered* and hollow ground in its own peculiar way. It costs $2.50 and is worth it. A handsome pair (in leather case), $5.50. Will close-shave the hardest beard and leave no smarting.

Please send for free book "Hints to Shavers"

It illustrates with photos the correct razor position for every part of the face; it tells how to select and care for a razor; it explains the "why" of the "Carbo-Magnetic" and proves how, with ordinary careful use, it will keep an edge for years with

No Honing; No Grinding.

Buy of your dealer. He has (or can get) the Carbo-Magnetic. Show him this advertisement—don't take any other razor. If he won't get one—we will mail, postpaid on receipt of price. Money back if desired.

Firm of A. L. SILBERSTEIN, Makers of Griffon Cutlery, 445-446 Broadway, New York.

"Carbo-Magnetic" Elastic Cushion Strop, $1.00 each, *at dealers or by mail, postpaid.*

The Greatest Linguist of the Day

WILL TEACH YOU

TO SPEAK! READ! WRITE! AND THINK!

FRENCH—GERMAN—SPANISH

BY THE

LANGUAGE-PHONE METHOD

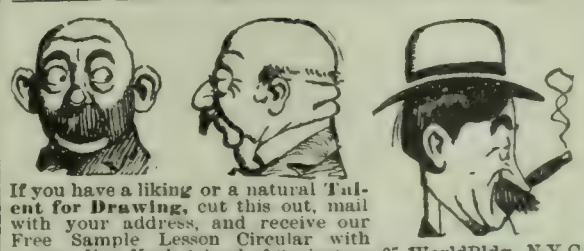
QUICKLY! EASILY! PLEASANTLY! AT LITTLE EXPENSE!

COMBINED WITH **Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal's Method of Practical Linguistry**

The Ear, the Tongue, the Eye, the Mind are trained simultaneously, and the busiest people can acquire conversational fluency in the language of their choice.

No unnecessary memorizing of verbs, declensions, or rules. You **hear** the exact pronunciation of each word and phrase thousands of times if you like. It requires but a few minutes' practice in spare moments to acquire a thorough mastery of conversational **French, German** or **Spanish.** College professors all over the world, and the press generally, indorse this perfect and natural system of teaching languages. *Send for testimonials, booklet, and letter telling all about this 20th century scientific marvel.*

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF LANGUAGES, 1103 Metropolis Building, Broadway and 16th Street, New York.



If you have a liking or a natural **Talent for Drawing,** cut this out, mail with your address, and receive our Free Sample Lesson Circular with terms. New York School of Caricature, 85 World Bldg., N.Y.C.

Love and the Soul Hunters

A brilliant story of high aristocracy. By JOHN OLIVER HOBBES (Mrs. Craigie). 12mo, Cloth, 343 pp., $1.50.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

Wanted—Everywhere

Subscription Solicitors for The Jewish Encyclopedia

Dignified Employment and Liberal Pay

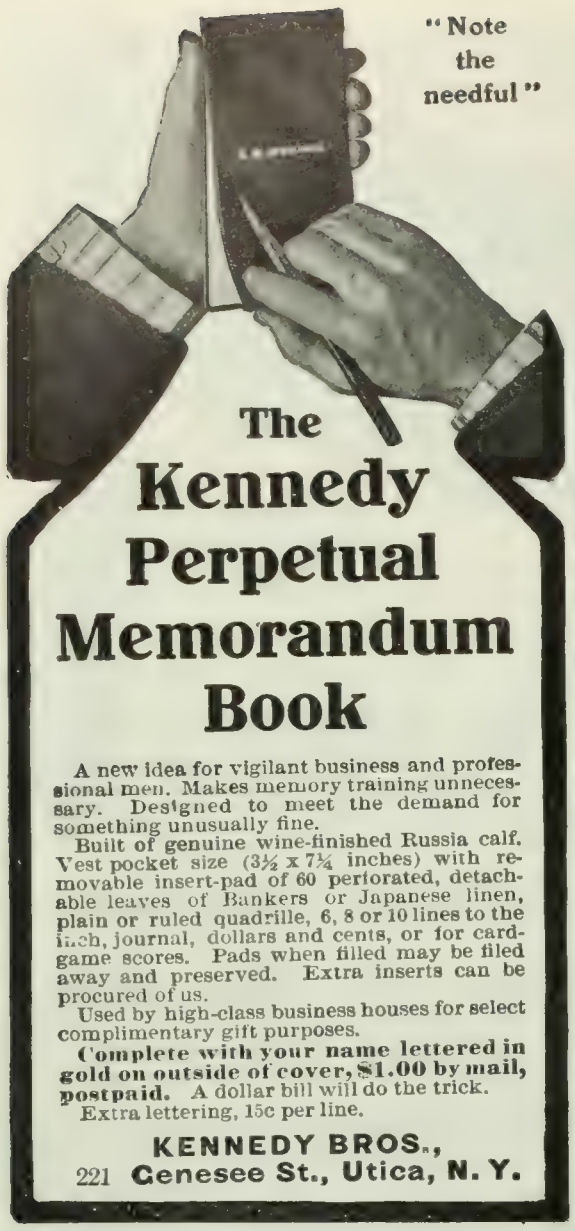
Vol. VI. just ready marks the completion of half of this great work. It sells to non-Jewish preachers, physicians, lawyers, and others, as well as to every prosperous Jew. The only work covering the field. Cost nearly $750,000. Easy-payment terms to subscribers. Splendid money-making opportunity in our Subscription Department for educated and aggressive men. Write to-day with reference for particulars. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York. J. E. Dept

I keep old friends and add new ones every day.

Sold Only in a Yellow Box—for your protection. Curved handle and face to fit the mouth. Bristles in irregular tufts—**cleans between the teeth.** Hole in handle and hook to hold it. This means much to cleanly persons—the only ones who like our brush.

Send for our free booklet, "Tooth Truths."

Adults' 35c. Youths' 25c. Children's 25c. By mail or at dealers'. **FLORENCE MFG. CO., 14 Pine St., Florence, Mass.**



A new idea for vigilant business and professional men. Makes memory training unnecessary. Designed to meet the demand for something unusually fine.

Built of genuine wine-finished Russia calf. Vest pocket size (3½ x 7¼ inches) with removable insert-pad of 60 perforated, detachable leaves of Bankers or Japanese linen, plain or ruled quadrille, 6, 8 or 10 lines to the inch, journal, dollars and cents, or for card-game scores. Pads when filled may be filed away and preserved. Extra inserts can be procured of us.

Used by high-class business houses for select complimentary gift purposes.

Complete with your name lettered in gold on outside of cover, $1.00 by mail, postpaid. A dollar bill will do the trick.

Extra lettering, 15c per line.

KENNEDY BROS.,
221 **Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.**

INVESTMENT

VS.

SPECULATION.

4 CENTS

You don't know me, and I'm quite sure I don't know you.

BUT ARE YOU WILLING TO SEND ME 4 CENTS IN STAMPS FOR A PAMPHLET AND GET ACQUAINTED?

THERE WILL BE NO FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE AFTER THAT UNLESS YOU START IT. IF I DON'T GET ANOTHER LETTER FROM YOU WITHIN 10 DAYS, I WILL RETURN YOUR 4 CENTS AND WON'T SAY A WORD.

I HAVEN'T TIME TO SAY ANY MORE NOW, BUT MY ADDRESS IS

Geo. I. Robinson, Jr.

209 Washington St., Boston.

P. S.—You needn't risk the 4 cents if you happen to be in my neighborhood

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS

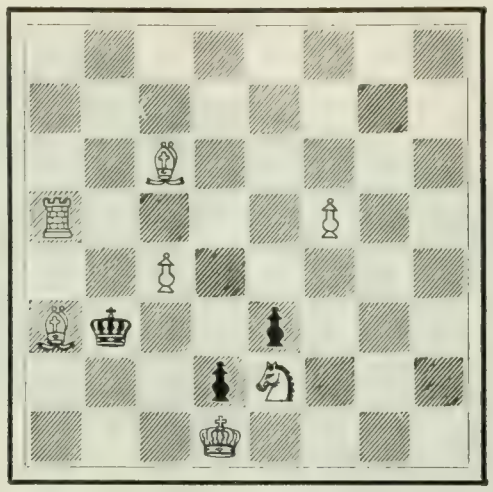
WE GUARANTEE to teach our course in Shorthand complete in 30 days study of 5 hours each. No ruled lines; no position; no shading, dots, nor dashes. No long list of word-signs to confuse. Easy, simple, speedy, practical. **Students in high-grade positions. Employers pleased.** Lawyers, doctors, literary folk, club women, can now acquire Shorthand with ease for use in their callings. No need to spend months, as with old systems. **"Boyd's Syllabic System,"** 20th century wonder, is the best. **First Lesson sent Free** with testimonials, booklets, etc. Write to-day.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS,
(Incorporated) 1022 National Life Building, Chicago, Ill.

Problem 911.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST
By THE REV. GILBERT DOBBS, NEW ORLEANS.

Black—Three Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

8; 8; 2 B 5; R 4 P 2; 2 P 5; B k 2 p 3; 3 p S 3; 3 K 4.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 904. Author's Solution: Q—R 7.

Second Solution: Q x P.

No. 905.

1. P—K 7 / K—B 4	2. Kt—Kt 3 ch / K—Kt 3	3. Q—R 5, mate
	2. ..... / K—Q 3	3. B—B 4, mate
	2. ..... / K x P	3. B—K 6, mate
1. ..... / Kt—Q 3	2. Q—K 5 ch! / K x Q	3. Kt x P, mate
1. ..... / B—B 7	2. Q—B 2 ch / K—B 6	3. B—Q 2, mate

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W, Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; O. Hagman, Stamford, Conn.; T. Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.; C. B. E., Youngstown, N. Y.; R. H. R., University of Virginia; R. O'C., San Francisco; M. Crown, Waco, Tex.; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; C. O., St. Louis; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati.

904: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; Z. G., Detroit; J. H. Cravens, Kansas City, Mo.; "Arata," New York City; A. Hechspiel, St. Louis; C. W. Shewalter, Washington, D. C.; J. M. W., Blanchester, O.; G. H. Walker, Washington; E. A. Kusell, Oroville, Cal.; J. F. Court, New York city; H. J. Bothe, Baltimore, Md.; C. H. Schneider, Magley, Ind.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; W. H. Callanan, Jersey City.

Comments (905): "Liberal use of force the few variations which are, however, very good"—G. D. "A golden key, followed by beautiful mates"—F. S. F.; "Strong meat"—J. G. L.; "Consummately planned sly key, and superb after-play"—J. H. S.;

Unquestionably Safe Investments at . . . 5%

WRITE for particulars of our "Certificate Plan" for handling mail investment accounts—$25.00 upward. Will send you copies of many letters from clients showing that investment by mail is easy, **SAFE** and **PROFITABLE.**

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO. 5% PER ANNUM

Sums always withdrawable on 30 days' notice. 5 per cent. per annum earned for every day invested. Supervised by New York Banking Department.

Assets, . . . $1,750,000
Surplus and Profits, 175,000

Industrial Savings & Loan Co.
1139 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

RHEUMATISM

Relieved Through the Feet

Don't Take Medicine, External Remedy Brings Quick Relief. Sent

FREE ON APPROVAL. TRY IT.

We want everyone who has rheumatism to send us his or her name. We will send by return mail a pair of Magic Foot Drafts, the wonderful external treatment which has brought more comfort into the United States than any internal remedy ever made. If they give relief, send us **One Dollar**; if not, don't send us a cent—**you decide.**

Magic Foot Drafts are worn on the soles of the feet and relieve by absorbing the poisonous acids in the blood through the large pores. They relieve rheumatism in every part of the body. It must be evident to you that we couldn't afford to send the drafts on approval if they did not relieve even after everything else has failed.

Since I used the Drafts I walk without crutches. They do just what you claim.
ANNIE LEE GUNN, Augusta, Ark.

I am much pleased with your cheap and simple remedy. I have found it to be just as you promised.
J. H. DIRKMAN, Danube, Minn.

I never found anything that would help me before trying your Drafts. JOHN WHITE, Grafton, Mich.

I have suffered with rheumatism for the past ten years, but Magic Foot Drafts have entirely relieved me. I have felt no pain since using them.
MRS. MARY ST. ANGE, Woonsocket, R. I.

We have thousands of long letters of gratitude from men and women relieved of rheumatism by Magic Foot Drafts. Will you let them help you? Write to-day to the **Magic Foot Draft Co., R U 5, Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich.,** for a trial pair of drafts **free on approval.** We send also a valuable booklet on rheumatism, **free.**

Heart Palpitation

is caused by generation of gas in the stomach. Charcoal absorbs all gases, and stops fermentation.

MURRAY'S CHARCOAL TABLETS

are made of purest charcoal. Try them for palpitation of the heart, dyspepsia, and indigestion.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS

A. J. Ditman, 41 Astor House, N.Y.

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

"Charming mates"—M. C.; "Imperfect on account of short mates"—W. R.

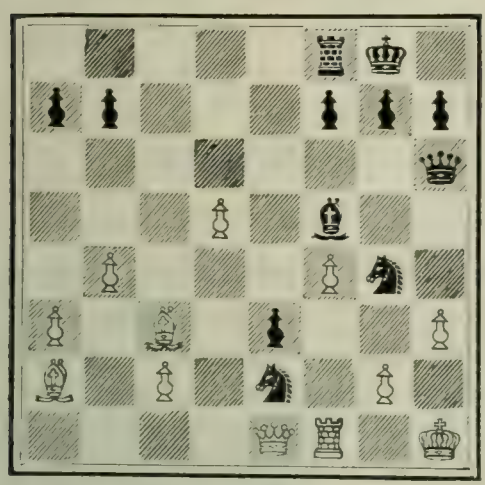
In addition to those reported, W. T. St. A. got 900; E. A. C., 900 and 901; W. G. H., C. N. F., and L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J., 902 and 903.

A Napier Brilliant.

Falkbeer Counter Gambit.

AMATEUR. White.	W. S. NAPIER. Black.	AMATEUR. White.	W. S. NAPIER. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	13 B—R 2	B—B 4
2 P—K B 4	P—Q 4	14 P—Q Kt 4	Kt—Kt 5
3 P x Q P	P—K 5	15 Q—K 2	Kt—Q B 3
4 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	16 P-KR3(a)	Kt—Q 5
5 B—B 4	B—Q B 4	17 Q—Q 2	Q—Kt 3 (b)
6 P—Q 4	B—Kt 5	18 K—R sq	P—K 6
7 K Kt-K 2	Castles	19 Q—K sq	Q—K R 3 (c)
8 Castles	P—B 4	20 Q—Kt 3	Q R—B sq(d)
9 P—Q R 3	B x Kt	21 B—Kt 2	R x Kt
10 Kt x B	P x P	22 B x R	Kt—K 7
11 Q x P	Kt—B 3	23 Q—K sq	
12 Q—K 3	Kt—Q R 4		

Position after White's 23d move.



Black mates in three moves.

(a) If 16 P x Kt, Q—Q 5 ch; 17 K—R sq, Q x Kt; 18 B—Q 2, etc. There is no special danger for White in this line of play, and it is manifestly better in every way than to allow Black to get his Kt on Q 5.

(b) Threatening to win the Q.

(c) The average amateur would have been satisfied with winning the exchange by Kt—B 7 ch, followed by Kt x B P.

(d) White evidently, does not see the force of this move, which is to force the Kt from this square, thereby bringing about a very brilliant mating-position.

A Fox Brilliant.

Several years ago, the marvelous brilliancy of games played by A. W. Fox led very many persons to believe that these brilliancies were made

Sulphur Baths

Their benefits have been recognized for centuries in skin diseases and rheumatism.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap makes a copious lather and is the only fine toilet soap that contains enough pure sulphur to produce an effective sulphur bath.

Be sure and get the genuine

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

25c. a cake at all drug stores or mailed for 30c. by The C. N. Crittenton Co., 115 Fulton St., New York.

THE Keeley Cure

Alcohol, Opium, Tobacco Using

Produce each a disease having definite pathology. The disease yields easily to the Treatment as administered at the following Keeley Institutes:

P. D. ARMOUR

Head of the great Armour Packing Company, Chicago, Ill. (in a personal letter to Dr. Keeley), said:

I have sent about two hundred of my employees, from butchers to foremen, and all have been permanently cured. I do not think there is any one thing, or any one man, who ever did the good to humanity that you are doing with your cure.

A Friend's Opportunity

THOUSANDS of men have been saved from business ruin and a drunkard's grave and their families from misery and poverty by the timely suggestion of a friend. It is unnecessary to depict the sufferings that are being caused by intemperance. There is no one but who would appreciate reading Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage's lecture on the evils of intemperance. Probably it is the grandest portrayal of the curse of liquor that the world has received. If you are interested at all, or know of any one who is in the clutches of the liquor habit, we would be glad to send you a copy of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage's lecture, together with other printed matter, which will clearly demonstrate to you that the indulgence in liquor is a disease and that we have cured thousands and thousands. Please fill out and mail coupon below. We will forward you by mail—plain envelope, sealed—the matter spoken of above, which we believe must be of interest.

Cut Out and Mail to Institute Nearest to You

I would be interested in receiving copy of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage's lecture and other printed matter.

Name .....

Town .....

State .....

Hundreds of well-known people have indorsed and recommended the Keeley treatment.

Among them the following:

General NEAL DOW
Col. C. H. TAYLOR
Judge-Advocate-Gen. GROESBECK
Dr. PARKHURST
Rev. Canon FLEMING
FRANCES E. WILLARD
Hon. LUTHER LAFLIN MILLS
Ex-Gov. HASTINGS
Rev. Dr. GEO. C. LORIMER
Rev. T. DEWITT TALMAGE
JOHN V. FARWELL
Dr. EDWARD MCGLYNN
Rear-Admiral WALKER
Ex-Gov. CLAUDE MATTHEWS
Ex-Gov. JOHN P. ALTGELD
Rt. Rev. JOHN SHANLEY
Gen. JAMES W. FORSYTH, U.S.A.

ALWAYS ADDRESS THE INSTITUTE NEAREST TO YOU.

Birmingham, Ala.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Los Angeles, Cal.
San Francisco, Cal. 1170 Market St.
West Haven, Conn.
Washington, D. C., 211 N. Capitol St.
Dwight, Ill.
Charlestown, Ind.
Marion, Ind.
Des Moines, Iowa.
Crab Orchard, Ky.
New Orleans, La., 1628-38 Felicity St.
Portland, Me.
Lexington, Mass.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
St. Louis, Mo. 2803 Locust St.
Boulder Hot Sp'ngs, Boulder, Mont.
Fargo, No. Dak.
No. Conway, N. H.
Omaha, Neb., 724 South 19th St.
Buffalo, N. Y.
White Plains, N. Y.
Columbus, Ohio. Cor. 3d & Dennison Ave's.
Portland, Ore.
Harrisburg, Pa.
Philadelphia, Pa. 812 N. Broad St.
Providence, R. I.
Pittsburg, Pa., 4246 Fifth Ave.
Columbia, S. C.
Dallas, Texas, Bellevue Place.
Richmond, Va.
Seattle, Wash.
Huntington, W. Va.
Waukesha, Wis.
Toronto, Ont
Winnipeg, Man.
London, Eng.
Cape Town, S. A.

Details of treatment, and proofs of its success, sent free on application to any of the above-named institutes.

"Non-Heredity of Inebriety," by Dr. Leslie E. Keeley, mailed on application.

LESLIE E. KEELEY, M.D., LL.D.

"He had small skill o' horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on." Don't take ordinary soaps for house cleaning.

THE PROPER THING

is SAPOLIO

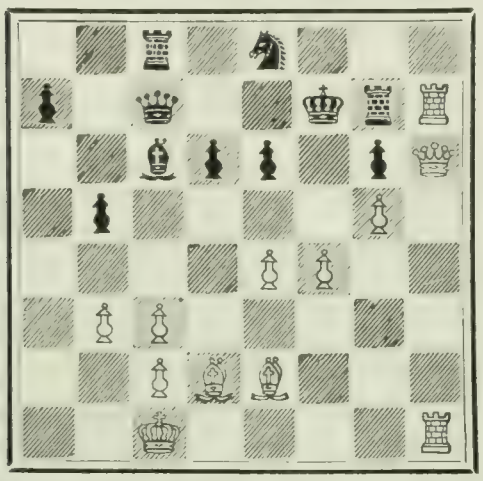
=Try a cake of it, and be convinced.=

to order, and that A. W. Fox was the *non de plume* of several persons who were perpetrating jokes on the Chess-public. But Mr. A. W. Fox has materialized, and in such a practical manner as to win the Championship of the Brooklyn Chess-club. In the appended game with H. L. Dickerson, Mr. Fox saw his chance for one of these dazzling brilliancies, characteristic of this fine player.

Sicilian Defense.

FOX. *White.*	DICKERSON. *Black.*	FOX. *White.*	DICKERSON. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—Q B 4	13 P—R 5	B x Kt ch
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	14 P x B	P—K 3
3 P—Q 4	P x P	15 P x P	B P x P
4 Kt x P	P—K Kt 3	16 Q—Q 3	K—Kt sq
5 Kt—Q B 3	B—Kt 2	17 Castles QR	R—K B 2
6 B—K 3	P—Q 3	18 R—R 6	Q—B 2
7 B—K 2	Kt—B 3	19 Q R—R sq	Kt—R 4
8 Kt—Kt 3	B—Q 2	20 B—Q 2	Kt x Kt ch
9 P—B 4	Castles	21 R P x P	P—Q Kt 4
10 P—Kt 4	R—B sq	22 Q—R 3	R—Kt 2
11 P—K R 4	K—R sq	23 R x R P	K—B 2
12 P—Kt 5	Kt—K sq	24 Q—R 6	B—B 3

Position after Black's 24th move.



Here Mr. Fox sacrifices Q and B, and mates on the move.

25 Q x P ch K x Q
26 B—R 5 ch K x R
27 B—B 7, mate.

The Monte Carlo Tourney.

February, 1904.

FULL SCORE.

Players.	1. Maroczy	2. Schlechter	3. Marshall	4. Gunsberg	5. Marco	6. Swiderski
Lost	0	0	1	3	5	7
Drawn	5	6	5	6	4	2
Won	5	4	4	1	1	1
R. Swiderski	1 / 1	1 / 1	1 / 1	1 / ½	½ / 0	— / —
G. Marco	1 / ½	1 / 1	½ / 1	½ / 0	— / —	½ / 1
I. Gunsberg	½ / 1	½ / ½	½ / 1	— / —	½ / 1	0 / ½
F. J. Marshall	1 / ½	½ / ½	— / —	½ / 0	½ / 0	0 / 0
C. Schlechter	½ / ½	— / —	½ / ½	½ / ½	0 / 0	0 / 0
G. Maroczy	— / —	½ / ½	0 / ½	½ / 0	0 / ½	0 / 0

First Prize, Maroczy, $1,000. Each of the other players received $100, and eight dollars additional for every game won.

An Old Brilliant.

THOMPSON. *White.*	MACKENZIE. *Black.*	THOMPSON. *White.*	MACKENZIE. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	8 P—Q R 3	P—Q 3
2 P—K B 4	P x P	9 Kt x Kt	P x Kt
3 Kt—K B 3	P—K Kt 4	10 B—Q 3	R—Kt sq
4 P—Q 4	P—Kt 5	11 R—B sq	Q x Q P ch ! !
5 Kt—K 5	Q—R 5 ch	12 K x Q	B—Kt 2 ch
6 K—Q 2	Q—B 7 ch	13 P—K 5	B x P ch
7 K—B 3	Kt—Q B 3	14 K—K 4	Kt—B 3 mate.

Goat Lymph Treatment For Nervous Diseases

In this treatment—the most important advancement of the century in therapeutics—sufferers from neurasthenia (nervous prostration and exhaustion), locomotor ataxia, paralysis, epilepsy, articular rheumatism, and the troubles incident to premature old age, have the strongest possible encouragement for complete recovery. Our new magazine gives full information. It will be mailed to you on request.

Goat Lymph Sanitarium Association

GILBERT WHITE, M.D., Medical Director

17 East 32d Street NEW YORK — Auditorium Building CHICAGO — 601 Spitzer Building TOLEDO, O.

The almost universal interest exhibited in

Modern Advertising

has created a widespread demand for literature bearing upon this important subject.

AD SENSE, a magazine devoted to advertising and good business methods, presents an inviting offer to the readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

For $1.00 it will come to you for one year and you will receive in addition a copy of "Brain Ore," Paul Point's famous book for the thinker.

AD SENSE is the brightest, newsiest and most comprehensive monthly publication of its kind issued. It is not tiresome, it is not dry as dust. To the contrary, it is a source of unqualified pleasure to its subscribers.

If you are interested in publicity, if you want to know how big advertisements and big advertisers are made, if you enjoy keeping pace with the evolution of publicity, write to-day, enclosing $1.00, to

The AD SENSE CO., ROOM 22, MARQUETTE BUILDING, CHICAGO.

President Roosevelt

A leading daily reviews the "Life of President Roosevelt" in an unbiased and impartial manner as follows: "It is a true history of the chief executive of the nation. It tells plainly and without any attempt at color, of his boyhood days, of his young manhood, and many incidents not generally known to the American public are fully described. The story is not dramatically told, it is utterly devoid of the sensational, but it is plain and unvarnished, showing the president as he was and as he is. There are no glittering generalities, and it does not read like a biographical sketch; neither is it in story form, but told in such a way as to hold the attention of the reader to the end, After reading it one can readily understand the president better, and respect and admiration increases for his official acts. The book was evidently not written for political effect, but it is probable it will have something to do in shaping the political opinions of those who read its pages. To those who would criticize the president now or in the future, we would recommend this book in order that they may more thoroughly understand the motives and intentions that are back of every act of his life, etc., etc." Miss Perry is the author, and J. M. Stradling & Company, 78 Fifth Avenue, New York, are the publishers. Price 60 cts., sent to any address, postage paid, on receipt of the price.

The Needle's Eye

A splendid, noble story sparkling with humor and glowing with pathos. By FLORENCE MORSE KINGSLEY 12mo, Cloth, illustrated, $1.50.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

Wash Your Fat Away

WITH

HOWARD OBESITY OINTMENT

A CURE BY ABSORPTION

Harmless, Certain and Inexpensive.

EXTERNALLY APPLIED

Literally washes away the fat from any or all parts of the body without injury to the most delicate skin—restores natural youthful appearance; no wrinkles or flabbiness. A simple, easy treatment for ladies or gentlemen; no nauseous stomach-wrecking drugs; no dieting, inconvenience or change of habits.

RESULTS GUARANTEED or Money Refunded

Send for our free obesity book which tells the whole story about this new, scientific discovery. All correspondence absolutely confidential

THE HOWARD CO., No. 6 West 22nd St., Suite A 4. N. Y. City.

Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations

By J. K. HOYT. Over 30,000 quotations; 86,000 lines of concordance. 8vo, 1,205 pp., buckram, $6; law sheep, $8; half morocco, $10; full morocco, $12.

"By long odds the best book of quotations in existence."—*New York Herald.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVIII., No. 11 New York, March 12, 1904 Whole Number, 725

Published Weekly by
Funk & Wagnalls Company.
Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

RICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

ECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

OST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given**.

ISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year

RESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

RUSSIAN BITTERNESS TOWARD THE UNITED STATES.

SURPRISE and grief are manifested by the Russian press over our failure to support Russia with our sympathy in the pres nt war with Japan; and these emotions are said to have turned nto anger and active resentment at reports that our newspapers re actually rejoicing over the Russian reverses. Russian merhants are said to be revoking contracts made with American rms, Americans in St. Petersburg find a coldness manifested oward them in society, and Count Cassini, the Russian ambasador in Washington, has felt impelled, either voluntarily or as a esult of a suggestion from home, to go so far as to make public n an interview a long complaint about the American attitude. The Russian press think that we ought to regard this war as a rapple between the white and yellow races, between Christianity nd heathenism, and that, therefore, we ought to support Russia. They objected to the sending of Admiral Evans's squadron to Olongapo, until they found that that is a port in the Philippines nstead of in Korea; they raised a tremendous outcry over the ailure of Commander William A. Marshall, of the cruiser *Vicksburg*, to help rescue the drowning crew of the *Variag* at Chemulpo, ntil they found out that three boats from the *Vicksburg* were the irst to the rescue; and official objection was actually made at Washington to our supposed intention to lay a cable from Guam o Japan (connecting with our Philippine cable), only to elicit the act that our Government did not even have under consideration ny application from the cable company to lay such a cable.

The sympathy of our newspapers with Japan, however, can not e denied, and Count Cassini deplores it. He says that the Russian people learned of this sympathy with "painful surprise" and bitter disappointment," which "is now crystallizing into a deplorble feeling of unfriendliness." In the course of a long interview, n which the count incidentally tells why Russia failed to evacuate Manchuria, he says:

"The tone of Russian newspapers, a consequence of the tone of many American newspapers, is beginning to take a very painful direction in their references to the United States, and in my opinion it is in the interests of both countries that some measures shall be taken to check this before it is too late.

"Fortunately the relations of the two governments continue, as always, absolutely friendly, and for this reason I am hopeful that the present unfriendliness on the part of the press of the two countries will not be lasting. The friendliness of the American and Russian governments, it is my firm belief, furnishes the basis for

COUNT CASSINI,

Russian Ambassador at Washington.

"I have labored incessantly in America for five years," says the count, "to further promote good relationship, and it grieves me to see the work of more than a century in danger of being impaired through misunderstandings which never should take place."

the restoration and preservation of the traditional friendship of their two peoples, and I hope some means may be found for the latter to reach a better understanding. . . . I am sure that when these attacks, which so far as Russia can see are without cause, end, the relations of Russia and the United States will no longer be clouded.

"I am convinced of this because a careful analysis of the criticisms expressed in this country fails to show any real ground for the bad feeling which evidently prompts them. My people naturally can not understand these attacks upon them, and have asked in all seriousness the reason for them. For example, one reason which has been advanced is that this country is displeased that Russia was unable to evacuate Manchuria last October. It was the earnest hope of my Government that it would be possible to withdraw its troops from Manchuria at that time. The necessity of safeguarding our peculiar and predominant position there, a position which has been recognized by all the Powers, made it impossible for the evacuation to take place with safety. This, in plain words, is the reason why it has been impossible for the evacuation to take place.

"There have been examples—and it is not necessary for me to specify—where a nation in good faith has declared its intention to evacuate a region and has been obliged by unforeseen conditions

to postpone the fulfilment of those intentions. The Russian people, knowing the situation in Manchuria, knowing, furthermore, that the avowed, prime, and sole interest of the United States in that province is commercial, and that the Government of Russia has given to all the Powers, including the United States, the most positive assurances that their commercial rights will be protected and safeguarded, whatever emergency may arise, are unable to

"NEXT!"
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

explain the continued attacks of certain American newspapers against Russia because she has been unable with safety to effect an evacuation.

"It is a tradition in Russia to feel friendly to America. Hundreds of Americans returning from Russia have told me of the marked kindliness with which they have been received in all parts of my country, and of the friendship of which they saw evidence on every side for the United States. These travelers, who have had the opportunity to study the situation on the spot, are deeply impressed with the sincerity of this feeling, not only on the part of the people of Russia, but the Government as well. It is but natural that a feeling of disappointment has swept over Russia when American newspapers have arrived there attacking the Government and the people in a bitter manner."

The Washington *Star* replies to the Russian ambassador as follows:

"Count Cassini continues to be concerned about public sentiment in the United States toward Russia. He attributes it—and very justly—to the American press. He admits that the Russian press is somewhat at fault, but insists that the provocation came from this side. This is the way he puts it:

"'The tone of Russian newspapers, a consequence of the tone of many American newspapers, is beginning to take a very painful direction in their references to the United States, and, in my opinion, it is in the interests of both countries that some measures shall be taken to check this before it is too late.'

"The press in Russia is easily managed. Whenever the Government sees red, the press sees red. Much or little is printed, as the Government directs. But it is very different in the United States. The press here is free. It secures, prints, and comments on the news according to its own enterprise and lights. It is responsible only to the law of the land. It is not possible, therefore, to take any 'measures' designed 'to check' the American press on this most important subject. The comment that Count Cassini complains of finds justification in Russia's performances, and until her offenses have been atoned for there will be no change in American sentiment. It is founded upon fact, and is fixed.

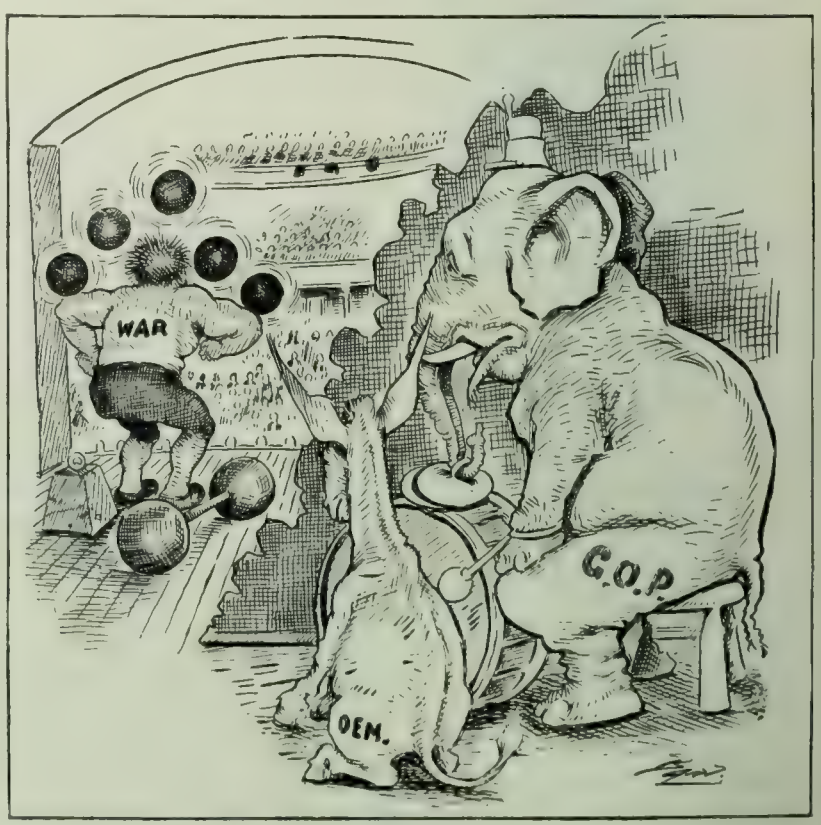
"The Russian ambassador seeks to excuse his country for breaking its promises about Manchuria by declaring that evacuation at the time named was found to be inadvisable. It would have been against Russia's interests. He then asks, with engaging naiveté, why there should be so much bother about the matter when 'the Government of Russia has given to all the Powers, including the United States, the most positive assurances that their commercial rights will be protected and safeguarded whatever emergency may arrive.'

"That is to say, on the heels of breaking one 'positive assurance,' Russia makes another, and is greatly surprised and distressed because she is not believed! Nobody believed her. The United States was not alone in the incredulity expressed in this country. The general verdict was that, in spite of her professions and promises, Russia was in Manchuria to stay, and that Russia in Manchuria meant the closed door to other Powers in that portion of China, as well as further encroachment on the territory of the Flowery Kingdom.

"Public sentiment in the United States on this subject rests upon the record which Russia has made. It is no answer to say that Russia was serving her own ends in Manchuria. That is conceded. The trouble is that Russia's ends there were prejudicial to everybody else's ends, China's included, and that she broke faith with the world in pursuing them."

The Kansas City *Journal* takes up the Russian charge of ingratitude, and observes that we owe Russia no more gratitude than she owes us; and it adds that if Russia tries to injure us commercially, she will be the principal sufferer. To quote:

"What the Russians chiefly blame us for is our alleged ingratitude to them. They complainingly recall that they were good enough to sell us Alaska. They seem to forget that we, on our part, were good enough to pay them for it. They recall that they were friendly to the North during the Civil War. Our people discharged that obligation several years ago by presenting the suffering Russian peasantry millions of bushels of wheat to save them from starvation. The cold fact of the business is that the United States has done Russia as many friendly turns as Russia has done us, and we are not morally bound to do anything for her in the present war except to maintain neutrality. Russia, in the opinion of a vast majority of Americans, is in the wrong. Japan, in the opinion of many of our population, is fighting America's battles



THE CENTER OF THE STAGE.

THE POLITICAL ANIMALS: "Wonder if that fellow is aware that this is our time to come on." —Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

as well as her own. Under the circumstances, as long as we keep our hands off, Russia has no good ground for complaining if our sympathies incline toward Japan.

"As for the injury Russia's indignation may cause us, it probably will not be large. She will hardly quit buying goods from us to become a patron of Great Britain, her dearest foe. Germany, the third commercial nation of the world, feels as unfriendly toward her as we do. If she gives France the benefit of the business she is taking from us, it will be a good thing for France, but a

bad thing for Russia, for France is not in the same class with the United States as a manufacturing and exporting nation, and she will have to pay a good deal more for what she may get from France than she would if she got it from this country. For Russia to withdraw her trade from the United States is for her to cut off her nose to spite her face; and if she chose to divert herself in that way, we should be able to stand it."

GOVERNOR VARDAMAN'S NEGRO RESCUE.

GOVERNOR VARDAMAN, of Mississippi, has been branded by some Northern newspapers as the implacable foe of the negro. He has been outspoken in his criticism of the colored race, and was elected in a strong anti-negro campaign. It was only a short time ago that he was severely criticized in both sections for telling the people that education made the negro more criminal. Now he is commended from all sides for an effort which prevented the prearranged lynching of a negro murderer at Tutwiler, Miss., on February 28. Governor Vardaman called out two companies of militia, summoned his staff, hired special trains, and went personally to the scene of action. He rescued the threatened negro and brought him back safely to the jail in Jackson. The incident, it is reported, will cost the State $250,000. "It will be remembered," says the Chattanooga *Times*, "that Governor Vardaman, in his preelection speeches, announced his belief in lynchings, and declared his willingness as a private citizen to head mobs for that purpose"; but "Mr. Vardaman also declared that while he might be a 'lyncher' as a private citizen, as a governor he would employ all the forces of the State for the protection of one of its prisoners." In an interview soon after the incident the governor is reported as saying:

From a copyrighted stereograph by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

PRINCE MUN-YUN-HUAN,

Commander-in-chief of the Korean army, which is to aid the Japanese.

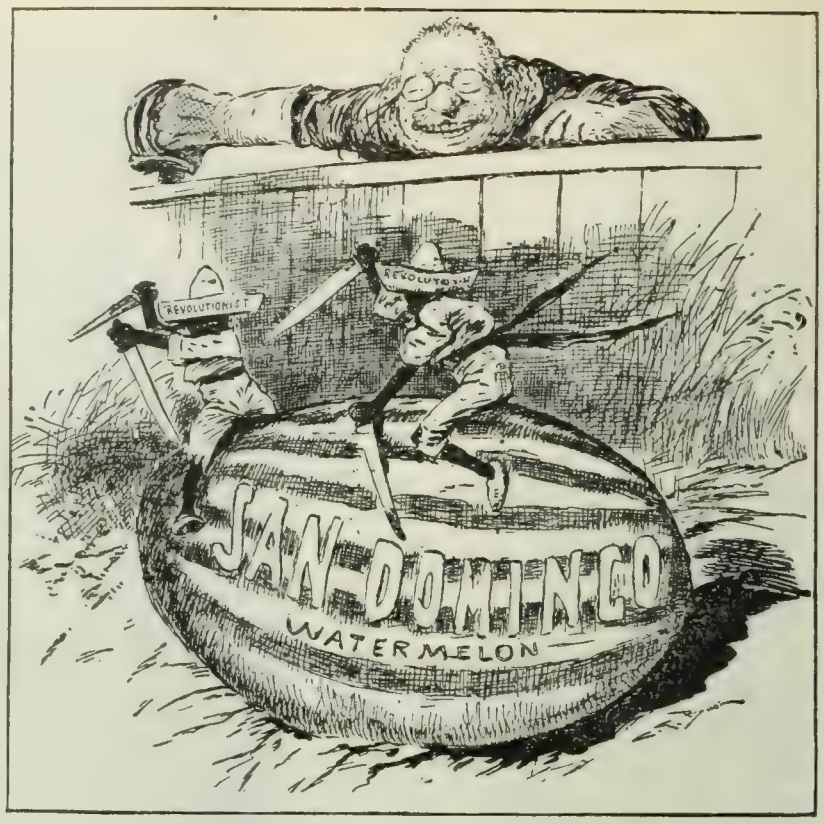
"I can sympathize thoroughly with one whose friend or relative has been outraged or atrociously murdered by a black brute, and I am not going to censure people who act a little indiscreetly under the influence of passion thus aroused; but there is one thing certain: the law must be upheld, and so long as I occupy the gubernatorial chair I shall do all within my power to see that the laws are enforced. The courts must perform their functions. When this is done, the people will be satisfied."

Governor Vardaman receives considerable praise in the Northern press for his action. The New York *Globe* says: "It seems necessary to revise in one important respect the harsh judgment which has been entertained of Governor Vardaman. He has wiped out by what he has done many disagreeable memories concerning what he has said." The Boston *Transcript*, which seldom misses an opportunity to criticize the Southern treatment of the negro, declares that the governor's rescue "deserves to be put down to his credit"; but it regards his statement as an apology for his action. A few papers see nothing surprising in Governor Vardaman's course, since he merely did his duty in upholding the laws of the State.

Southern papers are enthusiastic in their praise of the governor, and caustic in their remarks upon the Northern denunciations of him. "We are dead sure," says the Charleston *News and Courier*, "that his services to his State and to civilization in Panola County last week far outweigh the cheap morals and low patriotism of the negro's worst enemies who deal with him as a theory, and not as

GENERAL STAFF OF THE JAPANESE ARMY.

MORE TROUBLE.
Will the strait-jacket hold?
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.



THE STRENUOUS ONE WILL CATCH YOU,
IF YOU DON'T WATCH OUT!
—Bush in the New York *World*.

THE FORBEARANCE OF GREAT RULERS.

a condition." The New Orleans *Picayune* remarks: "However much the negrophilists may pour out their venom on an able man with markedly practical views of things, they should at least give him credit for his courage and determination that the laws shall be enforced and public order maintained in Mississippi. . . . He is going to make a much better governor than prejudiced parties predicted." Governor Montague, of Virginia, on February 16, also succeeded in guarding with troops a negro charged with assault. The culprit was found guilty by due process of law. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* comments on these two cases as follows:

"Governor Montague's action in the Roanoke case has brought him high commendation from the press of the country as an executive of courage and determination. Governor Vardaman deserves equally well; indeed, his action calls for more praise from the Northern press, by which he has been maligned and abused because he happened to disagree with it in the matter of negro education. When inaugurated governor, he declared that while he did not believe in negro education, he believed that the negro was entitled to the fullest protection and good treatment, and declared that he as governor would see that the colored people of Mississippi did not suffer any injustice or ill-treatment during his administration. He has shown his determination to keep this promise at the first case coming before him. He has announced his purpose to continue the anti-lynching policy of his predecessor, Governor Longino, and he has been even more successful than the latter, for his prompt action has prevented any lynching as yet. The negroes of Mississippi can feel sure that under his administration they will be given every protection the law throws around them, and that their lives will be as safe there as in any State of the North."

Three negroes, one of them a woman, have recently been burned at the stake in the South for the crime of murder, which leads Booker T. Washington to write a letter of appeal to the Birmingham (Ala.) *Age Herald*. He says in part:

"In the midst of the nation's busy and prosperous life few, I fear, take time to consider whither these brutal and inhuman practises are leading. The custom of burning human beings has become so common as scarcely to excite interest or attract unusual attention. I have always been among those who condemn in the strongest terms crimes of whatsoever character committed by members of my race, and I condemn them now with equal severity, but I maintain that the only protection of our civilization is a fair and calm trial of all people charged with crime and in their legal punishment, if proved guilty. There is no shadow of excuse for deviation from legal methods in the cases of individuals accused of murder. The laws are, as a rule, made by the white people, and their execution is by the hands of the white people; so that there is little probability of any guilty colored man escaping.

"These burnings without trial are in the deepest sense unjust to my race. But it is not this injustice alone which stirs my heart. These barbarous scenes, followed, as they are, by the publication of the shocking details, are more disgraceful and degrading to the people who inflict the punishment than to those who receive it.

"Worst of all, these outrages take place in communities where there are Christian churches; in the midst of people who have their Sunday-schools, their Christian Endeavor societies and Young Men's Christian Associations; where collections are taken up for sending missionaries to Africa and China and the rest of the so-called heathen world."

Railway Accidents: A Reply.—Mr. S. C. Thompson, one of our readers, regards as faulty the logic of *The Railway Age* in its interesting comparison of railway accidents in America and Great Britain, considered in these columns February 6 (p. 167). He says:

"The railway organ, in its article, coolly multiplies the English casualties by nine on the astounding assumption that danger and difficulty are in proportion to length of roads; whereas everybody knows that liability to accident is increased with density and congestion of traffic. If there were nine times as many passengers, or if the average of all the journeys were nine times as great in America there would be some logical basis to the claim. In fact, mileage is relatively a small matter; for the overwhelming bulk of traffic in America, as in other countries, is around the great cities and densely populated districts—made up of short journeys. To illustrate the logic of the article, let us say that, roughly speaking, in population England is to the United States about as New York City is to the State of New York. Suppose that in ten miles of Broadway ten men were killed in a year. Then take Broadway continued a hundred and fifty miles up the State. On that road we ought to expect that there would be killed a hundred and fifty men, because, forsooth, it is fifteen times as long. Now we know, as a matter of fact, there would probably be nobody killed outside the city, for the double reason of fewer people to be killed and almost no chances of accident from crowding."

It has at times been claimed that dense railway traffic, like that in England, is really more safe than that in America, because where traffic is thin, receipts and profits are thin, and the expensive improvements necessary to safety are not made.

MORMONISM AND POLYGAMY.

WHEN President Joseph F. Smith, of the Mormon Church, took the stand on Wednesday of last week to testify before the Senate committee in the Smoot case, he described himself as a prophet, seer, and "revelator." But those who looked for any revelations of a startling or significant sort in his testimony were disappointed, for he told nothing that has not been generally known and made use of in all the discussions of Mormonism in recent years. It is an interesting spectacle, however, to see the head of that peculiar religious organization examined by a committee of the United States Senate; and the daily papers have been filling many columns with the questions and answers relating to the marital relations of the Mormon president.

Senator Reed Smoot, the Mormon apostle, whose right to a seat in the Senate is the main subject of this inquiry, is not himself a polygamist; but his opponents are trying to show that the Mormon hierarchy, of which he is a member, "form a propaganda of polygamy," to use Senator Beveridge's expression, and they are trying to show, further, "that Mr. Smoot could not by any possibility put himself up against his associates in his actions, not even in his vote as a Senator."

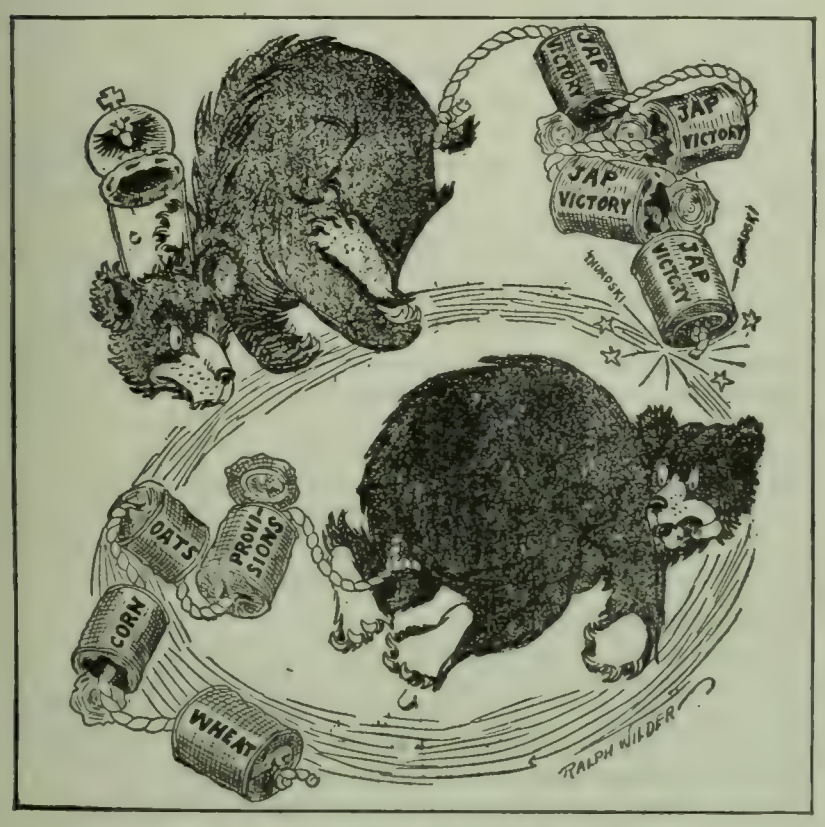
President Smith testifies that he has five wives, each of whom has borne him children since the church's anti-polygamy manifesto of 1890. Six other "apostles," he says, also have more than one wife each, but all these marriages took place before 1890. "Since the manifesto of 1890," he declares, "no man has entered into plural marriage with the knowledge or approval of the church." His reason for continuing his state of plural matrimony is the one usually given by the Mormons. "I would rather face the law," he says, "than desert my family." He states his case thus:

"I had a family—a plural family, if you please. I married my first wife more than thirty-eight years ago, and my last wife more than twenty years ago. By these wives I have had children, and I have preferred to take my own chances with the law and suffer any consequences the law might visit upon me rather than to abandon these children and their mothers. I have continued to cohabit with them since the manifesto of 1890, and they have borne me children since that date. I was fully aware of what I was doing. I knew I was amenable to the law, but, as I say, I preferred to face that situation rather than to desert them. I have not cohabited with these wives openly or flaunted the fact, but I have acknowledged these wives and children as my family. The people of Utah have regarded the situation as an existing fact. These people, as a rule, are broad-minded and liberal in their views, and have condoned the offense—if offense it is—rather than interfere with my situation as they found it. It has been known what I have been doing. I have not been interfered with, nor disturbed in any way. If I had been, I was there to answer the charges. I was willing to face them and submit to the penalty, whatever it might be."

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
President of the Mormon Church.
"I would rather face the law," he says, "than desert my family."

The Mormon president says that his people enjoy great freedom of opinion, and tells us that only three or four per cent. are living in polygamy. He declares:

"The members of the Mormon Church are among the freest, most independent people of all the Christian denominations. They have freedom of speech, freedom of thought. They are not all united on every principle of the church. They are not expected to be. They are entitled to their own conception in regard to the principles of the church; their own conception of what appears to them to be the right or the wrong. So long as one accepts God and his opinion is not in conflict with the accepted standards of the church, he enjoys fellowship in the church. He who denies God, he who commits adultery, or steals, or lies, or bears false witness against his neighbor in any way, or goes contrary to the cardinal principles of our Christian religion, is compelled to withdraw. But one who is honest, virtuous, believes in God, and has a little faith in our religion, is nurtured, tho he may not believe in the church in all that it teaches. In that book [Mr. Smith pointed to one of the volumes that had been identified earlier in the proceedings] is a revelation on plural marriages. Not more than three or four per cent. of the entire membership of the church



A BAD YEAR FOR BEARS.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

PERILOUS PLEASURE.
—Bushnell in the Cincinnati *Post*.

MISFORTUNES OF WAR AND FINANCE.

have entered that state. All the rest have abstained from plural marriages, and many thousands have rejected the principle entirely."

The New York *Globe* is shocked at "the cool effrontery and callous immorality" of the man who owns up to having led such a life; and the Springfield *Republican* thinks that "the least that can be said" is that the Mormon Church "needs a new head, who will obey the laws of the land, rather than insolently defy them." The Philadelphia *Press* admits that Mr. Smoot's unfitness to be a Senator is not yet established, but it believes that "the inquiry steadily draws near this proof."

The Hartford *Courant* argues that Congress has no right to object to any Senator or Representative on religious grounds; and the Boston *Herald* says:

"The Republican party has flirted too openly with Mormonism as a political factor to make it logical for Republican Senators to refuse to sit with one whose offense is only that he belongs to that church, without having broken any statute law in his personal conduct. Utah is a sovereign State, and its citizens, be they Mormons or Gentiles, have the rights of citizens, one of which is the right to hold office without subjection to a religious test."

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND IMMIGRATION.

IT is a rather significant fact that, following the close of the year that broke all records for immigration, *Charities* should come out with a number devoted almost exclusively to this problem. It would appear from the contents of the magazine that it is, in fact, largely a charity problem. One cartoonist not long ago hit off the situation as he saw it by drawing an immense steamship, one end touching Europe and the other America, with hordes of emigrants trooping from the poor-houses of their countries to the poor-houses of our own. Most of the immigrants who make the movement a "problem" come from southern Europe, and within the last few months a new steamship line has been started between New York and Odessa, which will tap the Russian Jew region, and half a dozen lines are putting in new service, or increasing the old, to Mediterranean ports. Some seven thousand agents of the steamship companies, we are told by Robert Ward in *Charities*, are distributed over Italy alone to "drum up" immigration to America, with a corresponding number in other countries; and he predicts that in a "few years, as the number and size of steamships increase still further, we may easily have two million newcomers every year." He continues:

"The number and the size of Atlantic steamers increase every year, and the sailings are being rapidly extended to ports with which we had but little, or even no, direct communication a few years ago. Thus, we have all seen a very rapid development of passenger steamship service from New York and Boston to the Italian, African, Austrian, and Asian ports of the Mediterranean. Every such extension means more immigrants. Many have noticed the increase in the number of Italians in Boston since the Dominion steamers began to run between Boston and the Mediterranean, and it is not an altogether gratifying piece of news to read that the White Star Line, in its new Boston-Mediterranean service, is to put on large ships and have frequent and regular sailings; nor is it pleasant to be told that the Cunard Line, which is fighting the International Mercantile Marine, is to compete for a share of the emigrant traffic from the Mediterranean by putting on steamers between New York and Mediterranean ports. This move on the part of the Cunard Line means probably at least twenty-five thousand more immigrants a year from southern Europe, Africa, and Asia.

"The fight for immigrants in the Mediterranean, between the Hamburg-American, North German Lloyd, International Mercantile Marine, and now the Cunard companies, simply means that thousands of persons, who have perhaps never even thought of leaving their Old-World homes will come to us, under the stimulus of the steamship agent's power of persuasion. The recent establishment of a new line of steamers between New York and Odessa is distinctly a move to increase the emigration of Russian Jews from that port, and that it will have that effect no one can fail to see.

"There is absolutely no doubt that a large part of our present immigration is thus artificially stimulated. During the past summer, an agent of the Treasury Department made an investigation of this matter in Europe, and found that the steamship companies have secret paid agents or solicitors to drum up steerage passengers. Among these paid agents there are school-teachers, postmasters, notaries, and even priests, peasants, and pedlers. In this way there is little difficulty in filling the steerages, and the people who fill them are among the poorest, most ignorant, most degraded of their communities. . . .

"Foreign steamship companies, aided by large employers of labor here, are importing human beings like cattle, absolutely regardless of the welfare of the country or of the people who are brought. The kind of immigration here referred to has been described as 'Pipe-Line Immigration' by one writer (General Walker), and as a more and more thorough 'drainage' of the inland regions of Europe by another (James Bryce). A very different type of character was demanded fifty years ago, when our immigrants came by sailing-vessels, enduring a long, hard voyage, and paying a high passage rate. The large emigration, back to Europe, which has crowded the steerages of outgoing steamers during the weeks preceding Christmas, is an annually recurring movement, which always attracts attention in our newspapers. This return does not in any way affect the general proposition before us. The people who go back spend the holidays and the winter in their old homes; leave the money they have earned there, and come back in the spring, bringing their relatives and friends with them. This emigration and the subsequent return to this country increases when we have prosperous times here, and when these people can afford to go home."

SOUTHERN DEMAND FOR WHITE LABOR.

THE South is looking for labor, but not for negro labor. A hundred years ago the South wanted labor and imported it from Africa; it now recognizes the fact that that policy was a tremendous blunder, and it is seeking white immigration. So writes Mr. D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte, N. C., an authority on Southern industries, in the Atlanta *Constitution*. Mr. Tompkins believes that if the South had depended upon white immigration a century ago, instead of adopting slavery, it would to-day lead the North in manufactures, and would produce even more cotton than it does now. He says:

"About the beginning of the nineteenth century the Southern States had well-developed manufacturing interests. There is no doubt that at that time the South led the rest of the Union in manufactures. The cotton-gin had been invented by Whitney, of Connecticut, improved and made a practical success by Holmes, of South Carolina and Georgia. This invention made cotton-production very profitable, and by indirection stimulated all agricultural interests. The one hindrance and handicap to increasing development in the South was scarcity of labor.

"Had our forefathers then abolished slavery the dependence for labor would have been white immigration. What the result would have been had that been done is necessarily speculative. My opinion is that if this had been done the South's manufactures would never have been lost, but would have prospered and always continued to lead, and that the production of cotton would have been greater than it was by the system of slave labor.

"There was a strong Southern sentiment in opposition to slavery at that time, but nothing was done to stop it, and the demand for agricultural labor was chiefly supplied by the purchase of slaves from the Northern States and from slave-traders who imported them direct from Africa.

"It transpired that the production of cotton with slave-labor was very profitable, and the life of the planter and slave-owner was a very attractive one. This life was in some respects semi-feudal, and in other respects semi-magnificent, as slavery grew in magnitude, importance, and influence; manufactures and commerce declined. In 1830 the institution of slavery had become practically dominant, and manufactures had become practically dried up.

"When slavery became an established proposition in the South, immigration ceased. As it grew in influence, there was developed

a tide of emigration from the Piedmont region of Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia to the then Northwest, the territory now largely made up of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois."

Slavery, and not the Civil War, Mr. Tompkins declares, "was the South's one great disaster." "No war," he avers, "could have made the wreck and ruin that fell upon the South and stayed with us for fifteen to twenty-five years after the war. It was the fall of slavery that brought us for so long a time so near anarchy."

Now, however, the South is recovering, and has again reached the point where more labor is needed. The white labor is all employed and the negroes are showing an increasing tendency to drift to the cities and live without work, so that relief can come only from white immigration. Says Mr. Tompkins:

"At the present time the South is again practically in the same situation, on a larger scale, that she was in 1800.

"Her manufactures are reestablished and are well diversified.

"Commerce has revived. Free white labor is reestablished in the high respect of everybody.

"Public education is established. Slavery is destroyed.

"The production of cotton is very profitable, and the world again demands more than we can supply, as was the case in 1800.

"Labor is scarce, and we can not again buy slaves to supply the want. Land is plenty; the price of it is cheap; it is fertile and the climate healthful.

"In this situation the conditions which forced emigration are gone and emigration has ceased.

"In this condition the conditions which stopped immigration are gone, and conditions in the cotton region are now more favorable to immigration from the North or from Europe than they are in any other part of the United States or of the world."

A RECORD-BREAKING WINTER.

"IF the Democrats are hard up for an issue," suggests a Republican newspaper paragrapher, "they might take the Republican winter of 1903-4." Reports from all parts of the country seem to show that it was the most severe in years, if not the worst on record. The mean temperature of the winter for Boston was 24.05° (Fahrenheit) above zero, with sixty-six inches of snowfall. In New York the season has been the coldest on record, with a mean temperature of 26⅓° above zero. This is five and one-third degrees lower than in any winter for more than thirty years, and one degree colder than that of 1874-75, hitherto the coldest on record. Blizzards and heavy snow-storms were responsible for a fall of twenty-eight and one-half inches, which cost more than $600,000 to remove. In fact, according to the officials of the Street Cleaning Department, no such amount of snow has ever been shoveled from the streets of New York in any previous winter in the city's history. The season also established a new record for fires. From December 1 to February 29 there were nearly two thousand fires in New York City, due, the New York *World* remarks, to the "strenuous efforts" of the New Yorkers to keep warm. Chicago experienced a mean temperature slightly lower than New York's, and serious epidemics of grip and pneumonia in these and other cities are attributed to the severe cold. In Winnipeg, Manitoba, the temperature stayed a large part of the time in the neighborhood of thirty and thirty-five below.

Railroads have been greatly hampered by the snow, especially in Canada. The freight service on three Canadian lines was abandoned altogether for a time, and only a fraction of the passenger-trains were running. We read of a train, in upper New York, two days late because the track was buried for sixteen miles under snow-drifts twelve feet deep. "Such have been the interruptions" caused by cold and snow, says the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, "that some of the larger systems have scarcely been able to earn their operating expenses."

A vivid description of the hardships of the winter in upper New York is taken from a Utica despatch to the New York *Sun*:

"On Oneida Lake and most of the lakes in the Adirondacks the ice is from four to five feet thick. On Otsego Lake, at Cooperstown, blocks of ice forty-seven inches thick have been cut for storage in the ice-houses.

"The great winter has brought with it many hardships, especially in the small villages and country districts. The highways no longer follow the customary courses, but wind in and out of the fields in the attempt to avoid drifts, and are often marked with pieces of brush stuck in the snow to show the traveler the path. . . . Long ago the farmers became discouraged in the attempt to keep the highways open, or else had to bend all their energies to the endeavor to make roads around their farm buildings and to their wood lots. Sometimes it is impossible for the farmers to get to their supply of wood, and they have been compelled to cut shade trees in their yards, and even fruit-trees in their orchards. . . . . .

"Large towns and villages on the railroads running into the northern part of the State have suffered from the lack of coal, for it has been impossible to move freight-trains, and the supply of coal has run short. This is true of all places along the Utica and Black River Railroad and the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg branch of the Central Hudson. This latter road has suffered severely, and for days at a time it has been impossible to get the passenger-trains through. There are cuts through the snow on this road in Oswego County that are twenty-two feet deep.

"To say that the country people have been snowbound conveys but a poor idea of the situation. If one were ill, a trip of miles on snowshoes would be necessary in order to get the advice of a physician. In extreme cases the doctor buckles on his moccasins and snowshoes and starts back with the messenger, possibly to be gone over night, or the greater part of two days, to attend one patient.

"When death has occurred, it has been possible only by great exertion to secure burial. Frequently it has been necessary to strap the coffin on sleds or sleighs, which were drawn by men over crusted fields to the cemeteries.

"In Lewis County an undertaker was five hours in going four miles with a coffin, and the last two miles of the distance it had to be dragged to the house of mourning on a sled. The minister started for the house on horseback, but he had to take to snowshoes. The funeral party was small, and did not reach the cemetery until late in the evening.

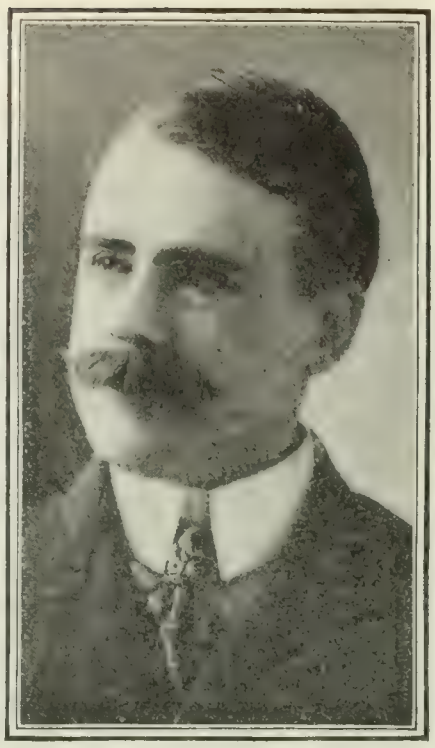
"Mrs. Bridget Dolan, of High Market, Lewis County, heard by telephone that her son was dead at Ilion. She is seventy-four, but she was bound to go to the funeral, and so she started out with another son on snowshoes and walked fifteen miles to Boonville, where she succeeded in getting a train. The next day, after attending the funeral, she returned in the same manner, thus making a walk of thirty miles in two days across the snowcap."

PHILIPPINE TARIFF AND SHIPPING.

THE Frye bill, restricting to American ships the trade between this country and the Philippines, is to go through; so the newspapers interpret the Senate's favorable action, last week, on the bill restricting to American ships the carrying of military and naval supplies. Most of our military and naval supplies that go abroad go to the Philippines, and the ships that take them come back loaded with Philippine products, so that the bill passed by the Senate aims to do in part what the Frye bill intends. It is thought that the Frye bill, therefore, will encounter similar favor in the Senate. Since so much hostility has been shown to the Frye bill by the press, however (as noticed in these columns February 6, p. 168), the Republican leaders in the Senate have accepted an amendment providing that it shall not go into effect until July 1, 1905, and have decided to abolish or greatly reduce, before that date, the tariff now levied on Philippine products entering this country. So we are told by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. The bill restricting military supplies was also amended before its passage so as to allow the President, in case "the rates of freight charged by said [American] vessels are excessive and unreasonable," to make the contracts "under the law as it now exists."

The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) regards the Frye bill as a "sound proposition," and calls the objections to it "absurd." And the

E. A. BUSHNELL,
Newspaper Enterprise Association.



CLAUDIUS MAYBELL,
The Brooklyn *Eagle*.

Copyrighted by Pirie Macdonald.
C. G. BUSH,
The New York *World*.

C. L. BARTHOLOMEW,
The Minneapolis *Journal*.

REPRESENTATIVE CARTOONISTS.

Specimens of whose work appear in this issue.

San Francisco *Chronicle* (Rep.), published in a city that has an undoubted interest in the development of trade with the Philippines, says approvingly:

"This provision is not only just but absolutely essential if our island possessions are to be regarded as a portion of a common country and not as an outlying dependency whose inhabitants are a subject race. The Filipinos can never become loyal Americans until their fiscal system and general legislation are assimilated to our own. It was proposed to make these navigation regulations effective at the organization of the permanent civil government, but they were postponed to July 1, 1904, on account of the alleged scarcity of available American tonnage at that time and to give a fair opportunity for all concerned to adjust themselves to the new conditions. As the time approaches, those interested in foreign shipping are moving upon Congress to repeal the provision of the law which makes Philippine commerce coastwise trade and let it continue in the hands of foreigners.

"The attempt ought not to succeed. We have started in the direction of uniform laws for all parts of the United States, and we must not turn back. This coastwise provision was only won after a hard fight, and it must be held in the law at all hazards. It is the key to still greater gains. It involves the removal of all duties on trade between the mainland and the Philippines, because freight on American ships must necessarily be higher than on foreign ships, and it would be obviously unjust to subject the Filipinos to the burdens of American law without also at the same time giving them the advantages which will enable them to carry those burdens to advantage. When we give the Filipinos free access to our markets, they can bear the cost of good wages and decent food for American sailors as well as the rest of us, and we certainly are prospering under the arrangement. Secretary Taft recognizes this, and is seeking to use the impending changes in the navigation laws as a lever to force the reduction of the tariff on imports from the Philippines to at least seventy-five per cent. of the Dingley rates, and to nothing at all if that can be secured. The most formidable opposition to this act of common justice to Americans and Filipinos alike comes from the sugar trust, which seeks to dominate our Government in all respects so far as necessary to perpetuate its monopoly. Having invested in Cuba, it objects to any competition from any other quarter. Next to that, tobacco producers are the most active opponents. But the time to oppose free trade with the Philippines was when we were considering the treaty of Paris. With the ratification of that treaty we assumed obligations which we should not now repudiate. And these obligations involve the complete and free admission of Philippine products to our markets and of American products to Philippine markets."

The New York *Herald* (Ind.), on the other hand, declares that "this measure is at once dishonest and foolish—dishonest because designed to benefit a few ship-owners at the expense of the people and foolish because its operation would certainly destroy our commerce with the islands." And so thinks the New York *Journal of Commerce*. The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) regards it as a fitting chapter in the record of our imperialistic dealings with the Philippines.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

ALEXEIEFF will not be annoyed by friends presenting him a house in St Petersburg.—*The Chicago News.*

THE Japanese never use profanity, but they do not hesitate to cause more or less of it.—*The Washington Star.*

JAPAN'S alliance with Korea seems to be like the alliance which the cat made with the canary.—*The Chicago News.*

ONE of the Russian threats is to "blow Japan off the map." The verb is well chosen.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

THE date of the subway opening seems to get farther away the nearer we come to it.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

ALL of the Powers except Mexico and the New York *Evening Post* have recognized the Panama republic.—*The Washington Post.*

THE future of Senator Gorman's leadership depends on the promptness with which he rejoins his followers.—*The Providence Journal.*

REPUBLICANS are not harmonious on one point. Some of them want Bryan the Democratic nominee and others want Hearst.—*The Lancaster* (Pa.) *Examiner.*

A PHENIX with modern advantages should not only rise from its ashes but it should take good care not to return to them, but stay risen.—*The Baltimore American.*

FOR his magazine articles, Mr. Cleveland gets pay by the line. No charge is made for anything that may appear between the lines.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

MR. BRYAN and Mr. Cleveland might arrange to fight it out on the Chautauqua circuit and let the party go ahead with the serious business on hand.—*The Washington Post.*

IT is now said that the United States is practically at war with Colombia. It can stay practically at war with Colombia for the next fifty years without causing half the bother which resulted from trying to maintain peaceful relations.—*The Washington Times.*

"I suppose, Jerry," the eminent statesman said, looking through his pocketbook for a new dollar bill, "like a lot of other people nowadays, you would rather have clean money." "Oh, that's all right, Senator," said the cabman; "I don't care how you made your money."—*The Chicago Tribune.*

REPARTEE.—The Philadelphia *Press* wants the United States to annex Santo Domingo temporarily, with Booker T. Washington at the head of affairs. It wouldn't be a bad thing to put him in Pennypacker's place and give him the task of reorganizing Pennsylvania and Philadelphia politics. —*The Houston (Texas) Chronicle.*

LETTERS AND ART.

AMERICAN BOOKS THAT ARE READ IN JAPAN.

JAPAN'S rapid advance from primitive conditions to a state of complex civilization has been nowhere more strikingly illustrated than in the field of literature. Thirty years ago English and American books were almost unknown in Japan. To-day they are widely read and discussed. Mr. Yone Noguchi, who contributes a quaintly written article on this subject to *The Bookman* (March), declares that Washington Irving's "Sketch Book," when first introduced into Japan, was eagerly read by the students, and inspired at least one Japanese novel—"Kisei," by Koshoshi. He continues:

"The book ('Kisei') was sold out edition after edition. It is said it has no parallel in modern Japanese literary history. It was about the time when the translation of a few snatches from Longfellow—the first American poet ever sailed toward Japan—appeared in the magazines. 'Evangeline' was used in the schools first in 1884. . . . Ella Wheeler Wilcox was introduced about this time, long before Lowell and Dr. Holmes. Bret Harte was known before Edgar Allan Poe. Every student felt ashamed if he didn't mention Emerson in conversation; but how many had read through his essays in those days?—that is more than ten years ago.

"Presently many Tokyo papers began to share parts in the translation of some modern English novels—which had gone astray into Japan doubtless. Anna Katherine Green's 'The Leavenworth Case' was a hit under the Japan-made title 'Shinnoyami' (Utter Darkness). . . . I will declare that an event—a huge success in translation as well as a literary achievement—in those days, was the publication of Mrs. Iwamoto's 'Shokoshi' (Little Prince): it was nothing but the translation of Mrs. Burnett's 'Little Lord Fauntleroy.' The translator gained fame. Mrs. Burnett was hailed as one of the greatest writers of the world. I saw her portrait in a Japanese magazine long before those of Whittier and Hawthorne. Poor Mrs. Iwamoto died in her twenty-sixth year, leaving a certain amount of English composition which was gathered in a volume not long ago. Her 'Shokoshi' appeared in its seventh edition recently."

With a passing reference to the growing vogue of such authors as Swinburne, Daudet, Tolstoy, Sienkiewicz, Maeterlinck, and Gorky, Mr. Noguchi goes on to say

"The gradual invasion of modern English short stories has been apparent since three years. One publisher got out a periodical called *The Friend of English*, with short stories from American and English publications. They were an immediate success, altho mostly from the pens of minor writers. . . . Mark Twain was presented first as a 'promising American humorist' with his 'Heaven or Hell' (under another title of 'Iron-Mind and Stone-Heart'). I saw in some newspaper that his 'The Killing of Julius Cæsar' and 'Cannibalism in the Cars' are being translated. I was told that some one was going to translate 'A Double-Barrelled Detective Story,' but gave it up for fear lest he be charged with 'the disturbing of public morality.' Hardy and Meredith are only known in name, Howells and Cable are utterly unheard of in Japan. One Japanese critic has asked again and again, 'Why is Rudyard Kipling so popular?'

"There is no book more popular than Andrew Carnegie's 'Empire of Business.' The Japanese translation and the original are both sold tremendously. And there are not only a few people in Japan who proclaim Mr. Creelman's 'On the Great Highway' a wonderful book. The translation (may be it is not complete) is sold at the shabby price of some thirty cents. Only a few days ago I was reading one of the newly arrived Japanese newspapers, and I observed a big advertisement of the translation of Lorimer's 'Letters of a Self-Made Merchant to His Son.' And thus it was written:

"There are two great figures in the American financial world: one is Mr. Carnegie and the other is "Mr. John Graham." The letters instructively written by Mr. Graham, which we now offer to Japanese youth, will be a sure compass for their whole lives.'"

THE COMING OF RICHARD STRAUSS.

NOT since the days of Wagner has new music aroused such controversy as that excited by the compositions of Richard Strauss. Dr. Strauss has come to this country, with his wife, for the purpose of interpreting his music to Americans, and his concerts in various cities are being followed with unusual interest. What, it is being asked, will be the final verdict on his work? Is he merely an iconoclast, striving after eccentric and grotesque effects, or is he a genius of profound originality? Arguments are plentiful to sustain either of these conclusions. One American critic remarks that Dr. Strauss's compositions "have caused many people to wonder whether they were at a concert or in an asylum for insane musicians." A second concedes Strauss's supremacy only when it comes to "noisiness"! On the other hand, Mr. Lawrence Gilman, of *Harper's Weekly*, declares his "matured conviction that Strauss is the most important, the most potential, composer since Wagner, and the greatest humanist, saving none, in music."

RICHARD STRAUSS.

The man of the hour in the musical world. He is declared to be "the most important composer since Wagner, and the greatest humanist, saving none, in music."

That Richard Strauss is "the most prominent of living German composers" can not be denied, says the New York *Evening Post;* but this fact only "betrays the sad dearth of talent in what used to be a land of musical creators." The same paper continues:

"Richard Strauss and his symphonic poems have been frequently judged in the musical columns of this journal. The verdict passed on them may be briefly summed up. It is that Richard Strauss is almost as absurdly overrated as Mascagni was a decade ago; that, like that Italian, he owes his prominence largely to ingenious advertising methods; that his symphonic poems would not have received one-tenth the attention they have had it not been for their being attached to grotesque and impossible subjects, like Don Quixote, Till Eulenspiegel, and the 'philosophical' stupidities of the insane Nietzsche, concerning the worship of whom by the beer-sodden Germans the late Dr. Billroth aptly said that it is 'proof of the degeneracy of literary and artistic taste' in that country. We have also maintained more than once that Strauss, instead of representing the culmination of the symphonic poem, embodies an aberration of it, a return from Liszt's and Saint-Saëns's simple poetic subjects to the intricate program symphonies of Berlioz, in listening to which half one's pleasure is marred by

the need of having an elaborate program, and of trying forever to dovetail that with the music; that the choice by Strauss of metaphysical subjects for program music was a grotesque error of taste: that as a musical creator he is far inferior to the masters named above [Saint-Saëns, Raff, Tchaikowsky, Dvorák]; that Wagner and Liszt, with smaller orchestras, give us an infinitely greater variety of beautiful as well as characteristic tone colors; that these masters introduce ugly music sparingly and with a definite realistic purpose, whereas Strauss makes cacophony an end in itself, with a morbid predilection and perseverance."

MME. PAULINE STRAUSS-DE AHNA.

Who accompanies her husband on his concert-tour of this country, interpreting his songs.

The New York *Times* is more sympathetic in its comment, but gives only a half-hearted allegiance to Dr. Strauss's cause. It says of his "tone-poems":

"There are certain musical beauties that can not fail to make their impression, and the marvel of their technical construction is never ending. The success of the more vividly picturesque passages is undoubted. But that the composer has succeeded in the larger purpose he had in view can not at present be successfully maintained. The philosophy of the philosophical piece, the psychology of the psychological one do not make their success as such.

"The 'articulate message' which was put into them is not delivered. It may be that the new language, 'relating wonderful things in wonderful tones,' the speech 'whose symbols we must hasten to learn,' as one of Strauss's most ardent champions has put it, is there; but if it is, it is not learned. How far Dr. Strauss himself can succeed in teaching it remains to be seen."

Mr. James Huneker, of the New York *Sun*, compares Richard Strauss with Walt Whitman. Dr. Strauss's "most robust composition," "A Hero's Life," is "a chant of the *Ego*," we are told, "the tableau of Strauss's soul exposed as objectively as Walt Whitman's when he sang of his *Me*." Mr. Huneker says further (in *Scribner's Magazine*, March):

"Strauss has revolutionized symphonic music by breaking down its formal barriers, and he has filled his tone-poems with a new and diverse *content*. In less than an hour he concentrates more, relates more, makes us see, feel, and hear more than could be seen or heard in a music-drama enduring six. His musical themes *quâ* themes are occasionally ordinary, his melodic invention sometimes flags; yet because of his incomparable architectonics he keeps us hypnotized as his stately, fantastic tonal structures slowly uprise and unfold like many-colored smoke from the incantations of legendary Eastern genii. He absorbs absolutely our consciousness with this new quintessence of a poetic, pictorial, sculptural, and metaphysical art. Music, unaided by words or theatric device—for the compositions of Strauss may be enjoyed without their titles—has never been so articulate, so dangerously definite, so insidiously cerebral. Madness may lie that way; but the flaming magic of the man is ever restrained by deep artistic reverence. We catch glimpses of vast orphic vistas where dissonance may be king; slow, iron twilights in which move the enigmatic figures of another world; there are often more moons than one in the blood-red skies of his icy landscapes; yet the sacred boundaries of music are never quite overstepped. Little matters the niche awarded this composer by posterity—Richard Strauss is the musical enchanter of his day."

Dr. Strauss is forty years old, and at present conductor of the Royal Opera in Berlin. His principal tone-poems are: "Macbeth," "Don Juan," "Don Quixote," "Tod und Verklärung" (Death and Transfiguration), "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks," "Thus Spake Zarathustra," and "A Hero's Life." He has also written two operas, "Guntram" and "Feuersnoth," and many songs, which are being rendered in this country by his wife.

RICHARD MANSFIELD'S IMPERSONATION OF "IVAN THE TERRIBLE."

MR. MANSFIELD'S appearance in "Ivan the Terrible," which occurs at a time when everything Russian has peculiar interest, is hailed by the metropolitan critics as a dramatic triumph. The play is "a splendidly picturesque production," says *The Times*, "showing Mr. Mansfield at his best as a virtuoso of acting and a temperament of creative force." "As an exposition of a complicated, vicious, and extraordinary character," adds *The Sun*, "Mr. Mansfield has never done anything so fine for years." "Ivan the Terrible" was written by Count Alekzyéy Konstantinovich Tolstoy (1817–1875) about forty years ago, and is described as "a gloomy, turgid, historical tragedy" in five acts. It was conceived as the first of a trilogy, and was followed by two other plays dealing with the careers of Czar Feodor and Czar Boris. Its motif is outlined by Mr. William Winter, of *The Tribune*, as follows:

"Ivan Vasilivitch, called the Terrible, was a tyrant of Russia, who reigned over that country from 1533 till his death, at the age of fifty-five, in 1584; and, in the tragic play that Count Alexis Tolstoy has written, upon selected incidents of his career, and particularly of the last year of his reign, his character is delineated with apparent fidelity to historical fact, and with an eminently judicious perception of pictorial if not of dramatic effect. It seems to have been, and probably it was, a particularly odious character, in actual life; but the dramatist has modified its depravity, so as to make it measurably sympathetic in the play, by the customary expedient, in such cases, of making it a type of heart-rending conflict,—dependent on some inherent, extenuating virtue,—between terrific passions and the eternal, adamantine law of rectitude against which those baleful forces dash themselves in vain. . . . The particular theme upon which,—for the manifestation of his character,—the powers of this colossal and miserable sovereign and miscreant are expended, in this tragedy, is a plot, confronting him at the last, with an ambitious, subtle, capable statesman, Boris Godunoff, by whom his sovereignty is undermined, and in the hour of whose triumph he miserably dies. The play, accordingly, is one of historical portraiture and political intrigue,—being neither sentimental, amatory, domestic, nor romantic; containing scarcely more of the element of story than Shakespeare's 'Richard the Second,' and ranging with such fabrics of tragical, melodramatic expositure as 'Louis XI.,' Lee's 'Nero,' and Sardou's 'Patrie.'"

Proceeding to a consideration of Richard Mansfield's impersonation of this rôle, Mr. Winter says:

"Mr. Mansfield chose wisely in chosing this part for himself, and his performance of it is, unmistakably, a great achievement—the greatest, indeed, on its tragic side, except Richard III. of his whole brilliant career. The abrupt transitions from abject humility to fiery vociferous self-assertion were made with thrilling impetuosity and splendid effect. The regnant aspect of imperial dominion was perfectly assumed and admirably maintained. The state of stealthy vigilance, furtive suspicion, and sinister purpose,—sometimes subtly implied, sometimes openly expressed,—was at all times clearly imparted as the atmosphere of the character. The essential condition of settled, inexpressible, irremediable misery was expressed in every lineament of the countenance; in the wasted frame and in the hollow voice; and, against this pall of anguish, the struggles of the fiery spirit and the indomitable will, reanimating a ravaged body and reinforcing infernal instincts of cruelty and revenge, were set in a bold relief of almost lurid light—so distinctly were they shown and with such a reality of pain were they invested. The audacity of egotism and the calm conviction of predestined prevalence, beneath which, perhaps, there

is an insane, defiant rage,—as when the Czar, on hearing of his military defeat, commands a choral rite to celebrate his victory,—were conveyed with a felicitious authority almost humorous in its bland assurance, and yet terrible in its grim unreason. Both play and part are strongly marked with paradox of this description. Evil omen overshadows the whole fabric, and much that is shown of Ivan's life is only slow preparation for the awful scene of his death. Here Mr. Mansfield put forth all his powers. Magicians have prophesied that the sovereign will die on St. Cyril's Day. The day has come, and the tyrant is suddenly in renewed health, a transient vigor, summoned by force of his own will. He dooms the astrologers to death, and commands his secret enemy, Godunoff, to see them slain. A game of chess is used, to distract his apprehensive thoughts. He begins to sink. His enemy confronts him, calmly revealing, by facial expression, the clear design of triumphant hostility. The pangs of death are upon him. His rage is vain. Beneath the basilisk gaze of the traitor who has ruined and vanquished him, he totters and falls; and, in this dreadful moment, instead of priestly ministrants bringing the consolations of religion, a motley crew of ribald jesters dance round him, and he dies in infamy and horror. Mr. Mansfield's acting, throughout this ordeal of agony, was marked by such power and pathos as seldom have been revealed. It is a performance of extraordinary tragic value, and it is set in a framework of singular, almost barbaric, splendor."

AN ARGUMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE PARODIST.

HAS anybody and everybody the right to parody a literary production, or to publish or publicly use such a parody? This problem, which comes up from time to time in the literary world, is just now being actively discussed by French and German papers. To a recent issue of the *Aus Fremden Zungen* (Stuttgart, No. 12) the professor and littérateur, Ludwig Geiger, contributes an article in which he argues for the legal suppression of the parodist. He says, in substance:

A special commission, appointed by the French Society of Dramatic Authors, has decided that parodies of dramatic writings can be made and used only when the authors have given their formal consent. Against this decision Jules Claretie, the manager of the Théâtre Français, has been protesting, in the columns of the *Figaro*, but with reasons that do not convince. His chief argument is that really great authors, such as Voltaire and Victor Hugo, would only have smiled if any of their works had been subjected to the parodist's art. This is more than doubtful; and this argument is as weak as the next, in which it is claimed that dramatists who enjoy good incomes from their literary works should not begrudge the parody-writer his few pennies, especially in view of the fact that these dramas often receive their best advertisements through the parodies. The argument that great men permit caricatures of themselves can not be applied to the literary productions of hard-working writers. A caricature merely mocks an attitude, or the momentary position or view of a prominent man. It can not be denied that prominent dramatists have suffered severe losses through the parodies that have been made of their work. It always harms a serious work to have the public laugh at it, even if this be in the form of a parody. Examples of this sort abound, as can be seen from the use made of the "Lorelei" as a marching song for the soldiers, or of the reproduction of Schiller's "Bürgschaft" in the Jewish-German dialect, or of the "Petit Faust" in mockery of Goethe's great drama. A further argument against the promiscuous ravages of the parody-writer lies in the fact that every serious writer has the same sort of feeling for both the form and the contents of his writings that a father has for his children; he naturally considers it his privilege and right to prevent the distortion and crippling of his spiritual and intellectual offspring. In such cases his feelings are the same as those of an after-dinner speaker who has just uttered serious and sober sentiments and then finds them distorted by the humorist who follows him amid the laughter of the assembled banqueters. Parody-writing is, indeed, intellectual activity, but of an inferior grade. Wit is, indeed, a prerequisite, but intellect plays little part. Worst of all, the parody-writer can lay claim to no originality. He lives and thrives entirely on the thoughts of others, and his stock-in-trade is only the abuse of what to another is a serious production and great pleasure. For this reason a legal measure, along the lines of the decision of the French commission, would be conducive to the best interests of literature.

Quite naturally Professor Geiger's views are not approved on all sides, and the comic papers of Germany have been making the famous historian of literature the butt of cruel jests. They say that the production of parodies ought to be encouraged, especially in Germany, as the German only rarely manages to develop a hearty and healthy laugh. Other periodicals are of the opinion that Professor Geiger has overestimated the baneful effects of parodies on both authors and the public, and has looked at the whole problem too much through the atmosphere of Berlin, where, indeed, parody-writing has become a weariness.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SIGNIFICANCE OF PROFESSOR TRIGGS'S DISMISSAL.

THE name of Oscar Lovell Triggs, professor of English in Chicago University, has been omitted from the triennial list of nominations drawn up by the college trustees. No reasons for this virtual dismissal of Professor Triggs from the University Faculty have been made public, but the fact of the dismissal has aroused very general interest, and is the subject of comment and speculation in many papers. A widely accepted view of the case is voiced by the Springfield *Republican*, when it says: "The trouble with Professor Triggs, of the Chicago University, seems to have been, as one of his associates expresses it, that 'he had a faculty for getting into the newspapers.' There are colleges which do not discourage professors in this. It advertises them. But Professor Triggs's publicity is doubtless thought to have advertised his university the wrong way." Similarly the Chicago *Tribune* comments:

"Professor Triggs had got to the point where if he said that the Moody and Sankey hymns were inferior as musical and literary productions to the Gilbert and Sullivan operas he made the front page. He had become involved in the meshes of a farce plot. It is the essence of farce that, after the absurd hypotheses of the plot have been developed the most reasonable actions based on those hypotheses partake of their absurdity. The more logical a farce hero is the more ridiculous he seems to be. The hypothesis in Professor Triggs's case was that he had a cross circuit in his cerebral nerves. The deduction was that he could say nothing which would not betray his pathetic but diverting condition. Under such circumstances the trustees of the university could hardly help thinking that his connection with the university was an injury to their business.

PROF. OSCAR LOVELL TRIGGS,

Whose dismissal from the Faculty of the University of Chicago involves a new educational problem.

"There will be a great deal of valuable sentiment wasted now on laments over the suppression of freedom of speech. But what has freedom of speech to do with the situation? It is not proposed to cut out Professor Triggs's tongue. The trustees of the University of Chicago may, for aught we know, believe that in the main Professor Triggs has been right. Their action in withdrawing his appointment might still be intelligible. They might still be con-

vinced that his rôle as farce hero interfered seriously with his rôle as instructor of the young. They might still be convinced that the university could not afford to jeopardize its reputation by putting the imprimatur of its name on lectures which were received all over the world with roars of derisive laughter."

Among the more radical journals, Professor Triggs is not without supporters. The St. Louis *Mirror* thinks that he is "the victim of exaggerating reporters," and that "the worst that can be said is that he is a little touched with the mild socialism of William Morris and Froebel." *Unity* (Chicago) says:

"A long time ago the newspapers forced a notoriety upon Professor Triggs by tearing out of their proper settings certain sentences which compared the creative power of Rockefeller and Pullman with that of Milton and Shakespeare, and which spoke of much of the material of our hymn-books as doggerel and gave secondary place to Longfellow among the poets, all of which opinions are quite consonant with the consensus of the competent when properly explained. But it brought the laugh on Mr. Triggs and necessarily on the university, and university trustees do not like to be laughed at. President Harper has recently stoutly maintained that the Chicago University is not only free from denominational bias, but also from sociological partizanship; that a professor may even feel free to criticize Rockefeller, the alleged 'founder.' In the light of recent utterances of the president, this claim scarcely can be true; but it still remains true that where the 'interdict brutal' does not obtain, the 'interdict courteous' is all powerful. . . . We feel in honor bound to express not only our sympathy with Professor Triggs over this unfortunate interruption in a career that promised to be brilliant, but to express our admiration for the man. We have heard him often, and always with pleasure. He has been welcomed to the platforms and pulpits of Chicago, always as a virile representative of the academic spirit. He was an honor to the university because he was a man of opinions and because he had the courage to express them."

Appearing just at this time, Professor Triggs's article on "The New Education" in *The Philistine* (March) is regarded as having a special significance. It is an indictment of present-day educational methods and a plea for "a new idea of culture." We quote in part:

"The ideal of culture upheld in colleges is an ideal derived from feudal and aristocratic conditions; it is a culture which can be effective for the individual only in a state of comparative idleness. Employers of labor do right in questioning the fitness of college graduates for practical affairs. The advice given to the graduates of schools who are now 'going forth'—as the phrase is—in such numbers, would be humorous if it were not so pathetic. Most of the graduates 'going forth' have been trained for other conditions than those they must actually meet, if they enter upon an industrial career. For years they have lived in an artificial community, a community that has as its basis the idea of privilege, a privilege extending, on the one hand, to the free use of enormous endowments which the participants in education have not earned, and on a lower plane, to the license claimed by college boys to play pranks on Hallowe'en nights and to sing and shout in the streets and on the train. For years they have passed the time leisurely, carelessly, being supported by the contributions of others. Not having realities to deal with, they have been coddled with athletics and stimulated by prizes. However valuable the culture the graduate has gained for certain conditions, so far as the world's work is concerned he is fatally weak in respect to originality, creative activity, and in sympathy, and in point of those ideals that relate to conduct. . . . . .

"The time would seem to be opportune to establish in the world a new idea of culture. The old culture—the culture of the mind—is static, and is symbolized by a scholar passively acquiring knowledge in a library. The new culture—the culture of life—is dynamic, and is typified by the man of affairs subduing nature to his uses. The ability to read and think puts one into communication with others who have thought and written. But the ability to do and create joins man with the universal and cosmic forces. 'Work,' said Carlyle, 'never so mean, is in communication with nature.' The older idea is reflected curiously in the statistics of education where the ability to read and write—or 'illiteracy,' in negative terms—is held to be the measure of capacity. All the primary human virtues, however, are independent of learning. Character is nowise dependent upon reading. Character arises from conduct—it is a function of doing. What now if the test were reversed? What if suddenly we were called upon to do something—to plant and cultivate a field of corn, to construct and operate an electric motor, or to make the furniture of a house, before permission were granted us to land upon some foreign shore or cast a ballot in our own town—how many of us could stand the test? Yet for the purpose of democracy, the ability to do is more important than the ability to read.

"The question of work, then, is a very necessary concern of the schools, and the relation of education to labor is the problem we in our sphere are called upon to solve."

THE MOTIVES THAT LEAD PEOPLE TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

THANKS to the public spirit of our city governments and the munificence of Mr. Andrew Carnegie and other private donors, we now have libraries and to spare; but the number of library-users, we are told by a competent authority, "represents too small a fraction of our population." Prof. A. E. Bostwick, who stands sponsor for the statement quoted, is chief of the circulation department of the New York Public Library, and he has lately been conducting an investigation into the motives that lead people to patronize libraries. The New York Public Library carries on its registry books nearly 400,000 names, and about 35,000 new applications are made during the course of a year. Do these people start with an overwhelming desire to read or study books, and are they compelled thereby to seek out the place where they may most easily obtain them? Or are they primarily attracted to the library by some other consideration, the love for books and reading acting only in a secondary manner? With a view to obtaining reliable data on this subject, Professor Bostwick recently asked several hundred of the regular users of the New York Public Library to state what motive led them to make their first use of a free library. Of more than six hundred persons whose answers were received, only fourteen declared that they found the library as the result of a direct search for it, prompted by a desire to read. In all cases, probably, the desire to read was a dominant motive, but this desire was awakened by hearing a mention of the library (from friends, relatives, teachers, etc.), or by seeing it or something connected with it. Says Professor Bostwick (in *The Book Lover*, January):

"Those who *heard* of the library in some way numbered four hundred and forty-nine, while those who *saw* it or something connected with it were only one hundred and forty-seven—an interesting fact, especially as we are told by psychologists that apprehension and memory through sight are of a higher type than the same functions where exercised through hearing. Probably, however, this difference was dependent on the fact that the thing heard was in most cases a direct injunction or a piece of advice, while the thing seen did not act with similar urgency."

Professor Bostwick claims for the data presented much more than a passing interest for the curious. He says in conclusion:

"For the public librarian, whose wish it is to reach as large a proportion of the public as possible, these reports are full of valuable hints. They emphasize, for instance, the urgent necessity of winning the good-will of the public, and they forcibly remind us that this is of more value in gaining a foothold for the library than columns of notices in the papers or thousands of circulars or cards distributed in the neighborhood. It is even more potent than a beautiful building. Attractive as this is, its value as an influence to secure new readers is vastly less than reputation for hospitality and helpfulness.

"In looking over the figures one rather disquieting thought can not be kept down. If the good-will of the public is so potent in increasing the use of the library, the ill-will of the same public must be equally potent in the opposite direction. Some of those who are satisfied with us and our work are here put on record. How about the dissatisfied? A record of these might be even more interesting, for it would point out weaknesses to be strengthened and errors to be avoided; but that, as Kipling says, 'is another story.'"

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HOW WE READ.

THAT our methods of printing and the forms of our letters are responsible for a considerable waste of time and energy in reading is asserted by Messrs. André Broca and Sulzer, who have undertaken an investigation of this subject and who publish an account of their results in *La Nature* (Paris, February 13). Both our letters and the words that they compose would be more easily recognized and, therefore, more quickly read, the authors say, if they were simplified in form and printed white on a black background. To quote the principal paragraphs of the article:

"The act of reading is eminently complex. We must distinguish two extreme cases, that in which each word is spelled and that in which every word is read at a glance. And if we wish to be thorough, we shall have to go farther, for there is a mode of reading still more rapid, which is generally specified by saying that the eye 'runs over' the page. In this last-named act only a few words are necessary to give the sense of a phrase. It is the method of a few practised heads, and even they can not use it unless the book is on a subject that they know well. . . . . .

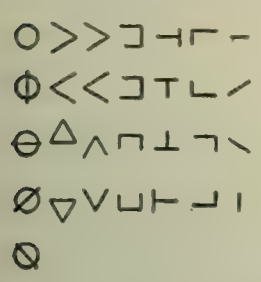


FIG. 1.—PROPOSED SIMPLE CAPITALS.

"But in the habitual reading of a well-known language the reader does not spell the common words, their form generally sufficing for their recognition. This is a question of training; this mode of reading is the privilege of educated men—men who are accustomed to read a great deal and to whom the words that they read are quite familiar. It is evident that these two methods of reading are not susceptible of a true measure of speed, for they depend essentially on the reader's knowledge of his subject and of the words that he is reading.

"Spelling, on the other hand, is a simple act, and identical in all cases, whatever the word may be or whatever idea it may express. It is the only method of reading for beginners, for all partially educated persons, and even for the educated when they meet with a word that is strange to them. Spelling is certainly more rapid when the reader is educated, but there is a limit to the speed that can not be exceeded—the limit reached by persons who are thoroughly accustomed to reading."

The writers now proceed to study the manner in which a reader recognizes a capital letter, and their results are interesting. In the first place, to distinguish a letter the visual apparatus must be able to separate its details; in the second place, the brain must be able to recognize it. The first act depends on the acuteness of vision and is practically instantaneous; the second requires an expenditure of energy, and hence takes time; but the time is directly dependent also on visual acuteness, for the authors have proved experimentally that the energy necessary for the recognition of a given test object is greater as the apparent diameter of the object is smaller. They add:

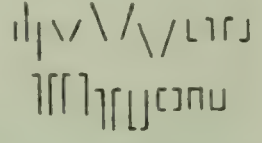


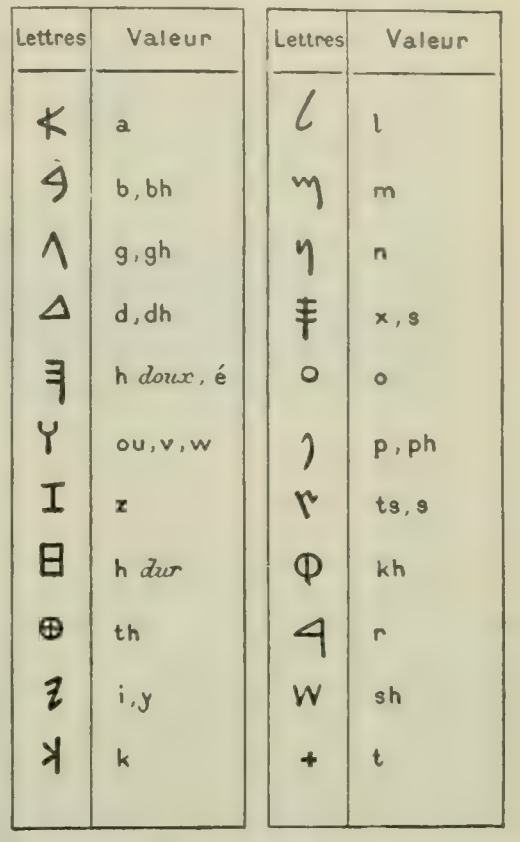
FIG. 2.—PROPOSED SIMPLE SMALL LETTERS.

"But we have been able to go still farther, and to show that a greater quantity of energy must be used to recognize a V, for instance, than to distinguish its two arms as separate. This results from the comparison of numbers obtained by a study of these two acts . . . and we have thus shown that acts of memory are closely connected with the expenditure of energy.

"Practically the recognition of a letter demands an expenditure of energy that is greater as its form is more complex. Thus we read a V, a T, or an L more easily than an E or a B. From the standpoint of speed of reading and also of the cerebral fatigue caused by the act it would be better to employ simpler letters than those now used. We have thus been led to seek the least complex possible forms, and we have concluded that, for capital letters, they are those shown in Fig. 1. For the small letters, where there are two sizes, and two positions with respect to the line, the solutions are more numerous; and some are shown in Fig. 2.

"We do not wish here to go farther into this question and ask whether it would be worth while to change our present alphabet; but we desire only to point out that these characters, derived from the Phenician alphabet, are not scientifically as perfect as could be wished. A glance at Fig. 3 shows that all the changes made in transforming the old alphabet into ours are far from being simplifications.

"Besides this, another cause adds to the complication of many of our characters, making reading slower and more tiresome. This is our habit of printing in black on white. . . . The first condition for the recognition of a letter is that it may stand out from the background, and in the case that we are now considering this will occur only when sensation has been notably lowered after the cessation of the light on the retinal region where the image of the letter is thrown. With white on black, on the other hand, the phenomena depend on the establishment of the luminous sensation at a point of the retina, and preliminary experiments show us that this phenomenon is much shorter than that of persistence.



Lettres	Valeur	Lettres	Valeur
	a		l
	b, bh		m
	g, gh		n
	d, dh		x, s
	h *doux*, é		o
	ou, v, w		p, ph
	z		ts, s
	h *dur*		kh
	th		r
	i, y		sh
	k		t

FIG. 3.—ALTERATION OF MODERN FROM ANCIENT LETTERS.

"From these experiments we may draw the conclusion that we do not print to the best advantage; and this is so from two points of view, that of speed of reading and that of cerebral fatigue. We could notably increase speed by printing in white on black, which would also avoid much of the retinal fatigue, and we might even reach a still better result in this regard, for brain fatigue would be notably lessened by the use of simpler characters such as those that have been shown above."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

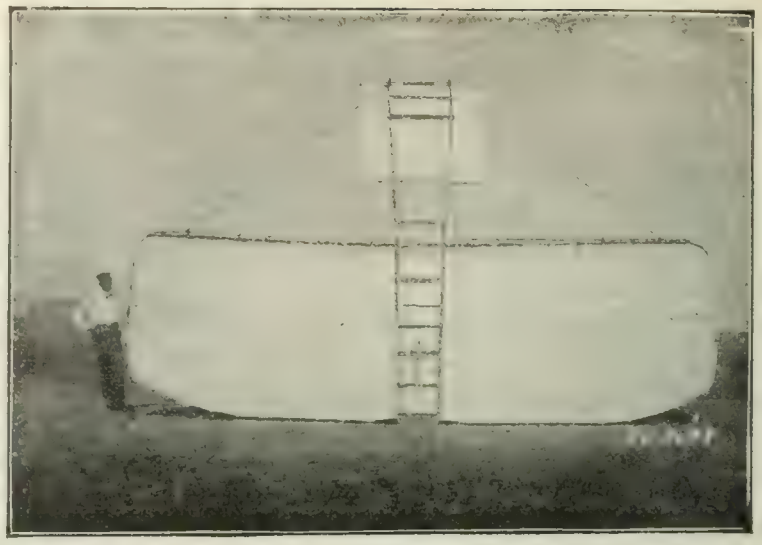
CAN WE FLY AT LAST?

THE technical journals assure us that the first flying-machine to fly has now made its appearance, and that without blowing of trumpets before or after the event. It was tested successfully in December, 1903, by its makers, Messrs. Orville and Wilbur Wright, and is described in *Knowledge and Scientific News* (February). Says *Nature*, commenting on this article:

"That these brothers have been successful in gliding experiments performed under gravity is well known, but they now appear to have succeeded in raising themselves from the ground by a motor-driven machine which, after running along a mono-rail for forty feet, rose into the air, and was driven in the face of a gale blowing at about twenty-five miles an hour, with a velocity of about ten miles an hour relative to the ground, or thirty-five miles an hour relative to the wind. In the last trial the machine flew half a mile relative to the air, or eight hundred and fifty-two feet relative to the ground. It is sincerely to be hoped that this success will not, as in so many previous instances, be followed by a fatal accident."

The Wright experiments are also spoken of by O. Chanute in an article on "Aerial Navigation" in *The Popular Science Monthly* (February), as the first actual solution of the problem of mechanical flight, unaided by balloons. He ascribes the failures of Langley and others to the lack of practise of those who launched or operated the machines. Paradoxical as it may seem, he says, one must have long experience in flying before attempting to fly.

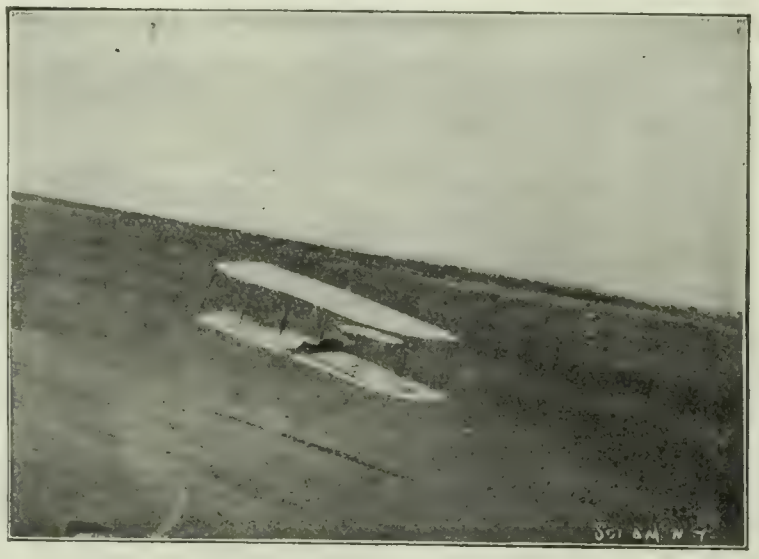
BEGINNING OF A FLIGHT.



A BOTTOM VIEW.

This is just what the Wright brothers succeeded in getting. Says the writer:

"For three years they experimented with gliding machines . . . and it was only after they had obtained thorough command of their movements in the air that they ventured to add a motor. How they accomplished this must be reserved for them to explain, as they are not yet ready to make known the construction of their machine nor its mode of operation. Too much praise can not be awarded to these gentlemen. Being accomplished mechanics, they designed and built the apparatus, applying thereto a new and effective mode of control of their own. They learned its use at considerable personal risk of accident. They planned and built the motor, having found none in the market deemed suitable. They evolved a novel and superior form of propeller; and all this was done with their own hands, without financial help from anybody. . . . . These gentlemen have placed the rudder in front, where it proves more effective than in the rear, and have placed the operator horizontally on the machine, thus diminishing by four-fifths the resistance of the man's body from that which obtained with their predecessors. In 1900, 1901, 1902, and 1903 they made thousands of glides without accidents, and even succeeded in hovering in the air for a minute and more at a time. They had obtained almost complete mastery over their apparatus before they ventured to add the motor and propeller. This, in the judgment of the present writer, is the only course of training by which others may hope to accomplish success. It is a mistake to undertake too much at once and to design and build a full-sized flying-machine *ab initio*, for the motor and propeller introduce complications which had best be avoided until in the vicissitudes of the winds bird-craft has been learned with gravity as a motive power."

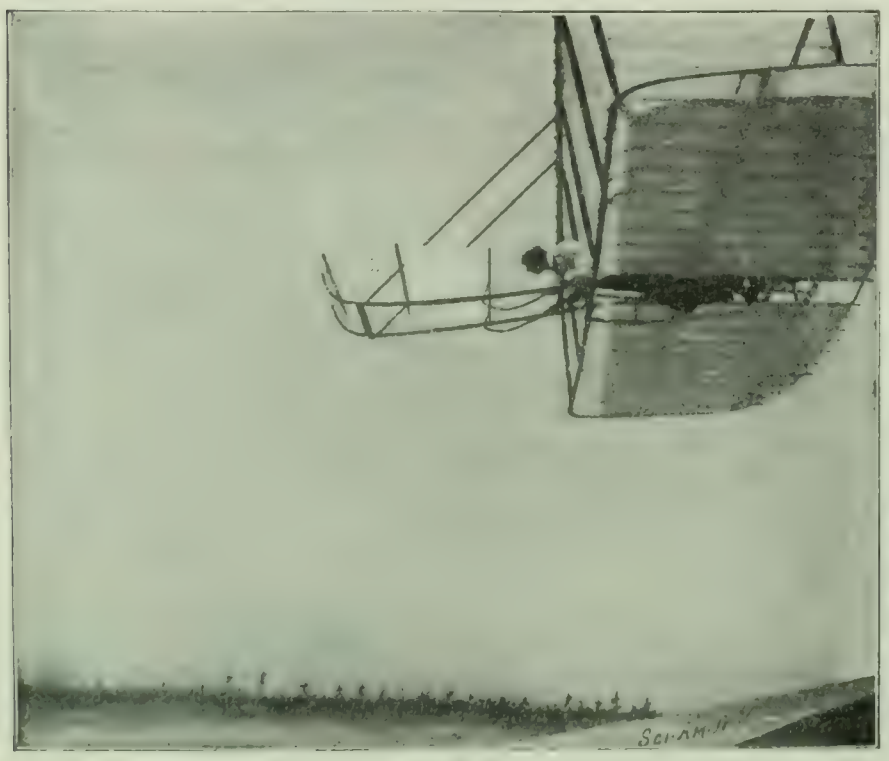


A LOW GLIDE.

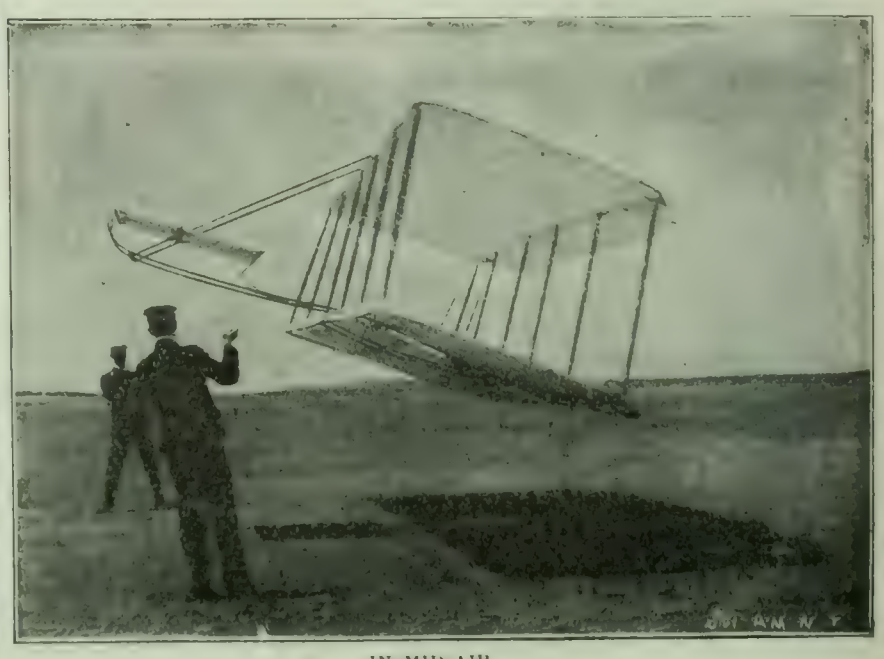
The results of these experiments are treated with obvious respect by *The Scientific American*, which refers to a report made by Mr. Wilbur Wright recently before the Western Society of Engineers. His attention was first called to aeronautical problems by Lilienthal's experiments, and the latter's death, in 1896, instead of discouraging Mr. Wright only stimulated his interest.

The Age of Married Couples.—A curious correlation between the ages of husband and wife appears to have been established in the course of a recent investigation of the inheritance of physical qualities by Prof. Karl Pearson. Professor Pearson's results, published in *Biometrika*, are thus briefly summarized in the *Revue Scientifique* (February 13):

"These data have shown that there is a very definite correlation



SOARING



IN MID-AIR.

THE WRIGHT AEROPLANE IN ACTION.

By special permission of *The Scientific American* (New York) we reproduce on this page pictures of the Wright Aeroplane. These illustrations, however, do not show the man-carrying machine so successfully tested a few months ago, but an experimental model upon the designs of which the later aeroplane was built.

between the degree of longevity of husband and wife. Things take place as if men destined for a long life had chosen for partners women also destined to live to old age, while short-lived men generally marry short-lived women. There has been an unconscious selection from the point of view of general vitality. This follows clearly from the study of the age of decease of a great number of couples, taken from graveyard inscriptions."

The possibility that the early death of one partner may influence, in certain cases, that of the other, does not seem to have been considered.

WHY SALT-WATER CREATURES DISLIKE FRESH WATER.

THAT the *n*-rays, newly discovered in solar and other light, and also given off by the animal organism, play a part in restricting salt-water creatures to their native el ment is asserted by a French naturalist, M. Bohn, in a paper recently read before the Société de Biologie. According to this author, the solar *n*-rays, which can not penetrate fresh water, are so stimulating to the vision that many salt-water creatures practically become fluid in fresh water, and so avoid it. Says the *Revue Scientifique* (February 6) in an abstract of M. Bohn's paper:

"Naturalists have often sought to discover why animals living in brackish water adjacent to fresh water never go into the latter. Various reasons have been given, to which M. Bohn now adds a new one—the absence of *n*-rays in fresh water.

"The *n*-rays that are present in sunlight penetrate sea-water and accumulate therein; but they are absolutely stopped by fresh water, no matter by how small a quantity. Now these rays have the curious property of exalting the sensibility of the visual organs for ordinary light-rays, which makes it possible to believe that the *n*-rays play a part in the research for shelter by the creatures of the shore.

"One creature, the nereid [a small marine worm], which is able to pass from fresh to sea-water, loses its sight almost completely when it goes into the fresh water, while this faculty is immediately exalted in the inverse passage. These animals have three different habitats, as follows:

"1. On muddy bottoms. Under a deep layer of sea-water the nereid progresses, when in the dark, close to the bottom; its movement resembles creeping, while in the light it swims freely. . . . These changes appear due to the tonic effect of light.

"2. It lives in shallow brackish water. In this medium its sensitiveness to light becomes greater, the changes of intensity of illumination of the bottom governing its changes of habit. . . .

"3. In rivulets of fresh water the sensitiveness to light becomes very feeble. The nereid that leaves brackish for fresh water at once falls to the bottom and rests there. . . . . .

"We may thus adopt the hypothesis that the sudden suppression of *n*-rays, in passing from brackish to fresh water, has effects that prevent the invasion of the latter by marine organisms. And these rays must have played a part in the adaptation of marine animals to brackish and fresh water."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Is Fish Good for the Brain?—The popular idea that fish nourishes the brain is pronounced fallacious by *The Lancet* (London). Furthermore, that paper asserts that it is doubtful whether any given food in common use contains constituents which have a selective action, or the property of ministering to one part of the body more than another. Says the writer:

"As a rule, when a food is assumed to have specific reparative properties—as, for example, a so-called brain or nerve food—the fact really is that such food is easily and quickly assimilated to the body's general advantage—in a word, in such a case repair quickly overtakes waste and a real purposeful nutrition and restoration are accomplished. The administration of such elements as phosphorus or iron in medicine is, of course, a different matter, but these elements are evenly distributed in the materials of a daily diet. It is often stated that fish is a food which ministers particularly to the needs of the brain because it contains phosphorus. As a matter of fact, fish does not contain more phosphorus than do ordinary meat foods, and it certainly does not contain it in the free state. The notion that fish contains phosphorus had no doubt its origin in the glowing or phosphorescence in the dark. This phosphorescence is due not to phosphorus at all, but to micro-organisms. The belief, therefore, that fish is a brain food is just about as reasonable as the idea that because a soup is thick and gelatinous 'it will stick to the ribs,' or as sensible as the celebrated advice to Verdant Green to lay in a stock of Reading biscuits to assist his reading. Fish, of course, is excellent food, partly because of the nourishing nature of its constituents and partly because of its digestibility. But it is in no sense a specific for brain or nerve."

Radiation from Plants.—The discovery of Dr. Charpentier that the bodies of animals give off *n*-rays, especially from the nerves, has suggested to another biologist, M. Meyer, an attempt to discover a similar radiation from vegetable tissue. According to an account in the *Revue Scientifique*, he has succeeded in doing this, the radiation being most intense in the green parts of the plant, tho it is also found in vegetables without green coloration, such as onions. Says the writer:

"These phenomena seem to be related to the activity and development of vegetable protoplasm; the luminosity of the fluorescent screen [used to detect the rays] is greater before a test-tube in which seeds have been made to sprout, and a tube in complete germination can thus be distinguished [in the dark] from one in which seeds have just been sown. The luminosity appears at the level of the young roots that are striking down into the water.

"Anesthesia of the plants lessens the brilliancy of the screen. Now when a current of air charged with chloroform is passed over seeds placed in a test-tube on moist cotton they do not sprout; but all the physical phenomena take place, and only the development of the germ is wanting. We must thus conclude that plants emit *n*-rays, and that this emission is dependent on their activity or development. We should note, for it is an important point, that M. Meyer has sought to eliminate the possible and dangerous influence of suggestion. To this end he has used test-screws on which the fluorescent substance was arranged in the form of letters of the alphabet, one for each screen. As he did not know the letter on the screen used, which he selected at random, the fact that the letter became fluorescent enough to be recognized proved that the phenomenon was real."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THAT the emanations from radium turn to helium would seem to be an instance of atomic decay rather than transmutation," says *The American Inventor*. "Nature seems to abhor elements of high atomic weights, and her tendency is to resolve them gradually into elements of lower atomic weights. Just in the same way complex molecules in the organic world tend to break up into simpler substances. The great life processes elaborate complex materials, but as soon as these processes cease there is a resolution into simpler products accompanied by a loss of energy."

"SVEN HEDIN has furnished additional evidence of the Chinese invention of paper," says *The Scientific American*. "On his recent journeys he found Chinese paper that dates back to the second half of the third century after Christ. This lay buried in the sand of the Gobi desert near the former northern shore of the Lop Nor sea, where, in the ruins of a city and in the remnants of one of the oldest houses, he discovered a goodly lot of manuscripts, many of paper, covered with Chinese script, preserved for some 1,650 years. The date is Dr. Himly's conclusion. According to Chinese sources, paper was manufactured as early as the second millennium before the Christian era. The character of the Gobi desert find makes it probable that the making of paper out of vegetable fibers was already an old art in the third Christian century."

SOME extraordinarily large fungi were seen in France during the summer of 1902, as recently reported by M. Maurice Touzé to the Society of Natural Science at Rouen. Says the *Revue Scientifique:* "Some of the lycoperdons in particular grew to gigantic size. Several were found in Bourgthéroulde (Eure) that were 50, 58, or even 60 centimeters [20 inches to 2 feet] in circumference. Several days later M. Touzé received two that were 30 centimeters [a foot] high and more than a yard around. Then one was reported that was still larger—the lycoperdon of Imfreville, which was 40 centimeters [26 inches] high and 2.54 meters [nearly 8 feet] around. The circumference was thus much greater than the height, the form being quite irregular. This mushroom weighed 10 kilograms [22 pounds]. It grew in a yard between two old pear-trees; others appeared there also, but they did not reach such great size."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RELIGOUS SYMPATHIES IN THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

IN its attitude toward the war in the Far East the Christian press of this country, paradoxical as it may at first sight appear, is overwhelmingly in sympathy with the non-Christian combatant. This feeling of sympathy exists, says the Boston *Congregationalist*, "not at all because Christendom has ceased to value Christianity and long for its ultimate triumph in Asia," but because it recognizes that Japan's greater toleration of religious views and her modernity in point of view offer conditions for religious propaganda and civilizing work which would be impossible under Russian domination. "In her spirit, her political and religious institutions, her agrarian life," observes the New York *Outlook*, "Russia represents the sixteenth century, Japan the twentieth." The New York *Independent* declares:

"Russia claims to be fighting the battle of Christendom against a pagan nation. It is not so easy to say which is the Christian nation. Japan allows liberty of conscience. There are members of Christian churches who command her battle-ships, who sit in her cabinet, who preside over her parliament. There is the full civilization that has grown out of Christianity: public schools, the best education, the institutions of business and benevolence which are the product of Christianity. This has been given to Japan under the tutelage of Christian nations, frankly adopted from this and other countries. There is a constitutional government, elected rulers, courts, and freedom.

"But what do we see in Russia? An absolutely autocratic government, with no local self-government, no congress, no constitution, no public school system, no religious liberty, the Dukhobortsi, the Jews, and the Lutheran Finns equally forced into exile, and the Armenians in the Caucasus driven to frenzy by the robbery of their churches and schools. Which is the Christian country?"

The sympathy of America, says *The Universalist Leader* (Boston), "instinctively goes out to Japan, which country has been bullied by her big neighbor into striking the blow which may involve the nations of the world." Japan is "the rising star of the East," adds *The Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg), "and the world hopes to see it ascend to the zenith." And *The Christian Intelligencer* (New York) comments:

"However much as Americans we may remember the traditional friendship of Russia, may admire the personal character of the Czar, and sympathize with the very proper aspiration for an open port, we can not but wish victory may come in the present conflict to the Sunrise Kingdom, the nation of the East which has been the first to welcome the civilization of the West."

Many religious papers, while affirming their sympathy with Japan, take the view that there are dangers in the triumph of either combatant. In case Japan wins, remarks *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati), "there is some reason for apprehension of a 'yellow peril' in the consequent self-assertiveness of paganism." *The Ram's Horn* (Chicago) says:

"Civilization and Christianity especially have reason to watch with anxiety the outcome. It will be with anxiety whichever side wins, for neither Russia nor Japan is as yet fit to be the trustee of civilization in that quarter of the world. Neither of them is civilized, and [both of them are] far from Christianized. . . . Unquestionably, public opinion is with Japan. Considering that this young nation is removed only one generation from utter paganism, the progress achieved provokes the heartiest admiration; but it must be confessed that this very progress has made Japan conceited and self-assured, and in a sense farther beyond the reach of Christian appeal. It seems to many that slower development would have been better for her, permanently, if in the mean time her foundations could be laid in the solid masonry of Christian principles. Japan is not ready for so grave a trust as the leadership of Asia. . . . Tho our sympathies are with Japan, our prayers can not follow her into battle."

Russia's only support in the religious press, so far as we have noted, comes from Roman Catholic papers, and even these are divided in their opinions as to the merits of the controversy. The sympathies of *The Catholic Citizen* (Milwaukee) lean toward Japan. The Boston *Pilot* and the San Francisco *Monitor* favor Russia. *The New World* (Chicago) is emphatic in its support of the Russian side of the argument:

"What cause have we to sympathize with Japan? What has Japan ever done for us, further than to take Mr. Lafcadio Hearn off our hands? Russia, on the other hand, stood by the United States during the great civil struggle, and this at a time when England was our enemy. She stood by this country during the Venezuela difficulty, moreover; and would it become us, as a people, to repay her kindness with ingratitude?

"Finally, if this is a Christian nation, its sympathies ought to go out to a Christian rather than a pagan people. Crush Russia and paganism will be unified and strengthened throughout India, Korea, Japan, China, and Turkey. The Russians are schismatic Catholics, it is true, but they are Christians. If they win in the approaching conflict, Korea, Manchuria, and China will be made Christian before the century closes. If they lose, Christian civilization in Europe may begin to take flight. For our part, we can not see how Christians consistently can wish to see Russia overwhelmed. In any case, we believe the loudly trumpeted sympathy of Americans for Japan exists chiefly on paper."

The Friends' Intelligencer (Philadelphia) expresses surprise that so few religious papers, in their comment upon the war, have emphasized the essential sinfulness of all war. Why is it taken for granted, it asks, that "war should seem inevitable," and that, after twenty centuries of preaching the gospel of the "Prince of Peace," two nations should have the right to settle their differences by "fighting it out like beasts or savages"? The same paper continues:

"It is not necessary every time we have occasion to speak of economic or political tendencies that point toward war to add a dissertation on the sinfulness and foolishness of war. But the editorial columns of a religious paper are not supposed to be devoted primarily to economics and politics exclusive of their religious bearings.

"Are we to think that whole masses of Christians are being taught by their leaders, by implication, if not in so many words, that it is impossible to be fully and completely followers of Christ? As long as we do not *believe* it possible to get along without war, it *is* impossible, and *because* of our very unbelief. Such unbelief is widely enough spread and does not need to be preached by Christians, who, in this respect at least, have not yet seen their way clear to give themselves wholly to Christ."

THE NEGRO AS A HINDRANCE TO CHURCH UNION.

THE negro question constitutes "an insuperable barrier" to the organic union of Methodism in the United States, according to the Rev. Dr. A. J. Laymar, of Nashville, Tenn. Dr. Laymar is one of the publishing agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and in a leading Northern Methodist paper, *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago, February 3), he gives his reasons for holding this view. He says in part:

"Organic union is a dream which, if ever realized, will be so in the very far future. It is not in sight by several generations. The reasons for this are many and potent, but the citation of one will be sufficient, since it alone is sufficient to forbid the fulfilment of your dream, and we need not look at others until this obstacle is removed, of which removal there is no present indication. I allude to the different view taken in the two churches of the race question.

"You are thoroughly satisfied as to the correctness of your position on this question; we are equally so.

"Since on this point you discuss an abstract ethical theory, and we confront a very serious practical condition, it is difficult to see how we can ever agree—the viewpoint is so radically different. You think the negro the equal of the white; we know that he is not, and do not believe that he ever will be. Your opinion is pure

theory, ours a conclusion from intimate acquaintance and long and careful observation of facts."

Dr. Laymar goes on to "suppose that organic union were to-day an accomplished fact, and the college of bishops were assembled to make the episcopal appointments for 1904":

"Bishop ——— of the Methodist Episcopal Church, whose utterances on the race question have been so blindly partizan, is announced to hold the Alabama or the Louisiana conference. What would be the effect? You would have, in twelve months, or earlier in all probability, a new Methodist church in the States named, comprising largely the wealth, intelligence, and piety of the region, and to which would adhere promptly their brethren of other Southern States.

"Let any one of our bishops who represents the sentiments of his people be appointed to hold the Rock River or the New England conference, and let him, in such presidency, speak out what is his honest judgment on the race question, and you would have a protest long and loud against his ever again visiting that conference.

"You would have a wider division of sentiment in one body, if you could hold together at all, than now exists in two, and the spectacle of dissension and contention in the bosom of the one Methodist Episcopal Church would be less edifying to the world than that of two churches living harmoniously side by side. Federation is feasible and desirable; organic union is neither. We might as well face facts as they are, and cease talking about the achievement of the impossible.

"There are other barriers to organic union, but it is not worth while to discuss them until this insuperable one is removed."

On this *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* comments:

"It has been a principle with the Methodist Episcopal Church, from the beginning, not to preach the gospel or administer the sacraments to any people of any class or grade or complexion whom we would not admit to fellowship in the church and recognize as brethren in the Lord. We think also that our brethren of the Southern church act on this principle with reference to all races and classes, of whatsoever social grades, in the home field and in the foreign field, except the colored people of African descent. If they did not, they could not possibly carry out the command of our Lord to 'preach the gospel to every creature,' nor could they do missionary work in home or foreign fields, which they are doing with gratifying results. The assumption that to fraternize with people of color as members of the church necessarily carries with it the idea of 'social equality' is in our judgment a stupendous error. This greatly overworked phrase, 'social equality,' is a tremendous bugbear with our brethren, which has no real force in it. In point of fact, there is no such thing in the North or in the South. Social relations and fellowships are of a personal character and depend on individual tastes and preferences. There are rich and poor, high and low, in every church in Christendom, and among these there are many classes which do not live on the same social plane, and many are recognized as equal in their religious privileges who are not recognized as equals in social rank. . . . .

"The negro problem is not a sectional problem, but one for the nation to solve, and the North and the East and the West are as much concerned in its right solution as is the South. We believe that such articles as that of Dr. Laymar's, dispassionately written, by their very frankness will tend to remove prejudices and bring about conditions that will result to the benefit of the negro race, and in the course of years will contribute to bring about the organic union of American Methodism."

THE POPE'S LETTER ON CHURCH MUSIC.

POPE PIUS'S new decree, laying down rules for the conduct of church music, has been received rather half-heartedly by Roman Catholics in this country. Its recommendations, while recognized as sound and beneficial in the main, are felt to be too sweeping and revolutionary in certain respects. The decree is issued "*motu proprio*," and was not unexpected, in view of the Pope's well-known interest in matters musical. It is an open secret that, in this question of musical reform, the Pope is supported by Cardinal Merry del Val, and it is probable that Don Lorenzo Perosi, the Roman Catholic composer, was consulted in the preparation of the manifesto. Its most important features can be stated as follows:

THE LATEST PORTRAIT OF THE POPE.

Sacred music should possess in the highest degree the qualities proper to the liturgy, and sanctity and goodness of form, from which its other character of universality spontaneously springs. These qualities are to be found in the highest degree in the Gregorian Chant, which is consequently the chant proper to the Roman Church, the only chant she has inherited from the ancient fathers, which she has jealously guarded for centuries in her liturgical codices, which she directly proposes to the faithful as her own, and which the most recent studies have so happily restored to their integrity and purity. The same qualities are also possessed in excellent degree by the classic polyphony, especially of the Roman school, which reached its perfection in the fifteenth century owing to the works of Palestrina. The classic polyphony agrees admirably with the Gregorian Chant, and hence it has been found worthy of a place with it. This must, therefore, be also restored in ecclesiastical functions, especially in institutions and churches in which the necessary means are not lacking.

Since modern music has risen mainly to serve profane uses, greater care must be taken with regard to it, in order that the musical compositions of modern style which are admitted in the church may contain nothing profane, and be free from reminiscences of motifs adopted in the theaters.

With regard to the choir of singers, their performances must consist chiefly of choral music; solos, tho permitted, must never predominate, but should be intimately bound up with the rest of the choral composition. The employment of women is forbidden, and soprano and contralto parts must be sung by boys' voices. The members of the choir must be men of known piety and probity of life, and singers are to wear ecclesiastical habits and surplices, and to be hidden from the eyes of the public behind gratings. As to musical instruments, organ accompaniments are allowed, and in some special cases, by leave of the ordinary, other instruments, but in every case only to accompany the singing,

never to drown it. Long preludes and instrumental interludes are forbidden, and organ music must conform to the rules already laid down for sacred music. The use of the piano and of noisy or trivial instruments, such as drums, grosse-caisse, cymbals, bells, and the like, is prohibited. Military bands are strictly forbidden in church, and only in special cases, permitted by the ordinary, is it allowed to introduce a limited number of wind instruments, provided always that the music to be performed by them is written in the same style as that proper to the organ.

The Church Economist (New York, March) prints the comment of a number of prominent musicians, Roman Catholic and Protestant, on the Pope's decree. The Rev. J. B. Young, S. J., who has been in charge of the music in St. Francis Xavier's Church, New York, for twenty-five years, says:

"Before any reforms will be instituted in the churches the clergy will wait for specific instructions from the bishops of the dioceses. . . . The bishops will have to determine a number of points adapted to the local conditions in each diocese. First, how far modern music is to be tolerated. Second, how far the substitution of women by men and boys is to be carried out. Third, if the Gregorian chant is adopted, which edition, the Rathisbone or the Solesme of the Benedictines, is to be used."

Mr. Frank Damrosch, the director of the Oratorio Society, the Musical Arts Society, and the People's Choral Union, says:

"It is my opinion that the Pope hardly expects a literal observation of his instructions. I believe that he held up an ideal for the church with the thought that the various congregations would approach it as nearly as possible. The Pope leaves an open door for the admission of other than classic music when he says that modern music is also to be admitted to the church because it furnishes compositions of 'sobriety, excellence, and gravity in no way unworthy of the liturgical functions.' It seems to me that this will make each archbishop or bishop the arbiter of the compositions that may be used in the churches of his diocese, and what one may consider secular and unsuitable, another may hold to possess the character that will bring it within the scope of the Pope's instruction. The stirring up of the matter, however, can not fail to have a good effect on church music, and the Pope has accomplished much by the mere pointing out that the music of the church should be that which has been developed in the church, and not what has come from secular sources."

The Church Economist comments editorially:

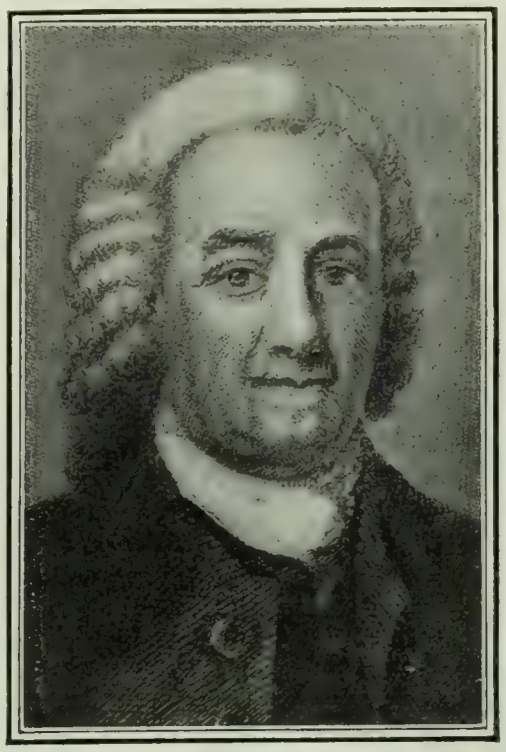
"It is needless to say that these utterances will not have a binding effect on Protestant choirs. For that matter, we suspect they will not be rigidly enforced in Catholic churches where music is made an important feature. But nevertheless they can not fail to exert a powerful influence upon the church at large. And upon the whole this influence must be good. In very many churches the music has run away with the service. In popular regard the interesting feature of the church is its choir. Even the minister accepts it not as the 'humble handmaid,' but the rescuer from neglect and failure. 'Special music' is heralded in far larger type than the gospel message.

"Yet the stand taken by the Pope is untenable. The world moves, in worship, in liturgy, in theology. The group of eight tunes collected by Pope Gregory in the sixth century are not adequate to voice the praise-worship of the twentieth. The church can not ignore the larger and more complex musical forms invented by the successive generations of composers since Bach. As well limit the horizons and the technique of sacred pictorial art to the traditions of the Byzantine mosaics. A program that shuts the door on Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Gounod, Stainer, Barnby, and one may say all the moderns, can not be enforced."

One result of the decree has been the formation of choirs in Roman Catholic schools in Boston, Mass., Portland, Me., and other cities, with a view to familiarizing the young people with the law and spirit of the church on the subject of ecclesiastical music, and preparing them to do their part in promoting their observance in after years.

WAS SWEDENBORG A "MYSTIC"?

EMERSON'S third lecture in "Representative Men" is entitled "Swedenborg, or the Mystic," and Swedenborg's mysticism has generally been taken for granted. In our own day, however, when there are indications of growing scientific interest in the work of Swedenborg, and the Royal Academy of Science in Sweden has ordered a reissue of his scientific writings, the question as to whether he was, or was not, a mystic has come up for serious discussion. An expert on dementia, discussing Swedenborg recently, declared that the Swedish thinker's mysticism was the stepping-stone to a later form of mental disease or hallucination, to which must be attributed "the strange transition in such a fine mind from science to spirit-seeing and theology." Protesting against this and similar views of Swedenborg's mentality, Mr. Jacob E. Werren, an American Swedenborgian, writes in *The New Church Review* (Boston, January):



EMANUEL SWEDENBORG, (1688–1772).

"Since mysticism is regarded as a process in the vitiation of Swedenborg's rational thought, it seems that followers of Swedenborg, above all, should seek to become clear on the subject whether Swedenborg was a mystic, the more clearly to perceive whether his theology has the faintest trace of hallucination and insanity. And, if seen at all rationally, it ought to be possible to express it so clearly that others also can see the difference, and use it in the elaboration of their own thoughts. It seems to me there is such significance in this movement of the learned world turning at this day toward Swedenborg, that any tendency to confuse or make difficult the study of his works should be frankly investigated and dealt with—for those who follow Swedenborg on his way of development, his clear and searching analysis, and his stupendous generalizations, are traveling a path whose significance for themselves and the age only those can adequately grasp who have themselves traversed the road which has brought them to more comprehensive and serious thought."

The writer proceeds to examine the meaning of the word "mysticism," and he decides that it involves "turning thought inward" and "resigning one's own rational powers" under the belief that this method will lead to new revelations of divine truth. That Swedenborg was a mystic in any such sense as this Mr. Werren denies. He writes further:

"In order that we may avoid philosophical terms and proceed simply by common rational thought, it will be necessary to point out at once a fundamental fact to which none of Swedenborg's critics, literary or scientific, ever allude, and missing which, they are at once carried to make a picture of Swedenborg which is almost entirely a composition of their own. The point I wish to refer to is, that Swedenborg in all his thoughts—and even his so-called scientific works are no deviation—acknowledges the sacred Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as presenting actually divine revelation in human language—that is, the divine revelation in the Word is to him a reality, actually a thing. It is here where critics misjudge Swedenborg's writings, in assuming his introspection, when Swedenborg arrives at definite thoughts concerning God, heaven, and the angels, hell and its crew, besides the beginning of heaven or hell, angel or demoniac, in a quasi-fetal state on earth, which involves the natural concepts of good and evil. The comprehensive view of all these concepts is, in Swedenborg's language, revelation; for without this revelation in the Word those

concepts, according to him, would have been impossible for many. That Swedenborg has not evolved these as subjects of thought from his own inner consciousness, he solemnly avers when he says that what he has written concerning them in a doctrinal way has come to him 'from the Lord while reading the Word.'"

Those who have most reason to believe in Swedenborg implicitly, continues Mr. Werren, know that "he can not be classified from a few furtive characteristics," and that "superficial knowledge does not fathom him." There is "so much that is merely traditional in our supposed knowledge, so much that is pure prejudice, and much more that is so imperfect," that "the mind easily wanders into premature opinion on whatever may be new." From such misconceptions Swedenborg "suffers and has suffered." We quote in conclusion:

"Among scientific men the greatest obstacle in this present day is the excessive pursuit of specialties. Specialists suffer from the *inconvénient* that for the sheer profusion of trees they are unable to see the forest. A theosophist finding his own method in Swedenborg claims Swedenborg as an adept. The mystic who sees deep and hidden things in Swedenborg claims him an eminent mystic. The spiritist who finds Swedenborg teaching the existence of spirits claims him as a spiritist. The philosopher who finds Swedenborg treating most clearly the laws of thought claims Swedenborg as a philosopher. The scientist who admires Swedenborg's accurate methods, his acute insight, and his wondrous grasp, claims him as a scientist. The dogmatist and religious teacher who finds the clear and simple deductions of doctrine from the Word, the deep insight into human nature, moral and ethical beauties, as well as defects, clearly exhibited in Swedenborg's writings, claims him as the most advanced religious teacher. . . . The truth is, Swedenborg is immeasurably more than any isolated 'ism,' and abundantly more than all the 'isms' which claim him jumbled together."

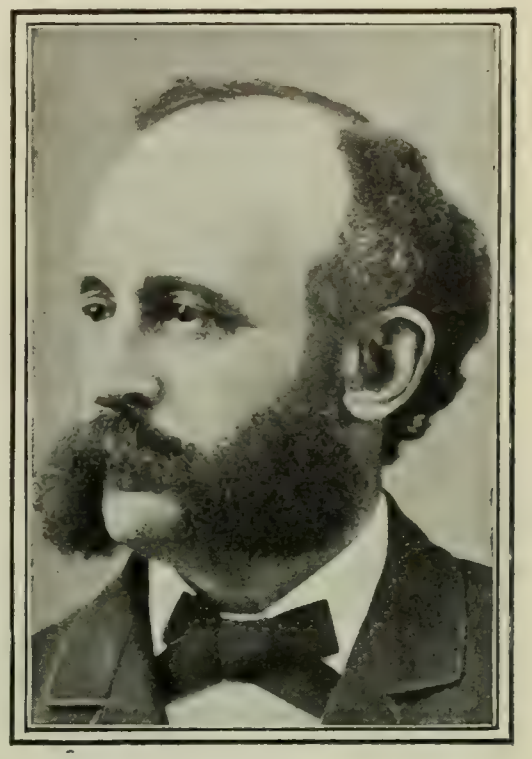
SUGGESTIONS FOR INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

THERE are at present 153,246 Sunday-schools in the United States and Canada. The average membership of these schools is eighty-five, but the majority have less than fifty members each. The pastor and the superintendent, as a rule, have had no special training in school administration. Such being the conditions, what can be done to make the Sunday school a more efficient factor in general education? What service can be rendered to it by those who regard religious knowledge and culture as essential to American manhood and womanhood? The Rev. A. E. Dunning, editor of the Boston *Congregationalist*, who devotes himself to these questions in *The Educational Review* (February), has the following six suggestions to offer:

1. Encourage the best class of Sunday-schools. The ideal as proposed by some educators requires college professors for managers and teachers, assured continuance in attendance for a term of several years, graded departments and text-books, periodical examinations and promotions, separate rooms, and considerable study outside of school hours. Such schools must be rare, but each one of them helps to lift the standard for the whole number, if its promoters are in sympathy with all honest efforts for religious education. The Baptist Sunday-school of Hyde Park, Ill., is one of the best examples of this class. President W. R. Harper, of the University of Chicago, has been for several years its superintendent, and its directors, with a number of the teachers, are professors in the university. The work has resulted in an excellent volume of discussions of principles and practical suggestions by two of its officers.

2. Give due honor and a helping hand to the average Sunday-school. Hostile criticism, based on the argument that it is better to have no Sunday-schools than to put the responsibility for training human souls into the hands of incompetent persons, avails to drive away from Sunday-schools some earnest men and women whose impulses are strong to help others to nobler living; but it does nothing to put in their places teachers with expert knowledge. To demonstrate the value of truth in life so as to make the pupil feel the presence of God as its author is not an art which can be learned in a training-school. It is the exercise of Christian manhood; and it entitles even an ignorant man to the respect of professional teachers and to a fraternity of sympathy.

3. Foster better methods of study. Give the international system of lessons full credit for what it has done and is doing. But an increasing number of schools are capable of a better system. The Blakeslee lessons are in some respects an improvement, tho they fail to fulfil all the claims of their author. They offer graded Scripture texts, the treatment of which, by expositions, questions, and applications, is similar to that given by lesson-writers to the international texts. The American Institute of Sacred Literature has done admirable work for pastors, teachers, and students in academies and colleges. It is the business of the Sunday-school teacher to keep in touch with new text-books of Biblical study, and to use his influence in encouraging the production of the kind of literature needed.



THE REV. ALBERT E. DUNNING, D.D.,
Editor of the Boston *Congregationalist*.

4. Help to make the church a school. Back of preaching and of all religious work there must be knowledge—knowledge of the things preached about and the reasons and motives for doing the work. There is too much preaching and too little teaching. The recovery by the American people of the sense of the supreme value of the worship of God and obedience to Him requires knowledge gained by systematic, patient study with classes, teachers, and text-books. The pastor should be a master with knowledge and skill to organize and conduct the church as a school. This means the systematic training of teachers, larger and fewer classes in the Sunday-school, a grading of classes so far as practicable, plans to encourage and guide pupils in study out of school hours.

5. Foster the union of Sunday-schools in local communities, especially of adult classes. It would be a distinct advance for religious education if churches in the same town and in substantial agreement would unite in training teachers, arranging plans of study, lectures, etc., for their Sunday-schools as the school committee arranges matters for the public schools.

6. Support and work with the International Sunday-school Association. Valued at its lowest terms, it is unsurpassed by any other international organization for teaching the fundamental principles of Christianity to the children and youth of the nation. It enlists in constant service nearly one and a half millions of teachers. Most of them are moved by high aims and an unselfish ambition to do better work, and many of them are eager to learn what the leaders in secular education can teach them for applying modern ideas of instruction in their field. The closer they can be brought together in interest and work and into touch with the educating forces of the country the more thoroughly will Christian truth be intelligently accepted by the people.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A MOVEMENT has been started by Japanese residents of New York to erect a Buddhist temple in that city, to serve not only as a house of worship but as a central gathering place for all natives of Japan.

THE "Southfield Bible Conference," which is to be held in Crescent City, Fla., March 10–27, represents the beginnings of an effort on the part of Mr. Edwin Gilbert, of Groveton, Conn., to establish in the South a religious institution patterned after Northfield. The New York *Observer* gives a full account of the enterprise and comments: "There are many to whom the rigors of our Northern winter climate oppose a bar to the fulfilment of their desires, but who may find what they seek in the more genial climate of Florida. All conditions are favorable to the enterprise. . . . Its development will be watched with great interest by all who believe in education of the highest type."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

RUSSIA'S PLAN TO EXHAUST HER FOE.

SMALL icebergs are reported to be plentiful in the Yalu just now, and for this sign that the rigor of winter is abating at the front the Japanese, according to *The St. James's Gazette* (London), are fully prepared. Hence the first great land battle of the war seems impending, if indeed it has not already taken place. This view is at variance with the theory of the London *Standard* that the Russians show "a disposition to leave Port Arthur, with six months' provisions, to take care of itself, to concentrate in the interior, and wait till the advance of the Japanese presents an opportunity for an effective blow," which, if true, means that no great land battle is impending. The London *Mail* doubts if there will be a great land battle for weeks.

Reverting to the more thrilling alternative, as it presents itself to *The St. James's Gazette*, we learn that the Japanese have attached great importance to concentrating on the Yalu before the tide became high there, rendering navigation dangerous. However, the Japanese have sent special boats along with their regiments, and they hope to cross the turbulent Yalu without much difficulty. The Russians will much astonish *The St. James's Gazette* if they fail to collect in large numbers on the north bank of the Yalu and give the Japanese a warm reception. Furthermore:

"Once across the Yalu, the first aim of Japan will be to capture Port Arthur, if it does not fall into Japanese hands before then. The injustice of the events which led to the substitution of Russian for Japanese occupation of that port is ingrained in the bone of every Japanese, and the fact that they are pressing forward to drive out the Russians would be an incentive to the Japanese troops. With the Russian fleet destroyed and Port Arthur taken, the back of the war would be broken. It would not end it, however, for Japan means to drive the Russians from Manchuria. Successful in that, she will consider her victory complete, and diplomacy will then have to step in to find effective means to insure China's complete sovereignty over Manchuria, and to prevent the possibility of Russian occupation again. Japan has always expressed her willingness to recognize Russia's special interest, even altho it was in the nature of stolen fruits, but Russia has shown that she meant to swallow the whole of Manchuria. As for Korea, its independence is essential to the existence of Japan."

This theory of the military situation, like some other theories now in vogue, can not be tested by the progress of events, the London *Times* believes, for the reason that the Japanese continue to be "splendidly successful" in concealing all their plans. But it is certain, nevertheless, that Japan is now taking the offensive on the land as she has taken it on the sea. The London *News*, altho convinced that "everything points to the fact that a great land battle is impending," feels obliged to point out that "the report of Japanese cavalry having landed at Wiju does not fit in with reports we had some little time back about the Russians having built batteries there. But then very few of the reports we are now getting do fit in with each other."

But taking it for granted, as all British organs do, that the Japanese are on the offensive, the question, as the London *Times* says, is to find out what the Russians purpose to do. This paper sees in the military situation the amplest confirmation of the view that Russia never seriously supposed that Japan would go to war at all. We are bidden to look for "the falling back of the Russian troops upon their bases and for the indefinite postponement of active military operations," as far as St. Petersburg is concerned:

"This view is strengthened by the withdrawal of the headquarters of Admiral Alexeieff from Port Arthur to Kharbin; by the estimate of our Peking correspondent of the Russian forces actually available at the front [between 150,000 and 175,000 men]; by the interception of all supplies and reinforcements from the sea; by the known inadequacy of the Siberian railway at its best; and by the practical certainty that it will be liable to the most serious accidents. . . . Russia, as the readers of our telegrams from the Far East are very well aware, has been making preparations with feverish activity for a long time past. But she has made the mistake of grossly underestimating alike the power and the resolution of her antagonist, has trusted to her invariable policy of bluff, and has forgotten to consider what would happen if for once she found an adversary who could not be bluffed. . . . . .

"Following the precedent of 1812, the Russian army may be withdrawn, leaving a devastated country behind it. But it must leave more. If it can not hold the coast, it must leave Port Arthur and Vladivostok to fall into the hands of the Japanese, by starvation if not by assault. It must leave behind it the whole prestige of Russia in the Far East, to say nothing of the tremendous blow dealt to Russian prestige everywhere. Nor need Russia hope to see the Japanese generals repeat the mistake of Napoleon. They do not want to go to Moscow, and we take it for granted that they will not be lured into the wilderness."

In other words, Japan is to be permitted to fight on until she is exhausted, the contest being thus rendered, in the words of our London contemporary, "a war of exhaustion." It predicts an unpleasant surprise for St. Petersburg before this scheme has been brought anywhere near fruition. The London *Standard* is quite surprised at what it can only deem a confession of Russia's weakness. To quote:

"The most significant feature in the *communiqué* [issued by the

UNITED STATES.

Type.	Name.	Date.	Displacement.	Speed.	Principal Armament (Guns).
			Tons.	Knots.	
Battle-ship....	Kentucky.....	1898-99	11,540	16.0	4 13-in., 4 8-in., 14 5-in.
Battle-ship....	Wisconsin	1897-98	11,565	16.0	4 13-in., 14 6-in.
Battle-ship....	Oregon,.....	1893-94	10,288	16.5	4 13-in., 8 8-in., 4 6-in.
Monitor.....	Monterey .	1891-92	4,084	14.0	2 12-in., 2 10-in.
Cruiser.	San Francisco	1900-01	4,098	19.5	12 6-in.
Cruiser	New Orleans	1896-97	3,769	20.0	6 6-in., 4 5-in.
Cruiser	Albany				
Cruiser	Cincinnati	1892-93	3,213	13.0	11 5-in.
Cruiser	Raleigh				

The United States fleet in the Far East is the most powerful neutral naval force there, with the exception of the fleet of Great Britain, says the London *Times*, from which the above table is taken. But the battle-ship *Kentucky*, flag-ship of Rear-admiral Evans, and the cruiser *San Francisco* are now on their way home or soon will be, while a United States flotilla of destroyers, convoyed by a cruiser, is on its way out or has already joined the squadron. Two more battle-ships are to be sent out. There are also various gunboats in the United States squadron.

The United States Navy Department has not, however, finally decided upon the details of the Asiatic fleet. The information above given may need correction, but a battle-ship squadron, a cruiser squadron, a Philippine squadron and fleet auxiliaries are maintained in Asiatic waters, and will be strengthened before long.

GERMANY.

Type.	Vessel.	Date.	Displacement.	Speed.	Principal Armament (Guns).
			Tons.	Knots.	
Armored cruiser.....	Fürst Bismarck	1897-98	10,700	18.7	4 9.4-in., 12 5.9-in., 10 3.4-in.
First-class cruiser....	Bansa	1897-98	5,650	18.5	2 8.2-in., 8 5.9-in., 10 3.4-in.
First-class cruiser...	Bertha				
Second-class cruiser..	Geier	1894-96	1,827	16.29	3 4.1-in.
Second-class cruiser..	Sperber.....	1888-89	1,120	13.5	3 4.1-in.
Second-class cruiser..	Secadier...	1902-03	1,640	16.0	3 4.1-in.
Second-class cruiser..	Thetis.	1900-01	2,645	21.75	10 4.1-in.

Germany's fleet in the Far East will, it is reported in the London *Times* from which we copy the above table, soon be reinforced by four battleships. The base of the German naval force in Asiatic waters is Kiao-Chau, the Chinese port seized by Germany a few years ago. The *Fürst Bismarck* is the flagship of the German admiral. There are also several gunboats in the fleet.

"The purpose in view when Kiao-Chau was acquired," writes a German naval officer in the *Deutsche Rundschau* (Berlin), "was to provide our squadron with an assured base and at the same time to develop our trade. With this base a coaling station is connected, supplies for which can be obtained from the interior. Repairing-docks for our ships were likewise in view."

FLEETS OF THE GREAT NEUTRAL POWERS AT

Czar's order to the Russians] is the effort to prepare the mind of the people for a long interval of inaction even on land. It means that the preparations of Russia are still incomplete, and it may, perhaps, indicate an intention of cutting off communications, and keeping the nation in the dark as to the progress of military events.

"The distance of the scene of the contemplated operations is given as the reason why precautions were not taken in advance. We recognize the absolute sincerity of the purpose avowed, 'to strike at Japan blows worthy of the dignity and might of Russia,' and it would be hard to deny the right of a brave and powerful nation to rest confident that 'the army will avenge the provocation a hundredfold.' But when, by way of silencing overeager demands for early successes, it is remarked that 'the operations on land must not be expected for some time yet,' the reflection suggests itself that this is a point on which the military council at Tokyo will have a voice. . . . A large part of the purpose with which the Mikado went to war has been achieved. But his counselors are far too sagacious to assume that the remaining stages of the struggle will be traversed with the same ease as the opening phases. Masters of the sea and masters of Korea, the Japanese will, without hastening and without resting, address themselves to the task awaiting them on the Yalu, or at New-Chwang, or round Port Arthur."

GENERAL STOESSEL.
He will probably be in command at Port Arthur throughout any Japanese siege.

The outlook from the Russian point of view would thus seem to be gloomy, altho the prospect, it must be remembered, is here looked at through English eyes. "To the Russian army falls the duty of restoring, if it can, the shattered prestige of the Czar's Empire," as *The Westminster Gazette* (London) sums the matter up, and its forboding that "the loss of the command of the sea and the ineptitude hitherto displayed by the Russian command augur badly for the future," is confirmed by various newspapers on the continent of Europe. The press of the Austro-Hungarian Empire—the nation associated with Russia in the Balkans—is thought to be surprisingly candid. The *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), which speaks with the authority of the Foreign Office, declares that "the official utterances of the Russian Government confirm the worst conjectures," and it adds:

"Everything was neglected, and this must now be made up for. Yet what should be the chief concern of a war department if not to make every preparation for war, so far as that may be possible, in time of peace? This is the sum and substance of the soldier's task, prosecuted for years and generations, a task to which the energies of thousands of men are given. If an army administration does not exist for this purpose, it exists for no purpose whatever. History, it is true, records numerous instances in which this principle has not been adhered to. Another instance is now added to the number. But this only shows that from history men fail to learn what they ought to learn. Whether Russia's admission of unpreparedness be taken to mean that insufficient troops are concentrated in the Far East, or that there is no adequate provision for their maintenance, is matter of little importance. Both things have probably happened. The Japanese, nevertheless, are as well prepared on land as they have shown themselves to have been on the water. Neither their foe nor the world at large can doubt that they will continue as they have begun. . . . . .

"It would seem as if southern Manchuria will have to be evacuated by the Russians, at any rate for the present. Their forces will be concentrated some four or five hundred miles nearer the home base. The resultant advantage is shorter railway routes for additional troops and for supplies. The region in the Sungari basin is far more fertile, for there are many tributary streams as well as goodly and well-stored towns. There is the strategic advantage of a promising central situation. The tactical advantage is that the Japanese must march an additional five hundred miles, and that, too, through a dry region, without resources. More important than all is the gaining of several weeks for purposes of concentration and for completing preparations. This may in time give Russia facilities for taking the offensive.

"Yet at what a cost these advantages are gained! Port Arthur and Vladivostok will have to take care of themselves as well as they may. In all likelihood they will have to be surrendered to the enemy."

"The history of all the wars in which Russia has engaged shows that she protracts them," thinks the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest). "If she is unable to do that, she always sustains defeat." We are, therefore, witnessing, or will witness, a traditional Russian mode of waging war. "This is part of the character of the people of Russia. But the constitution of the Czar's army has something to do with it. At the outbreak of war a Russian army never comes well out of a test." But this paper thinks the determination of the Russians to fall back before the Japanese a bad sign for the latter. This line of reasoning, based upon Russia's alleged purpose to

GREAT BRITAIN.

Type	Name.	Date.	Displacement.	Speed.	Principal Armament (Guns).
			Tons.	Knots.	
Battle-ship	Albion	1893–99	12,950	18.25	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 10 12-pr.
Battle-ship	Glory				
Battle-ship	Ocean				
Battle-ship	Vengeance				
Battle-ship	Centurion	1892	10,500	18.25	4 10-in., 10 6-in.
Armored cruiser	Cressy	1899	12,000	21.0	2 9.2-in., 12 6-in., 12 12-pr.
Armored cruiser	Leviathan	1901	14,100	23.25	2 9.2-in., 16 6-in., 14 12-pr.
Armored cruiser	King Alfred				
First-class cruiser	Amphitrite	1893	11,000	20.75	16 6-in., 14 12-pr.,
First-class cruiser	Blenheim	1891	9,000	21.0	2 9.2-in., 10 6-in.
Second-class cruiser	Eclipse	1894–95	5,600	19.5	11 6-in., 8 12-pr.
Second-class cruiser	Talbot				
Second-class cruiser	Sirius	1890–91	3,600	19.75	2 6-in., 6 4.7-in.
Second-class cruiser	Thetis	1890–91	3,400	20.0	2 6-in., 6 4.7-in.
Third-class cruiser	Fearless	1886–87	1,580	16.7	4 4.7-in.

Great Britain's naval strength in the Far East is greater than that of any other Power with the single exception of Japan, the above detailed table of it being furnished by the London *Times*. "Not long since," observes the English daily, "the three British admirals commanding on these stations met at Singapore and it may be presumed that they then made preparations for concerted action."

FRANCE.

Type.	Name.	Date.	Displacement.	Speed.	Principal Armament (Guns).
			Tons.	Knots.	
Armored cruiser	Marseillaise	1901–02	10,014	21.0	2 7.3-in., 3 8.4-in., 6 3.9-in.
Armored cruiser	Sully				
Armored cruiser	Gueydon	1890–00	9,516	21.0	2 7.6-in., 8 6.4-in., 4 3.9-in.
Armored cruiser	Montcalm				
First-class cruiser	Châteaurenault	1898–99	8,018	23.0	2 6.4-in., 6 5.5-in.
Second-class cruiser	Bugeaud	1893–94	3,722	19.5	6 6.4-in., 4 3.9-in.
Second-class cruiser	Pascal	1894–95	3,985	20.0	4 6.4-in., 10 3.9-in.
Second-class cruiser	Descartes				

"The French squadron is under Vice-Admiral Bayle, with his flag in the *Montcalm*," says the London *Times*, to which we are indebted for the table. "He has under his command two armored cruisers, one first-class cruiser, and three smaller cruisers, besides gunboats and torpedo craft. As guardships in reserve at Saigon there are also the old armored ships *Redoutable* and *Vauban*, but they are of no value for seagoing purposes. As a reinforcement to the squadron the armored cruiser *Sully* has recently left France, and her sister ship the *Marseillaise* is also under orders to proceed to the station, convoying two destroyers, the *Javelin* and *Pistolet*. A smaller cruiser, the *Descartes*, is also proceeding to the Far East; but this vessel, it has been officially announced, is merely intended as a relief for the *Bugeaud*, which is to return home."

THE SCENE OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

"concentrate toward the rear," seems to the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) inconsistent with indications that a great land battle will be fought or has been fought on the Yalu. It ventures to predict that the world will now begin to hear of skirmishes along the bank of that river. The outcome of such skirmishes must determine, we are assured, the immediate strategic future. That the Japanese will take the offensive in Manchuria it can not believe, while the earliest possible date of the rumored concentration in force of the Japanese army on the Yalu it gives as the second or third week of the present month. "And difficult as it must be for the Japanese to concentrate on the Yalu in any brief period of time, the difficulty in the case of the Russians is not less considerable. An invasion of Korea by the Russians, however, is not to be taken into account, for such a step would serve no strategic purpose of theirs." And in the *Revue Russe* (Paris) Admiral de Cuverville, the noted French naval authority, estimates that Russia has by this time fully 60,000 troops on the Yalu. Japan, he calculates, may be able to assemble an army of 200,000 men on the Yalu; but this could scarcely be done before the middle of April, if then.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FRENCH ALARM OVER THE WAR OUTLOOK.

NO European newspaper of importance doubts that the progress of the Russo-Japanese war is placing France in an embarrassing position. There had been a general expectation of warm debates in the Chamber of Deputies at Paris, as an outcome of which, according to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the nature of the secret clauses in the treaty of alliance between France and Russia might be hinted at. But Premier Combes has disappointed this expectation by having all war debates adjourned for the present. The government majority was substantial on this point, a fact interpreted in the British press as a setback for M. Jean Jaurès and his Socialist followers. M. Jaurès and his organ, the *Petite République* (Paris), have been denouncing the Dual Alliance. "Is France," inquires the Socialist deputy, "obliged to support Russia in case Great Britain intervenes in Japan's favor? What are the terms of the Franco-Russian treaty? Is the France of the great revolution to follow autocratic Russia in all her adventures?" M. Jaurès replies to his own query with such an emphatic negative that he has scandalized the *Temps* (Paris), the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), and the *Figaro* (Paris), as well as the leading French clerical organs.

Before going into French opinion at length, it may elucidate the subject to take account of an Austrian view of the dilemma confronting the third republic, "a dilemma as delicate as it is serious," says the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna). The Austrian daily traces present French alarm at the war outlook to internal and external causes. The French clericals, we are told, wish to bring about the downfall of the republican form of government in Paris. They think they can do this by involving France in a costly and perilous adventure. There is the further risk that Germany may supplant France with Russia should the republic fail to meet every obligation imposed by the alliance. The very profitable friendship with England would be wrecked should France go to the aid of her ally against the Japanese. But taking a comprehensive view of the situation as a whole, the Vienna organ arrives at the conclusion that French intervention in the war is not to be anticipated.

To quote, now, from that stanch champion of every Russian interest, the Paris *Figaro*:

"Great Britain, who for centuries has been jealous of France, is now jealous of Russia. Great Britain is so jealous that she refuses to see that Russia is now the rampart of Europe. To weaken Russia, Great Britain has become the ally of Japan, with whom she hopes—a delusion that may soon end—some day to share the dominion of the Asiatic seas. It is because Great Britain is the ally of Japan that the European governments in general, and France in particular—France, the ally of Russia—are obliged to observe a rigorous neutrality, the violation of which would entail frightful consequences and let loose the most formidable tempests.

"Such a situation can not exist without leading to the most serious risks. Whatever be the desire of peace inspiring the words and the acts of all, it can not escape far-seeing minds that until the termination of this unhappy war we are at the mercy of any incident. Beneath words of peace, the good faith of which, moreover, there is no reason to doubt, there exist too many ulterior considerations for us not to anticipate some incident. An imprudent boast, a threat in a moment of anger, any assistance too openly given to one of the belligerents—and the result would be enough to apply a match to the powder.

"These apprehensions, manifested on all sides immediately after Japan severed her diplomatic relations with Russia, seemed subsequently to have been appeased. The thought seemed to suggest itself that the present war, even if prolonged, need not occasion the intervention of European nations. This is the wish proclaimed and cherished by all peoples and by all governments. It is proper, however, while taking note of all this, not to lose sight of the dangers to which we remain exposed. To foresee them is not to occasion them; on the contrary, it is to lessen them.

"Quite recently, in the consternation somewhat generally occasioned by the conduct of Japan, there were conspicuous among us some few (who have since recovered their self-control) capable of losing their presence of mind at contemplation of the duties that might be imposed upon us ultimately in consequence of the agreements that unite us with Russia. Some unfortunate but isolated words attested the confusion and dismay of public opinion in this critical emergency. Thank God! these words have not been repeated. The duties imposed upon us by our alliance with Russia are no longer repudiated."

It may be well to interrupt the quotation here to explain that the present silence in the French Chamber on the subject of Russo-Japanese relations so far as they affect France is attributed in British papers to the assurances given by Premier Combes to the anticlerical combination upon which his majority rests. This assurance is said to have taken the form of a promise that the French ministry would indorse no action of any kind without first informing the leaders of the several republican groups in the Chamber of Deputies. The London *News* thinks this a reassuring state of affairs, and calculated to give the impression that the French Government can control the situation. To return to the prognostications and alarms of the *Figaro*:

"But it is not enough that we are resolved to do our duty by Russia. To give this resolution the firmest character, we must make up our minds that it is the only one worthy of the past of France and the only one in harmony with her interests—the only one worthy of her past because France has never repudiated her obligations, nor permitted her signature to be protested—the only one in harmony with her interests because all conduct involving forgetfulness of treaty stipulations would disgrace France throughout the world and isolate her forever.

"Let us suppose that Japan makes an appeal to her ally, Great Britain, for aid, and that, in consequence, there comes an appeal from Russia to her ally, France—what would happen if we were guilty of the fault of evading our obligations, as we were advised to do quite recently by short-sighted politicians, whose voices were drowned by patriotic protestations? The answer is only too ready. On that very day we should see a Russo-German alliance take the place of the Franco-Russian alliance. Thus, without gaining a friend, our desertion would have the effect of throwing our ally of yesterday into the arms of our enemy."

The principle involved is set forth in similar terms by the *Temps*, organ of the Foreign Office, which believes "the patriotism of the country" will judge between Russia and M. Jaurès. That Socialist leader, meantime, is not abating a jot of his demands in the *Petite République* that "we do nothing to provoke Japan and nothing to provoke England; we must end an alliance that has become dangerous; we can defend ourselves." But the *Journal des Débats*, the anti-ministerial exponent of substantial

and responsible opinion, dismisses all this Socialist talk as the idle agitation of a misguided politician, who is not upheld. The radical *Aurore* (Paris), organ of the noted Senator Clemenceau, is, however, suggesting doubts regarding the alliance with Russia. "French intervention in the Far East might entail enlargement of the theater of war to an indefinite extent. From what can be gathered, the advantage would be Germany's. . . . Did we reconstruct ourselves in a military sense to save France from another downfall like that of 1870–71 or to save the Czar's dominion in the Far East?"

The situation as it thus presents itself to the French has aroused the keenest interest in England. *The Westminster Gazette* (London) implores the London *Times* to temper the fury of its anti-Russian expressions in deference to French susceptibilities. The London *Spectator* fears that Germany will "dragoon" France into concerted action against Japanese interests, with the object of forcing Japan to surrender the fruits of victory, as was done when the war with China ended some years ago, and the Mikado's troops had to march out of Port Arthur—yet to receive its present name as a Russian stronghold. If Germany attempts anything of the kind, Great Britain must afford France "guarantees." Opinion of this sort is misinformed, according to the anonymous writer on foreign affairs in *The Fortnightly Review* (London) who signs himself "Calchas." "Whatever may be said as to the coolness that has occurred in the last twelve months between the partners to the Dual Alliance," he observes, "every cool observer of European politics knows that for France there can be, as we shall find, no permanent substitute for the Russian connection. . . . If events should take the course that the most enthusiastic admirers of Japan anticipate, it will prove as impossible for France to stand by in cool blood and see her ally utterly defeated, as in the contrary case it would be impossible for us to look idly on while our ally was destroyed."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIAN PRESS ON JAPAN'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

GOD is against the Japanese, according to the *Sanktpetersburgkiya Viedomosti*, the *Russ* (St. Petersburg), and several other Russian organs. The first-named paper is of opinion that "before Russia's eyes a prospect opens which is without a parallel in majesty, wonder, and significance," its further reflections being couched in the following terms:

"The English may rejoice all they like at the spectacle presented by their allies, whom they have educated in the school of hypocrisy and hate. The demons have shown the stuff they are made of. But there is no doubt that the punishment toward which they are hastening will long serve as a fearful lesson to those who dream of compromising the proud might of Russia."

The answer of the Russian fleet to the attacks made upon it will be prompt, according to the *Russ*, which is impelled to ask why the fleet in the harbor at Port Arthur does not take the offensive. The answer is, it thinks, that "the strategic position of our navy is not as favorable as the strategic position of the foe," and that "our fleet is divided," and "suffers from the ebb and flow of tides." "Quite naturally, all these circumstances compel our fleet to refrain from offensive operations at present." However:

"Our illustrious naval heroes will show the insolent enemy the meaning of Russian capacity. The mighty shades of the heroes of Tachesme, of Navarino, of Sinope, consecrate their successors to triumph on the field of battle. And when the turn of the land forces has come, when once the Russian soldier faces the Japanese, he will prove to them how senselessly the troops of the Mikado behaved when they undertook to confront such an antagonist in war."

Yet it is possible that another Sebastopol awaits Russia, thinks the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg). "We are willing to concede that the Russian nation may find that the Japanese phantom has reality. . . . We can not go back. Before the outbreak of the war we were at liberty to attempt everything that seemed possible, we could have put off the question of the Far East, leaving it to posterity, which will be stronger and more enterprising. But now we must take this question upon our shoulders in all its immensity, after the fashion of Atlas, who, according to the ancient Greeks, bore the earth upon his shoulders. Russia is an Atlas." The St. Petersburg journal also indulges in prophecies which, if fulfilled, indicate that the near future will be a trying epoch for the Japanese.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DURATION OF THE WAR.

EUROPE seems to have made up its mind that the Russo-Japanese war will last a long time. At any rate, every newspaper abroad which has considered the subject at all predicts a protracted period of hostilities. "The war is certain to be protracted," asserts the *Birsheviya Viedomosti*, the most anti-British of Russian organs, "unless France should be induced to forget the lost provinces and join Germany and Russia in punishing England's treachery." English organs do not venture to fix a time limit, but the military correspondents of *The Standard*, *The Mail*, and *The Telegraph* do not see how the military situation—the naval situation does not apparently enter into the calculation any longer—can be cleared up for months. The British Government is supposed by the London *Times* to be in a position to prevent any immediate need for the intervention of neutral Powers, altho it expresses itself on this point with reserve. In France the expectation of a long war is candidly set forth, more particularly by the *Figaro*:

"What is the use of self-deception? There is every reason to fear, in view of the present situation, that the war will last a long time. Nor is this a vain prognostication, an airy apprehension. It is an observation dictated by common sense, based upon the more or less complete success of the Japanese at the outset.

"Subject for the most serious reflection is afforded by the fact that the initial advantages, altho doubtfully obtained by the Japanese fleet without a previous declaration of war, open up limitless horizons to the duration of hostilities.

"Suppose the contrary had happened, suppose the Japanese had been vanquished on the water and their fleets sunk or dispersed. It being generally conceded that the Russian army would obtain sooner or later a vindication of its prowess on land, that very fact

He bows politely. Nothing up his sleeves. One, two, three! He has caught a fleet! Cruiser after cruiser miraculously appear. Garlands of victory, bubbles of fame all about him. Grand wind up! The world's his oyster.
—*Figaro* (Paris).

A FRENCH CARTOON ATTACK UPON JAPAN.

must not only have localized the conflict, but have limited its duration. This was the earnest hope of all the Powers.

"The stroke at Port Arthur and, in general, the superiority of the Japanese on the water, have destroyed this hope. The net result has been to intensify their enthusiasm, and it may now be deemed certain that a land war alarms them no more than a naval war. All the news that comes from the Far East shows that the Japanese rely for ultimate victory as much upon their soldiers as they do upon their war-ships.

"And this is the Japanese delusion which, it seems to us, must fatally prolong the war."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCANDINAVIAN ALARM AT ST. PETERSBURG POLICY.

NORWAY, Sweden, and Denmark are represented by the London *News* as gravely concerned at the turn of affairs in the Far East and to be concerting measures of mutual defense against the Czar's Government. If the war now in progress "should terminate to the disadvantage of Russia," according to the English daily, "she will look around for some other opening," and "at no remote period" Russia will cause Norway and Sweden in particular to "suffer from her intrigues." This notion is pronounced "absurd" by the *Finlandskaia Gazeta* (St. Petersburg and Helsingfors), organ of General Bobrikoff, the Russifier of Finland. The only grievance Russia has against the Scandinavian countries, declares this paper, is that Finnish refugees "are permitted to make faction" in Norway and Sweden. General Bobrikoff's organ severely denounces the poet Björnson for "hating Russia," and it calls upon the Norwegian and Swedish authorities to "promote harmony." The *Aftenposten* (Christiania), like all the more or less official papers throughout the Scandinavian peninsula, is reserved in its comments, but the *Verdens Gang* (Christiania), a liberal and now somewhat democratic paper, replies to General Bobrikoff's organ with spirit. "Russia is annoyed not only at the harmony now existing between the governments of Norway and Sweden," it believes, "but also because the unanimity of condemnation where the Russification of Finland is concerned has extended to Scandinavian policy as a whole." The Norwegian paper claims that Denmark is now in sympathy with Norway and Sweden in the "need of mutual measures of defense," a statement which has been widely quoted throughout Europe. The Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* says that Russia can detach Denmark from Norway and Sweden by effecting the neutralization of the first-named kingdom. In fact, it thinks the task has already been undertaken, and refers, as evidence, to a recent article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris), written by Dr. F. de Martens, the noted international jurist, who, the German daily says, is "a mouthpiece of Russia." Dr. de Martens, in his article, observes that he recently had occasion to suggest the neutralization of Denmark "in very high governmental spheres in Russia," and that "the memorial presented on the subject was honored with the sincerest and most flattering sympathy." Moreover:

"The greater the number of nations permanently neutralized, the more assured is the reign of peace in international relations. The greater the number of neutralized states the more restricted are the limits of sanguinary conflict between nations. Among the minor nations whose neutralization in recent years has been proclaimed legitimate and necessary is Denmark. By its good sense, its political methods, its customs, founded upon a kind of social probity, and by its boundless veneration for its aged King and the whole royal family, the little Danish nation has won the most candid regard from all acquainted with it.

"It is therefore natural that the true friends of Denmark have long thought of guaranteeing to this little country an existence henceforth free from peril and from the risk of external catastrophe. In Denmark itself the best patriots have regarded the question of the neutralization of their country as a practical means of protecting its safety and independence. Quite recently, thanks to The Hague conference, this question was discussed and examined in all its bearings by competent organs of public opinion, not only in Denmark, but in Norway and Sweden. In the two last-named countries the hope is cherished that the neutralization of Denmark may be inevitably followed by the permanent neutralization of the two Scandinavian countries."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AMERICAN TRUSTS HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR.

IT seems, according to the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) that the war in the Far East is a war between the Old World and the New, and was precipitated by the cupidity of the trusts in the United States:

"People acquainted with the situation say that Japan was so far drawn into the vortex of affairs that she can no longer retreat; she practically began the war some two months ago. China is growing more and more hostile, and its army approaches the borders of Manchuria; and hordes of Chunchuses participate in the attack. So flocks of weather-finches boldly flap their wings against the dark blue Pacific on the eve of an approaching Western storm. What is similar in this case, here also the storm is approaching from the West. . . . For it is now not a struggle between two kingdoms for a strip of land, but an actual war begun between the Old World and the New—between the trade and industrial interests modestly crowded in western Europe and those of the United States, desirous of ruling the world.

"In order to convince ourselves of the truth of this statement, let us for a moment rise to some height and we will observe the following picture: for a century industrious Europe had been preparing goods for the whole world, its trade serving as a source of wealth, power, and dominance of the Western Powers that had ruled the markets of both hemispheres; but at the end of the last century the mighty American Crœsus, the trusts, united in one political body and grasping the power in their hands, began to form an active and careful association against industrial Europe. They built around the United States such a wall of tariffs that not one ton of goods could Europe throw over it. Thus North America was lost for Europe. Driven out in this fashion from America, Europe proceeded in 1897 to the Far East and made the Pacific the arena of its activity. Blinded by reciprocal competition, she did not, however, notice that the Americans at the same moment turned front and went to meet her. From the side of the same ocean the first modest move was made by the occupation of the Hawaiian Islands. Then followed the attack on the oldest European Power, Spain, when the United States, with one stride, not only lastingly set its foot upon Cuba, but, crossing the ocean, also on the Philippines, appearing face to face with retreating Europe.

"Afterward, understanding full well that Russia is growing to be her chief antagonist in Asia, the manipulators of American politics, her oligarch, the Crœsus trusts, began to prepare themselves for the struggle with us. In order to remove the sympathy of the American people for us, they ordered Kennan to Siberia, who, having returned to America, opened a series of lectures, delivered in prisoner's clothes and with a shaven head. An anarchist [Nihilist], Krapotkin, was conjured up, who became a lion in the American salons. They started the publication of the works of Russian authors, whose relation to our national life is a negative one. . . . Further, in order to prepare the soil in the Far East, armies of missionaries were despatched there, who flooded Japan and China with their writings, and who, like the English East India Company, tried to turn China into an American India. . . . The whole activity of the United States is directed toward making China an industrial center ruled by American directors and viceroys in the form of American trusts and then drowning the whole East with the products of the cheap labor of China, thus driving Europe out of the Pacific and confining it to its overfilled continent, in order that it should become a prey to the vampire—Socialism. . . . Indeed, in case of the slightest mishap in the tactics of our army, it will be seen how much Western Europe will lose, and how far, on the other hand, the protector of China, the Americans, will reap the advantage from it."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

THE STORY OF THE REFORMATION.

THE CAMBRIDGE MODERN HISTORY. Planned by the late Lord Acton. Edited by A. W. Ward, Litt.D., G. W. Prothero, Litt.D., and Stanley Leathes, M.A. In twelve volumes. Vol. II. THE REFORMATION. Cloth, xxv.+857 pp. Price, $4 net. The Macmillan Company.

THE second volume of the first section of this great undertaking has now made its appearance, and shows all the characteristic merits and demerits of the two volumes already issued. The plan of history by cooperation originally started by the "Histoire Générale" of Lavisse and Rambaud has the advantage of presenting each aspect of a period as delineated by a special student of that particular aspect. It has the disadvantage of want of uniformity of treatment—or even of viewpoint—and has the tendency of being written with a specialist's disregard for the general reader's needs and general ignorance. On the whole the present instalment steers tolerably successfully between these two dangers; the specialists are not too special, and uniformity is gained by the organizing energies of the editors who have taken up Lord Acton's work. For this particular period indeed uniformity exists in the events themselves, owing to the domination of religious motive even in the secular affairs, and certainly nowhere in English does so thorough an account of the overturn of the Roman religious system exist as in this bulky yet interesting volume. As the Renaissance was dominated by the two figures of Savonarola and Machiavelli, so the dominating figures of this are those of Luther and Calvin, tho Zwingli is really the hero of Chapter X. on the Helvetic Reformation, and Erasmus looms up throughout all the chapters dealing with the intellectual movements at work.

LORD ACTON.

The counter-reformation culminating in the Council of Trent is scarcely treated with due regard to its epoch-making influence in checking the Teutonic conquest of Latin Europe—for that is what the Reformation meant spiritually. It may almost be said that since the Council the church has steadily won back its influence. Professor Maitland is less luminous than is his wont in describing the Anglican settlement and the Scottish Reformation. Like most of the writers he assumes too great a knowledge of specific details on the part of the ordinary reader. Negotiations that ought to be explained themselves are taken as a means of explanation for still more obscure movements in the course of events. His admirable style scarely glosses over this fundamental obscurity. This, together with the tendency to write essays about events instead of giving a history of them, mars the value of this great undertaking for the purposes of the ordinary reader. For those acquainted with the general trend of historic research these comments on definite sides of the large movements are illuminating in the extreme. One great lacuna may be observed in this volume: except for references in Chapter VI., little use is made of the great influence on historic events due to historic changes. The economic aspects of history, which are being emphasized both in Germany and England, find but little echo in this volume. It will, however, be possible to remedy this want in the succeeding volume on "The Wars of Religion." Meanwhile for those who wish to understand that remarkable outburst of social and religious unrest known as the Reformation this volume may be cordially recommended as conveying the fullest and most accurate information accessible in English.

THE TURK AS SEEN WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

TURKISH LIFE IN TOWN AND COUNTRY. By Lucy M. J. Garnett. Cloth, 327 pp. Price, $1.20. G. P. Putnam Sons.

WHILE perusing this book, which reads less like typical history than like a book of travels transcribed by one who knows the ground intimately and well, the average reader may find himself wondering, Can this be true; and, if true, why have so many writers in the past seen fit to fill the minds of Americans and Europeans with so much that is false concerning Turkish habits of thought and conduct? Certainly the Turk and his family, as seen in this volume, are, to say the least, a quite humanly decent sort of people. Of the typical harem of time-honored tale and missionary zeal we see nothing, and are, moreover, told that the present-day Turk, from royalty down, has rarely more than one wife; considerations of expense alone making more than one unpopular, for the Turkish bride rarely brings her husband a dower. Lack of progeny by a first wife is, we are told, about the only cause that, in the eyes of a Moslem community, warrants a man's taking a second spouse.

"The curse of Allah," says the prophet, "rests on him who capriciously repudiates his wife." "And," adds the author, "besides religious and social restrictions, a serious obstacle to divorce is offered by the *nekyah*. This is the settlement on the wife at the betrothal of a considerable sum of money, to be paid to her on the event of such dismissal from his roof, and without the payment of which no divorce can legally take place."

A daughter has the same rights as a son before the law, and on the parent's death an equal division of property is made among his children regardless of sex. There is no law of primogeniture. As a wife, the Turkish woman has undisputed control not only of her own possessions before marriage, but of all that may accrue to her afterward. She may dispose of it during her lifetime without intervention of trustees and bequeath it as she pleases at her death. She can sue her husband or be sued by him. On the event of a separation she has full control of her children during their minority. In short, she has far more rights in all legal respects than most Christian women; moreover, her husband is bound to support her and her slaves or servants, according to her rank and his means.

These and other complex conditions, social and legal, the author suggests as a reason why many Turks of place and power take fair slaves to wife in preference to high-born women, for the slave and her children thus become the equal of the others, while apt to be grateful and obedient.

Turks, we are shown, tho of excessive pride of race and desire for dominance, are not aristocrats in the sense known to Western nations. They are not snobs; their social organism can not foster such, for the equal division of estates between children creates a constant leveling up and down. Even the daughters of the Sultan must marry subjects and after a few generations all knowledge of their genealogy is forgotten.

"There is nothing," says the author, "in the social system of Turkey to prevent the poorest Osmanli attaining the highest dignity, that of grand vizier. On the other hand, a deposed minister may descend to an inferior employment without losing caste or forfeiting any of his civil rights, or becoming ineligible to office when fortune's wheel again revolves for him."

The many intricacies of Turkish life make on the whole interesting reading. So also do the detailed descriptions of the amazingly numerous, different, and detached peoples and nationalities covered by the Turkish Empire, and whose manner of life, customs, beliefs, and superstitions, together with the attitude of the ruling Turks toward them, are all herein portrayed. Much useful information is obtained in readable form.

ST. PAUL, NERO, AND CONTEMPORARIES.

LUX CRUCIS. By Samuel M. Gardenhire. Cloth, 392 pp. Price, $1.50. Harper & Brothers.

THERE is always fascination in a blend of early Christians and a persecuting Roman Emperor in a historical novel. The theme has been made the subject of several brilliant works of fiction. "Ben Hur," "Fabiola," by Cardinal Wiseman, "Callista," by Cardinal Newman, "Dion and the Sibyls," and "Quo Vadis," are some of them, while Charles Kingsley's "Hypatia" is undoubtedly the best of all as literature. "Lux Crucis" is the latest, and it is an interesting tale, albeit the "material" is pretty well-worn with use. After Sienkiewicz's erudite and graphic portrayal of Nero and the Christians of his time, it is pretty courageous to present that esthetic monster again so soon. But Mr. Gardenhire, a New York lawyer, who hails from the West, where they are nothing if not daring, has dared, and his version of events of that time is very agreeable reading without being anything notable.

SAMUEL M. GARDENHIRE.

He gives as sub-title "A Tale of the Great Apostle." But Saint Paul does not figure in it too pervasively. In truth, if a reader had no other knowledge of him than what Mr. Gardenhire here applies, he would hardly realize Saint Paul except as a worthy man who was concerned with the diffusion of the Christian religion. Saint Peter is the more winning figure in the book.

"Lux Crucis" is more fascinating as a vivid picture of the time of Nero than as an engrossing romance. Everybody knows of that criminal's vanity, cruelty, esthetic affectations, and of his services in bestowing the martyr's crowns on thousands of the early Christians. It is all given here again, with the burning of Rome and the truly devilish device of making torches of those sworn to Christ. But some of the characters stand out with great dignity and winning qualities. A nephew and niece of Saint Paul, who had disappeared in their childhood and were

separated, are brought together in Rome. They escapethe martyrdom which fell to their uncle's lot after being led by him to the Christian faith.

One of the most striking characters is Brabano, physician to Poppæa, and man of importance in Rome and at the court. He becomes a convert to Paul's teaching, as do Lucius Amyci and his household, as well as his nephew, the tribune Fabius. Volgus, a Titanic freedman, once gladiator, recalls Quadratus, of Cardinal Wiseman's "Fabiole," by his strength and rugged courage. Berenice, Herod Agrippa's handsome sister, and Tigellinus are prominent in the court of "Red-Beard," as Nero was nicknamed.

In the stirring events which Mr. Gardenhire describes so luridly, there is sometimes almost a humorous touch in what seems exaggeration. But the spirit and atmosphere of the tale do not lack color or verisimilitude.

The final chapter is something of an anticlimax. The apostles Peter and Paul have been put to death, after the martyrdom of most of the other interesting Christian characters, and two young couples, the nephew and adopted daughter of Lucius (Myrrha, Saint Paul's niece), and the daughter of Lucius and Etheldred, Saint Paul's nephew, are represented *en route* for Brittany. After the rendering up of their lives for Christ by so many fine characters in the story, it smacks of anticlimax that the lovers should depart comforted and with bright prospects to wedded life in Brittany.

As a rule, without any show of erudition or archeological lore, the traits and customs of the period are well presented, and altho much is told that has been told as well, or better, before, Mr. Gardenhire holds his readers.

SPAIN SEEN IN AN ATTRACTIVE LIGHT.

THE ADVENTURER IN SPAIN. By S. R. Crockett, with photographs by the author. Cloth, 338 pp. Price, $1.50 net. Frederick A. Stokes Company.

IT is hardly a misnomer to apply the word refreshing to this book. The sense of pleasure that emanates from it seems due equally to the unusual people, places, and occupations discovered by the author and to his own wholly sympathetic way of looking at them. At first the book seems a puzzle to classify. Is it a story, a book of travels, a series of real happenings or a *tour de force* of the imagination? All these questions arise. At the close one is almost positive it is a story, tho the lurking query remains, are the people real human beings as met with in Spain to-day, or are their lovable traits wholly of the author's creation?

S. R. CROCKETT.

As a story this is quite unlike any other put forth by Mr. Crockett. Its qualities have no savor of Scot or Scotchmen. Its humor is whimsical, sportive, infused at times with a suspicion of levity, reminding one of the common American commodity, and always sympathetically good-natured. With the writer a Scotchman and the ground covered that of Papist Spain, this good nature indeed may wholly account for the mantle of unreality that threatens at times to overspread atmosphere and scene alike.

But even if the book were less delectable than it is it would deserve to be hailed with welcome as showing something good in Spain; for it has become too much the fashion in English literature to portray the Spaniard on his less attractive side only—that of his proverbial cruelty. Mr. Crockett shows how well we can approve of him as a father, a brother, a lover, a friend, who would keep his word to the death; and even as a man of high honor, tho a most conscienceless smuggler. As for the women, they are altogether delightful in their full-hearted capacity for love and devotion; while among the beggars, even, we may perceive that the immortal Don and his man Sancho are still to the fore.

Spanish pride in its workings is a curious heirloom. Mr. Crockett gives us several choice samples of it, and often proceeds to illumine the same with philosophic asides of his own. After picturing a man who had retired from the police force because his daughter had made a good marriage, and he would not have his calling cast at her, the author continues:

"And there under the arch of the stars, sparkling many-colored in the falling dew (as through a pane that begins to be frosted), I thought of the strange prides and shames of men, and wondered how far above earth we would need to be lifted to see them all as one—aristocracy and mendicancy, honor and dishonor, the king among beggars and the beggar among kings.

"For when you take them foot by foot upon the same earth, men are curiously equal in mental stature—that is, among the highest in rank and the lowest. Money and brains drain down or leaven up into the middle class. The clever aristocrat consorts with his peers of brain rather than with his peers of blood. The clever workman rises to a villa and the superintendence of a Sunday-school. As for the others in all lands, I have found them about equal—the beggar is as good a talker as the lord, with an advantage on the side of experience, as full of ideas, as pithy and sparing of words, equally barbarous of heart—both, however, aristocrat and proletariat, haters of the *bourgeoisie* rather than of one another."

The readiness of Spanish wit, the courtesy of Spanish humor, and the richness and pith of Spanish proverb are amply illustrated in this leisurely romance of travel, and somehow on closing it one has strongly revived hopes of some fine and new development yet to come from the land of that ideal gentleman, Don Quixote, and that virile and unapproachable realist, Velasquez, both of whom are recalled in pictures here given of the Spaniard of to-day.

A DAUGHTER'S BIOGRAPHY OF A REMARKABLE FATHER.

SAMUEL CHAPMAN ARMSTRONG. By Edith Armstrong Talbot. Cloth, 301 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

IN this record of the founder of Hampton Institute in Virginia we are enabled to follow one of the most remarkable life achievements known to modern times; yet more remarkable even than the achievements is the character of the man which is thus incidentally revealed. Mrs. Talbot wisely refrains from giving out any opinions of her own concerning her father's personality or daily habits. She lets the incidents of his career, his letters, his epigrammatic utterances concerning his work, the impressions he made upon others and the established results of his tireless energy explain him.

Her reason for this, she tells us, rests mainly in her father's oft-expressed wish that no biography of him might be written:

"He had read many biographies. Some of them he liked, and received from them help and encouragement, while others impressed him as 'pretty good stories,' written by 'kind friends' to perpetuate agreeable personal memories. He greatly feared that such treatment would be given him when he was no longer able to defend himself; to be canonized was a fate he really dreaded. Remembering his preferences, I have omitted such details of his personal life as satisfy a merely curious interest."

Mrs. Talbot also says that the scenes amid which her father's early life were passed seem already "unreal in the dimness of a historic past; many of the problems with which he struggled are solved; even in the ten years that have elapsed since his death such a change has come over negro affairs that their earlier aspects are almost forgotten"—this, she intimates, is the cause of the present volume's being written.

Little space is given to Richard Armstrong and Clarissa Chapman, yet they stand out true types of the pioneer, ready to take their lives in their hands and go whithersoever duty calls. It called them as missionaries to the Sandwich Islands, where their son Samuel was born in 1839. It is curious to trace the love that Armstrong always held for this accidental native land of his, to mark how something of its climatic influences clung to him through life, and how his dream was ever to return to it for rest.

A class-mate, Dr. John Denison, describes young Armstrong as he first met him at Williams College:

"There was about him something of the high courage and jollity of the tar; he carried with him the vitalities of the ocean. Like all those South Sea Islanders, he had been brought up to the water; it had imparted to him a sort of mental as well as physical amphibiousness. It seemed natural to him to strike out in any element. But what impressed me most was his schooling, not but that it was in unison with the man—it was in fact remarkably so; but it was so entirely out of the common, so free-handed and virile. . . . He could manage a boat in a storm, teach school, edit a newspaper, assist in carrying on an argument, take up a mechanical industry at will, understand the natives, sympathize with missionaries, talk with profound theorists, recite well in Greek or mathematics, conduct an advanced class in geometry, and make no end of fun for little children. . . . Intellectually he was a leader. Spiritually he was religious, with a deep reverence for his father's life and work."

In his own way, he was master of tact and adroitness. He displayed this while serving in the army, and in his efforts to be among the first to train colored troops, and, more strongly still, in his tactics with the Congress, while aiding General Howard in Freedmen's Bureau work during the period when Congress refused him a dollar for educating the black man in the way nearest to Armstrong's heart, tho it spent any amount of money to transport the colored people from Washington to rid that city of the glut.

At one time he writes: "There is a certain spirit of conquest in this work that I like. . . To be bold and honest and work the darkey into shape and keep the white man in good humor is not easy, but it can be done. . . Help your people by giving them what has been given to you. Doing what can't be done is the glory of things."

In the furtherance of his work every weapon of which he was master—story, epigram, humor, forceful pleading—were in turn used. Always strenuous, the task often seemed hopeless to onlookers. Yet among the last words Armstrong ever penned, and found after his death, occurs this passage:

"Few men have ever had the chance that I have had. I never gave up or sacrificed anything in my life—have been seemingly guided in everything. Prayer is the greatest thing in the world. I am most curious to get a glimpse of the next world. How will it seem? Perfectly fair and perfectly natural, no doubt. We ought not to fear death. It is friendly."

THE WAR IN THE EAST

Consult The New International Encyclopaedia

Editors-in-Chief:

DANIEL COIT GILMAN, LL.D.
President Johns Hopkins University (1876–1902), President of Carnegie Institution.

HARRY THURSTON PECK, Ph.D., L.H.D.
Professor in Columbia University.

FRANK MOORE COLBY, M.A.
Late Professor in New York University.

History is being made in the Far East. Russia and Japan contend for what they consider their distinctive rights. Newspaper headlines speak of torpedo-boats, explosives, projectiles, rapid-fire guns, etc., etc. What part of Japan's victory over China did she fail to secure because of Russia and other nations? What is the cause of the present trouble? How does the present Japan compare with the Japan of 25 years ago? These questions are answered clearly and fully in **The New International Encyclopædia.** It also gives a variety of general information collected and arranged by expert writers and editors. The army and navy of every nation is fully described, as, indeed, is every part of the soldier's equipment, from his rifle to the button on his coat.

Authoritative

Such eminent authorities as Dr. G. W. Knox, D.D., Dr. Robert Lilley, D.C.L., Dr. F. W. Williams, LL. D., have written the articles relating to Chinese and Japanese Language, Literature, History, etc. Articles pertaining to Military and Naval affairs have been prepared by such well-known specialists as Col. Edward Hunter, Leroy S. Lyon, Col. James W. Powell, Brig.-Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, Major L. L. Seaman, Major John T. Wisser and other well-known men.

If you would be ten years in advance of your neighbor, if you would have an equipment for reference purposes easily 50 per cent. more complete than any other work of the kind, obtain at once The New International Encyclopædia.

Test This Work

This work covers the whole field of learning from the most ancient times to the present day. 17 volumes, 65,000 articles, over 700 full-page illustrations, and a complete atlas of the world. Our maps of Japan and Russia show the latest developments in these countries.

A handsome eighty-page book has been prepared to give you information which we cannot insert here. It will be sent you for the asking if you will cut out and send the coupon to

DODD, MEAD & CO., Publishers
372 Fifth Avenue, New York City

FILL IN NAME AND ADDRESS AND SEND THIS COUPON

DODD, MEAD & CO.
New York:

Please send, without cost to me, the handsome book describing THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA and containing specimen pages, colored illustrations, maps and information regarding discount and easy-payment plan.

Name.....

Post Office.....

State.....

No. 20—LITERARY DIGEST

A MAN from New York came into my office and said he had been impressed with my advertising and wanted to see what I was really doing.

He said: "I have been smoking a clear Havana Perfecto for which I pay $11.00 per hundred." I offered him one of my cigars and as he sat smoking I asked him what he thought of it. "Well," he said, "to tell you the truth, all I can say is, it is better than you advertise it. I'll take one hundred right now." That was some time ago. That man is still a regular purchaser, and has sent others to me.

My business is manufacturing cigars. I sell the entire product of my factory direct to smokers, at wholesale prices.

Every cigar I sell is made in my factory. I have standing orders for thousands of cigars, from all quarters of the United States, to be shipped on given days of the month as they come around.

It costs me more to make a customer than the profit on his first purchase. If purchasers failed to reorder I could not continue in business. In order to keep my custom my cigars must be even better than advertised. Buyers must be pleased and must continue satisfied. That they are satisfied is shown by the fact that last month over fifty per cent. of my new orders came from men who bought on the recommendation of my customers.

My cigars must sell themselves.

MY OFFER IS: I will, upon request, ship one hundred Shivers' Panetela cigars to a LITERARY DIGEST reader, all express charges prepaid. He may smoke ten and return the remaining ninety, at my expense, if he is not pleased. If satisfied and he keeps the cigars, of course he agrees to remit the price—$5.00—for them within ten days. This applies also to subsequent orders. I simply want to give the cigars a chance to sell themselves.

In ordering, please state whether mild, medium, or strong cigars are desired.

My claim is that the equal of my Panetela cigars, which I sell at $5.00 a hundred, is not retailed anywhere for less than ten cents straight, and that no other cigar in the world is sold to the consumer at a price so near the actual cost of manufacture.

My customers are bankers, merchants, manufacturers, lawyers, physicians, clergymen—men who would not buy my cigars at any price unless they were actually *good*. Another fact, every visitor to my factory buys cigars.

EXACT SIZE
Panetelas
EXACT SHAPE

There are no discounts to dealers or clubs. I cannot afford to make a discount on any quantity. I can only hope to succeed by giving my customers a much better cigar than they can procure in any other way at or near the same price. And I do.

Think a moment of the risk I take to make a customer—one-tenth of my cigars (all of them, should some unworthy take advantage of me), and expressage both ways. How can a smoker refuse to try my cigars? Where is the possible risk to him?—Provided, of course, that $5.00 per hundred is not a higher price than he cares to pay. Write me if you smoke. Address:

HERBERT D. SHIVERS
906 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Chambers Cyclopedia of English Literature." New Edition by David Patrick. (Three volumes; 2522 pp.; price, $5 net per volume. J. B. Lippincott Co.)

"With the Birds in Maine."—Olive Thorne Miller. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.10 net.)

"The Day Before Yesterday."—S. A. Shafer. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"A Little Traitor to the South."—Cyrus Townsend Brady. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Confessions of Marguerite." (Rand, McNally & Co.)

"The Man who Pleases and the Woman who Charms."—John A. Cone. (Hinds & Noble, $0.75.)

"The Complete Anas of Thomas Jefferson."—Edited by Franklin B. Sawvel. (The Round Table Press, New York.)

"English Literature and Society in the Eighteenth Century."—Leslie Stephen. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.)

"Songs of Content."—Ralph Erwin Gibbs. (Paul Elder & Co, San Francisco, $1. net.)

"Certain Sources of Corruption in Latin Manuscript."—Frederick W. Shipley. (The Macmillan Company.)

"The Passion of Our Lord."—Rev. Charles W. Heisler. (Sabbath Literature Company, Albany, N. Y.)

"Ethics of Literature."—John A. Kersey. (Twentieth Century Press, New York.)

"The French Revolution."—William E. H. Lecky. (585 pp.; D. Appleton & Co., $1.25.)

"The Ideal City."—Cosimo Noto. (Labor News Press, New York.)

"Standard Second Reader."—Edited by Isaac K. Funk and Montrose J. Moses. (Funk & Wagnalls Company.)

"Teachers' Manual for Second Reader."—Edited by Isaac K. Funk and Montrose J. Moses. (Funk & Wagnalls Company.)

"A Country Interlude."—Hildegarde Hawthorne. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25.)

"Liberty and a Living."—Philip G. Hubert. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.25.)

"The Duke of Cameron Avenue."—Henry Kitchell Webster. (The Macmillan Company, $0.50.)

"Joan of the Alley."—Frederick Orin Bartlett. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"The Life of William Pepper, M.D., LL.D."—Francis Newton Thorpe. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)

"Practical and Artistic Basketry."—Laura Rollins Tinsley. (E. L. Kellogg & Co., $1.10.)

"Therapeutic Dietetics."—Norton F. W. Hazeldine. (W. F. Robinson Printing Company, Denver, Colo., $1.)

"Glimpses into the Labyrinths of Nature."—Julius Kuhn. (Natural Truths Association, Conshohocken, Pa.)

"Her Infinite Variety."—Brand Whitlock. (Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

"Friendship."—Compiled by Paul Elder. (Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco, Cal.)

$50. CALIFORNIA

and return from Chicago Strictly first-class tickets on sale daily April 23d to May 1st. Correspondingly low rates from all points. Choice of routes going and returning. Two daily trains between Chicago and the Pacific Coast, via the Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line. Write to W. B. KNISKERN, P. T. M., Chicago, for itinerary special train to Los Angeles and information as to low rates.

Higgins' Eternal INK
WRITES EVERLASTINGLY BLACK
ORDER FROM YOUR DEALER OR SEND 20 CENTS FOR A 2 OZ. BOTTLE TO CHAS. M. HIGGINS & CO. MFRS. 271-9th ST. BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Mackinette RAIN COAT

Made to be worn by good dressers on all occasions, who insist upon comfort as well as correctness in clothes.

Mackinette Rain Coat THIS LABEL on every coat assures the wearer a garment of dependabl value.

The "Mackinette" serves two purposes—rain coat and overcoat—make the most of your overcoat money.

Your clothier can show you the "Mackinette." Write us a post card for our booklet, "Sunshine and Showers."

ROSENWALD & WEIL Franklin St., CHICAGO

GEM NAIL CLIPPER IS TRULY A GEM

to anyone who appreciates proper style and cleanliness of finger nails. Each clipper is made from highest grade steel and heavily nickel-plated—trims in perfect crescent, enabling you to clip your nails and remove hangnails. By mail 25c. Sterling silver handle, $1.00.

25¢

THE H. C. COOK CO.
17 Main St., Ansonia, Ct.

Travel in Comfort

Trunk and Dresser Combined

"Young" TOLEDO, O.

Let us sell you our celebrated "STANLEY DRESSER TRUNK," with smooth sliding drawers. No rummaging for clothing. All articles in their proper place. Bottom just as accessible as the top. Finest, strongest and best. Cost no more than others. Sold "direct from factory"—returnable if not satisfactory. Ask for Catalog A-3803.

The HOMER YOUNG CO., Ltd., Toledo, Ohio.

Stallman's Dresser Trunk

Easy to get at everything without disturbing anything. No fatigue in packing and unpacking. Light, strong, roomy drawers. Holds as much and costs no more than a good box trunk. Hand-riveted; strongest trunk made. In small room serves as chiffonier. C.O.D. with privilege of examination.

2c. stamp for Catalog.

F. A. STALLMAN, 4 W. Spring St., Columbus, O.

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS

from Pennsylvania. 6 different Washington's Headquarters, unmounted, 4x5, 50c.; mounted, 7x9, 75c. 9 quaint old Quaker Meeting Houses, 75c. and $1. Sample, 10c. E. W. Hocker, 153 Mayland St., Germantown, Philadelphia.

"Happiness."—Compiled by Paul Elder. (Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco, Cal.)

"Nature."—Compiled by Paul Elder. (Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco.)

"Success."—Compiled by Paul Elder. (Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco.)

A TRIP TO YELLOWSTONE PARK.

Some Impressions of a New York Editor in the Wonderland of America.

The "Judge" had told us all his stories: of Alum Creek, that will shrink a coach and four into a basket phaeton with Shetland ponies, and change a lady's number seven foot into a number one; of Yankee Jim, who lives at the foot of the mountain and is wont to shoot bears sighted by a telescope on the mountaintop, and the long slide of the carcasses down the mountainside cooks the meat and tans the hides. The "Judge" is a sort of avant-courier of the Yellowstone, who tells these veracious little tales to the passengers on the train from Livingston to Gardiner to prepare their minds for the wonders that are to come. He is a success. Before he was half through we were ready to leave the train and face anything that might be in store.

Here they come,—one, two, three, four, five gorgeous tallyhos, each drawn by six galloping horses, sweeping majestically down the hill to the station platform! When you clamber to the top seat of one of them and look down, you wonder if you are back in New York on top of the Flatiron building. But a little later as you ride on, with the gorge of the Gardiner River on one side and the mountain on the other, the tallyho shrinks as tho it had been in Alum Creek, and your own importance dwindles like the lady's number seven foot. Your first impression is of the contrast between these serene, silent, steadfast mountains and the bustle and frenzy of New York City. They speak to your soul, these mountains. The tension of your nerves is relaxed and you don't care whether Steel Common is down or up. The groves may have been God's first temples, but He improved on them when He made the mountains.

You have five and one-half days in which to "do" the Park. You may take as much more time as you like, but you may not take less. Your first half-day and night are spent at Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel, cleaning up, resting, making the two-hour tour of the springs near by and the beautifully colored terraces formed by their deposits, making the acquaintance of your camera, and, in the evening, listening to the music, watching the swaying forms of the dancers (there are uniformed officers of the regular army here; you are nothing but an editor; you can look on), ma-

Perfect System For Mail Investment Paying 5%

If you would increase your income from savings 25 to 66⅔ per cent., make inquiries regarding this Company's "Certificate Plan" for handling mail investment accounts. Get names and addresses of clients who testify to the Company's reliability and PROMPTNESS in paying dividends.

Supervised by New York Banking Department. Investments may be withdrawn upon 30 days' notice.

Assets, ... $1,700,000
Surplus and Profits, . 160,000

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO.
1139 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The Heart of the FORD is the Motor

The popularity of the Ford is due to the power, simplicity and correct mechanical design of its double opposed motor.

The Ford Keeps the Price Down

You have to pay the Trust $1,500 for a Tonneau car with a double opposed motor. The Ford is the pioneer of this type of machine and is the lowest price automobile of its class in the world.

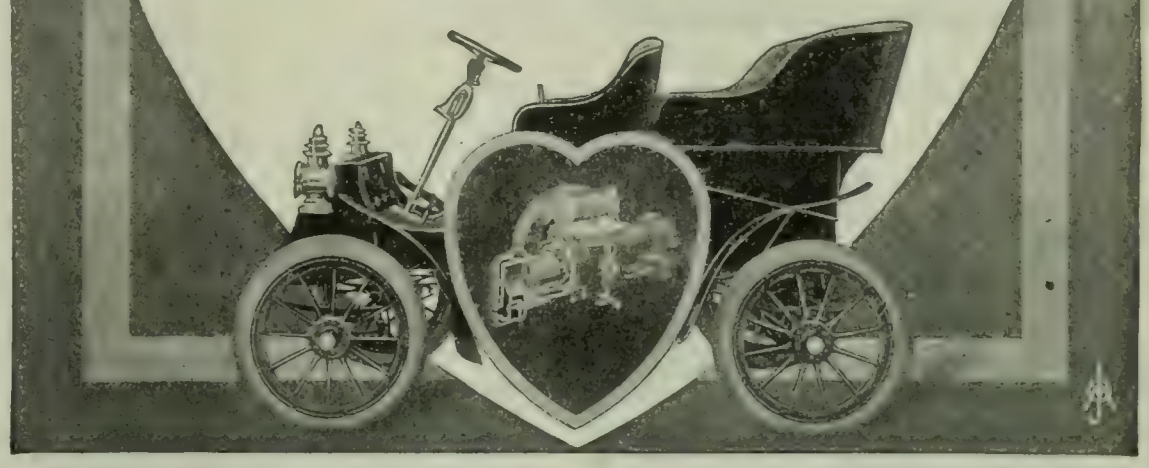
Price, with Tonneau, $900; as a Runabout, $800

We agree to assume all responsibility in any action the *Trust* may take regarding alleged infringement of the Selden Patent to prevent you from buying the Ford—

THE CAR OF SATISFACTION"

Write for Illustrated Catalogue and name of our nearest Agent

FORD MOTOR CO., Detroit, Mich.



In sending ask for booklet "O." with illustrations and prices.

The "Meteor" French Coffee Percolator

Finished in Silver Plate, Copper or Nickel. Made in 51 styles and sizes, ranging in price from $5.00 to $25.00.

There are cheap imitations of the "Meteor"—be sure you get the genuine.

AS good to-day as it was yesterday or will be to-morrow—that's the way you can make coffee if you use a "Meteor." It insures an unbroken series of uniform and perfect successes. Coffee thus made is a gentle stimulant, nutritive and non-injurious—it has all the strength and aroma of the genuine coffee bean, and none of its nerve-destroying properties.

Anyone can use a "Meteor." It is very simple in construction. It will not overflow. Coffee can be made on the table in a few minutes.

Look for our Chafing Dish advertisement in next issue.

The MERIDEN CO., Silversmiths
International Silver Co., Successor
218 FIFTH AVENUE, MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK

Home Kindergarten School. Instruction by Mail. Parents write for Catalogue.

HOME KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL,
148 Home Bank Building, Detroit, Michigan.

Individual Communion Outfits. Send for FREE catalogue and list of users.
SANITARY COMMUNION OUTFIT CO.
Box L, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

AUTHORS! The N.Y. Bureau of Revision, est'd 1880. Unique in position and success. Revision and Criticism of MSS. Circular D. Dr. TITUS M. COAN, 70 5th Ave., N. Y. City.

king inquiries about the trip, writing letters and purchasing souvenirs.

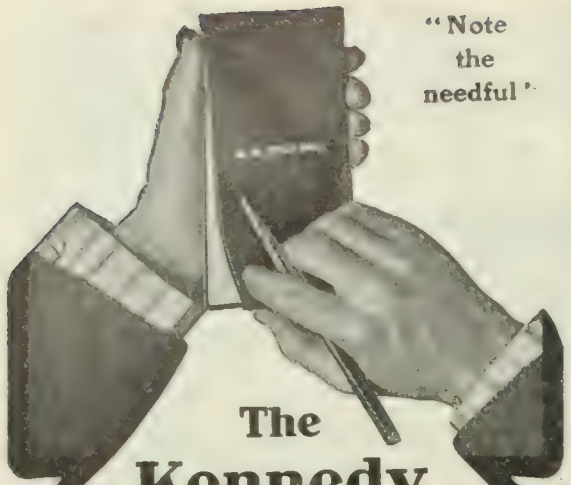
In the morning, after breakfast, there is bustle. Twenty coaches are waiting, each drawn by four horses and taking eight or nine passengers. The list of passengers for each coach has been made up the night before and the names are called out as each vehicle comes up. Look out for your belongings, and see that some excited lady does not pick up your suit-case and umbrella. You can't take a trunk. You are to live in your suit-case for five days. The coach, the horses, the driver, —you are going to become very well acquainted with them, and especially so with your fellow passengers: with the spirited young school ma'am from Wisconsin who tells you, "cheer up; the worst is yet to come," when you are disposed to find fault with something; with the school ma'am's aunt, who grows two years younger each day; with the genial and well-informed lawyer from Winnipeg and his two daughters who say "Just fahncy!" and who take your own "fahncy" captive; with the lady in a sun-bonnet, who turns out to be a very interesting socialist. Something in the air, in the scenery, in the novelty of the thing, soon breaks down all constraint, and you will find yourself talking more nonsense in the next few days than you ever thought possible

---

The geysers, the ride over the Continental Divide, and the Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone are the things that abide in your memory,—these and the bears, which furnish a better comedy than you can find in any theater. We saw nine of them one evening, brown, black, and silver-tips, and as there was but one garbage-pile, the maneuvers for its possession were side-splitting. The contemptuous indifference of these bears for the human beings who watch them may arouse your resentment at first. You are there on sufferance, not they. They are the owners of the Park, and we American citizens, who pay $250,000 a year to keep it in order and develop it, are the interlopers, tolerated because we are too insignificant to be considered. Every one of the big brutes tells you all that as soon as you see him, and you feel ruffled because you want to argue the question with him but don't dare to.

The geysers come first in the tour of the Park, the Continental Divide next, the Grand Cañon last, —an ascending scale that is cleverly planned. The interest of the geysers is threefold. There is (1) The wonder of it all, appealing to one's sense of the marvelous and mysterious. What strange processes of nature, what interplay of forces, what curious freak of creative power is this! There is (2) the grandeur that grows on you, the exhibition of elemental power, the rush and roar that speak to you somewhat as the deep rumble of thunder speaks, just hinting at the vast forces of the universe that lie behind this casual demonstration. There is (3) the beauty of it—beauty of light and shadow, beauty of form, beauty of motion. The first geyser we saw was the Fountain Geyser, which played just at sunset, and with a background of glowing clouds gradually darkening into night, the exhibition was one of superlative beauty.

The Continental Divide appeals to the imagination as well as to the eye. The waters flowing on one side are followed by the mind's eye in their long tortuous course through the Yellowstone, Missouri, and Mississippi rivers into the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean; and, on the other side, through the Snake and Columbia rivers into the Pacific. From the same little lakelet, Two-Ocean Pond, they start, and the whole wide world lies between them at last. Like two lives that lie close together in childhood and—but the comparison is rather obvious. You are here over 8,000 feet above sea-level; you dominate the hemisphere; the rest of the human race lie beneath you, and only the mountains round about are on a loftier plane. The scene is incomparably wild and beautiful. The mountains have their snow-caps on, but their sides and the gorges stretching for miles away are covered with forest verdure. Even the



"Note the needful"

The Kennedy Perpetual Memorandum Book

A new idea for vigilant business and professional men. Makes memory training unnecessary. Designed to meet the demand for something unusually fine.

Built of genuine wine-finished Russia calf. Vest pocket size (3½ x 7¼ inches) with removable insert-pad of 60 perforated, detachable leaves of Bankers or Japanese linen, plain or ruled quadrille, 6, 8 or 10 lines to the inch, journal, dollars and cents, or for card-game scores. Pads when filled may be filed away and preserved. Extra inserts can be procured of us.

Used by high-class business houses for select complimentary gift purposes.

Complete with your name lettered in gold on outside of cover, $1.00 by mail, postpaid. A dollar bill will do the trick.

Extra lettering, 15c per line.

KENNEDY BROS.,
221 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

GET YOUR GLASSES AT WHOLESALE

Originators of Fitting Glasses by Mail. Inventors of the "OCULARSCOPE." Examine your eyes without an oculist, with our "OCULARSCOPE." Sent free with catalog of Spectacles and Eye Glasses. See the name "OCULARSCOPE." All other devices are infringements and NOT reliable. Send to-day.

GRAND RAPIDS WHOLESALE OPTICIAN
404 Houseman Block, Grand Rapids, Mich.

NOW DEPOSITED IN THE BANK

$75,000.00

IN CASH GIVEN AWAY.

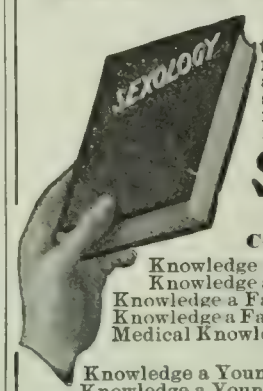
To arouse interest in, and to advertise the GREAT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR, this enormous sum will be distributed. Full information will be sent you ABSOLUTELY FREE. Just send your name and address on a postal card and we will send you full particulars.

World's Fair Contest Co.,
108 N. 8th Street
St. Louis, Mo.

KLIPS Write for Price-List. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

Look on the Lid
for the words "Witt's Can" stamped on every genuine
Witt's Corrugated Can
Is water-tight. Close-fitting lid tightly covers a heaping-full can. The only fire-proof, dust-tight, *safe receptacle* for hot ashes. Get Witt's Corrugated Pail for carrying ashes. If your dealer hasn't them, write us.
The Witt Cornice Co., Dept. K, Cincinnati, O.

Learn the Truth



Do you know that the main cause of unhappiness, ill-health, sickly children and divorce is admitted by physicians and shown by court records to be ignorance of the laws of self and sex?

Sexology
ILLUSTRATED
Contains in one volume—
Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

By WILLIAM H. WALLING, A.M., M.D.

New Edition. Enlarged and Illustrated. Rich Cloth Binding. Full gold stamp. $2.00.

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents, also 100-page illustrated catalogue of books of merit—FREE.

PURITAN PUB. CO., Dept. B, Philadelphia

DO YOU WANT CASH
FOR YOUR
Real Estate or Business?

I can get it for you. Send me full description and lowest cash price. My methods differ from all others. My office is headquarters for cash buyers. Makes no difference where you are located. Write to-day. Established 1881. Bank references.

FRANK P. CLEVELAND
Real Estate Expert, 7822 Adams Express Bldg., Chicago

Let Us Help You Think

Have you been called upon to speak on short notice? Do you require help in the preparation of literary work? Do you seek facts or statistics which are difficult to obtain?

We prepare carefully

SPEECHES	SERMONS
TOASTS	LECTURES
ESSAYS	TREATISES, etc.

Novels, Plays, and All Kinds of Manuscripts Criticised, Revised, and Sold on Commission

All Transactions Strictly Confidential

The International Literary Bureau
Established 1893
Bible House New York City

silence seems majestic. Hour after hour the winding road brings you to ever-changing vistas, and at last, by an abrupt turn, Yellowstone Lake is revealed, spread out 300 feet below, shimmering for miles away in the sunshine.

A vast fissure in the earth, nearly thrice as deep (1,200 feet) as the Washington monument is high; at one end a magnificent volume of water, pink and emerald and silvery white, plunging down 308 feet and winding its way, glowing and gleaming like a satin ribbon, at the bottom of the fissure; on both sides, nearly precipitous, but broken by spurs and peaks and ravines, a perfect "welter of color," reds and yellows, blacks and browns, grays and greens—that is the Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone. Moran has tried to paint it and Kipling has tried to describe it; but brush and pen, even in the hands of masters, are impotent things in the presence of such sublimity. You feast your eyes, your soul, and your heart upon it. You stand out on Point Lookout or Inspiration Point, and let the grandeur sink into you until the impressiveness becomes almost painful, and you seek relief in details. Then, with your field-glasses, you observe eagle's nest after eagle's nest, and in one of them, on a crag rising 1,000 feet, almost in the middle of the canon, you see a young eaglet, balancing on the edge of his nest, fluttering his wings as if just ready to make his first essay at flight, and for a few minutes you lose sight of all the grandeur and hang breathless upon that poising body and its fluttering wings—the finite struggling in the midst of infinity.

One month's time from New York will take you up the Hudson, to Niagara Falls, up the Great Lakes, out on the well-equipped, well-manned Northern Pacific, through the land of vast wheat-fields, through the Yellowstone National Park, through the land of cowboys, silver-mines and buttes, on to Puget Sound and the Pacific, and back again. You will have time to spend several days at Niagara, at St. Paul and Minneapolis, do the Yellowstone, spend a day or two at Helena or Butte, Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, and four or five days at Portland. Stretch your month to five weeks and you can go up into British Columbia and see the beautiful Kootenai region. You will travel all the way in comfort, find excellent hotels, and realize as never before what a magnificent domain we have inherited.

EDWARD J. WHEELER.

PERSONALS.

The Pope's New Portrait.—Henry Jones Thaddeus, who painted the portrait of Leo XIII. twenty years ago, recently arrived in New York with his newly finished picture of Pius X. Mr. Thaddeus, in an interview in the New York *World*, tells how the new Pope sat for his portrait. He writes:

"By half-past six o'clock in the morning I had my easel up and my colors out in the room adjoining His Holiness' sleeping-apartment. He entered from that direction. It was my first sight of him. He was short, thick, and strong. His face was marked with the wholesome crudities of a peasant and his skin was dark as tho it had been tanned by the sun. He walked heavily, for his limbs are large. He greeted me pleasantly and with great simplicity. When I posed him in the chair he sat as still as a statue. Once I asked him if he were tired and he said, 'I wish you would let me move my head a little.' I never saw such patience. And

POPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE renaissance of bicycling brings with it one of the finest mechanical devices invented since the beginning of this industry. The

TWO-SPEED GEAR

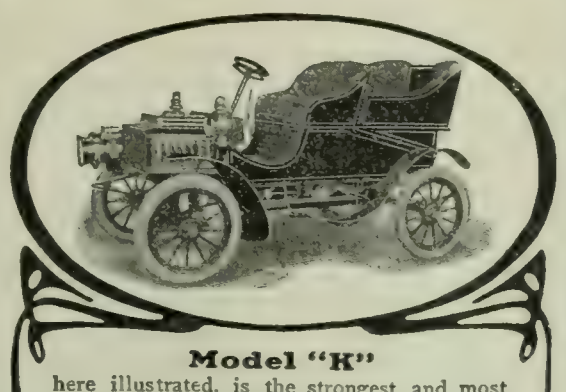
Chainless Bicycle

Enables the rider, by a slight pressure of foot on pedal, to change from high to low gear for hill climbing and difficult roads.

Eastern Department, Hartford, Conn.
"Columbia" "Cleveland" "Tribune" "Crawford" "Pay Juveniles"

Western Department, Chicago, Ill.
"Crescent" "Rambler" "Monarch" "Imperial" "Crescent Juveniles"

Catalogues free at our 10,000 dealers' stores, or any one Catalogue mailed on receipt of a two-cent stamp.



Model "K"
here illustrated, is the strongest and most powerful car of its weight ever built. It has full elliptic springs, two powerful brakes, 30-in. wheels and 3½ inch tires, 84-in. wheel base, 2 cylinder opposed engines of 16 actual horse-power, and carries five people over any kind of roads, in any kind of weather. Nothing equal to it, either in power or appearance, sold for double the price.

Rambler Touring Cars

Six different models $650 to $1,350 at the factory.
Model "K" with four lamps and horn, $1,200 at the factory. Same car fitted with canopy top, beveled plate glass swinging front and side baskets, Model "L" $1,350 at the factory. Rambler Delivery Wagons, with detachable top, $850 at the factory.

Our new illustrated catalogue, shows each different style of car and tells its special points of merit. Shall we mail you a copy?

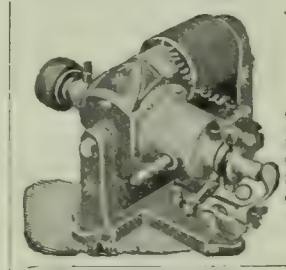
Thos. B. Jeffery & Co., Kenosha, Wis., U. S. A.
Chicago, 304 Walash Ave. Boston, 145 Columbus Ave.

"The Car of Quality"

Represents Good Value.

Premier 16 Horse Power. Air Cooled. Without Tonneau, Price $1,250; with Tonneau, $1,400. 32-inch wheels. 3½-inch tires. 82-inch wheel base. Many excellent features which posted drivers appreciate.

Write for illustrated, descriptive catalog.
PREMIER MOTOR MFG. CO.,
905 Ft. Wayne Ave., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



To Owners of Gasoline Engines, Automobiles, Launches, etc.
The Auto-Sparker
does away with all starting and running batteries, their annoyance and expense. No belt—no switch—no batteries. Can be attached to any engine now using batteries. Fully guaranteed; write for descriptive catalog.
Motsinger Device Mfg. Co.
67 Main St., Pendleton, Ind.

INVENTIONS
patented and sale undertaken if patent is obtained by us. 20 years experience. Send for booklet.
Patent Development Co. of America,
180 Broadway, New York City.

LEARN SUCCESS SHORTHAND
Taught by mail under the direction of the most successful firm of shorthand reporters in the world. They teach you by mail the same system they use. Write to-day for our book, "Success Shorthand System."
WALTON, JAMES & FORD
Suite 25, 77-79 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?

TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-Top" is the best and simplest device for making 100 copies from pen-written and 50 copies from typewritten original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, without deposit, on ten (10) days' trial

Price $7.50 less Trade Discount of 33⅓%, or $5 net

THE FELIX F. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.
Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City.

WE SEARCH THE WORLD For Good Men

Are you the man we need? We need hundreds of high-grade men to fill Executive, Clerical, Salesmen, and Technical positions, paying from $1,000 to $5,000 a year. Can you fill one of them? Call or write the nearest office for plan and booklet.

HAPGOODS INCORPORATED Suite 509, 309 Broadway, New York.

Chicago—Hartford Bldg. St. Louis—Chemical Bldg.
Cleveland—Williamson Bldg. Philadelphia—Pennsylvania Bldg.
Seattle—Pioneer Bldg. Washington—Colorado Bldg.
Minneapolis—Minn. Loan & Trust Bldg.

6% and 8% Gold Bonds

Unrivaled in Strength and Security.

Best Form of Investment.

Interest Quarterly.

Safe as a First Mortgage.

Issued by an Institution, **the greatest of its kind** in the U. S. Endorsed by Banks and Trust Companies throughout the country.

This is a guaranteed investment. Whether you have $100 or $1000 to invest it will pay you to communicate with us and learn about the *surety*, the *profits* and the *advantages* of this opportunity.

Capital and Surplus

$1,150,000

THE GLOBE SECURITY COMPANY

150 Nassau St., New York.

MEN OF ABILITY AND CHARACTER DESIRED AS SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES. WRITE US.

INVEST your savings carefully—judiciously—if you would profit from them.

Look first for security—then a reasonable income—and avoid speculation.

Do you know the high value of Gas Bonds as stable investments? If not, you should find out now—for your own interest.

Write today for booklet—full of reasons—facts—about Gas Business and Gas Bonds. Send a postal this day—now. Then you'll know just why careful investors buy Gas Securities.

EDWARD M. DEANE & CO.

Bankers, 210 Trust Building
Grand Rapids, Michigan

BETTER INTEREST and BETTER SECURITY

For your money, if invested in our Farm Mortgages. Our Booklet "WE'RE RIGHT ON THE GROUND" tells about our Company; Our Business; Best Investments; Farm Mortgages; Bonds and Mortgages; Farm Mortgages the choicest; Confidence of Bankers; Increasing Values; Highest Rates; In Great Demand; Investors Supplied; WE'RE RIGHT ON THE GROUND; A Word about our Territory; The Crops; The Soil; How our Loans are Made; Personal Examination; The Papers; The Amounts; The Time; Interest; Collections; The City of Grand Forks, etc. Send for it

IT IS FREE

with full particulars, references, etc. If you have funds for investment, there are no safer investments than ours.

E. J. LANDER & CO., Box "9" Grand Forks, N. D.

I never saw more simple goodness in a face. He sat for two hours that time.

"When the Pope sat for me again he talked more, asked me about myself and my people. He wanted to see what I had painted, but I said that I would rather have him see it when I had made more progress. For two long hours he posed without moving a muscle save when I was not working. I walked over to him and looked closely into his light hazel eyes to observe the color.

"'You have Irish eyes, Holy Father,' I said.

"'Then we are brothers,' he answered with a playful half-affectionate Italian gesture.

"Pius X. has a strong face. It has several warts, altho in my portrait I have shown only the two which are characteristic. It is not an Italian face—rather German or Dutch in its type. His hands are very large and powerful, the hands of a farm laborer. He is physically as unlike Leo XIII. as Richelieu was unlike Cromwell. He is more human, physically and mentally. Leo gave one an impression of intellectual dignity and austerity. Pius gives one an impression of homely benevolence and simple religious faith. In repose his face was sad and almost stern, as if the facial muscles were set by much thinking on the awful responsibilities of the great office which he accepted so unwillingly. But when a pleasant or humorous thought occurs his countenance lights up and is handsome and his big eyes twinkle. It was when they twinkled I told him that his eyes were Irish.

"After the second sitting I begged for a third, and he granted it. The third time we met he spoke quite freely. Then he consented to sit a fourth time for a few minutes. I was so interested in my sketches—I made several, of course—that I kept him from seven until ten o'clock. And when I begged his pardon for keeping him so long he smiled and said, 'May I go? Oh, I am so tired.' And no wonder. He looked at the sketches and finally selected the one from which I made the portrait. He did not care for the profile sketch. 'I want to be looking right out of the canvas,' he said. 'I like to look a man straight in the eyes.'

"After studying the Pope as closely as a painter may, I should say that he is a man who will concern himself with religious and charitable matters rather than with diplomacy and statesmanship. He is distinctly a man of the people. There is no trace of the aristocrat about him. No man with that head and face could be a bigot. He is a churchman and humanitarian.

"When I had finished my work I knelt before the good old man and said, 'Holy Father, bless me and bless my country.' He put both his hands on my head, and said, 'My son, I bless you and all your people.'"

The Nelson of Japan.—A good deal will probably be heard of Vice-Admiral Togo, of Japan, during the war in the Far East. Admiral Togo, who is in chief command of the splendid Japanese fleet, started the aggressive campaign that proved so disastrous to the Russian fleet at Port Arthur. He is about fifty-five years of age, is short and somewhat stout, with full black beard and mustache. He is a cool, determined, and courageous sailor, but calm and unprecipitate in action. He is not a great talker, and in manner he is somewhat reserved. Admiral Togo received a great part of his education in the naval college at Greenwich, England. During the war between Japan aud China he commanded the *Naniwa*, a cruiser of 3,650 tons, and greatly distinguished himself,

The Equitable Way

Individuals and corporations are offered the services of trained specialists in the conduct of financial affairs. Estates are administered, investments made, property bought and sold, and every form of trusteeship accepted.

Unsurpassed financial connections give the company exceptional advantages in investments. Securities of proven worth are for sale. Chicago property and investments are cared for in the interests of non-residents. Trust and investment funds draw interest. Write for booklet "The Equitable Way."

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY.
152 MONROE ST CHICAGO

It is the custom of the Company to continue the professional relations of members of the bar to matters which they may be instrumental in placing in its charge.

PAYING INVESTMENTS

A prominent capitalist of Philadelphia who has shares in and sheep on the Co-operative Ranches, made this remark to the superintendent of the Ranches a short time ago:

"I haven't an investment in the East that can make as good a showing as my investment in the Montana Co-operative Ranches this year."

Nearly eight hundred Eastern people, Bankers, Lawyers, Doctors, Merchants, women and children, are interested in and have cattle or sheep on these ranches.

Write for Annual Report and particulars to

MONTANA CO-OPERATIVE RANCH COMPANY

GREAT FALLS, MONTANA

7% GUARANTEED Interest for **Life** on **Life Annuities** issued at age 50, at age 62, **Ten Per Cent.** Tax exempt. Sales in 1903, **Ten Million Dollars. J. A. Steele, 115 B'dway, New York.**

SHUSHINE

A Complete Shoe Polishing Outfit for 25c

SHUSHINE is an oil paste polish, in a tube. You can't spill it. The polish that ladies can use. Does not smut or black the skirts. Guaranteed not to crackle or harden the most delicate leather (as liquid dressings do). The Ideal Shoe Polish for Men's and Women's Shoes.

It's the Best by Every Test.

If SHUSHINE is not on sale in your city, we will send by mail on receipt of 25c., and if it does not prove to be the most satisfactory all-in-all shoe polish for all kinds of leather and all kinds of weather that you ever used, your money will be refunded.

OSMIC CHEMICAL CO.
DEPT. L, BROCKTON, MASS.

Keep Well Heeled

MORGAN & WRIGHT
Rubber Heels

It is worth while to remember in buying Rubber Heels that you cannot get "**M. & W. comfort**" or "**M. & W. durability**" without you positively specify **M. & W.** Heels.

They cost no more than others.
Your shoeman will fit them.

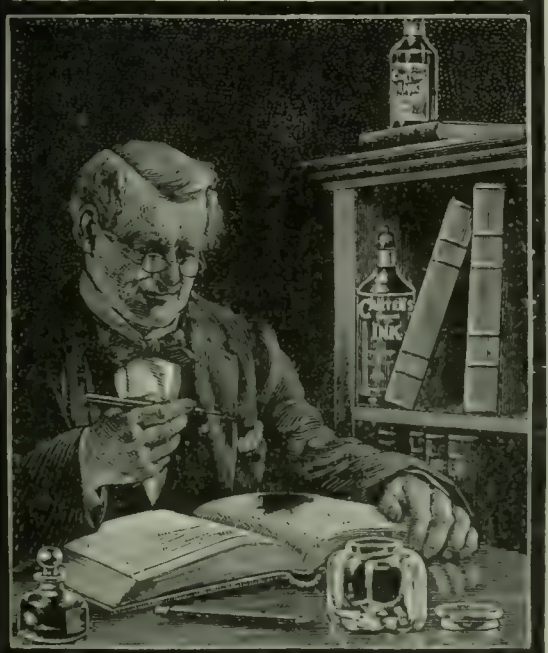
MORGAN & WRIGHT, Chicago

MARTHA WASHINGTON
40 COLLECTION Kinds Flower Seeds only 10c

Hollyhock, Ten Weeks Stock, Calenduia, Coreopsis, Canna, Ageratum, Snapdragon, Chinese Primrose, Sweet Alyssum, Fox-glove Gilia, Gaillardia, Eschscholtzia, Lupin, Four O'Clock Aster, Balsam, Pansy, Sweet Peas, Pinks, Salvia, Cosmos, Phlox, Candytuft, Zinnia, Larkspur, Nasturtium, Sunflower, Poppy, Dewey Victory, Forget-me-not, **Verbena, Petunia, Heliotrope, Portulaca, Cypress Vine, Sweet Mignonette, Marigold, Morning Glory, Coxcomb. By sending us Five 2c. stamps or 10c. in silver to pay postage, etc., we will send you the above collection of seeds and a premium of choice collection of bulbs Free.**

MYSTIC VALLEY SEED CO, Medford, Mass.

"AFTER ALL" **CARTER'S INK** IS THE BEST"



AN OLD BOOKKEEPER IS DISCRIMINATING.
Better take his advice and use **Carter's**
Send for Booklet, "Inklings"—FREE.
The Carter's Ink Co., Boston, Mass.

and earned the reputation of being a first-class fighting man. The London *Mail*, from which the above facts are taken, relates this incident of that war, which brought Admiral Togo into prominence:

It was wearing on in the year 1894. Tho there had been no actual declaration of war, it was evident enough that Japan and China were about to fight over Korea. War-ships had been assembled, and large bodies of troops were either on the field or were on the way to the scene of conflict. The *Kowshing*, a transport vessel flying the British flag, with a British captain and crew, and carrying some eleven hundred Chinese soldiers for Asan, was met by Togo in the *Naniwa*, who signaled to her by firing two blank cartridges to stop, which she did. Thereafter a Japanese lieutenant went on board the *Kowshing* with a peremptory order from Togo that the transport must proceed no farther toward her destination, but at once accompany the *Naniwa* to the main Japanese fleet. Captain Galsworthy, of the *Kowshing*, was willing to obey these orders, but not so minded were the officers of the Chinese forces on the vessel; they immediately raised a great clamor and threatened Galsworthy.

Seeing what was occurring, Togo sent a boat to bring off Captain Galsworthy and his crew; but, meanwhile, the disturbance and confusion on the *Kowshing* had increased, and the Chinese prevented them from leaving her. Some time then passed, and at length Togo signaled Galsworthy to take one of his own boats and come over to the *Naniwa;* but the British captain was not allowed by the Chinese to do so. For four hours Togo stood off and on trying to save him and the ship, but finding there was no chance of this, he at last ordered the red flag, which announced that he was about to fire, to be hoisted. A few moments later a well-directed shot from the *Naniwa* struck the engine-room and penetrated the hull of the *Kowshing*, which soon afterward filled and sank. As Galsworthy and his men leaped over the bulwarks of the transport into the sea, they were fired on by the Chinese. Togo at once sent out boats and rescued as many as he could.

In this way Togo began the Chino-Japanese war. His countrymen have never forgotten the part he played in this episode. "Togo!" they say, "it was Togo who sank the *Kowshing*." And they draw a confident augury from it.

In the course of the war Togo saw a great deal of actual fighting, so he is a naval man of no little experience. He was present at the first battle of Phungdo, at the battle of Haiyang, took part in the bombardment of Tangchow, and saw the final overthrow and destruction at Wei-hai-wei of all that was left of the Chinese fleet. Nor did his ship, the *Naniwa*, pass entirely scatheless through these ordeals, tho she received no vital damage. But ever the fame of Togo Heihachiro grew; he was known as a man of resolution and resource, most of all as a hard and determined fighter.

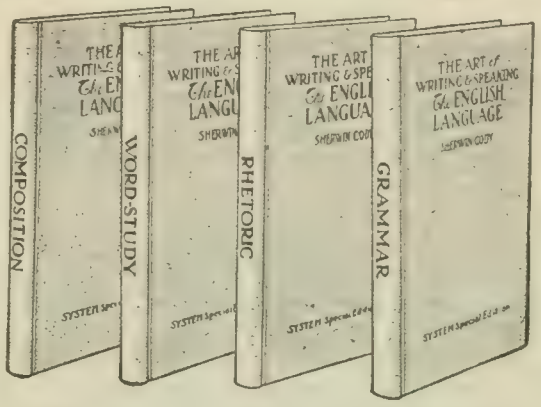
Hawthorne and "Hiawatha."—A group of new Hawthorne letters is published in *Harper's Magazine* for March. In one of these letters Hawthorne, writing from England, tells of the sensation which Longfellow's "Hiawatha" created in England, expresses his high opinion of the poem, and quotes an amusing parody:

It puts him high in my estimation of his originality, and I love to see him still on the ascent. It gives me great pleasure to hear of the great success of "Hiawatha"; on this side of the water, too, it is received with greater favor, I think, than any of Longfellow's former works, and has gained him admirers among those who have hitherto

Startling Revelations from the Philippines
Important for Protestants as well as Catholics.

Promulgated in English by:
Comite establecida para divulgar la verdad del gente Philippina:
SEÑORA CARMELITA GONZALES, Chicago, Ill.
SEÑORITA ANITA RODRIGUEZ, Minneapolis, Minn.
SEÑOR DON PANCHO ESTUDILLO, St. Cloud, Minn.
Booklet will be sent postpaid to any address upon receipt of fifty cts. either money order or P. O. stamps. **Address** all orders to **DON PANCHO ESTUDILLO, L. B. 224, St. Cloud, Minn.**

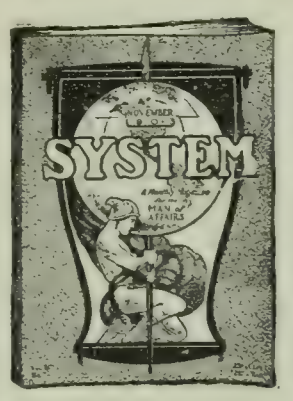
Good Business English



These books teach salesmen how to write convincing letters that sell goods; teach credit men how to write tactful letters that bring in money and give no offense; teach correspondents how to write forceful business-bringing letters; teach stenographers how to master correspondence; teach advertisement writers how to write strong, "pulling" copy. They form a complete college course in business English—to be read at leisure—to be put into daily practice at once. Many successful men are earning large salaries merely because they know how to state a business proposition clearly, tersely, concisely, forcefully. This set of books comprises the notable Sherwin Cody course in business English complete. Before being published in book form this course sold for $25.00. Every business man, employer and employee should have this set ready for reference.

YOU CAN GET A SET HANDSOMELY BOUND IN CLOTH AT
Less Than ½ Regular Price

We are making this offer in connection with SYSTEM, the magazine, which is as essential to business men as system itself is to business. SYSTEM tells every month all the new business tricks that save time—all the little office wrinkles that save worry. Through SYSTEM you can learn all that any one can possibly tell you about system and business methods. One hundred and sixty or more pages monthly cramful of business ideas for YOU. The regular reading of SYSTEM will solve your business perplexities—but if it does not, SYSTEM has a staff of experts—practical business men who will answer your questions free.



The subscription price of SYSTEM is $2.00 per year. The Sherwin Cody books described above, sell for $3.00. To subscribers of SYSTEM, however, we will send the books at less than half the regular cost. Send $2.00 for SYSTEM and $1.00 for the books, and we will enter your name for one year of SYSTEM (including the free expert service) and will express you the books in a case at once, every cost prepaid. Send the $3.00 today. Tear out this advertisement and

WRITE YOUR NAME BELOW

The Armour Glue Works, Chicago, Ill.
"I find I cannot get along without SYSTEM. It is the best and most comprehensive magazine of its class. Full of 'new blood' ideas, nothing antiquated." W. E. JOHNSON, JR.

Peoples Saving and Loan Association Company, Leetonia, Ohio.
"A single article is frequently worth much more than the price of a year's subscription."
C. E. GREENAMYER

"When I am at home Sherwin Cody's books are always on my study table. I never travel without one of them in my grip. With them at hand, every spare moment can be improved to decided financial advantage." CLOWRY CHAPMAN
Advertising Expert.

"You certainly give big value for the money." JOHN LEE MAHIN,
President Mahin Advertising Co.

Write your Name and Address here.

Send with Three Dollars at our risk to
THE SYSTEM CO., 940 First National Bank Blg., Chicago

Come Here! When in search of health and rest for mind and body. Your physician will agree. Booklet free.
STEUBEN SANITARIUM, Hornellsville, N. Y.

GOUT & RHEUMATISM
Use the Great English Remedy
BLAIR'S PILLS
Safe, Sure, Effective. 50c. & $1.
DRUGGISTS, or 224 William St., N. Y.

stood aloof. Nevertheless, the following lines have been sent to me:

Hiawatha! Hiawatha! sweet, trochaic milk and water!
Milk, and water—Mississippi, flowing o'er a bed of sugar!
Through three hundred Ticknor pages, with a murmur and a ripple:
Flowing, flowing, ever flowing—damn the river! Damn the poet!

Everybody seems to be seized with an irresistible impulse to write verses in this new measure. I have received a lampoon on myself (in manuscript) of as much as a hundred "Hiawatha" lines, some of them very laughable.

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

February 29.—Another bombardment of Port Arthur is met by a bold sortie on the part of the Russian fleet. After two hours of battle, the Russians reentered the harbor. General Stoessel, commander at Port Arthur, calls upon the defenders to fight to the death. Shots are exchanged at Ping-Yang, Korea, by the outpost of the Russian and Japanese armies. Russia grants the request of the United States Government that certain American army officers be permitted to accompany the Russian forces.

March 1.—The general staff of the Japanese army, headed by Field Marshal Marquis Oyama, leaves Nagasaki for Chemulpo to direct the Korean campaign. Four thousand more Chinese troops are said to have been sent to guard the Manchurian border. Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador at Washington, deplores the mutually unfriendly comments of the Russian and American press, and thinks something should be done to check it.

March 2.—Russian patrols pursue a Japanese scouting party to the gates of Ping-Yang, where the Japanese man the walls and open fire. Reports of Japanese activity in the vicinity of Valadivostok are renewed. A land force is reported as operating about 80 miles south of that port.

March 3.—It is reported that the Vladivostok squadron attempted to get around the northern coast of Japan, but were blocked by nine Japanese cruisers. Twenty-five hundred Japanese troops debarked at Songchen, on the northeast coast of Korea, and is reported on the march to a point in Southern Manchuria. The move is regarded as an attempt to flank the Russian advance from the Yalu River. Russians are fortifying Antung heavily and reinforcements are being rushed to the Yalu to hold that point.

March 4.—Seventy United States marines from the cruiser *Cincinnati* are sent to Unsau, Korea, to protect American citizens working at the gold-mines, which were reported seized by the Russians on February 27.

March 5.—Japanese outposts move on from Ping-Yang toward Anju, and a Seoul despatch says the Russians are retreating on the Yalu River. The Vladivostok squadron is said to be at sea, off the northern coast of Japan. Japan addresses a note to the Powers in reply to the recent Russian protests.

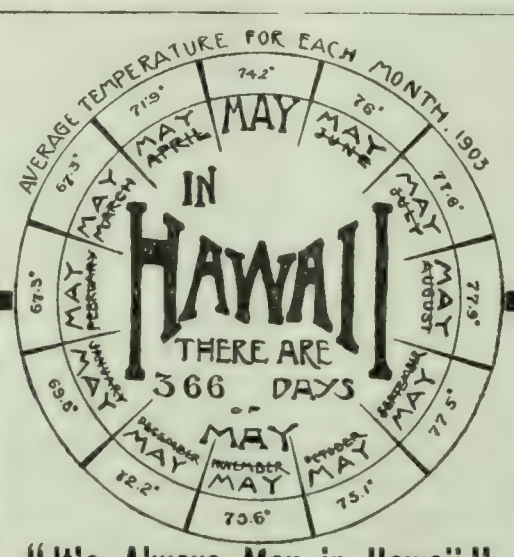
March 6.—Five Japanese battle-ships and two cruisers bombard Vladivostok for fifty-five minutes at long range. Admiral Toga's fleet resumes the attacks upon Port Arthur; the western forts are seriously damaged by bombardment from Pigeon Bay.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

February 29.—An arbitration treaty is reported signed between Great Britain and Spain on February 27.

March 1.—Dominican insurgents at San Pedro de Macoris seize a Clyde line steamboat. Commander of the United States cruiser

The "NORTH COAST LIMITED"
runs as a solid train for more than 2000 Miles and it requires six trains in Continuous operation each day to meet the Schedule.
The trains have all modern conveniences, electric lights, broad vestibules, steam heat, steel platforms, Day, Tourist and Pullman Coaches and Dining Cars. A High Toned Train for High Toned Travelers on a 20th Century ballasted track.
SEND SIX CENTS FOR "WONDERLAND 1904"
CHAS. S. FEE, G. P. & T. A. - ST PAUL, MINN



Average Temperature for the Year 1903 was 73.07 Degrees
These beautiful Tropical Islands are Cooled by constant trade winds. A wonderful variety of impressive scenery. Summer seas for bathing the year 'round. Unexcelled Modern Accommodations. Before fixing an itinerary for your outing
HEAR OF HAWAII!
Full information from all railroads, or address
HAWAII PROMOTION COMMITTEE
Representing the Territory of Hawaii Chamber of Commerce Merchants Association
HONOLULU, T. H.
Send for beautiful souvenir book, full of interesting photographs and information.

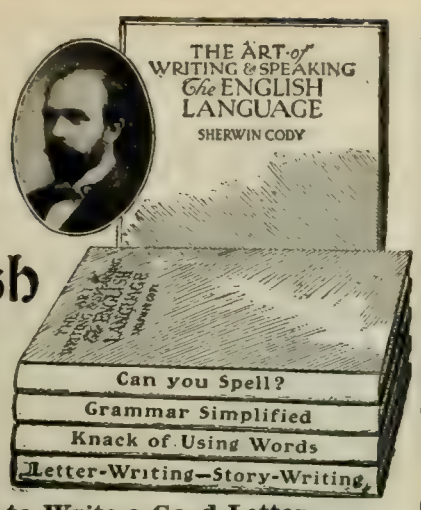
$10 DRESSES ANY MAN
Complete from HEAD to TOE in latest Style
FREE SAMPLES and Measurement Blanks.
TO INTRODUCE DIRECT TO THE WEARER OUR CUSTOM TAILORING we will *make* the first ten thousand suits in 1904 made to measures sent us for only $10 and give the following complete outfit FREE. Actually $28 value for only $10 and nothing to pay till after you receive the suit and free outfit and find it just as represented. Send us your name and postoffice address, and we will send you FREE SAMPLES OF CLOTH, 5-foot tape line & measurement blank for size of Suit Hat Shirt and Shoes

A GENUINE CHEVIOT SUIT made to measure in the latest English Sack style, well made and durably trimmed, such a suit as some tailors charge.. $20.00
A Dunlap block, Derby or Fedora Hat..... $2.50
A pair of stylish Lace Shoes, the new queen last 2.50
A Percale Shirt, detachable Collar & Cuffs 1.25
A Neat Silk Four-in-hand Necktie or Bow.. .50
A pair of fancy Web Elastic Suspenders.... .50
A Japanese Silk Handkerchief..... .50
A pair of fancy Lisle Thread Socks .. .. .25
Thousands of American citizens pay daily for this ... $28.00
CENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTING CO.,
Dept. 69, 242 Market St., Chicago, Ill.
Reference: First Nat'l Bank, Chicago; Capital $12,000,000.

HAVE YOU READ
"HEROES AND SPIES OF THE CIVIL WAR"?
A delightfully written and intensely interesting volume of 223 pages by
MAJ. D. HUMPHREYS
"Heroes and Spies of the Civil War" is a clear exposition of some of the most momentous incidents of the great struggle, and from the pen of a personal participant, becomes much more than mere history. The author, whose experiences and reminiscences enter into the story, was a member of the original Stonewall Brigade and served also with Ashby's Cavalry. *Price, $1.50.*
The Neale Publishing Co., New York, N.Y. Washington, D.C.

The Perfect Perpetual Calendar.
Simplest, most reliable; 50 cents. Post-free. Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

ASTHMA cured to stay cured. Cause removed. Health restored. Attacks never return. Eat heartily. Sleep soundly all night. No further need of medicines. Over 52,000 Asthma and Hay Fever sufferers treated. Write for
BOOK 25A FREE. P. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.



Good English Pays!

Learn to Write a Good Letter.

Mr. Sherwin Cody's four books on the Art of Writing English are in daily use in the adv. writing or corresponding depts. of hundreds of such business firms as Marshall Field & Co., Lyon & Healy, Chas. H. Fuller Adv. Agency, Manz Adv. Agency, Montgomery Ward & Co., Sears, Roebuck & Co., etc. The books have proved equally useful to business men, newspaper writers, club women and all who write letters, containing as they do Mr. Cody's private lessons, hitherto sold in typewritten form for $15 to $25 for each of seven home study courses, from spelling to creative composition; 4 vols. in a box, this month $2; regular price $3.

Learn to Write a Masterly Style.

Mr. Cody is at once a successful business man and a skilled man of letters. He was the first to teach the Art of Short Story Writing, and Zangwill said of his "How to Write Fiction" (reprinted in these volumes): "It is the best treatise that has yet appeared in England, a country that has not yet learned that story writing is an art, and a rare and fine art."

Nothing will stimulate or inspire you so much as Mr. Cody's personal criticism. His books are used in forty colleges. His personal classes are given at Northwestern University (Chicago Bldg.) His work is endorsed by Edw. Dowden, E. Benj. Andrews, and many others.

Address SCHOOL OF ENGLISH,
530 Opera House Building, Chicago.

The Locke Adjustable Table $3.00

Attaches to almost anything—chair, bed, desk, couch, etc. Fine for reading, sewing and writing. Ideal for the sick. Universally adjustable. The only table with ball and socket joint. Attachable table, birch top, fittings enameled, $3.00. Quartered oak top, fittings antique copper oxidized, $4.50. Stand sold separately. Booklet with 25 illustrations FREE. Order today.

C. E. LOCKE MFG. COMPANY
8 Elm Street - - Kensett, Iowa.

Stop SNORING and cure

MOUTH-BREATHING by wearing one of Mitchell's devices while sleeping, and following advice given. The first is embarrassing to oneself and annoying to others.

The second is the cause of throat and lung troubles.

Price $1.00. Send for leaflet.

DR. HENRY K. MITCHELL,
Drawer 567, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Columbia reports that he has prevented the blockade of Dominican ports.

March 5.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee dies at Hanover.

The criminal branch of the French Court of Cassation grants the appeal of Alfred Dreyfus for a revision of his trial at Rennes.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

February 29.—*Senate:* Recent structural changes at the White House are sharply criticized in the debate on the bill for the construction of a new department building in Washington. Nomination for the Isthmian Canal commissioners are sent in.

House: The District of Columbia Appropriation bill is discussed.

March 1.—*Senate:* The bill requiring the use of American vessels in transporting government supplies is passed. Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, introduces a bill to increase salaries of executive and legisiative officers.

House: Representative Williams, of Mississippi, speaks on tariff and reciprocity.

March 2.—*Senate:* The Philippine shipping bill is discussed. The committee on Privileges and Elections begin its inquiry into charges against Senator Smoot of Utah. President Smith, of the Mormon church testifies that he believes polygamy is right.

House: Debate on the District of Columbia bill is continued.

March 3.—*Senate:* The Naval Appropriation bill is taken up.

House: The District of Columbia bill is passed, and the Indian Appropriation bill is discussed.

March 4.—*Senate:* A bill relating to vacations of government employees is passed. President Smith of the Mormon Church continues testimony at the Smoot hearing before the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

House: In the debate on the Indian Appropriation bill the Beef trust is charged with violating a federal court injunction.

March 5.—*Senate:* The Naval Appropriation bill starts a spirited debate on the attitude of the United States toward Russia and Japan in the war in the Far East.

House: The Indian Appropriation bill, with some amendments, is passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

February 29.—Postmaster-General Payne has made a report which, it is said, mentions the names of many members of Congress in connection with the postal scandals.

March 1.—President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers says in Indianapolis that it looks like a strike of coal-miners of the competitive districts, because the men and operators could not agree on the new scale of wages.

Charters of 1,000 companies in Illinois are cancelled for failing to make annual reports, as required by law.

March 2.—Gen. Charles Dick is chosen to succeed Mr. Hanna in the Senate by a vote of 174 to 25 in the Ohio legislature.

March 3.—Secretary Shaw issues a call to depository banks for money needed to make payment for the Panama Canal.

March 5.—The joint conference between coal-miners and operators, at Indianapolis, adjourns without an agreement on the wage scale being reached.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

February 29.—*Philippines:* A lieutenant and six privates are wounded in an engagement with the Moros, under Hassan, in the island of Jolo.

Pears'

Economical soap is one that a touch of cleanses.

Get Pears' for economy and cleanliness.

Sold all over the world.

RHEUMATISM
Relieved Through the Feet

External remedy so successful that the makers send it FREE ON APPROVAL to anybody.

TRY IT.

If 100,000 men and women, suffering with every kind of rheumatism, acute or chronic, have been relieved by a harmless draft on the foot, isn't it worth a trial?

Send your name to the Magic Foot Draft Co. They have so much confidence in the merit of the drafts that they send them to every sufferer in the world they can hear of—without a cent in advance. You pay **One Dollar** when satisfied with the benefit you receive—otherwise you pay nothing—**you decide.**

The Drafts are worn on the soles of the feet because the entire circulatory and nervous systems are most easily reached through the extremely sensitive skin at this point; but they relieve rheumatism in every part of the body by drawing the acid poisons out of the blood through the foot pores. Write to-day to the Magic Foot Draft Co., R U 12, Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich., for a pair of Drafts free on approval and **valuable free booklet on rheumatism.**

SANE FOOD AT LAST!

FOR THIN PEOPLE—FOR FAT PEOPLE—FOR CONSTIPATED AND DYSPEPTIC PEOPLE—A NATURAL LAXATIVE—A STRENGTH GIVER AND TISSUE BUILDER.

Endorsed by Prominent Physicians and Enthusiastically Praised by all users! Hundreds of Testimonials!

Mascerated Wheat

(SOLD UNDER STRICT GUARANTEE)

A Natural Uncooked Food, Ready to Eat

Made without cooking and purely from FINEST KANSAS WHOLE WHEAT, HYGIENICALLY PURIFIED, and BLENDED WITH FRUIT and NUTS.

Eaten as prescribed, I guarantee that my MASCERATED WHEAT will at once cure constipation and indigestion; I guarantee that it will rapidly produce solid flesh on thin people; I guarantee that it will bring the weight of any stout person down to normal. Phenomenal results obtained when fed to children of stunted growth or sickly tendency; produces steady, sturdy increase in height, vitality, glowing cheeks, bright eyes and intellects. I have testimonials without number to positively prove these claims and will gladly send them to you at once.

Pleasant, palatable, satisfying, and economical, for every member of the family—a food you never tire of—does not cause a dull, heavy, "filled-up" sensation after eating.

Send today for testimonials and further convincing proofs.

Put up in 6-lb. double cloth sacks, enough for thirty days, and sold under strict guarantee. Price, express prepaid, $1 east of Rocky Mountains, $1.50 west. Impossible to fill orders from Canada for less than two sacks; Mexico, parcels post, $1.75. Complete Directions, course of diet, etc., accompanying each sack.

BYRON TYLER, MFGR., New Ridge Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

References, Any Bank in Kansas City.

LE PAGE'S MUCILAGE.

No gumming to clog neck of bottle—No sediment—will not spoil nor discolor the finest papers. **Full 2-ounce bottle, 5c.; also half-pints, pints & qts.**

Russia Cement Co. Gloucester, Mass. Mfrs. of LE PAGE'S PHOTO PASTE and

LE PAGE'S GLUE STRONGEST IN THE WORLD

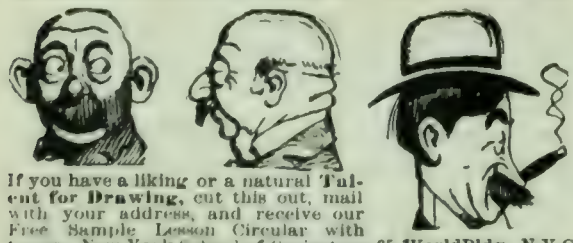
RHEUMATISM CAN·BE·CURED

Here is the one physician who has really **conquered Rheumatism** in all of its various forms. Years of study as a Specialist, devoted to this dread disease, have made sure his phenomenal success by curing the most stubborn cases. To help you realize that the above statement is true, we will forward on application, a trial box of Dr. Whitehall's Rheumatic Cure, **absolutely free,** thus assuring you immediate relief, demonstrating the fact that your Rheumatism can be cured at home, easily, simply, pleasantly, and at trifling cost. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents a box. Address

The Dr. WHITEHALL MEGRIMINE CO., 168 Main St., South Bend, Ind.

Rheumatism

Vibro Discs cure Rheumatism. They are applied externally and draw out the Rheumatic poison as if by magic. This new remedy is different from all others, and cures every form of this painful disease quickly, thoroughly, and to stay cured. Don't take my word for it, but test it yourself without cost. Send me your name and address and I will send you a complete treatment—a full dollar's worth of these wonderful Discs—and won't ask you to pay for it now or in the future. I will also send you an elegant illustrated Book that tells all about Rheumatism and how Vibro Discs cure it. All this costs you nothing. Don't send any money—not even a stamp—but send me your name TO-DAY.
Prof. S. M. WATSON, Dept. 48. Battle Creek, Mich.



If you have a liking or a natural **Talent for Drawing,** cut this out, mail with your address, and receive our Free Sample Lesson Circular with terms. New York School of Caricature, 85 WorldBldg., N.Y.C.

STARK TREES SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL
Largest Nursery. Fruit Book Free. Result of 78 years' experience
STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

WANTED—Active, educated men of business ability who desire to earn $1,000 per year or more. Give age, qualifications, references. DODD, MEAD & CO., New York.

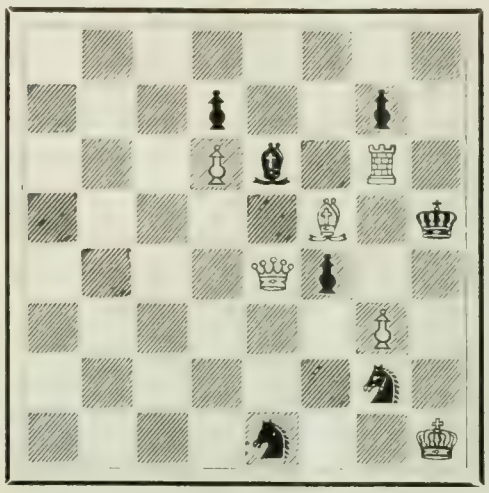
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 912.

By O. S. BERNSTEIN.

Black Seven Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

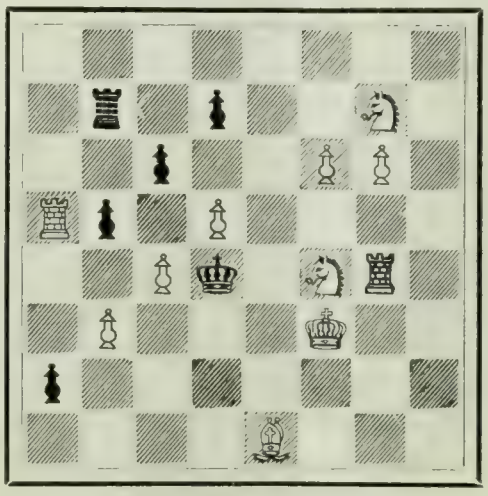
8; 3p2p1; 3Pb1R1; 5B1k; 4Qp2; 6P1; 6S1; 4S2K.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 913.

By F. DISCART.

Black Six Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

8; 1r1p2S1; 2p2PP1; Rp1P4; 2Pk1SR1; 1P3K2; p7; 4B3.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 906. Key-move: B—R 3.

No. 907.

Author's Solution: Kt—Kt 4.

Second Solution:

	1. Q—Kt 7 ch / K—B 5	2. Q—Kt 5, mate
1. ..... / K x Kt	2. R x Q ch / K—B 4 (must)	3. R—B 6, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W, Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; O. Hagman, Stamford, Conn.; T. Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.; C. B. E., Youngstown, N. Y.; R. H. R., University of Virginia; R. O'C., San Francisco; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; C. O., St. Louis; H. A. and C. W., Staunton, Va.

906: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; J. H. Cravens, Kansas City, Mo.; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Court, New York City;

Wash Your Fat Away

WITH

HOWARD OBESITY OINTMENT

A CURE BY ABSORPTION
Harmless, Certain and Inexpensive.
EXTERNALLY APPLIED
Literally washes away the fat from any or all parts of the body without injury to the most delicate skin—restores natural youthful appearance; no wrinkles or flabbiness. A simple, easy treatment for ladies or gentlemen; no nauseous stomach-wrecking drugs; no dieting, inconvenience or change of habits.
RESULTS GUARANTEED or Money Refunded
Send for our free obesity book which tells the whole story about this new, scientific discovery. All correspondence absolutely confidential.
THE HOWARD CO.,
No. 6 West 22nd St., Suite A 4. N. Y. City.

The Influence of the Dance on the Intellect

Following are Brief Extracts from William Cleaver Wilkinson's little Book, "The Dance of Modern Society:"

LITERATURE, and art, and the other various objects of elegant taste . . . have the very narrowest chance, even with earnest intentions on our part, to produce their elevating and chastening effect upon our lives.

IS it not shame to us that the golden hours in which we might exchange with each other the thoughts inspired by themes like these should be recklessly squandered upon a laborious bodily exercise in which monkeys might be trained to display greater agility than we, and bears a statelier gravity? What confession to make that they find it impossible to make an evening's company go off well without the dance!

HOW much mental vacuity—what aching and echoing cranial room for knowledge—does such a confession imply!

These are only topical extracts.

Baptist Quarterly: "If there is in our language any better discussion of the subject, we would be glad to have it pointed out."

12mo, Cloth. 60 cents, post-paid

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

D. H. Wiltsie, Jamestown, Col.; M. Crown, Waco, Tex.; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; Z. G., Detroit; C. W. Shewalter, Washington, D. C.; H. J. Cadbury, Cambridge, Mass.; H. J. Bothe, Baltimore, Md.; E. M. Connor, Savannah; H. B. Pierce, Bridgeton, N. J.; "Arata," New York City; A. Hechspiel, St. Louis; T. E. N. Eaton, Redlands, Cal.; S. C. Bell, Mahaffey, Pa.; C. H. Muckler, Gekes, So. Dak.

907: W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.

Comments (906): "A capital position, showing great accuracy of construction"—G. D.; "Fine work by a fine workman"—F. S. F.; "The pearl of two-ers"—J. G. L.; "Deserves high praise"—J. H. S.; "Fine"—"23"; "Variations on defensive play of black Rook quite pleasing"—J. H. C.; "A well thought-out problem, tho the key is a little obvious"—A. H.; "Interesting variations"—D. H. W.

We haven't published a 2-er for a long time, that caught so many solvers as 906. They overlooked 1 ..... / B—K 2 ch hence the necessity for 1 B—R 3, followed by 2 P—B 6 mate.

In addition to those reported, E. A. Kusell, Oroville, Cal., got 901, 902; H. M. Leggett, Oroville, Cal., 902; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati, 902, 905; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J., 902, 903, 904; S. W. Hathaway, Boston, 904; W. C. Madison, Pueblo, Col., 905.

Eighteen States and Canada represented by the solvers in this issue.

The "Danish" Doesn't Work.

The German Expert Jacques Mieses looks with favor upon the Danish Gambit. We gave the game with H. W. Barry in which the American showed that he was not afraid of the "Danish," and the appended game reveals the fact that E. P. Elliott, of Minneapolis, knows how to take advantage of the weak Q-side.

Danish Gambit.

MIESES. *White.*	ELLIOTT. *Black.*	MIESES. *White.*	ELLIOTT. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	21 B x Kt	K—Q 2
2 P—Q 4	P x P	22 R—K sq	P—Q B 4
3 P—Q B 3	P x P	23 R—Q R 3	B—B 5 (b)
4 B—B 4	P x P	24 Kt—B 5	P—Q 4
5 B x P	B—Kt 5 ch	25 P—K 5	P—Kt 4
6 Kt—B 3	Kt—Q B 3	26 Kt—Q 6	R—K 3
7 Kt—B 3	P—Q 3	27 Kt x B	Q P x Kt
8 Q—Kt 3	Kt—R 3	28 B—Q 2	K—B 3
9 Castles QR	P—R 4	29 R—K B 3	R—R 2
10 Kt—Q 5	P—R 5	30 R—B 6	P—R 6
11 Q—B 2	Castles	31 K—Kt sq	P—Kt 5
12 Kt x B	Kt x Kt	32 R—B sq	R x R
13 Q—B 3	Kt x R P ch	33 P x R	K—Kt 4
14 B x Kt	Q—B 3	34 P—Kt 4	R—Q 2
15 Q x Q	P x Q	35 B—K sq	R—Q 6
16 B x P	B—K 3	36 P—B 4	P—B 6
17 Kt—Q 4(a)	B x B	37 P—Kt 5	R—B 6
18 R—Q 3	K R—K sq	38 P—R 4	R—B 8
19 R—Kt 3 ch	K—B sq	39 B—Q 2	P—R 7 ch
20 B—Kt 7 ch	K—K 2	40 K—R sq(c)	

(a) The piece is regained in four moves.

(b) Black prefers to keep his Pawn-formation intact, rather than to take the Kt.

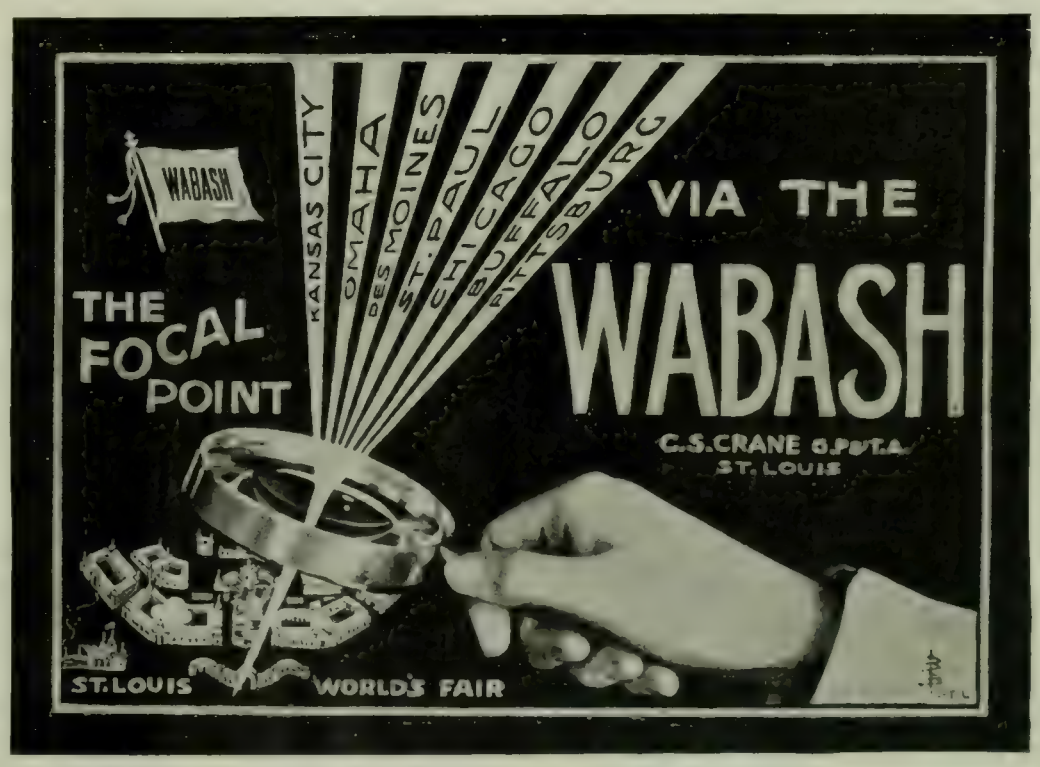
(c) Black announces mate in ten moves.

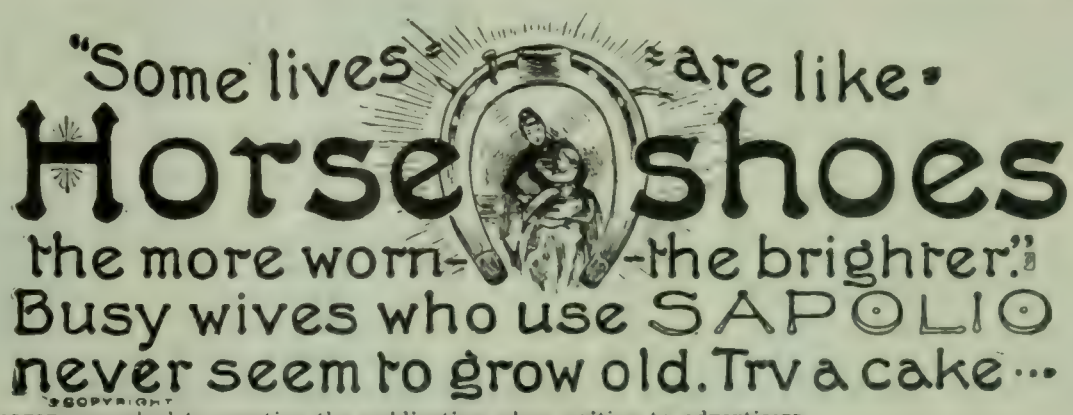
The Cambridge-Springs Tournament.

The International Chess-Congress, in Cambridge-Springs, Pa., begins on April 25. We have received the following circular letter from the managing directors:

"Mr. T. F. Lawrence, the Champion of the City of London Chess-Club, having accepted the invitation to take the place of Amos Burn, among the entrants of the Cambridge Springs International Chess-Tournament, there are now sixteen experts on the list, including nine Europeans: Dr. E. Lasker, D. Janowski, M. I. Tschigorin, G. Maroczy, C. Schlechter, G. Marco, R. Teichman, and T. F. Lawrence. The Americans thus far selected are: H. N. Pillsbury, J. W. Showalter, S. Lipschutz, A. B. Hodges, J. F. Barry, J. F. Marshall, and W. E. Napier. It is likely that there will be seventeen competitors.

"The Congress-Committee has given out the following list of patrons: Prof. Isaac L. Rice, Baron Albert de Rothschild, the Hon. John W. Griggs, Aristiacz Martinez, R. L'Anvers, Simeon B. Chittenden, John L. McCutcheon, George Lauder, Edward Hymes, Joseph D. Redding, H. H. Beinnecke, the Chess-Association of the United States, Manhattan Chess-Club, Brooklyn Chess-





Club, Cosmopolitan Chess Club, *The New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.*

"A complete set of the scores of the games, together with the score-tables, and such incidents as may be of general interest, will be mailed each evening to all subscribers to the Tournament-Fund of a minimum sum of $2, which should be sent to the Treasurer, Herman Ridder, P. O. Box 1207, New York City."

The Monte Carlo Tourney.

The games that have been received are generally dull and uninteresting. There are several exceptions, Marshall in the first half played brilliant Chess, and his game with Marco is worth keeping. The other two games that follow get their interest from the fact that Schlechter fixed a trap for Swiderski, and Marshal outwitted Gunsberg.

MARSHALL'S FINE GAME.

Scotch Gambit.

MARSHALL. *White.*	MARCO. *Black.*	MARSHALL. *White.*	MARCO. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	40 R—B 4	P—Q R 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	41 R—R 4	P x P
3 P—Q 4	P x P	42 R x P ch	K—Q sq
4 B—B 4	B—B 4	43 Kt—B 4	P—Kt 6
5 P—B 3	P—Q 6	44 Kt x P ch	K—B sq
6 Castles	P—Q 3	45 P—B 6	B—K 4
7 Q x P	Kt—B 3	46 P x P ch	K—Kt sq
8 P—Q Kt 4	B—Kt 3	47 Kt—B 5	R—R 7 ch
9 P—Q R 4	P—Q R 3	48 K—R 3	P—Kt 7
10 R—K sq	Kt—Kt 5	49 R—K 7	K—R 2
11 R—R 2	K Kt—K 4	50 R—K 8	P—B 3
12 Kt x Kt	Kt x Kt	51 R—R 8 ch	K—Kt 3
13 Q—Kt 3	Kt x B	52 R x R	P—Kt 8(Q)
14 Q x Kt P	R—B sq	53 P-Kt 8 (Q) ch	B x Q
15 P—K 5	Kt x P		
16 K—R sq	B—K 3	54 R-Kt 2 ch	Q x R
17 Q R—K 2	Q—K 2	55 Kt-R 4 ch	K—Kt 4
18 P—K B 4	Kt—Q 6	56 Kt x Q	P—B 4
19 P—B 5	Kt—K 4	57 K—Kt 2	P—B 5
20 P x B	P x P	58 K—B 3	P—B 6
21 B—R 6	Q x Q	59 Kt—Q 3	K—B 5
22 B x Q	R—B 4	60 Kt—K sq	K—Q 5
23 B x Kt	R x B	61 P—R 4	B—Q 3
24 R x R	P x R	62 P—Kt 4	B—K 2
25 P—Kt 3	R—Q sq	63 P—Kt 5	K—K 4
26 K—Kt 2	R—Q 6	64 K—Kt 4	B—B sq
27 R x P	K—B 2	65 Kt—B 2	K—K 5
28 R—K 2	B—K 6	66 P—R 5	K—Q 6
29 R—Q B 2	B—R 3	67 Kt—R sq	K—K 5
30 R—B 2 ch	K—K 2	68 P—R 6	K—K 4
31 R—B 3	R—Q 8	69 K—R 5	K—B 4
32 R—B sq	R—Q 6	70 Kt—B 2	B—Q 3
33 R—B 3	R—Q 8	71 Kt—Q 4 ch	K—K 5
34 Kt—R 3	R—Q B 8	72 Kt—K 2	P—B 7
35 P—B 4	R—Q R 8	73 P—Kt 6	B—R 6
36 P—B 5	B—B 8	74 P—Kt 7	K—Q 6
37 Kt—B 4	R x P	75 P-Kt 8(Q)	K x Kt
38 Kt—K 5	B—Kt 7	76 Q—R 2	Resigns.
39 Kt—Q 3	B—B 6		

SCHLECHTER CATCHES SWIDERSKI.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

SCHLECHTER. *White.*	SWIDERSKI. *Black.*	SCHLECHTER. *White.*	SWIDERSKI. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	16 Q R-B sq	Q R—B sq
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	17 B—Kt sq	Q—Kt sq
3 Kt—K B 3	P—Q B 4	18 P—B 4	Kt—B 4
4 P—K 3	Kt—K B 3	19 P—K 5	Kt—Q 4
5 Kt—B 3	P—Q R 3	20 Kt x Kt	B x Kt
6 P—Q R 3	P x B P	21 B—K B 2	P—K Kt 3
7 B x P	P—Q Kt 4	22 R—B 3	Q—Kt 2
8 B—Q 3	Q Kt—Q 2	23 P—K R 4	B x P
9 Castles	B—Kt 2	24 P—R 5	B—R 8
10 Q—K 2	B—K 2	25 Q—Kt 4	B—K 5
11 R—Q sq	Q—Kt 3	26 B—R 2	B—Q 4
12 B—B 2	Castles	27 P x P	B x B
13 P—K 4	P x P	28 P x R P ch	K—R sq
14 Kt x P	K R—Q sq	29 R—Kt 3	Resigns.
15 B—K 3	Q—B 2		

GUNSBERG TAKES THE ROOK.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

MARSHALL. *White.*	GUNSBERG. *Black.*	MARSHALL. *White.*	GUNSBERG. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	11 P—K R 4	P—K R 4
2 P—Q B 4	P—K Kt 3	12 R—R 3	P—B 5
3 P x P	Kt—K B 3	13 B x Kt P	B x R
4 Q—R 4 ch	Q Kt—Q 2	14 P x B	B—R 3
5 Kt—Q B 3	B—Kt 2	15 B x R P	R—K Kt sq
6 P—K 4	Castles	16 Q—B 5	Kt x Q P
7 Kt—B 3	Kt—Kt 3	17 B—B 7	R—K B sq
8 Q—B 2	Kt—K sq	18 Q—R 5	R x B
9 B—Q 3	P—K B 4	19 Q x B ch	Resigns.
10 P—K 5	K—R sq		

If 19.., K—Kt sq; 20 Q—K 6, etc.

The Rice Gambit Tourney.

The International Rice Gambit Tourney in Monte Carlo was finished on March 3, Marshall and Swiderski tying for first prize. The score:

	W.	*L.*		*W.*	*L.*
Marshall	6	4	Marco	5	5
Swiderski	6	4	Scheve	4½	5½
Mieses	5½	4½	Fleischmann	3	7

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Has for Thirty Years Been Recognized By the Medical Profession as an Invaluable Remedy in Bright's Disease, Albuminuria of Pregnancy, Renal Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism and All Diseases Dependent upon a Uric Acid Diathesis. Time Adds to the Voluminous Testimony of Leading Clinical Observers.

Robert C. Kenner, A. M., M. D., *Ex-President Louisville Clinical Association, and Editor of Notes on "Garrod's Materia Medica and Therapeutics," Louisville, Ky.* (See "Garrod's Materia Medica and Therapeutics," fourth edition, revised by Kenner.):

"In the treatment of Gout and all the manifestations of Uric Acid Poisoning, **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** is indicated and will be found very efficient. In Rheumatism, especially the chronic expression, we shall find the water very valuable. The waters of both springs have been found by extensive trial to possess remarkable solvent powers over Renal Calculi and Stone in the Bladder. We have the authority of that great clinician, Prof. Alfred L. Loomis, that **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** is of great value in Bright's Disease, and Hammond and other great observers find it greatly beneficial in this condition. In dyspepsia and gastro-intestinal disorders the water has been found very efficacious. In vomiting and nausea of pregnancy there is no remedy more efficacious than **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** frequently shows itself to be."

Medical testimony mailed to any address. For sale by druggists and grocers generally.

Hotel at Springs opens June 15th.

PROPRIETOR BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.

PORT ARTHUR AND SEVASTOPOL.

(From a Press Despatch of March 1st.)

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 29.—*The Novoe Vremya* to-day publishes an editorial on the parallel between Port Arthur and Sebastopol, pointing out that the ports are identically situated, Golden Hill corresponding to the Malakoff, Dalny to Eupatoria, Admiral Alexeieff to Admiral Nachimoff, and the Retvizan to the Tria Sviatitelia, but the editorial warns the Russians to abjure fatalistic beliefs. Although written without knowledge of Gen. Stoessel's equally remarkable general order (issued at Port Arthur yesterday), the *The Novoe Vremya's* editorial comes as a strong reinforcement of its purport, that Port Arthur must in no case be surrendered.

No clearer and more accurate description of the memorable siege of Sevastopol in which this city withstood an almost continuous bombardment during eleven months, has been given the world than that written by Count Leo Tolstoy, at that time a young officer in the Russian forces. Tolstoy's graphic portrayal of the long defense is given to the English-speaking world in the initial volume of our handsome Library Edition of Tolstoy's Complete Works, entitled "Sevastopol and Other Military Sketches," translated with Tolstoy's own approval by Louise and Aylmer Maude. *The*

(Continued on next column)

Morning Leader, London, speaking of the book, says:

"No other modern book approaches 'Sevastopol' in the completeness and directness with which it unveils the realities of war. There are picturesque glimpses in Mr. Kipling's vulgar stories of fighting. But the strongest meat Mr. Kipling can provide is milk for babes beside Count Tolstoy's seemingly casual sketches, which yet comprehend with merciless amplitude the whole atmosphere of war."

Handsomely printed on deckle-edge paper, gilt top, photogravure portrait of Tolstoy from a daguerreotype taken in 1855, map of Sevastopol; cover design in gold, extra quality ribbed olive cloth, 325+xlviii. pp. Price $1.50, postpaid. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

The Unconscious Mind

A helpful book for parents, teachers, and physicians. By Alfred T. Schofield, M.D., M.R.C.S. 8vo, cloth, rough edges, 450 pages. $2.00.

D. E. Merwin, Kansas City, Mo.: "Parents, teachers, physicians, lawyers, judges, and legislators can not afford to remain in ignorance of this theory which lays its preemption upon the very foundations of physical health, mind, and character."

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., NEW YORK.

THE IDEAL SIGHT RESTORER

RESTORES THE SIGHT
WEAK EYES MADE STRONG.
SPECTACLES ARE A NUISANCE, NECESSITY ONLY MAKES ONE WEAR THEM.

PREVENTS FAILING SIGHT
DULL EYES MADE BRIGHT.
Write for ILLUSTRATED TREATISE ON THE EYE, Mailed Free.
THE IDEAL COMPANY, 239 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVIII., No. 12 New York, March 19, 1904 Whole Number, 726

Published Weekly by
Funk & Wagnalls Company.
30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESSMEN IN THE POSTAL SCANDAL.

PLUTARCH tells us that Pericles was so absorbed in his plans for the good of the state and so "rapt up in sublime inquiries" that he "left his land untilled and desolate," perhaps neglecting to keep his fences in repair, and often forgot to provide for the needs of his political supporters. Thus Anaxagoras was left so "neglected and unprovided for" that "the poor old man had covered up his head and was going to starve himself"; and when the ruler of Athens came to his relief, Anaxagoras exclaimed reproachfully: "Ah, Pericles, those that have need of a lamp take care to supply it with oil!" Our modern American legislator appears to be wiser than Pericles, and never becomes so "rapt up in sublime inquiries" as to neglect his oil supply, his fences, or his Anaxagoras. The latest postal report, at any rate, which was made public last week, accuses 151 members of Congress of procuring unwarranted increase of salary for 161 postmasters, and unwarranted allowances for rent, fuel, light, etc., for 177 post-offices.

The names of some of the most prominent men in Congress appear in the list, such as Speaker Cannon, known as "the watchdog of the treasury," Senators Lodge, Beveridge, Clay, and Pettus, Governor Odell, who was formerly a Congressman, and ex-Speaker Henderson. Mr. Bristow himself, the chief investigator, is named along with the rest. In three cases the buildings occupied as post-offices are owned in whole or in part by Congressmen, which is contrary to law; but in each case the building was leased before the member became a Congressman, and we are told in the report that in none of these cases "does it appear that the Government has paid an excessive rental." The irregularities that make up the main part of the report consist of indorsements by Congressmen of requests from postmasters for increased allowances, which turn out, upon investigation, to be unwarranted. In most cases several months elapse between the granting of the increase and the investigation, during which time the postmaster would receive the excessive allowance. The "rake-offs" secured in this way varied from $20 to $2,000. Here is one case taken from the report:

Jefferson, Ohio.—January 11, 1899, on the recommendation of the Hon. Charles Dick, the allowance for separating clerk hire at this office was increased from $300 to $600 per annum from January 1, 1899, and on the same date it was further increased to $900 per annum from July 1, 1899. November 9, 1903, the postmaster made a report to this office, in which it was shown that he was entitled to $190 per annum. November 17, 1903, the allowance was reduced to $190 per annum, effective December 1, 1903.

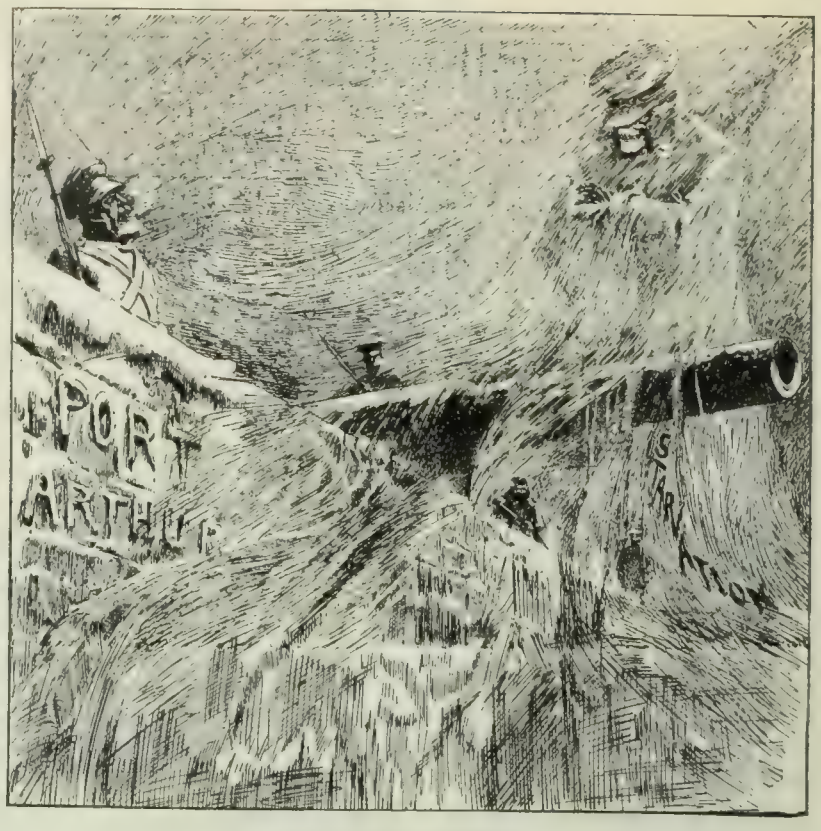
"The only motive" of the Congressmen, says Chairman Overstreet of the House postal committee, "was to promote the interest of their constituents," and another Congressman remarks that the report "shows that we were looking out for our districts." The opposite view, taken by some of the newspapers quoted below, is that these recommendations for unwarranted increase of allowances to political appointees constitute a kind of petty larceny by which the Congressman profits politically, and by which he is restrained from investigating the postal official who grants the increase. Machen passed unscathed through two Congressional postal investigations.

So many Senators and Representatives receive mention in this report that the New York *Press* declares that it would be easier to publish a list of those who are not named than a list of those who are. Neither party escapes. "Tariff reformers and standpatters, 16-to-1 disciples and gold men, Panamans and anti-Panamans, trust defenders and trust busters, all are in the same boat," remarks *The Press;* "we don't find one of them trying to reduce rents or salaries." The Philadelphia *Ledger* thinks that the very fact that so many are accused will itself prevent "any strenuous action" in the matter by Congress; but it observes that "it is well to have the facts set forth, that each man of them may recognize how contemptible the whole business appears in the public eyes." It is no excuse to say that the Congressmen have merely been "looking after their constituents," thinks the New York *Evening Post*—that practise lies at the root of all the "graft," little and big, in Washington. Says *The Post:*

"Every one is pulling and hauling and plotting to secure money and appointments for his own district; he will barter his immortal soul for a harbor appropriation, a lighthouse, a public building, a post-office, or a deputy marshalship for a heeler. The mere fact that the outlay is unwarranted seems to disturb only novices at Washington. After a term or two they become hardened sinners like the rest; they see everybody grabbing, and they can not resist the temptation to secure a share of the booty for their own loyal followers. They find it an easy step from intriguing for allowances that are not justified in reason to conspiring for clerkships and salary increases that are forbidden by law. Mr. Payne's report contains many cases of grants for clerk hire for which the business of the office and the rules of the department offered not a shadow of pretext. Our latter-day statesmen never dream of adopting that motto from 'Eikon Basilike,' 'More than the law gives me I would not have.' They choose rather to pervert an old proverb by asserting that he who steals an egg without being caught is justified in stealing an ox. When men of the standing of Congressman Hill, of Connecticut, Senator Cullom, Speaker Cannon (that watchdog of the treasury), Congressman Payne, of New York, and Hepburn, of Iowa, are taken red-handed, no one can marvel that Beavers, Machen, and the small-fry of department subordinates rush for loot, with the cry, 'Now or never!'

"These petty frauds are convincing evidence that it is practically impossible to conduct our Government economically; and they give us pause when enthusiasts press for enlarging the scope of administrative activities. Under the present plan it is for the private interest of our public servants to spend not as little, but as much, as possible. By lavish and wasteful disbursements they

TOGO'S MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENTS EXPLAINED.
Probably he is busy dodging the magazine editors.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.



WHO GOES THERE?
GENERAL STARVATION—"They don't know me, but I shall be familiar enough in a few days."
—*The Philadelphia Inquirer*.

UNEXPECTED PERILS OF THE WAR.

strengthen their own position; they bind their venal supporters to them by the cohesive power of public plunder."

Nothing criminal, however, and very little that is illegal, appears in the document; and the newspapers which see no wrong in a Congressman's indorsement of a postmaster's request for an unwarranted appropriation regard the whole affair as much ado about nothing. It is "mostly a flash in the pan," says the Boston *Advertiser;* and the Brooklyn *Standard Union* thinks that the report shows that there has been a distinct moral advance in Congress. Says the latter journal:

"All American citizens will rejoice over the fact that Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow's report on the relations of members of Congress with the Post-Office Department does not disclose any really serious scandal. No Senator or Representative is charged with violating a penal statute, and Chairman Overstreet says there is nothing in the report reflecting upon the integrity of any member of Congress. Indeed, the publication is a relief rather than a sensation, for the conviction of Machen and the testimony in other cases brought to trial had led many people to fear that some of our most esteemed public men might be false idols. It is true that 151 Congressmen, comprising members of both parties and representing more than half of the States of the Union, are on record as applying for increases in post-office clerk hire in excess of what the offices concerned were legally entitled to, but there is clearly nothing criminal in that. Not a penny went into the pockets of the Senators or Representatives, who were, perhaps, too zealous in pushing the interests of certain of their constituents, at the expense of Uncle Sam and the taxpayers generally, yet it was done in pursuance of the practise that has prevailed in our Government from its very beginning. It is not an ideal standard of public morals, of course, and the apparent disposition of so many of our public officials to be extravagant with the people's money for the benefit of a favored few is the most regrettable and discouraging feature of the whole melancholy disclosure; yet there is reason to believe that even in this respect there is a decided advance from the average tone of previous generations and that things are not so bad as they seem."

The Indianapolis *Journal* (Rep.) condemns the whole affair as a Democratic attack on the Republicans in Congress. It says:

"Democratic members of the House have been fomenting this alleged 'scandal' in the hope of smirching the Republicans. As most of the postmasters for several years past have been Republicans, it is natural that under a Republican Adminstration Republican members should have a good deal of this sort of work to do in the department. There is nothing improper about it, and it looks as if Mr. Bristow had quite overstepped the limits of fairness in reflecting on members of Congress for doing it."

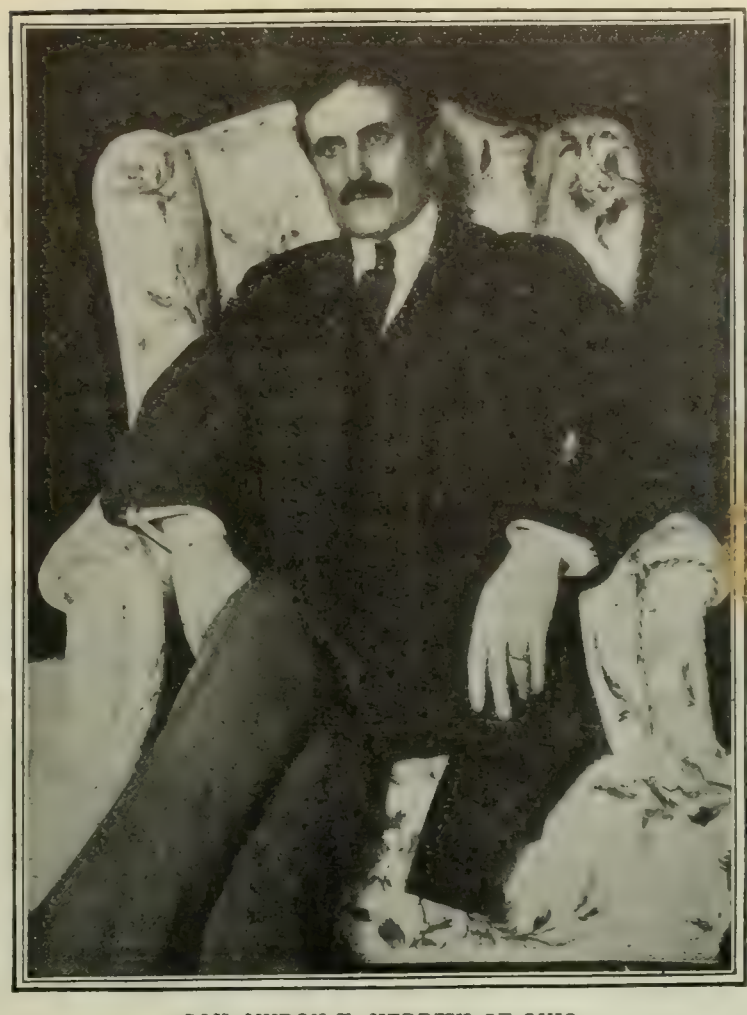
THE OHIO LYNCHING.

"GOVERNOR VARDAMAN may be pardoned for that sardonic smile as he reads to-day's news from Ohio," remarked the Chicago *Post*, in commenting on the lynching of a negro murderer in Springfield, O., on March 7, and the race riot on the following day. On March 6, the negro had killed a negro woman and an officer. On the following day a mob stormed the jail, took out the negro, shot him to death in the jail-yard, and then hanged the body to a pole and riddled it with bullets. On the 8th, the mob set fire to the negro quarter, causing a loss of about $20,000. The buildings were dilapidated frame-structures, of from one to three stories in height. The town all last week was under martial law, the troops being sent from outside towns. The principal thing which incited the mob, it is said, was the leniency with which murderers have been dealt with in the past in that county. For its ten murders in about two years not one murderer has been electrocuted, and only two have been given life imprisonment.

No arrangements seem to have been made by the authorities to cope with the mob; and when troops were called, it was too late to prevent the lynching. In reply to a message from Mayor Bowlus early in the evening of the 7th, Sheriff Routzahn said he did not anticipate trouble. A few hours later, when the mob began to form, he asked the mayor for assistance. Governor Herrick could not be reached in time to sanction the order to call out the troops, but the adjutant-general at Columbus was found. After some delay, efforts were made to gather members of the local National Guard, but they could not get more than twenty men together, in two companies, and the officers, so the despatches say, feared to confront the mob with so few men. When troops from the outside towns arrived, the mob had finished its work. The troops were mustered out only to be called upon again the next day to restore order in the city, part of which was in the hands of the rioters. When the mob entered the jail, Jailor Gregory, the despatches say, was forced at the point of a revolver to turn over the negro, realizing that it was useless to resist. Other officers rushed to his assistance, but they were brushed aside by the mob. Sheriff

Routzahn, who is criticized in the press for not using greater force in protecting the negro, "pleaded" with the mob, and declared it was his sworn duty to protect the negro; but the mob only jeered at him.

The authorities come in for severe criticism from the newspapers, which seem to think that the officials could have prevented the outrage had they possessed a little courage. "Nothing is shown," says the Boston *Herald*, "which indicates that the dreadful business could not have been prevented if there had been a resolute determination to prevent it on the part of the authorities. The police made no firm stand, and not a shot was fired or a club used to stay the mob, the likelihood of which had been recognized all day." The New York *Press* calls upon Governor Herrick to remove the sheriff, and now that a grand jury has been put at work against the lynchers, it remarks: "If Governor Herrick does not make a horrible example of that Springfield sheriff, we shall be vastly disappointed in a man on whom the country has looked with favor." "One can not read the details of the horror without feeling that, with all our boasted civilization, we are little, if any, better than savages when it comes to self-government," declares the Toledo *Blade*; "the authorities were either cowardly or corrupt, and should be held responsible for the gross outrage. It needed but a strong hand and a cool head to restrain the mob. These were lacking, and another disgrace has been put upon Ohio."



GOV. MYRON T. HERRICK OF OHIO.

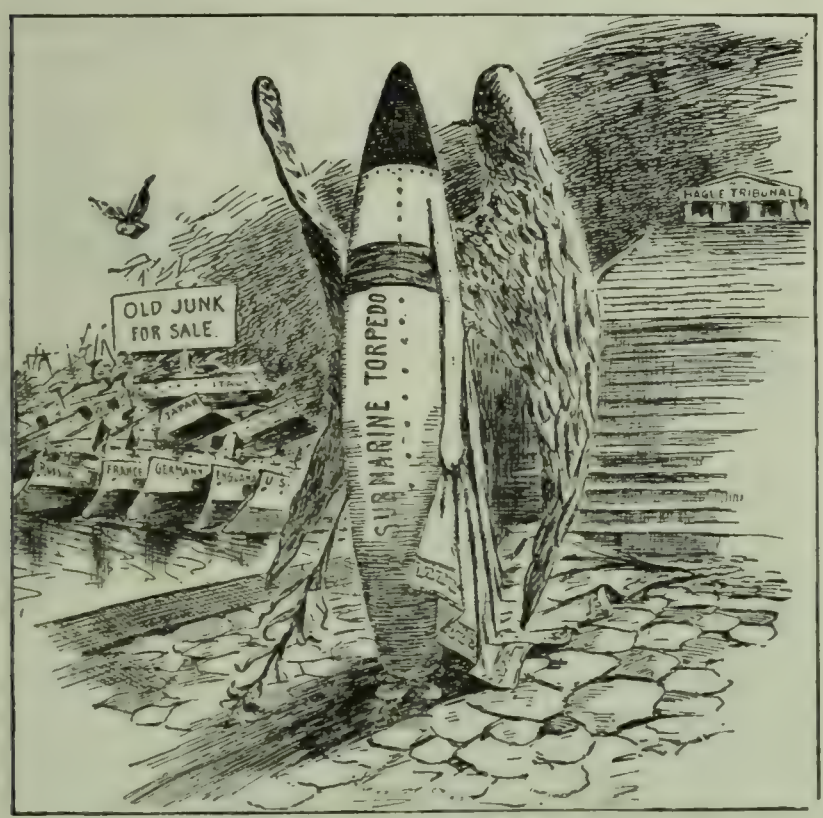
The Detroit *Free Press* remarks: "Governor Vardaman of Mississippi prevented a lynching recently. Governor Herrick of Ohio should lose no time in beginning to study the Vardaman manual of tactics."

The Southern newspapers think that race prejudice and not the crime was principally responsible for the lynching—a view that is also taken by some Northern papers. "The Southern press and people will be disposed to seize on the incident in proof of these facts," says the Nashville *Banner*; and the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says that "the truth is that the peculiar offense of the negro criminal in all cases, which exposes him to mob vengeance, is the color of his skin. If the murderer at Springfield had been a white man, he would now be alive and awaiting due process of law." The Charleston *Post* asks: "What sort of people are these who, after lynching a negro for the murder of a policeman, proceed to burn out the entire negro quarter of the city?" Here is a comment from *The Florida Times-Union* (Jacksonville), which voices the sentiments of several Southern contemporaries:

"If lynching can have a plea in its defense, it is when the crime is beyond punishment and the law only punishes the innocent. But the Ohio savages can not plead this excuse for their cruelty—the negro in this case had only killed a negro woman and a white man—there is no evidence that he was lynched for killing the negro woman. But the law stood ready to punish both these crimes—the criminal was in jail and held by the sheriff for trial. Why should he have been lynched? Are white murderers lynched in Ohio? . . . Let justice be done tho the heavens fall—arraign this body of citizens before the courts and let the penalties of the law be enforced that our institutions be preserved and the law live and not die in the land. Amen!"

Governor Vardaman, of Mississippi, who with the aid of troops recently prevented a lynching in his State, declares that the incident shows the "intensity of race prejudice even in the North." He says further:

"It is a symptom of social trouble which causes me to look with



THE NEW GODDESS OF PEACE.

—Bush in the New York *World*.

IN NINETEEN HUNDRED AND UMPTY-TWO.

—Leipziger in the Detroit *News*.

NAVAL PREDICTIONS.

"I WONDER WHERE I'LL BE A YEAR FROM TO-DAY."
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

GLIMPSES OF

anxiety to the future. The negro is increasing in criminality. Liberty is regarded by him as a license. The only remedy is restraint and the enactment of laws to suit his peculiar mental and moral nature. Laws suited to the white man do not fit the negro. The Fifteenth Amendment to the federal Constitution should be repealed."

REPORT ON THE INDIAN LAND SCANDALS.

WHILE the Indian scandal does not seem to be as serious as first anticipated (for last summer it was said the postal scandals would pale into insignificance in comparison with the new scandal), the newspapers regard it as bad enough. Charles J. Bonaparte and Clinton Rogers Woodruff, who have been investigating the irregularities in the Indian Department, report that the conditions in the Territory are threatening "immediate ruin to the genuine Indian population and profound discredit to the United States, exciting reasonable discontent on the part of all classes of the population and demanding prompt and drastic remedies on the part of Congress." The investigators say the Dawes commission can be abolished with advantage and the remaining work done by the Indian inspector and citizenship court. The Brooklyn *Eagle* believes the commission "could well be dispensed with," and the Pittsburg *Dispatch* says that "if the Administration is to live up to the early reputation of its head, it must take this opportunity to emphasize that when any of its representatives acquire pecuniary interests in the subjects of their official action, their public usefulness is ended."

The report also sustains many of the charges made by Chief Agent Brosius, of the Indian Rights Association, that some of the government officials were connected with land companies and were helping various men and corporations to acquire Indian lands at a price far below their real value. In so much of the report as is given out in the despatches there is no detailed description of the ways in which the accused officials operated. The report confirms the connection of Tams Bixby, chairman of the Dawes commission, with the Canadian Valley Trust Company, and says that this fact impairs his usefulness as a public official. Commissioner Breckinridge has considerable investments in corporation stock, and these, the report says, have seriously impaired his public usefulness. Indian Agent Shoenfelt is exonerated from all the charges against him, and the report says that Indian Inspector J. George Wright's temporary ownership of stock, which he has since sold, is no occasion for censure. Commissioner Thomas B. Needles admits having a small investment in a certain company, and the report suggests that he get rid of it. A. T. Aylesworth, chief clerk of the Dawes commission, and H. V. V. Smith, its disbursing officer, the report says, are identified in public opinion (but their connection is not proved) with supposed real estate speculations. The report says that such speculation should be forbidden, and that the accused officials should sever all connection with these companies. Both have since resigned from the commission.

Mr. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, concurs as to the references to federal officials, and says that he will later consider the proposed sweeping changes in the organization and administrative

THE STRENUOUS ONE—"I almost wish I were a Democrat."
—Taylor in the Denver *News*.

STATESMEN

methods. The President says that if it should be found possible to close up the work of the commission this year and discontinue it accordingly, "I would regard this as desirable and invite the attention of Congress to the matter."

"When we consider that many of the trust companies operating in the Territory are little more than 'associations of individual grafters,'" says the Minneapolis *Times*, "it is no wonder that discredit is cast upon reputable corporations, and still less that the Dawes commission, and the entire federal staff in the Territory, are in bad odor there." The New York *Evening Post* declares: "What was justly regarded ten years ago as a governmental missionary body has been struck by a kind of dry rot that has destroyed, not only the philanthropic impulses which actuated the original members, but the instinct of official rectitude in their successors. There is a pie to be cut, and the men with the widest pie knives are found to be those who should beat back the hungry looters." The Providence *Journal* remarks:

"In any case a real protection against graft can not be found in occasional investigations and convictions, in reorganizations of systems, or in spasmodic action of any kind. The remedy must be applied earlier and higher up. It does not appear, it is true, that the Secretary of the Interior in this case any more than the Postmaster-General in the last preceding case of the same kind was personally involved in the scandal or aware of its existence. But in both cases it is clear that there was carelessness in the appointment of subordinates and carelessness in supervising their work; and it is at those points that reform, to be effective, must be undertaken and insisted upon. So long as men who are capable of grafting are admitted into the public service and not constantly and minutely watched they will find opportunities to ply their nefarious trade. There is no system or frequent change of system

that they can not circumvent. It is only by rigid tests for appointment, close and unremitting oversight after appointment, and immediate discharge for the first lapse, however slight, from the strictest honesty that grafting can be reduced to its lowest terms."

DEMOCRATIC OBJECTIONS TO DEMOCRATIC "POSSIBILITIES."

THE most noticeable feature of the Democratic press comment on the men who are being considered for the Democratic Presidential nomination is the note of criticism and protest that arises from one quarter or another every time any leader becomes prominent; and the more prominent a leader becomes, the louder swells the chorus of opposition. When Mr. Bryan occupied the center of the stage, the Gold-Democratic press assailed him; when a Cleveland boom was inaugurated, it was Mr. Bryan's paper that led the attack on the ex-President; when Mr. Gorman attained prominence by his leadership in the Senate, his policy and wisdom were riddled by a score of Democratic papers that favored the Roosevelt Panama policy.

Now Mr. Hearst comes to the front by his capture of the Rhode Island delegation to the national convention, and in his turn becomes the object of harsh and unfavorable remarks. "Hearst is enough to sink any cause and damn any party," observes the New York *Evening Post*, an independent paper with Democratic leanings; and the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) calls his boom "a menace and a peril." "The movement is synonymous with evil," thinks the Norfolk *Landmark* (Dem.); and the Macon *Telegraph*

HOW LONG WILL IT TAKE THEM TO REACH THEIR DESTINATION?
—Biggers in the Nashville *Banner*.

IN A PRESIDENTIAL

(Dem.) says: "Mr. Hearst will not be nominated this year unless the gods make mad the Democratic party for the purpose of destroying it, which God forbid!" "There is no chance of his being nominated for President, and we do not believe that the delegates from a single Southern State will vote for him when the convention meets at St. Louis," says the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.), and it adds that "we are sure that he would be defeated if he should be nominated." The Columbia *State* (Dem.) ridicules the idea that South Carolina favors him; and the Savannah *News* (Dem.) finds difficulty in seeing "how Mr. Hearst could expect to have much support anywhere." People must certainly "draw the line at Hearst," exclaims the Savannah *Press* (Dem.); and the Athens (Ga.) *Banner* (Dem.) would look at his nomination as "a calamity to the Democratic party." It "would be nothing less than party suicide," declares the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.).

The only daily of any importance, outside his own papers, that favors the Hearst candidacy is the Atlanta *News*, which says:

"Hearst is the people's candidate. The people are for him everywhere, because he is always and everywhere for the people. The politicians are, for the most part, against him, because he is not for the politicians. But the strength of the Hearst movement is in the faith and hope of the people in their proven and effective champion. . . . . .

"All the old names that are linked with apathy, compromise, and concession fused in a furious protest against the young David of the eight Democratic dailies of the country.

"But it is all in vain. The people are in the saddle, and they will ride over the heads of the bosses to victory."

In spite of Mr. Cleveland's denial that he is a candidate, his availability for the nomination is being discussed *pro* and *con* with no little vigor. The Houston *Post* (Dem.) suggests satirically that Mr. Cleveland might take Senator Hanna's place in the Republican party; and it predicts that if the Democratic party nominates him, the South will "cease to be solid," and "more than one State below Mason and Dixon's line would go Republican for the first time." The Omaha *World-Herald* (Dem.) can not imagine the Democratic voters "undertaking the gigantic effort sincerely to support the half-baked Republican policies of Grover Cleveland"; and the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.) declares that "Cleveland's election would be the worst defeat the Democracy has sustained since it named Horace Greeley," for "in the case of Greeley it stultified itself by naming a Republican and going to defeat," while "if it should name and elect Cleveland, it would doubly stultify itself by putting a Republican in the White House."

Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, says that he favors Mr. Cleveland, but the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) suspects that he is merely saying this "as a mask," and that he really favors Mr. Hearst. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) thinks that Mr. Murphy is masking a boom for Mayor McClellan, which will be "sprung" at the right moment. The New York *Times* and *World*, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, *Harper's Weekly*, the Chicago *Chronicle*, the Houston *Chronicle*, the Nashville *American*, and a number of other similar papers speak of Mr. Cleveland favorably. Says the last-named journal:

"The fact is, Cleveland is the Colossus of the party. His very

"'TIS A FEARFUL THING IN WINTER TO BE SHATTERED BY THE BLAST, AND TO HEAR THE RATTLING TRUMPET THUNDER, 'CUT AWAY THE MAST!'"
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

YEAR.

ARTHUR M. BEAUPRÉ,
Minister to Colombia, who is made Minister to Argentina.

JOHN BARRETT,
Minister to the Argentine Republic who is made Minister to Panama.

W. W. RUSSELL,
Chargé d'Affaires at Panama, who is made Minister to Colombia.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES IN LATIN AMERICA.

name is worth a million votes where votes are most needed. View him from every point, he stands out among his fellow Democrats as the pyramids tower above the Egyptian sands. Parker has strength here and there. Gorman has followers. Olney is well liked in spots. Hearst has his friends, paid and otherwise. But above them all and overshadowing them all is the towering personality of the Sage of Princeton, the one man whose every utterance instantly rivets the attention of millions of American citizens.

"This great statesman, could he be induced to again take up the leadership, would overwhelm Roosevelt, because he stands for sound and conservative policies of government as contradistinguished from radicalism and its attendant evils. No man who reads the great independent press can fail to see that Mr. Cleveland is the choice of that powerful element, an element without whose votes no man can hope to succeed at the ballot-box."

In regard to the "Parker boom," while the Democratic Congressmen are reported to be largely in favor of it, and while it is thought likely that the New York state convention may indorse his candidacy, it must be said that a careful reading of the Democratic press discloses no enthusiasm for the movement. The New York *Sun*, which has shown many evidences of anxiety to find "anybody to beat Roosevelt." says of this boom:

"South, West, North, and East, Democrats wanting to find a statesman who can beat Theodore Roosevelt are anxiously inquiring what may be the salient qualities and running capabilities of the Hon. David Bennett Hill's candidate, Justice Parker.

"Salient qualities? The estimable and symmetrical gentleman presents to the inquiring vision all the salient qualities of a sphere.

"Running capabilities? As far as has yet appeared, the running capabilities of perfect rotundity only. He might with Hill's assistance roll along through a Presidential canvass.

"A Roosevelt-Parker campaign would resemble a footrace between a centipede and an Edam cheese."

"SHAKE, PARD!"
"Simultaneous and consecutive polygamy."—Dr. Dix.
—Bush in the New York *World*.

THE POLYGAMY PERIL.

WHILE the most varied diversity of opinion appears in the comment of the press upon the testimony regarding Mormonism and polygamy, it seems to be true that the newspapers reach a severe or mild conclusion, according to their belief that the Mormon polygamy is growing and becoming a peril, or that it is dying out. This testimony is coming out in the hearing before the Senate committee which is considering Mr. Smoot's right to a seat in the Senate. The testimony of President Joseph F. Smith, the husband of five wives and the father of forty-two children, was treated in these columns last week, and it was seen in that testimony that the committee was aiming at a general investigation of polygamy in the Mormon Church. President Smith, it will be recalled, said that "not more than three or four per cent. of the entire membership of the church" have entered plural matrimony. The Salt Lake *Tribune*, commenting on this, expresses the belief that "a little over one-third, or, say, something like thirty-five per cent." of the Mormon adults in Utah are living in polygamy; and Senator Dubois, of Idaho, a member of the Senate committee, introduced census figures last week to show that about 23¼ per cent. of the adult Mormon population in Utah were living in polygamy in 1890. The Senator says in an interview:

"The solution of the Mormon problem must be made here and now or the whole country will suffer and the foundations of its Government will be weakened. Before this hearing is concluded the country will learn that the

States of Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and to a large degree Colorado and Oregon, are threatened with a terrible curse likely to spread beyond the West and Southwest unless it is checked."

President Smith, however, thinks that polygamy is on the wane. He gives the following figures of polygamous families, based on a church census:

"In 1890, at the time of the late President Wilford Woodruff's manifesto, there were 2,451 such families.

"In October, 1899, it was found that this number had been reduced as follows: By death, 750; by removals beyond the confines of the republic, 63; by divorce, 95; leaving at that time 1,543.

"It is now ascertained that the original number has been reduced by 1,554, or 63 per cent., leaving only 897 still living, and that the great majority of them are of advanced age."

The Deseret Evening News (Salt Lake), the official organ of the Mormon Church, welcomes the investigation of its doings, and says that "there is nothing in it but will endure investigation, or that we are unwilling to expound and explain." But, it adds:

"When untruths are told about plural marriage and we attempt to show the truth, we are accused of 'teaching polygamy,' and are accounted as criminals. On that theory President Joseph F. Smith is 'teaching polygamy' to United States Senators, and we hope he will be able, before the inquiry is closed, to set forth all that we believe concerning that doctrine, as well as to make clear the fact that there are less cases of polygamous marriage in Utah to-day than in many other States of the Union."

What is meant by this last phrase the Mormon daily goes on to explain as follows:

"Of course the state of society outside of Mormondom will not be entered into in this investigation, but it would not be amiss for people who are holding up their hands in holy horror at men who have plural wives and will not cast them off in any particular, to take note of common relations in the Christian cities of this country that are not only unlawful, but frequently involve the desertion and repudiation of women and children, and conduct that is both heartless and animal.

"The 'lifting up of the curtain' that hides these practises would disclose an array of 'skeletons' that would be both startling and hideous, and, mark it, one need not go very far from this city to find cases in point. How would some of the blatant howlers against 'Mormons' who, in order to act justly and honorably with their families, find themselves in face of a misdemeanor, relish a retaliatory movement for the enforcement of statutes and ordinances that would strike in unexpected quarters, and would mightily disturb many select social circles?

"Mind this! We make no comparison between the evils that abound in this 'Christian' land that are winked at and condoned and the system of wedlock revealed through the 'Mormon' prophet. God forbid! We simply give a hint to some of the corrupt and depraved gentlemen (?) who attack the Saints and are soaked themselves in debauchery or spattered with vice, that they are not 'living within the law,' and it ill becomes them to shout and point the finger at men who would rather forfeit their lives than descend to the level of their revilers. But as the great Master advised to his followers, let the Saints possess their souls in patience!"

The Detroit *Free Press* believes that polygamy is "exterminating itself." "Time will eradicate the evil," it remarks, "and there is nothing to worry about." The Chicago *Chronicle* likewise thinks that the practise is disappearing, but suggests that the present persecution is more likely "to aggravate the evil than to remedy it." The Buffalo *Express*, the Minneapolis *Tribune*, and a number of other papers fail to see how all this evidence in regard to the polygamy of Smith, Lyman, and other Mormon leaders can incriminate Smoot, who is not shown to have practised, preached, or advised plurality of helpmeets.

Other papers, however, look upon polygamy as an evil of so frightful mien that even to associate with such lawbreakers as these Mormon leaders should disqualify a man to associate with our Senators. "Does not Mr. Smoot's representative relation to a band of confessed outlaws disqualify him in good conscience from membership in the Senate?" asks the Philadelphia *Ledger;* and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, and the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* think it does. The latter paper refers to Mormonism as "a conspiracy to commit crime," and it declares that to seat one of its leaders in the Senate "would be nothing less than an infamy and a shame."

The reflections of the Mormon daily, quoted above, upon the lax matrimonial relations of people who are not Mormons find an echo in many other newspapers and a demand is being heard for national laws on marriage and divorce, or at least a national statute defining and outlawing bigamy that will reach the Mormons and the Dakota divorcees. Some of the papers advocating this are the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, the Cleveland *Leader*, and the Pittsburg *Gazette*.

ROBERT W. TAYLER,
Attorney for the prosecution in the Smoot case. He was chairman of the special House committee on the case of Brigham H. Roberts.

The Boston *Advertiser* and the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* are authority for the statement that the Republican leaders are beginning to fear that the Mormon voters in Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana will go over to the Democrats if Senator Smoot is excluded, so they are planning to delay action till after election. The necessary delay will be secured, we are told, by sending a Senatorial committee to Utah which will find itself unable to finish its work and return until after the adjournment of Congress.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

PRESIDENT SMITH confesses a large responsibility for the prevalence of that honored name.—*The New York World.*

SOME of the Mormon prophets are about to get a "revelation" straight from the American people.—*The Chicago News.*

ONE of the members of the Korean royal house is visiting in Manila. He probably wants to get a tip as to how it feels to be benevolently assimilated.—*The Washington Post.*

MR. BRYAN says that Mr. Cleveland was "separated from public duty by a lack of conscience." Mr. Bryan was separated from public duty by lack of votes.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

THE Russian fleet undoubtedly was in New York harbor at the time of the war, and in view of recent happenings it seems a merciful thing that nobody called the bluff.—*The Washington Times.*

"IT is the man who counts," said Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., to his class Sunday. But some men are able to count a good deal more than others—because they have got it to count.—*The New York Evening Mail.*

DESPITE the claims of pessimists, Democratic harmony does not appear to be so far removed. Even Mr. Bryan and Mr. Cleveland appear to be agreed on their opinions of each other.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

IN order to exclude foreign vessels the Philippines are part of the United States. In order to exclude Philippine products from our ports the islands are a foreign country and tariff rates are exacted.—*The New York Herald.*

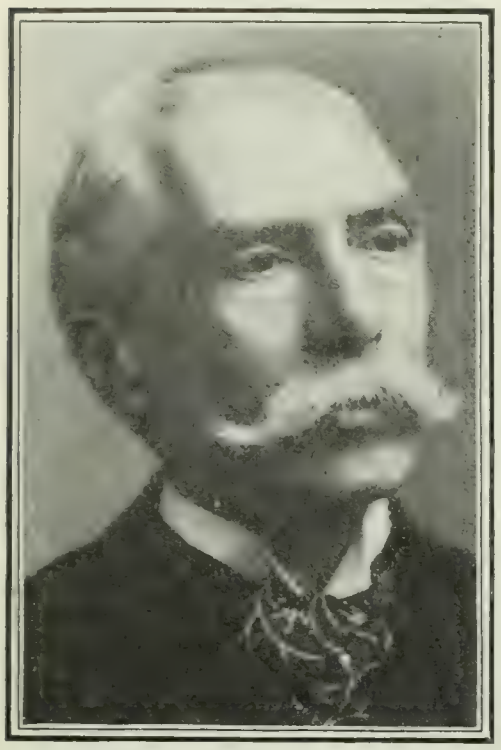
REPRESENTATIVE MCMORRAN of Michigan wants to know why it costs the Government $1,000,000 more than it would an individual to have a battle-ship built. This is Mr. McMorran's first term in Congress.—*The Washington Post.*

THE last of several Esquimaux brought to this country by Lieutenant Peary is reported to be dying. It is scarcely humane to bring Esquimaux from their native clime and expose them to the rigors of a New York winter.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

LETTERS AND ART.

IS THE TASTE FOR POETRY DECLINING?

FOLLOWING closely upon Mr. William Watson's article protesting against the "spirit of profound insensibility and indifference to literature" existing in England (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, February 13), comes an address by Mr. Alfred Austin, the English Poet-Laureate, entitled "The Growing Distaste on the Part of the Many for the Higher Kinds of Poetry." With these deliverances may also be linked that of Prof. George Saintsbury, of Edinburgh University, who declares (in the New York *Independent*, February 25): "Any day we may wake up and find ourselves with a really new poet, a really new school of poetry. But the fact is that we have scarcely had the one, and we have certainly not had the other, for nearly forty years." In view of opinions so pessimistic, the question may well be asked: Is poetry losing its old-time hold on the imaginations of men? The London *Spectator* (February 13) says:



MR. ALFRED AUSTIN, THE ENGLISH POET-LAUREATE.

Who has been trying to account for "the growing distaste on the part of the many for the higher kinds of poetry."

"When the Poet-Laureate feels it incumbent on him to lecture at the Royal Institution on 'The Growing Distaste on the Part of the Many for the Higher Kinds of Poetry,' those who are concerned for the development of what is best in the mind of the nation must necessarily experience a certain shock of alarm. This was Mr. Alfred Austin's self-chosen task on Friday week, and the conclusions to which he asked his audience to come were gloomy enough. Men and women to-day, he asserted, turned away from reflective poems unless they were of the most modest dimensions. Our fathers and mothers used to learn long passages of poetry by heart, whereas their children looked coldly at such verse. Even Shakespeare himself was merely tolerated. In his younger days, he said, he could repeat by heart the 'Essay on Man,' 'The Deserted Village,' and Gray's 'Elegy.' Was there a man or a woman under thirty who could say as much now? The readers of to-day preferred tit-bits of poetry. And the reason? He put this distaste for the higher forms of verse down to one main reason—there were other minor reasons, such as the proclaiming by the critics that this or that writer was a great poet when he was in reality nothing of the kind—that another kind of romantic literature was more congenial to the age. The novel and the prose romance had ousted long poems. This he regarded as a misfortune. Novels might be valuable as a refreshment to overwrought brains and to persons recovering from sickness, but they tended to destroy the taste for the higher poetry. Thus what might have been the most wholesome of tonics ended by being the most depressing of stimulants."

The Spectator admits that there are grounds for Mr. Austin's pessimistic conclusions, but thinks that, on the whole, his statement is exaggerated. It continues:

"To prove his point—to prove—that is, that . . . the class of genuine readers and thinkers is smaller to-day than it was forty or fifty years ago—the Poet-Laureate must prove that there is a tendency in the highest class to drift down. He can not demonstrate that by stating that as a young man he could repeat the 'Essay on Man,' 'The Deserted Village,' and Gray's 'Elegy in a Country Churchyard' by heart, and by challenging the present generation to produce some one who can repeat as much; because it is only a coincidence when to the critical faculty of appreciating the best poetry there is conjoined a remarkable power of deliberately committing verse to memory. Rather he must prove that there is, on the whole, a noticeably smaller demand on the part of the public for the works of the classic poets. And if Mr. Austin were to attempt to demonstrate this by an appeal to the sales of the booksellers—by inquiring, that is, how many copies of Shakespeare or Milton or Wordsworth or Tennyson are asked for and bought by the public every year—what would he find? He would find, we believe, that the demand for new editions of the classics is very large indeed, far larger than it used to be ten years ago. . . . That the genuine 'reading public' have to-day changed, or are likely to change, their reverence for the great poets there is no evidence at all. There is plenty of evidence to the contrary to be obtained from a glance at the shelves of the booksellers."

Correspondents of *The Spectator* take issue with this view. One writer says: "I believe that the new editions of the poets are mostly bought for presents for young people, particularly for girls. . . . Poetry is regarded—much as a good deal of religion is—as a pretty, becoming, proper sort of thing for the young, but as of no real value, and without any serious significance for grown-up people." Taking up the discussion on this side of the Atlantic, the New York *Evening Post* comments:

"It is uncomfortably true that the pessimism of Mr. Austin and Mr. Watson, and of a thousand others who face the facts, is entirely justified. There is indubitably a growing dislike among us for the higher kinds of poetry, and certainly, if the Government of this country does not actually discourage literature, it at least does nothing to aid it. Few people, probably, stop to reckon up the enormous decrease in the mere interest of living brought about by this indifference to the joys of the imagination. How the dulness and triviality of what is called society might be relieved by a serious interest in literature such as we connect with the great salons of France and England in the old days; how the stage would be cured of its imbecility; how much those who toil would be lightened of their weariness and cares."

WHAT MAKES A BOOK SELL—A PUBLISHER'S VIEW.

IN a literary era in which it is often assumed that a book's success depends chiefly upon the way in which it is pushed and exploited, it is encouraging to know that at least one prominent publisher (Mr. George P. Brett, president of the Macmillan Company) has come to the conclusion that merit and vital human interest are, after all, the only qualities that in the long run can give a book wide circulation. Mr. Brett admits that new methods of advertising have met with an astonishing degree of success, "especially where the novels exploited followed on the heels of really popular books, and especially also when these latter were imitated by the successors in question." But the only results finally attained have proved to be "an increase of expense on the part of the publishers for advertising, the filling of the columns of the daily and weekly newspapers with inane and often offensive personalities about authors and their works, and a general weariness on the part of the reading public." Books which deserve to succeed, says Mr. Brett, eventually "find their public," whether they are advertised or not, and three instances cited by him (in the New York *Outlook*, February 27) lend support to this view:

"In the winter of 1882 Mr. F. Marion Crawford, who has, I believe, published more novels that have met with wide success and popularity than any other living writer, brought out his first novel, 'Mr. Isaacs.' Its early history is curious and very pertinent, I think, to the points I am trying to establish. . . . 'Mr. Isaacs' did not find its public at once, and the enormous popularity and sale which it afterward enjoyed began only after it had been published some little time. . . . . .

"Few people, probably, to-day read Bellamy's 'Looking Back-

ward,' which, nevertheless, remains perhaps the best story of its class, and was for many months more read and talked of than any novel of its time, its sale probably having reached half a million copies. Yet, on publication, it met only a lukewarm reception, and, passing from the hands of one publisher to another, was not pushed as some recent novels have been. Its sale, notwithstanding, was so large that I have been told that its original publisher, who went out of business, could have paid all his debts from the profits of this one book, if it had found its public at once on publication.

"No recent book has repeated, I think, in the course of its publication, the experience of Mrs. Ward's 'Robert Elsmere,' which was given away as a premium with a bar of soap—common washing-soap at that—and the incident, tho amusing, is not, perhaps, particularly apropos of our theme, which is to show how books achieve circulation; yet 'Robert Elsmere' is, nevertheless, an excellent example for our purpose. Published before the days of international copyright, its American publishers had little incentive to make it popular, to do so being merely to run the risk of piracy. Yet of their comparatively expensive edition tens of thousands of copies were sold, and in the various pirated editions which afterward appeared the book must have circulated upward of a million copies, and without advertising or exploitation of any kind in the modern sense of the word."

In order to achieve success in light literature, says Mr. Brett, in conclusion, it is necessary to deal with the themes which have and must always have "perennial human interest." The success of opportunity or of the moment may perhaps be attained without doing so, but "the books which have become standard and will live throughout all time will be found to deal with those subjects and only those which are of enduring interest to the human race."

"THE FIRST AMERICAN STYLIST OF HIS GENERATION."

THE rumors that Mr. Henry James, after a residence of twenty-two years abroad, is on the point of returning to the United States for a number of months, in order to renew his impressions of this country, lend special timeliness to an article on "Henry James and His Countrymen," by Herbert Croly in *The Lamp* (February). What influence, it is interesting to inquire, has Mr. James's expatriation had upon his work? What has he gained thereby, and what has he lost? "These questions," says Mr. Croly, "can not be answered without some discussion of the motive which induced one of the foremost American novelists and the first American stylist of his generation to persist in living abroad and of the relation which he and his work occupy to the new American life, letters, and literary ideals." We quote further:

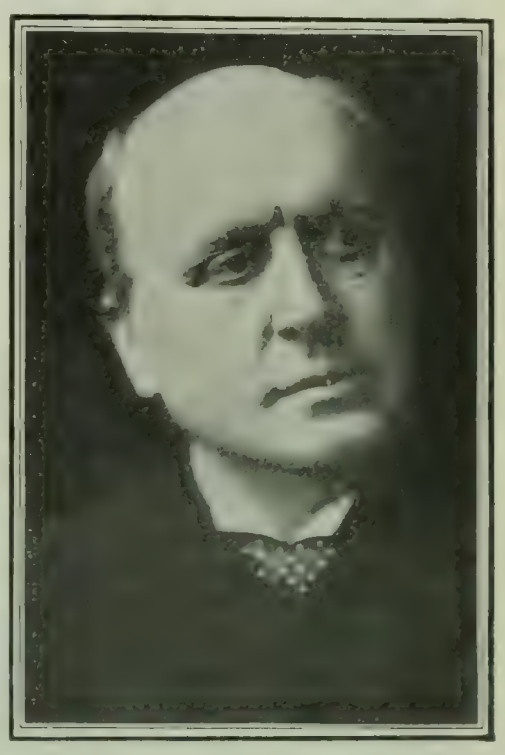
"American life is in the making. Its social forms are confused and indefinite; its social types either local or evasive, or impermanent. Its ideal of a democratic society in a democratic state is constantly present as an ideal, but mostly absent as a reality, offering a problem to be worked out rather than an achievement to be generalized and portrayed. Its intellectual interests are for the present subordinated to its moral, practical, and business interests. The atmosphere of its life is charged with activity and endeavor rather than with observation and reflection. The novelist who attempts to represent this life finds himself in a difficult situation. It is hard to reach or to maintain any sufficient intellectual concentration or detachment. He is himself generally caught up and whirled along by these powerful illusions which strenuous Americans are trying to convert into realities. He becomes either a patriotic orator masked as a novelist, or he confines himself to the description of the social eddies which the flood of American life occasionally casts off to one side. In such a society the permanent aspects which a novelist may fix tend to be, as the work of Mr. Howells shows, somewhat unimportant; and if the better American novelists are particularly deficient in the power of coherent, salient, and edifying thought, if they seem unable to compose large, powerful, and vivid social pictures, the difficulty lies both with the material itself and with the effect of their surroundings in diluting the blood of their intellectual purpose.

"In abandoning his own country, Mr. James seems to have been driven by the logic of his choice to fasten his attention more exclusively than ever upon those social traits in which his countrymen, when at home, are most completely lacking. He instinctively, he consciously, preferred the study of definite and mature social types. Altho coming from the country of little leisure, Mr. James almost always portrays leisured people, or people in their leisured moments—men and women who have for one cause or another abandoned the day's work. They may not be rich; but if so they have either consented to their poverty, or are seeking wealth, as did Kate Croy, by devious and daring social diplomacy. They are not interested in trade, in politics, nor, as a rule, in ideas; but they are 'wonderfully' interested in each other; and the only active working people who are admitted to this set of economic parasites are the artists—the people whose active work illuminates the play of social contrast, diplomacy, and adventure. Mr. James likes to arrange people of this kind in effective and significant combinations, heightened by an effective and significant background. It is a subtle, exciting, and finished social situation, which he isolates, analyzes, interprets, and composes, with his eyes fastened exclusively upon the psychological esthetics of the people and the social esthetics of their attitudes toward one another.

"London is obviously much more in the shadow of this kind of social foliage than is New York or Boston."

The real penalty which Mr. James pays for his expatriation, continues Mr. Croly, is that of being wholly separated from the main stream of American literary fulfilment. His public is necessarily small, and it does not include to any effective extent his American fellow craftsmen—"the men who will carry on the work, and, perhaps, have their share in the consummation."

"It should be added, however, that if the consummation is reached, it will be reached only by the acquisition on the part of his literary fellow countrymen of an artistic and intellectual integrity analogous to that of Henry James. What they need above all is some infusion of his incorruptible artistic purpose, of his devotion to good workmanship, of his freedom from stupefying moral and social illusions, of his ability, limited by his outlook tho it be, really to simplify his material and really to construct his effect. Their need of an infusion of this kind can scarcely be exaggerated. Without it their work will remain at best a kind of literary journalism, and will be as certainly ephemeral as are all slovenly and superficial works of art. Much as his literate fellow countrymen need Mr. James, however, it is the misfortune of his position that they do not and can not derive this artistic leaven directly from his books. In individual cases, of course, the ferment has been transmitted, but, on the whole, they can not obtain any conspicuous benefit from him without a dangerous imaginative transposition. They can not submit to his influence without risking what is best in their own point of view. He who is in some ways so great and admirable a master will be shunned or ignored as a teacher and model by his American fellow craftsmen; and if they acquire any of his merits, it must necessarily be from a source which has some of Henry James's intellectual incorruptibility and disinterestedness, but which also has the quality of being momentous, contagious, and popular.



MR. HENRY JAMES.

He is expected to visit this country during the coming summer, after a residence of twenty-two years abroad.

"To possess much of the style and intellectual vision which one's countrymen need, and yet to be so divided from them that you can not help them in their poverty, seems to me a high price to pay for the advantages of Mr. James's expatriation. Yet I am not bold

enough to say that the price is too high. An achievement so extraordinary and so individual as that of Henry James is absolutely its own justification, and American critics should recognize this plain condition by considering it chiefly upon its own merits, rather than upon its defects or effects."

FORBES ROBERTSON'S "HAMLET."

FORBES ROBERTSON is regarded by almost general critical consent as the greatest "Hamlet" of the modern English stage, and his appearance in this rôle at the Knickerbocker Theater, New York, has aroused keen interest in dramatic circles. During the past seven years Mr. Robertson has been seen in this part in England and Germany. In this country he gave his first performance of the play at Philadelphia a few weeks ago.

FORBES ROBERTSON AS "HAMLET."

This impersonation is proclaimed "the most impressive since that of Edwin Booth."

The metropolitan critics pass varying judgments on Mr. Robertson's impersonation, but agree in conceding its great originality and rare personal distinction. "This new Hamlet," says *The Sun*, "should be seen by every lover of Shakespeare." *The Times* comments:

"The Hamlet of Forbes Robertson is dominated by a tone of refined and beautiful naturalism. It is less romantically impassioned and vehement than the Hamlet of E. H. Sothern, less picturesque and salient in externals than that of Irving, less forcible in imagination, less richly colored in emotion than that of Edwin Booth. But it impersonates in the highest degree the modern feeling for simple and flawlessly human art. It was Emerson who remarked that the speculative genius of Hamlet waited to be understood until the nineteenth century. It may be added that it remained for the end of that century and the beginning of the next to embody that genius of thought and doubt in an actor who conceived the princely hero as first of all a man. As Forbes Robertson sits in a leather armchair in the Garrick Club, smoking a cigarette, the thoughtful profile, the melancholy, luminous eyes, the simple dignified attitude suggest nothing so much as the Prince of Denmark. On the stage these attributes heighten and kindle under the spell of beautiful thought and gracious human emotion, but they retain their quality of exquisitely modulated lifelikeness.

"Tall and spare is this Hamlet, princely erect in carriage, with hands that bespeak in their exquisite refinement the soul born in the purple; artistically sparing of gesture, yet eloquent in the least flutter of susceptibility and emotion; with a lean countenance of aquiline profile, and hollow, ascetic cheeks, almost gaunt; with large, sensitive mouth, sad, deep, luminous, eloquent eyes, and a voice—but words fail for that voice, leaving the fattest, most opulent dictionary bankrupt.

"If it is less than golden and crimson in its emotional suggestion, it is more than silver. In its moments of repression it mutters sonorously like an organ, and like an organ it swells in passionate utterance with a thousand musical modulations. It caresses, it pleads, it sobs, and it cries out in pain. And every tone is replete with delicate thought and apt meaning. It is not a personality, perhaps, that compels the dull to poetic comprehension, the insensible to sensibility, and it thus lacks the universal appeal of the loftiest art. Yet it is the personality of incarnate intellect, the scholar, the prince of men. It is the personality of the great modern Hamlet."

The Evening Post takes a less favorable view of the performance. It says in part:

"In a theatrical sense the impersonation is exceedingly attractive, if it is not always sound. Some of the most serious flaws in it are due, indeed, to undue straining after theatrical effect, to devices permissible, possibly, in romantic drama, but out of place in high tragedy. . . . In the more tragic parts of the play, in the scenes with the Ghost, in the Queen's chamber scene, and in the final catastrophe, Mr. Robertson plays with sufficient force and feeling, but rises to no great heights of tragic passion. In melancholy, in moods of philosophic abstraction, in poetic and romantic glamour, in elevation, his Hamlet is lacking; in alert intellectuality, in originality of general design, in modernity of manner, and in excellence of technical execution, it is a very noteworthy achievement. It is inexpressibly superior to the multiform mimicries of Beerbohm Tree, or the affectations of Wilson Barrett, but it will not atone for the disappearance of Irving's prince. It is a most elaborate and skilful compilation, but it never reveals the glow of an inspiration."

Mr. William Winter, of *The Tribune*, writes:

"The actor is shown to be introspective, intellectual, pensively somber, endowed with sensibility and refinement, and professionally capable; the performance is uninspired and cold. It has been officially proclaimed as 'the most impressive Hamlet since that of Edwin Booth.' Such it could readily be—for since the time of Edwin Booth (which was also the time of the great Hamlet of Henry Irving), there has been no embodiment of this character that was 'impressive,' unless it were impressive for error, or heaviness, or dulness, or affectation, or folly. It is vastly preferable, however, to the desecrations that have been exhibited here from Germany, Italy, and France (the elderly, brawny, muscular, and fat, or the fantastic, wizened, and vapid Hamlets of such actors as Sonnenthal, Salvini, Rossi, Mounet-Sully, and Sarah Bernhardt. . . . It lacks the authoritative predominance of a great personality. It lacks poetry. In its effort to be modern, colloquial, and expeditious, its manner dwindles to that of the preceptor (as in the argumentative, expository, and tame utterance of the great speech about death), or to that of the drawing-room exquisite (as in the instructions to the Players and in the dialogue with the graveyard clown); but it is sustained and sincere, and at least it has thought, dignity, feeling, and grace. In the old days of the stage reputable performances of Hamlet were, comparatively, numerous, and nobody was expected to go into hysterics about them. The present exposition of the tragedy will not ignite the neighboring waters, but it enables the community to see a pictorial, tho not always rational, setting of a great play, and to listen to some of the most majestic and beautiful words that ever were written, and, as announced at the outset of these remarks, it will stimulate that solemnity of feeling and meditation which is good for the soul."

In the New York performance the part of Ophelia is taken by Mr. Robertson's wife, Gertrude Elliott. Her impersonation of this rôle, says *The Times*, is "a work of careful artistry rather than a creation of the imagination"; but it is "intelligent, girlish, and sincere."

DOSTOYEVSKY, THE DOMINATING FORCE IN RUSSIAN LITERATURE.

THE letters of Feodor Mikhailovitch Dostoyevsky have just been edited in Moscow. Ossip-Lourié, a Russian writer, has an article in the *Revue Socialiste* (Paris) which is really a character sketch of the neurotic Russian sociological novelist "whose Dantesque figure has not ceased to dominate Russian literature." This writer calls Dostoyevsky an "epileptic psycho-sociological romancer," and declares that the author of "Memoirs from a Morgue" and "Crime and Punishment" was an inspirer of the work of Nietzsche. To quote the novelist's own words:

"I am one of the proletariat of letters. I have never produced a work which I have not paid for in advance. . . . It has happened

to me many times that the beginning of a chapter of one of my novels was already in press, while the end was still in my head and positively had to be written the next morning. My necessity, the lack of money, choked and strangled and gnawed at me. Ah, if I only had had money, my future would have been secure."

The great tragedy of the novelist's life was his condemnation and exile to Siberia, because of his alleged connection with the Pétraschevsky affair. He had made an excellent start, and his first work, "Poor Folks" (1848), had a colossal success. The famous Russian critic, Biélinsky, after reading this work wrote to the author: "Do you yourself understand what you have done? It is a new revelation in art. Be careful of your talent; you will become a very great writer." His second novel, "Sosie," was not so successful, but the third, "White Nights," was making him still more famous when the conspiracy was discovered. In April, 1849, the St. Petersburg police apprehended a group of twenty-three revolutionists, among them Dostoyevsky, at the house of one of them, the since famous Pétraschevsky. The last-named was a disciple of Fourier, and his doctrines were, of course, considered dangerous to the state. They were all immediately put into prison and condemned to death; but Dostoyevsky and several others had their sentences commuted to exile, the author being sentenced to be deprived of all his rights and condemned to forced labor in Siberia. He denied ever sharing in Pétraschevsky's political and philosophical opinions. While in prison in a fortress in eastern Siberia he wrote many letters to his brother André. His sufferings in prison finally induced him to recant all his liberal, philosophical, and political views, so that not only was he content to confess that he had never wished for a Russian republic, but declared "that there was nothing good in Russia since Peter the Great which had not come down from the higher classes to the lower, from the throne to the people. From below, however, nothing good had ever mounted to the surface, nothing but egotism and brutality." The life in prison almost maddened him. He wrote:

FEODOR DOSTOYEVSKY,
Russian novelist (1822-1881). For nine years an exile in Siberia.

"The intellectual privations are much worse than the most horrible physical treatment which we undergo. . . . A man of culture, condemned by the law to suffer the same penalty as this man of the common people, suffers incomparably more than the latter. He must smother all his longings, choke off all his customs, and step down into a sphere much lower with an air he is unaccustomed to breathe. He is like a fish thrown upon the sand. His punishment is sadder and harder to bear than is that of the ordinary man."

After four years of forced labor and five in military service Dostoyevsky petitioned the Emperor, Alexander II., for permission to return to St. Petersburg, in order that he might recover his health and look after his family interests. His material and physical condition was then pitiable. "I had to write for money and abase my soul. . . . For six months my wife and I have been in such misery that our very last piece of linen is worn out. The little one has fallen sick, and my wife can not get the necessary nourishment for her. . . . Look at Turgenef and Gontcharov, those rich men! I wish they could see the condition in which I work."

It was at this time that Dostoyevsky began to be inspired by his Panslavistic theory, which he afterward elaborated, and for which he has been so much condemned. "Conservative and mystic, . . . a fervent disciple of the Orthodox church, a perfect patriot, Dostoyevsky became the hope, the supreme guide of the Slavophiles, whose theory is Russia and Russia only. The Slavophiles would jealously guard their country from the foreign element, even as the Mussulmans guard the women of their harems. Every foreigner is an enemy. Russia should know nothing of the developments which European civilization could introduce into her political and social organism. To protect the national means of production against foreign markets, to guard the national development against every idea from the outside, to affirm that Peter the Great and Catherine II. were wrong in trying to introduce foreign institutions and sciences, these are the ideas of the Slavophiles." And of these Dostoyevsky was chief. We quote in conclusion:

"Dostoyevsky knows with a wonderful knowledge the hearts of his heroes. He goes to the bottom of their hearts and reads the motives which guide their actions. He has sincere compassion for all humanity, for every one who suffers, with faith in the spiritual insight of the poor and oppressed. He goes down to the depths of the houses of shame, into the most horrible abysses of vice and misfortune. He shows how many of our ideas are moral or immoral only according to circumstances. He puts before us with terrible plainness the fatal question of the responsibility of crime and virtue. He conducts his reader by successive steps and all sorts of moral descents to the very foundation of the human heart. All his pages vibrate with tenderness—it is more than charity—a tenderness which is a true, all-embracing love. . . . He delves deep down into the human soul and discovers the psychological impulses which so often disfigure it."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTES.

THE movement to build a music-hall in Chicago and to make the Chicago Orchestra permanent has succeeded, and the concerts are to become a perpetual institution. This announcement is made on the authority of the Chicago *Record-Herald*, which declares that the success of the effort represents "the crowning achievement in the life of Theodore Thomas."

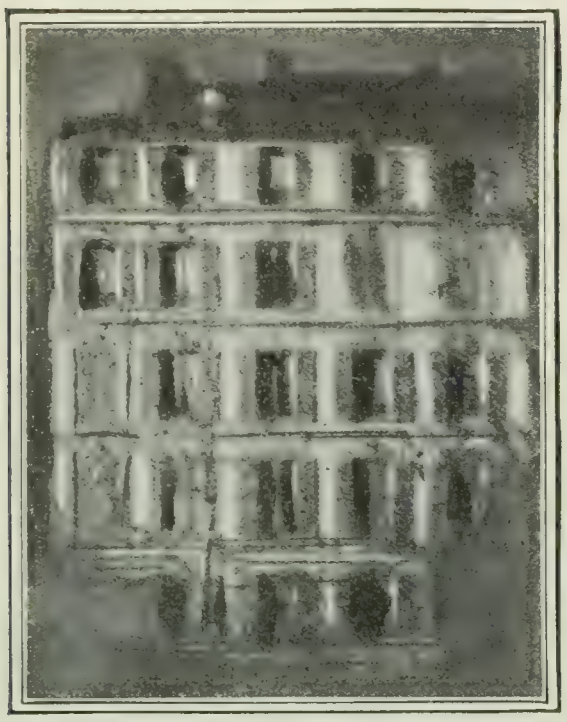
MR. EDMUND GOSSE'S appointment to the librarianship of the British House of Lords "recalls another literary candidacy," says the New York *Evening Post*, "that of Matthew Arnold, in 1867, for the librarianship of the Commons. Tho he had Disraeli's support, a 'horrid domestic intrigue' turned the post over to a more obscure applicant. To Mr. Arnold the disappointment was considerable, for his duties as a school examiner were onerous."

GERMANY'S "OFFICIAL" ART AT THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION—"MAY IT NEVER RETURN TO THE FATHERLAND!"
Simplicissimus (Munich).

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE NEW DISCOVERIES IN RADIATION.

THE various new discoveries in radiation that have justly attracted so much attention of late years, both among scientific men and the general public, are treated as a group in an article contributed to *La Nature* (Paris) by M. A. de Marsy. The writer calls special attention to the radiations discovered years ago by M. Gustave Le Bon and called by him *lumière noire* [dark light]. These discoveries were noted in these columns at the time, but they were neglected both by the scientists and the public, and Le Bon's name is unknown to those who are familiar with the names of Röntgen and the Curies, yet his discovery seems now to be acknowledged by all as a real and valuable one. M. de Marsy proceeds first to classify the various types of newly discovered radiation. He says:



PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN THROUGH AN OPAQUE BODY BY DR. LE BON; EXPOSURE ONE MINUTE.

"The new radiations that physicists have been studying for several years fall into two entirely distinct classes: 1. Radiations of the cathode-ray family—that is to say, similar to the rays emitted by the cathode of a Crooke's tube. These consist of projected particles. 2. Radiations produced by vibrations propagated through the ether by waves. Such are the 'dark light' of Dr. Gustave Le Bon and the *n*-rays of Blondlot.

"To the first class of these radiations belong the emissions of radioactive bodies, such as radium, thorium, and uranium. They are formed of a mixture of particles of dissociated atoms charged with electricity.

"It was thought at first that a very small number of bodies possessed this property of sending out ceaselessly a flood of matter coming from the breaking-up of their atoms; but in a series of memoirs published during the last seven years Dr. Le Bon has proved that all bodies have this property in various degrees. . . .

"This theory of the university of radioactivity has finally become widespread. Recently Professor Lodge said that the difficulty was not to find radioactive bodies, but substances that are not radioactive."

Le Bon believes that all these phenomena are aspects of a new form of energy, which he calls "intraatomic," which is as widely diffused as heat, and which causes the disaggregation of matter. He believes that he can establish the following laws:

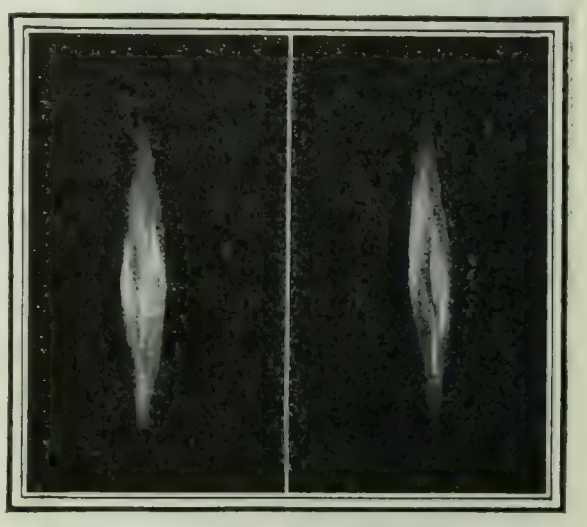
"1. Matter, hitherto supposed to be indestructible, slowly disappears by the continual dissociation of its component atoms.

"2 The products of this dissociation constitute a substance intermediate between ponderable bodies and the imponderable ether. . . . . .

"3. Matter, hitherto regarded as inert and able only to give up energy that has been furnished to it, is, on the contrary, a colossal reservoir of forces that it may give out without being supplied from outside."

The rays discovered by Blondlot and named by him *n*-rays are of the second category into which the writer divides the new radiation (that analogous to ordinary light), and they appear, he says, to be closely similar to Le Bon's "dark light." Le Bon has been able to photograph through opaque bodies, we are informed by M. de Marsy. This feat is often reported in the newspapers, but usually turns out to be simply the making of a print from a negative—a very different thing from the making of a negative when an opaque body separates the photographed object from the camera. M. Le Bon's results are apparently of the latter kind; the photograph of a house reproduced herewith is remarkably clear considering the circumstances. The lack of perfect focus, he says, is due to the facts that the focus of his "dark-light" rays can be found only by calculation, and that the phosphorescent screen used as a sensitive plate had a rough surface. The photograph of a candle flame is a snapshot, and was taken by an observer who was with his camera in complete darkness. An ordinary photograph of the flame is added for comparison. An ordinary photographic plate, the writer tells us, is not very sensitive to these radiations, but certain phosphorescent substances are as sensitive to invisible light as gelatinobromid is to the visible spectrum, and it is with these that the photographs here reproduced were obtained. That so many bodies should give off these invisible radiations is, says M. de Marsy, a very natural phenomenon; there is nothing wonderful about it. He goes on:

"All these bodies, down to a temperature of absolute zero, radiate on the simple condition that they shall be placed in surroundings of slightly lower temperature than themselves. . . . But what could not have been foreseen is the great penetration of these rays, which traverse [in the case of Blondlot's *n*-rays] several centimeters of metal. The Hertzian [electric] waves traverse stone, wood, marble, etc., but . . . are stopped by a sheet of metal only one centimeter [0.4 inch] in thickness. As for ultraviolet radiations, a sheet of glass only one-tenth of a millimeter [$\frac{1}{250}$ inch] thick suffices to stop them entirely.



PHOTOGRAPH OF A CANDLE FLAME TAKEN THROUGH AN OPAQUE BODY; EXPOSURE ONE-THIRTIETH SECOND.

"Spiritualists often talk of bodies surrounded with a luminous aureole. This really exists, but we do not see it. Since above absolute zero everything in nature radiates, it is evident that to a sufficiently sensitive eye—and perhaps there are nocturnal animals with such eyes—an individual plunged in what seems to a normal eye to be absolute darkness may appear surrounded with brilliant light."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Where are the Wireless Telegraphs?—Some of the technical journals are beginning to suggest that wireless telegraphy is not living up to its brilliant promises. One of the "pessimists" writes thus editorially in *The American Electrician* (March, 1904):

"We are really beginning to despair of ever seeing the fruition of even the most modest ambitions of wireless telegraph enthusiasts. At the outset we mildly suggested that wireless telegraphy might prove of incalculable practical value for signaling between ships and lighthouses, shore stations, etc., over relatively short distances, but that its field was obviously limited, and we were promptly put down as belonging in the category of pessimists and obstructionists. Time has developed numerous 'inventors' of wireless systems, produced magnificent fields for all such systems —on paper—and brought forth inspiring recitals of 'intentions,' claims, predictions, etc., *ad infinitum*. But we have been pained to note that whenever any one has called upon wireless telegraph apparatus actually to do something practical and fulfil one hun-

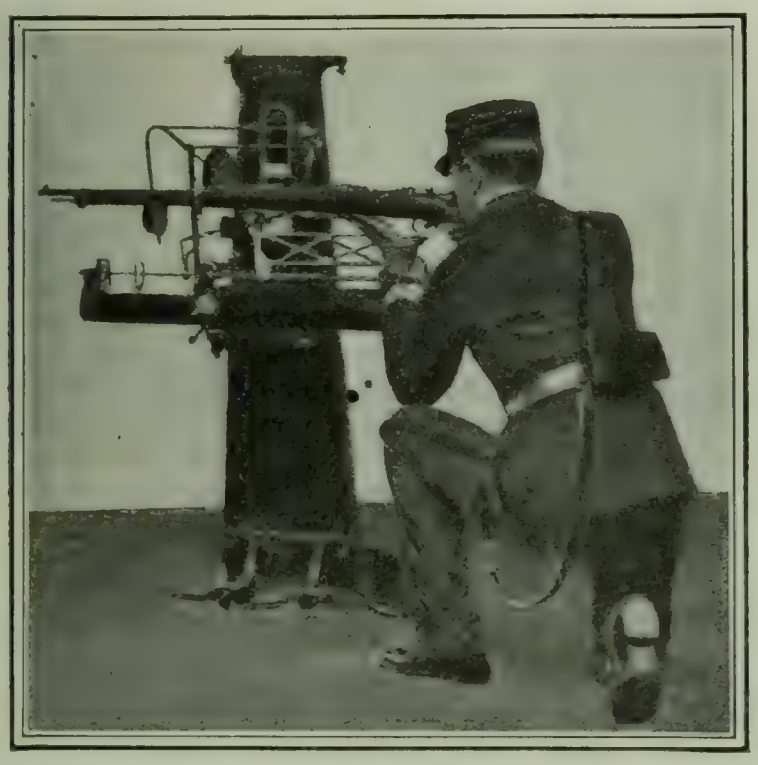
dredth of one per cent. of the roseate promises made for it, something 'unexpected' has happened. The legitimate market for operative wireless apparatus has never been satisfactorily supplied; the United States Signal Corps has had a succession of discouraging experiences with wireless telegraph apparatus and promoters; attempts at practical wireless operation on an important scale made in this country have turned out exasperating fizzles. Under the circumstances we acknowledge that the first clause of our original prognosis was wrong and are tempted to substitute the opinion that wireless telegraphy shows no symptoms of proving valuable under any industrial circumstances whatever. This, however, would scarcely be justified, since there are a few ship and shore stations at work."

RIFLE PRACTISE WITHOUT POWDER OR BULLET.

A SO-CALLED "sub-target gun machine," by the use of which a soldier may be given all the benefits of long-range target practise without firing his rifle, is described in *The American Inventor* (March 1). The device has been adopted by both this country and Canada, and was used with success in the recent army maneuvers at Camp Sanger, Fort Riley, Kansas, the most extensive held in this country since the Civil War. Says the writer of the article just mentioned:

"The only target practise engaged in during the encampment was with the sub-target gun machine, one of those purchased by the Government being located at Fort Riley. Officers and men alike were enthusiastic in its praise.

"This machine, illustrations of which accompany this article . . is designed for target practise without the use of ammunition. The need of apparatus of this description has long been felt by officers and men of the regular army as well as the militia and not a few private individuals interested in rifle-shooting, for marksmen require frequent and long practise to become proficient and to remain so. To do this with ammunition involves considerable expense, especially as it is necessary to use the daytime and frequently to go to a range a long distance away for such practise. The modern high-power rifle and the increasing density of population render the providing of suitable ranges within a convenient

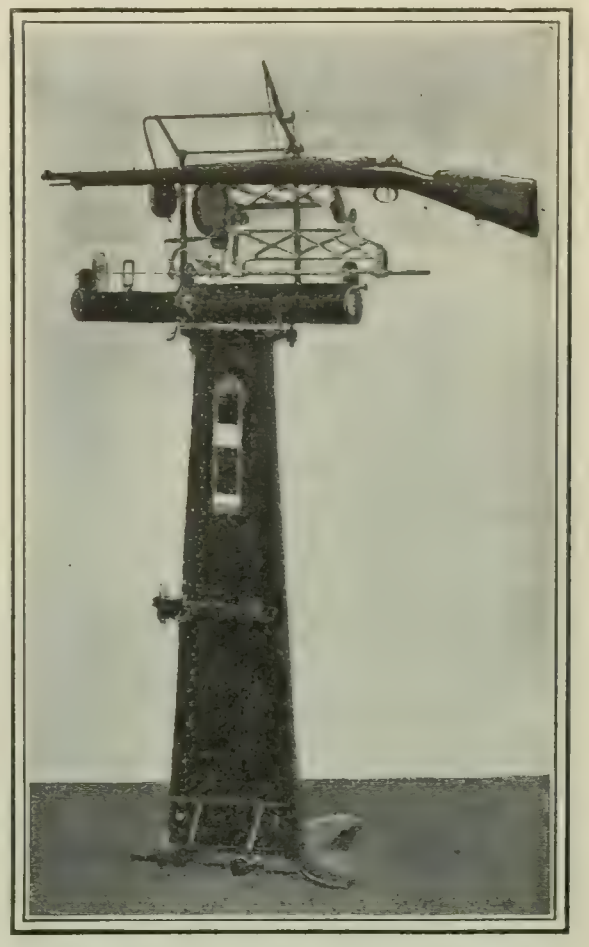


THE SUB-TARGET GUN MACHINE; KNEELING POSITION.

Courtesy of *The American Inventor* (Washington).

distance of the city very difficult. It is this fact together with the economy of sub-target gun practise that have created the great interest which is everywhere shown in this machine.

"As will be seen by the accompanying illustrations, the machine is simple in construction. It consists of a subbase or stand and adjustable carriage base; a ground-steel carriage rod having at the target end a steel scoring-needle accurately spring-balanced on ground-steel ball joints; a sub-target holder which is released electromagnetically by the trigger when the gun is fired, driving the sub-target against the scoring-needle, thus giving an absolute record of the aim or hold of the gun by the marksman; and a gun-holder proper, in which the gun is securely held, the joints having finely fitted ball bearings so designed and constructed that it is absolutely impossible to secure a point of rest with which to steady the gun when aiming. This holder is so counterbalanced that only the weight of the firearm is supported by the marksman. The machine may be used at either standing, kneeling, or prone position. It is scientifically accurate and correct in every detail, machinery especially designed for this purpose being used in its construction. Its durability is one of its strong points.



THE SUB-TARGET GUN MACHINE.

Courtesy of *The American Inventor* (Washington.)

"One of the important details of this machine is a dial and indicator by the use of which the machine may be so adjusted as to compensate for the individual error in eyesight. The variation of eyesight is almost universal, and this means of defining and compensating for this variation is greatly appreciated by inspectors of rifle practise, who also find a most valuable aid in the scoring-needle, which reproduces in a magnified degree every motion of the gun in the hands of the marksman, and by watching which they can readily detect his faults.

"The adoption of these machines by the United States and Canadian governments marks a new era in military rifle practise, and already a marked improvement in marksmanship has resulted wherever they have been used. The shots that hit are the shots that count, and the army that is made up of good marksmen is the army that will win the battles of the future. It is interesting to note that this machine is being taken up by the schools, and, with the rising generation well instructed in marksmanship, the outlook for the future military proficiency of the country is most promising."

Effect of a Magnet on Phosphorescence.—That an ordinary magnet, in which the intensity of the magnetism varies along the bar, acts on faintly luminous bodies in a manner very similar to the *n*-rays discovered by Blondlot, is announced in a note read before the French Academy of Sciences by M. C. Gutton. Says *The Electrical Review*, in a note on the subject:

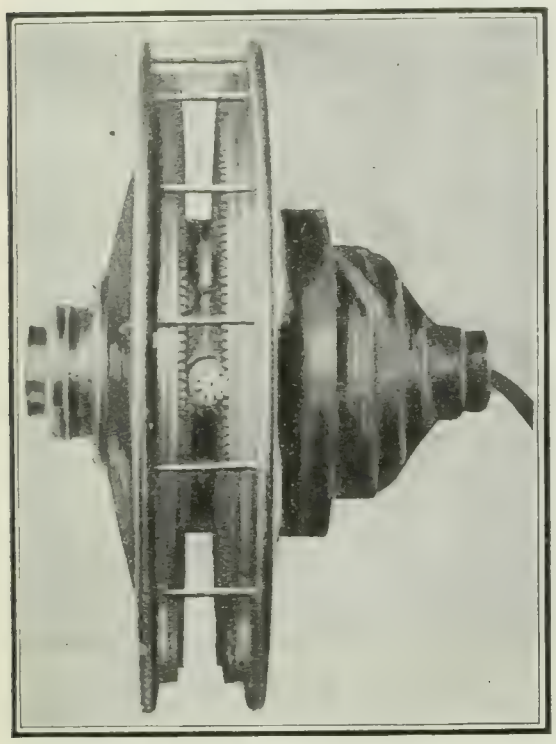
"M. Gutton has found that if a piece of cardboard containing patches of phosphorescent sulfid is shifted along a magnet-bar, the patches near the poles are brighter than those near the center of the magnet. By means of suitable screens he eliminated any error due to *n*-rays, without appreciably affecting the result. No effect is noticeable when the screen is placed in a strong or a uniform field. It seems only to be produced where the lines of magnetic force are not parallel. The screen is very sensitive, as the effect is observed by the modification of the earth's field, caused by placing a bar of bismuth or a wire carrying a very small current a short distance away from the screen. No explanation is offered, but it is evident that if there is an increase in the luminous energy radiated it must be either at the expense of the magnet or of the

luminous screen. It is possible that an instrument based upon this action might be useful in the study of magnetic fields."

A MOTOR-CAR WITH MOTORS IN ITS WHEELS.

IN a recently invented form of motor-car, the motors are contained in the four wheels, one in each. Says the writer of a description in *The Western Electrician:*

"Four 'gyroscope' motors of two horse-power each are arranged, one within each wheel, with its armature-shaft nearly at right angles to the axle of the vehicle. Each motor is fastened immovably to the axle and carries an elongated armature-shaft bearing on each end a pinion. These two pinions engage two annular gears within the wheel-casing. Herein lies the most interesting feature of the transmission. The wheel proper is divided into two parts by a plane at right angles to the axle [see illustration]. Each section of the wheel carries an annular gear or rack for the engagement of one of the pinions of the armature-shaft, the racks facing each other. The armature is set at a slight angle to the axle vehicle, so that one of the spurs engages one of the gears and the other spur the gear facing the first, the two points of bearing coming at points diametrically opposite on the armature-shaft. . . . By this plan special advantages are attained. The motor drives from both ends of the armature-shaft, grappling the wheel at both sides at the rim, relieving the thrust from the axle. This reduces the friction to a minimum. In winding a watch, for instance, it is obvious that better results can be obtained by using the thumb and finger as a couple on opposite sides of the stem, rather than by attempting to do the work by drawing from one side of the stem.



HUB MOTOR FOR AUTOMOBILE.
Courtesy of *The Western Electrician* (Chicago).

"The two pinions need be but half the size that would be necessary if only one were used, to obtain the same reduction. In other words, double the reduction may be obtained within any given space. Consequently within the wheel itself there is sufficient space to reduce the velocity of a high-speed motor for adaptation to the low speed required for a heavy truck. The fact that high-speed motors can be used without the intervention of complicated gearing mechanism, thereby using the form of motor which is the cheapest in construction and of the most efficient operation, is said to offset to a great extent the increased cost of construction over that where only one or two motors are used.

"Another advantage is that the sides of the wheels, which are solid metal plates, form the casings of the motors, keeping out dust and mud from the parts. . . . . .

"The normal speed is 1,400 revolutions per minute, which, with the gear reduction of 25 to 1, gives the car a speed of six miles an hour. . . . Steering is accomplished by an attachment which moves both front and rear wheels at the same time, so that they follow along concentric curves, reducing the wear and tear on the rear tires. For braking, a band-brake or strap-clutch is provided on each wheel. . . . . .

"Favorable results are looked for in the efficiency of operation of the gyroscope motor-car. The results of an efficiency test made at Lewis Institute, Chicago, on a motor-vehicle using this type of transmission showed a friction loss in gear of only three-fourths of one per cent. up to a sixteen per cent. overload, using a reduction of 14 to 1.

"One feature which apparently adds to the merits of the new vehicle is the fact that a complete motor unit is embodied in a single wheel. Therefore an extra wheel, weighing 425 pounds, can always be carried on the truck, and in case of an accident all that is necessary to remedy the fault is to jack up the axle and replace the defective wheel with the good one, requiring only a few minutes time. The motor connections terminate in four plugs of different shapes, each of which fits into a correspondingly shaped hole in the connecting-block on the vehicle, so that an inexperienced person may replace the wheel without getting the connections wrong, for there is only one way that they will fit.

"Four-wheel drive should lengthen the life of tires, which at best are a heavy item of expense in a city where the pavements are rough."

WHAT THE ANTARCTIC CONTINENT IS LIKE

UNDER the heading of "The Seventh Continent," an analysis, by Prof. Albrecht Peuck, of the University of Vienna, of the results of recent south polar exploration is printed in translation in the Boston *Evening Transcript* (February 3). The original was contributed by the author to the Vienna *Freie Presse.* Professor Peuck says that no new coast has been discovered, and no noticeable change on the maps will have to be made. He continues:

"It is easy to undervalue the results of the more recent expeditions—that is, if one has in view only an increased knowledge of the coast-line. No new coast has been discovered. The results of the recent expeditions lie in different lines from those of the years 1820–1843. The latter in reality only sighted separate strips of coast-land; but now man has set foot on that land and studied its nature and configuration. If we designate the discoveries from Bellingshawsen to Sir James Ross as littoral-nautical, those recently made are of a physical-geographical nature and have been made by masters of that science. They have cleared up a number of problems which could not be cleared up on earlier voyages.

"Sir James Ross discovered the great wall of ice to the east of the volcanoes Erebus and Terror. He knew nothing at all about its formation, nor has any one else been sure about it, until the recent visits to it. From Ross's description it might be a seam of very thick pack ice, but since Borchgrevink's investigation, and more especially since Scott's expedition, we are sure that it is the end of a glacier not less than six hundred miles wide, which occupies the deep valley between the mountains of King Edward VII. Land and Victoria Land. Again, Dumant D'Urville and Wilkes were not sure whether what they saw was land or only masses of ice. The investigations of Drygalski show that it is land completely covered with glaciers; that the ice-cap reaches to the sea, the underlying rocks showing through only in a few places. It is a great inland sea of ice such as is found in the interior of Greenland to-day, and such as during the glacial period covered northern Europe and the northern part of North America. Those scientists who were bold enough to suggest the existence of a large Antarctic continent from the presence in the Antarctic Ocean of icebergs with boulders on them have been confirmed in their conjectures, for a glacier of such enormous proportions presupposes an underlying land mass. . . . . .

"Antarctica is almost wholly covered with this large inland ice sea, which has a probable area of four million square miles. The land itself can only be seen along the coast, and here alone is it possible to support animal life. Here are the breeding-places of the penguins which inhabit the southern seas as far north as the drifting ice goes. Here also Borchgrevink had discovered a most scanty vegetation, species of lichen, one of which closely resembled Iceland moss. In the waters at the foot of the steep cliffs there is abundant animal life—star-fishes, jelly-fishes, and different kinds of sea mammals, as the seal, etc. From the narrow strip of coast-land we get an idea of the inner strata of the continent. Most noticeable is the frequent recurrence of volcanic rock. . . . There are several active volcanoes. . . . . .

"It is indeed a new continent, seen before at a distance, which has been laid at our feet. It is inhospitable and uninhabitable for man, but magnificent in itself. Nowhere else but in distant Victoria Land do we have a smoking volcano and perpetual ice

side by side. Monotonous it is where the inland ice reaches without a break to the coast, but magnificent where the cliffs rise perpendicularly out of the sea, as on the shore of Victoria Land, or the west of Graham's Land. Those on board the *Belgica* never grew tired of looking at the scene, as they sailed through Belgica Strait, which they discovered, surrounded as they were almost completely by enormously high cliffs which, under the polar sun, shone and sparkled in the most beautiful colors, while below the sea was the darkest of blues, with here and there an iceberg shining and glistening on its surface. . . . One great difficulty which has always stood in the way of south polar explorations seems to be removed—its great distance from the inhabited world. But now the known part of Antarctica can be used as a starting-point for journeys to its unknown parts, and altho not lavishly provided for by nature, still, if all other sources are exhausted, there are penguins and seals in sufficient quantities to support human life indefinitely. No matter how cold and isolated it may seem to the little handful of explorers in Antarctica, they need not feel that they are doomed to die."

HOW TO FEEL MUSIC.

AN electrical device by which music can be "felt" instead of heard is the result of a recent invention. The musical vibrations are transformed into electrical ones in something the same way that they are in a telephone wire, but the electric pulses are from an induction-coil capable of giving a shock, and hence may be felt throughout the body. The device is thus described in *Popular Mechanics* (March):

"To say that you can hear a 'loud' necktie, or see it thunder, seems scarcely less ridiculous than to say you can 'feel' a new piece of music being played, yet the latter is made a reality through a new contrivance that has just been invented. Maybe the inventor's next step will be to enable us to smell the music.

"'Feeling' music is made possible through an electrical device, called the 'vibrochord,' by which the sound is made to affect the patient's sense of touch as well as his sense of hearing. Those who have experienced the new sensation declare that music 'feels' as good as it sounds, and that there is all the difference in the world in the feeling of a pretty air and an ugly one. Different persons like the feeling of different tunes. Some declare 'ragtime' feels better than any other, while cultivated tastes prefer the feeling of classical music.

FEELING AND HEARING THE PIANO PLAY.
Courtesy of *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago).

"In 'feeling' music the sound is conducted from the instrument to the person by means of electric wires. Instead of the sound-waves merely knocking on the tympanum of the ear, as in listening to music, the waves of harmony course clear through the body, so that the tune is felt from head to foot. The device can be attached to any kind of musical instrument, so that we can feel a piano, phonograph, guitar, banjo, or an organ play, or feel the blowing of a cornet or a trombone, and if a wire could be attached to every horn we could feel the music of a brass band. Those who have practised 'feeling' music have demonstrated that they can easily discriminate between the feeling of different airs as well as of different instruments. They could readily distinguish the feeling of 'Home, Sweet Home,' from 'My Ragtime Chinaman,' altho they were separated from the instrument by walls so thick that the music could not possibly be heard.

"This feeling of music is declared to have wonderful healing powers. It is prescribed by its inventor for insomnia, hysteria, nervous prostration, rheumatism, and numerous other ailments.

"The vibrochord is enclosed in a case containing coils and magnets with electric wires extending to the musical instrument and to the patient. Two handles connected to the wires are to be held in the hands and the feet rest on a metallic plate.

"Fred H. Brown, inventor of the music-feeling machine, says: 'Whenever the vibrochord is used, the human body virtually becomes a part of the instrument and does and must respond to the harmonic vibration of the instrument. The induction-coil is so arranged as to utilize the harmonic beats. Consequently, the electric pulsations also occur in harmonic time.' The intensity of the musical vibrations can be regulated to suit the person."

Change of Color in Fishes.—An interesting study of the ability of fish to change their color, recently made at the Woods Holl Biological Laboratory, is described in *Harper's Weekly*. Says the writer:

"Changing color at will is a property of certain mammals, and it was found that in the fishes under observation it was possible when changes of surrounding conditions were made. The fish selected for the experiment were common green killifishes or salt water minnows, which ordinarily in daylight have a light gray color. This in the dark becomes almost black, as was demonstrated by placing the fish in a dark-lined dish. If the fish were placed in a porcelain bowl in the light, it would become much paler, even tho the illumination was the same. That the color was at the control of the fish was demonstrated by severing the spinal cord of one which had undergone the observed changes in a normal manner. In this case the posterior part remained absolutely dark. The light affecting the fish's eyes was found to be responsible for the color changes, as these did not occur after cutting the optic nerves of fishes whose changes had been regular."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A COMMITTEE appointed by the Vienna Academy of Science to investigate the results of the treatment of cancer with radium reported, says *The Popular Science Monthly*, "that in nine cases in which the treatment was used abatement in the cancerous swelling resulted and in two of these cases the swelling had not reappeared after five months' time. A case of cancer of the palate was much improved by the treatment. The use of radium is not recommended when an operation is practicable. Numerous other cases of the beneficial results of the radium treatment have been reported."

AN exhibit of radium will be prepared for the St. Louis exposition, under government auspices, by Dr. George F. Kunz, as special agent of the United States Geological Survey. Dr. Kunz has been authorized, says *Science*, "to prepare and procure material comprising radioactive substances of all kinds and also exhibits to illustrate the action of radium compounds, ultra-violet light, and Röntgen rays upon mineral and chemical substances. This exhibit is to be made by the United States Geological Survey in the United States building at St. Louis. There will be a second exhibit of radium and radioactive substances in the mines building."

"THE work of extinguishing fires," says *Engineering News*, "may be compared to the application of brakes on a car descending a long steep grade. If the brakes are applied with their utmost power and yet the force accelerating the car exceeds the effort of the brakes to retard it, the car will continue to gain in speed; and the faster it runs, the less effective is the braking force. In the same way, a fire which grows in intensity despite the streams of water poured on to check it, is likely to continue to extend, and the more rapid and fierce the spread of the flames, the less efficient is the work of the firemen to check them."

VEGETABLE LIFE IN THE FAR NORTH.—Doctor Schei, the geologist—a member of the last Sverdrup arctic expedition—in a lecture before the Geographical Society of Christiania recently spoke of the vegetable life of Ellesmereland, in 78° to 79° of northern latitude and separated from Greenland by the Smith Sound. "During the summer," says United States Consul Guenther, in a report of his lecture, "tracts of the lowlands are covered with arctic flowers, and the so-called Bird's Mountains are described by Doctor Schei as a botanical garden. A mountain slope of one of the bays was completely covered with the violet-colored flower-stalks of the species *Saxifraga oppositifolia*. In the rocks remnants of plants were discovered, the species of which to-day are found in much warmer climes—for instance, in Australia. That the polar regions in former periods of the history of the earth were much warmer is a fact that has long ago been demonstrated beyond a doubt."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

DO THE JESUITS TEACH THAT THE END JUSTIFIES THE MEANS?

THE old charge that the Jesuits teach that the end justifies the means has come into new prominence in controversial discussion in Germany, owing to the strained relations existing between the Protestants and the Roman Catholics in parliament and in public life. A former Jesuit father, Count Hoensbroech, a man of marked learning, who since his conversion to Protestantism about ten years ago has engaged in a battle royal against his former *confrères*, has published a brochure in which he claims to present documentary evidences of a kind that will settle the question beyond a doubt. It is entitled "Der Zweck heiligt die Mittel als jesuitischer Grundsatz erwiesen" ("The End Justifies the Means" Proven to be a Jesuitic Principle). So bitter has the controversy over this question become that a leading ecclesiastic of Trèves, Pater Dasbach, has brought suit against the count in the state courts. The arguments set forth in the new book may be summarized as follows:

It is a Jesuitic principle that, in order to prevent the commission of a greater sin, it is permissible to commit a smaller one. The Jesuit moralists for several centuries have openly taught this, as may be seen from the works of Becanus, Vasquez, Sanchez, Escabor, Tamburini, Laymoun, Castropalva, and, among the more recent teachers, of Gury, Palmieri, Lehmkuhl. As an example of what these men actually say, we need appeal only to Becanus. Among other problems he discusses the question: Is it ever right to advise a man to commit a smaller sin in order to prevent one that is greater? In detail: Suppose that Peter is determined to commit adultery, am I justified in advising him to commit fornication, so that the breaking of the marriage may be prevented? Or if a person is determined to steal a whole treasure, dare I advise him to be satisfied with a portion? Becanus admits that according to the teaching of some authorities such advice would be wrong, but he urges that equally good authorities can be quoted to show that it is permissible, and appeals even to the Scriptures and to the fathers, citing the maxim that of two evils we should chose the less. Taking up the cases stated, he argues as follows: If Peter is determined to satisfy his lust by committing adultery, and it would be impossible for me to change his mind in any other way than by urging him to commit the sin of fornication instead of the proposed greater sin of adultery, then I should be allowed to give him this advice. If the thief is determined to steal the whole treasure, and I can not dissuade him except by advising him to commit a smaller theft, this would be allowed. Vasquez can be quoted as arguing in the same way and as taking the position that it is right to advise a man to commit adultery if thereby you can prevent him from committing a murder. This answer he gives in outspoken opposition to those of Gabriel Biel and Cajetanus, who declared that these things were not allowed.

The "Moral Theology" of Tamburini contains the *pros* and *cons* for a whole group of similar problems. Among them is this: Is it permissible for a father to leave the key in his money-drawer so that he may catch his son stealing and the latter may be reformed through the punishment that is inflicted? Or, is it right for a husband to tell his wife, in ambiguous language, that she may meet her paramour, so that the latter may be caught and be reformed through the punishment inflicted? Tamburini does not unhesitatingly answer Yes to these questions, but he considers them as belonging to the realm of "probability," and is himself strongly inclined to give an affirmative answer. He declares that leaving the key in the drawer and speaking in the manner mentioned to a wife are in themselves matters of no importance; such acts are not sinful, nor do they signify consent to the evil deeds that may follow. Escabor, after quoting two of his fellow moralists as opponents of the maxim, "Let us do evil that good may result," nevertheless expresses his agreement with the opposite sentiment, citing the case of Lot, who offered his daughters to the inhabitants of Sodom in order to get them to give up their still more evil purposes. Appeal can also be made to the teachings of Gury and of Palmieri, the latter of whom declares that it is permissible to wish that heretics may die on account of the general good that will result for the eternal salvation of many.

Professor Zöckler, of Greifswald, one of the leading Protestant scholars of Germany, has written an elaborate discussion of the Jesuit problem for the new (third) edition of Herzog's "Realencyclopädie." He comments on the materials furnished by Hoensbroech in the *Allgemeine Kirchenzeitung* (Leipsic, No. 6), and thinks that the author has substantiated his claims. He also states that Pater Dasbach has been compelled to admit in the public courts that Hoensbroech has proved his main contention.

Hoensbroech's brochure was written in reply to a challenge of Dasbach, who offered 2,000 florins for proofs of the charge that the Jesuits teach that the end justifies the means. Hoensbroech, in view of the admission of Dasbach, now demands this money; but the latter refuses to pay it on the ground that what he has admitted is only a minor point and not the real matter at issue. The courts of Trèves are now to pass on this matter, and their decision is awaited with considerable interest.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A SECULAR VIEW OF THE MEANING OF LENT.

"EVERY man who has any ideal of any sort," says *Harper's Weekly* (March 12), "begins by cutting off something that is incompatible with its attainment. Asceticism is, in this sense, merely a disciplined effort to gain an end. In the case of the Lenten observance, the fasting is a physical self-denial that prepares the mind for the spiritual joy of Easter." Commenting further on what it regards as the real significance of Lent, the same paper says:

"It would be difficult to find a religious system of thought which makes no provision for a season of self-denial as a means to moral culture. . . . . .

"The Parsees had five set fasts in the year. Confucianism provided for one great fast and several minor ones. The Brahmans confined the severe fasts to their own caste, requiring only minor observances of the laity. The Jews were commanded to 'afflict their souls' on the tenth day of the seventh month, while the priest made an atonement for the sins of the children of Israel. The command, as is usual with the Jews, was definite and obligatory, and was followed by a threat, 'Whatsoever soul shall not be afflicted in that same day, he shall be cut off from among his people.' In the New Testament the question of obligatory fasting is again raised. When the Pharisees asked Jesus why his disciples did not fast, he answered, 'Can ye make the children of the bridechamber fast while the bridegroom is still with them?' and, again, he pointed out that they were equally dissatisfied with John, who came fasting, and the Son of Man, who came eating and drinking. On the whole, the New Testament seems to have recognized the use of fasting without approving of it as enforced and obligatory, lest thereby it become dead and lose its primal significance and object, which is, of course, to exalt a higher faculty by subduing and controlling a lower. . . . . .

"Every man *is* more or less an ascetic. He sacrifices one thing to get another, even if it is only on the plane of expending labor to buy food and clothing; he sacrifices inertia and ease for civilization and prolonged living. He carries the same principle farther when he works not only for himself, but for the welfare of his family and fellow citizen. . . . It is a truism that joy is great in proportion as it has absorbed pain. It is, in its essence, a contrast, a reaction. So by renunciation we attain a twofold end; we strengthen a habit of self-control by giving up something in itself harmless, and we prepare ourselves for joy by a self-imposed season of solemnity.

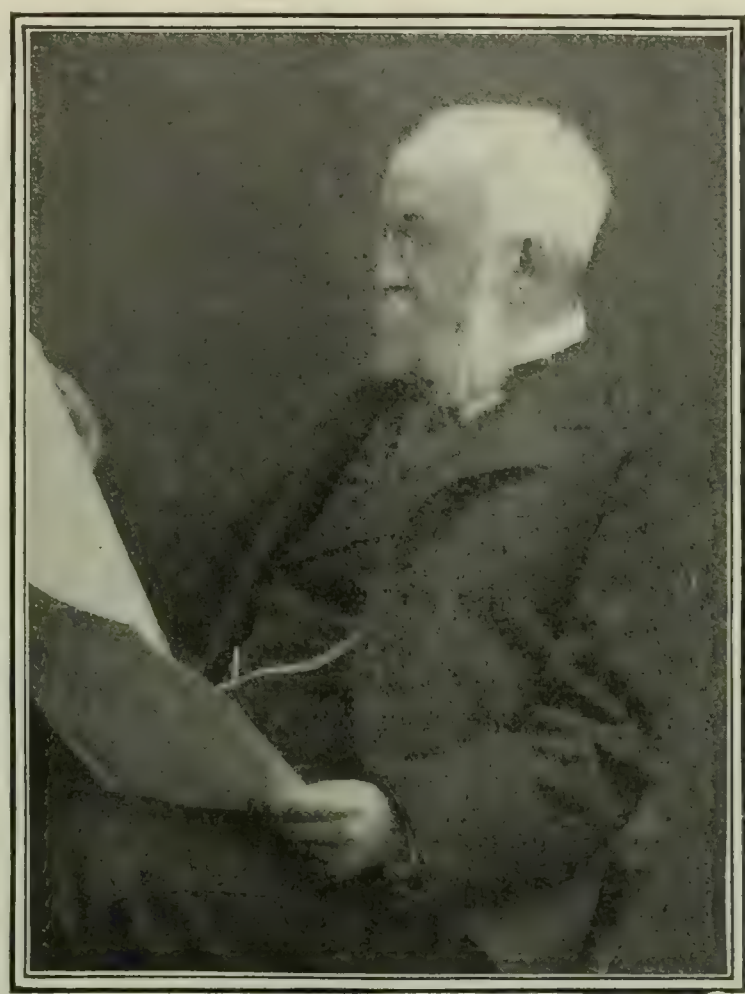
"That there is something essentially beneficial in this season of fast one is led to believe by the continuous spread of the observance, as well as by the fact that it is, apparently, an innate instinct. More and more society finds refuge from itself in a season of enforced quiet. It is a season variously used by various temperaments to various ends, as all religious symbolism will be to the last of time. There are those to whom it is a rest after excite-

ment; those to whom it is a season of physical recuperation after indulgence; those to whom the religious life and its symbolism, pointing beyond a narrow concreteness, is the only gleam in an existence of gloomy sordidness.

"More and more, in the present day, do those who can seek quiet and shelter in religious retreats and break the usual routine by a season of self-denial and self-forgetfulness in religious recollection."

CENTENNIAL OF THE BRITISH BIBLE SOCIETY

THE centenary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, which fell on March 6, was made the occasion of a special service in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, at which the Archbishop of Canterbury preached a sermon and the Queen and other members of the royal family were in attendance. In this country a meeting, held on the same day in St. John's Church, Washington, was attended by the President, the British ambassador, and other distinguished persons, and was addressed by Dr. Daniel Coit Gilman, president of the American Bible Society, Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court, and Senator Dolliver, of Iowa.



DANIEL COIT GILMAN, LL.D.,
President of the American Bible Society.

During the hundred years of its existence, the British and Foreign Bible Society has distributed one hundred and eighty-one million Bibles in all parts of the world. This fact is recorded in an article by Dr. Gilman in *The North American Review* (March) which epitomizes the history of the organization. It appears that among those who took a prominent part in the foundation of the society were William Wilberforce, Lord Teignmouth, Zachary Macaulay, Alexander Maitland, James Stephen (father of Sir Leslie Stephen), and others less known. We read further:

"The earliest attempt of the new association to translate any part of the Bible into a foreign tongue was to provide a portion of the Scriptures for the American Indians. The decision was reached to translate the gospel of St. Mark into Mohawk, and a Mohawk chief, with the unmanageable name Tyonenhokarawen or Tryoninhokaraven, passed several weeks under Lord Teignmouth's roof, at Clapham, engaged in the work. Sometimes, we are told, he appeared, clad in his war dress, at the table of his host, and performed for the entertainment of the visitors the war-dance of his tribe, tomahawk in hand. It is a laughable picture; grave and reverend men of affairs gathered around a dinner-table for a most serious discussion, which is enlivened by a red man robed in skins, hopping up and down, brandishing the rude weapon of his tribe. This same warrior took the part of the English in the war of 1812, and gave up his unpronounceable patronymic of seven syllables for the simple name of Major John Norton, by which he was known in the army."

Looking back at the proceedings of the initiative meetings of the society, it is obvious, says Dr. Gilman, that the principles then recognized were formulated with wisdom and precision. They have guided the policy of the organization for a hundred years, and are not likely, he thinks, to be amended in the century to come. He continues:

"The first article declares that the sole object of the society shall be to encourage a wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment, and that the only copies in the languages of the United Kingdom to be circulated by the society shall be the Authorized Version. The second article bespeaks cooperation, and looks forward to activities beyond the bounds of the British Empire. This society—so it reads—'shall add its endeavors to those employed by other societies for circulating the Scriptures through the British dominions, and shall also, according to its ability, extend its influence to other countries, whether Christian, Mohammedan, or Pagan.' The committee of management was to include six foreigners resident in England, and, of the remainder, one-half should be members of the Church of England and the other half members of other denominations of Christians. In all it was a board of thirty-six laymen. There was an understanding that no clergyman or minister should speak on any subject under discussion without special leave. If any member did not attend with fair regularity, he could not be reelected; and those six who, for any cause whatsoever, made the smallest number of attendances were dropped and not rechosen for a year. Many distinguished persons—prelates, ministers, scholars, professional, and business men—have always been included among the vice-presidents; and thus the society has had an indorsement which is considered of value,—more so, perhaps, than a similar approbation would be in the United States, tho here, too, it has been found advantageous. The society was, in fact, a society of laymen, supported or indorsed by distinguished clergymen. Ecclesiastical differences and jealousies were thus concealed, if not avoided; and the enthusiastic and efficient labors were secured of eminent men, devoted to the affairs of business and politics."

Passing on to a consideration of the work accomplished by the society, Dr. Gilman says:

"The total issues of the society, including Bibles, New Testaments, and portions of the Bible, chiefly Gospels and Psalters, from 1804 to 1903, were 181,000,000, or exactly (so closely the account is kept) 180,982,740 copies. Nearly 6,000,000 copies (5,943,775) were issued in the year 1902-3. It appears that in every hundred issues there were 16 Bibles, 25 Testaments, and 59 'portions' or parts—that is to say, for every Bible there was a call for more than five times as many portions of the text. Whatever may be assigned as the reason for this noteworthy difference, it clearly denotes the strictly religious preferences of the readers and purchasers. Only one-sixth of the issues contain the chronicles, histories, laws, and prophecies of the Hebrew Scriptures. English penny Testaments have been especially popular—nearly 8,000,000 of them having been issued within the last two decades. The annual outlay of the society has not varied much during recent years from the sum of £240,000. In this centennial year an effort is making to raise a special fund of 250,000 guineas, more than $1,250,000, in addition to the usual contributions. These are different figures from those of the first five years, when the average collections were £6,000 annually, and from the glowing but cautious estimates formulated by the great Wilberforce, who thought that the society's annual income might eventually reach the munificent total of £10,000.

"Financial statistics, impressive as they are, are of much less interest than the statements which are given in respect to the versions which have been prepared and issued by the society. Three hundred and seventy different languages are on the list of publications, and it takes sixty different kinds of alphabets to put these languages into print. From a scrutiny of the list, it is easy to see that, apart from the religious significance of the society's work, its contributions to comparative philology, especially to the philology

of the obscure tongues of uncivilized people, are of great importance. Of no other book are there so many versions."

The American Bible Society was founded twelve years later than the British, and during a period of eighty-seven years has circulated more than 72,000,000 Bibles and portions of the Bible.

WHEN CHURCH AND STAGE WERE ONE.

WAGNER'S "Parsifal," despite its alleged "sacrilege," bears several points of resemblance to the miracle-plays of medieval times, and its semi-sacred pretensions may serve to remind us of an era in which priests were the only actors and churches were the only theaters. Dr. Karl Mantyius, an eminent German actor and Shakespearian scholar, points out, in his recently published "History of Theatrical Art," that during the early Middle Ages "liturgical drama" was presented all over Europe, in Latin, by priests who distributed the parts among themselves. This kind of drama, as its name implies, grew up out of the church service, and can probably be traced, in the first place, to the dramatic elements in the liturgy itself. Dr. Mantyius writes on this point:

"From the earliest times, the mass of the Roman Church has borne a distinctly dramatic character. The beautifully decorated sanctuary, with the altar in the center, separated from the choir by the rail, resembles a stage, on which the priest, robed in his chasuble, the deacon and choristers with censers, seem to act before the silent audience of the congregation. The perfect symbolism carried out in every detail, which in former times was more generally understood than it is now, not only appertained to the building and the ornaments of the church, but to every item of church service; it was like a sublime spectacle, in which every part represented something different from what it was."

The medieval clergy were fully alive to the power exercised over the popular mind by the dramatic elements in the church service and developed them to the utmost, offering, in compensation for incomprehensible Latin words, intelligible mimic and musical performances. We quote further:

"The great religious festivals, Christmas in particular, gave special opportunity for liturgical dramas. Thus at a certain Christmas celebration St. Augustine is represented addressing himself to the Jews in order to convince them of the divinity of Christ. For this purpose he invokes all the old prophets, and makes them appear before him in succession in order to repeat the prophesies. After Isaiah, Jeremiah, Moses, Daniel, and David, Augustine introduces some prophets of the New Covenant, Simeon, Zechariah, and Elizabeth, after which he has recourse to the heathens, Vergil, Nebuchadnezzar, and the Sibyl. All these solemn testimonies enable him to overwhelm the Jews with these words: 'Is not this sufficient, O ye unbelievers! Can not ye be convinced by so many famous witnesses and such numerous testimonies?'"

For centuries the subjects of the church-plays remained almost exclusively religious, and it was owing to this fact that they earned the title of "miracle-plays." But in time the popular tongue began to be substituted for the Latin language, and the influence of the clergy became less dominant. "From the moment when the plays were written entirely in the living tongue," says Dr. Mantyius, "they slipped out of the grasp of the church—quite gently and gradually,—first moving out from inside the church to the space in front of it, tho, no doubt, they were still performed by the clergy; then farther away to the public street or market-place, written and performed in part by lay people, the clergy looking on, or joining in the performances on an equal footing with the other actors." Even after the plays had passed from under the control of the clergy, they were still mainly occupied with religious subjects, or at least their chief characters were religious personages like the Virgin Mary. To quote again:

"From the fourteenth century onward we find in force a complete cycle of miracle-plays about the most diverse subjects, yet all with one distinctive note—that is, the Virgin Mary, who as a *dea ex machina* in the hour of need comes to the rescue of the hero or heroine in distress. The part which the holy Virgin plays in these dramas is often very peculiar, according to our ideas. It seems to be a point of honor with her to save every ruffian, whatever outrageous crimes he may have committed, if he only invokes her assistance at the critical moment. In one drama she takes a lively interest in a woman who had suffocated her son-in-law; in another a Queen of Portugal is rescued and pardoned, tho she had murdered two persons."

Following upon the miracle-plays of Adam and Eve, and of others in which the Blessed Virgin was the central figure, there developed subsequently the great Passion-plays, for the acting of which a special Passion fraternity was created. The Ober-Ammergau play, originating in 1633, is a very fair reproduction of a play of this type, tho, in the year of its inception, the others had long since been suppressed. The Ober-Ammergau play of our own times, however, is without the innumerable quaint, amusing, and ludicrous incidents which add so much to our interest in medieval plays.

A BISHOP'S INDICTMENT OF THE NEGRO RACE.

BISHOP BROWN, of Arkansas, made "a fearful mistake," according to the New York *Churchman* (Prot. Episc.), when he delivered his address on the negro problem in Boston recently. His utterance upon that occasion, adds the same paper, "misrepresents the church of which he is a bishop, and the South for which he professes to speak." The opinions for which the bishop is so severely condemned are indicated in the following quotations from his address, as reported in the newspapers:

"The Southern negro, altho increasing in numbers so rapidly, is not improving morally and intellectually. On the contrary, he is unquestionably deteriorating in these respects since emancipation. . . . I do not and can not believe that the American negro has a great future before him, but I do freely concede that it can and will be made much better, and must be made much better, too.

"Knowing the fatal tendency of African blood to physical and mental degradation, the Southern branch of our race has especially guarded against the induction of it into its veins. The white women of the South are pure. They are a high-minded, proud, spotless race of heroines. If they were not, the Anglo-Saxon people in America would rapidly degenerate into a low-grade mongrel breed, and that would be the end of civilization and the beginning of barbarism. . . . They [the negro people] are, as a whole, the most poverty-stricken, the most shiftless, the most ragged, filthy, idle, worthless, and degraded of any people of whom I have any personal knowledge. . . . We talk of darkest Africa, but I solemnly say it is impossible for me to imagine anything darker than what might be well called 'Darkest America.'

"There can not be any question that the negro race, as a whole, is in respect to natural endowments very much inferior to the Caucasian race. Anthropologists claim that the negro race is at least ten thousand years old. And yet it has never advanced beyond the stage of barbarism, when left to itself. If there is anything in the survival of the fittest, the negro as the unfittest will surely perish from the earth. . . . . .

"The negro can never be qualified as a race to take a helpful part in the affairs of our Government. The giving of the suffrage to the negro was a great wrong to the white people of the South, and even a greater wrong to the Southern negro himself. . . . . .

"The crime which is the principal occasion for lynching, the only occasion for its existence—lynching would pass away in three years if it were not for that crime—is one which, as a rule, can not be dealt with in the civil courts, because the outraged woman would not, in nine cases out of ten, willingly appear as a witness, and she ought not to be compelled to do so. It is for this reason that lynching is so wholly, throughout the civilized world, the penalty for the crime in question."

The Living Church (Milwaukee, Prot. Episc.) is as scathing in its comment on these sentiments as is *The Churchman*. It says in part:

"Bishop Brown is a Northern man resident in the South, chosen

by a Southern community to be their bishop while he was yet a resident of his native State of Ohio. It is this class of Americans —Northern men who have acquired residence in the South—that of all others have always been most intemperate in discussing the race problem, and who have generally been the most unfortunate in their conclusions. Unlike the native-born Southerner, they are without the intense affection for the negro and the thorough understanding of his position that the former possesses. Unlike the Northerner at home, the aureole which has too often been depicted above the negro's head is seen to have been dispelled. The result is that, losing his former point of view, the transplanted Northerner fails to obtain that of the Southerner to the manor born, and becomes only too frequently the bitterest and most difficult stumbling-block in the elevation of the negro race.

"To *The Living Church*, bound to the South by ties closer and more intimate than those which knit the bishop of Arkansas to his diocese, and long since free from the amateur conviction that we had surmounted the difficulties of the problem, apology to our fellow churchmen both North and South would seem to be in order for the alleged utterances of the bishop of Arkansas. . . . .

"Happily, the splendid work of ridding the South from the degradation of punishment by lynching, begun by such Southern noblemen as the governor of Alabama, supported by the people who gave him their indorsement at the polls, and commended by the best and wisest men of that section, is too far advanced for the unfortunate outburst of the bishop of Arkansas to overthrow."

BISHOP BROWN, OF ARKANSAS,

Whose extreme views on the negro question are declared to "misrepresent the church of which he is a bishop, and the South for which he professes to speak."

The Boston *Pilot* (Rom. Cath.) comments:

"There is something lacking in the man who could expect to vent such ideas in the city of Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison and John Boyle O'Reilly, and draw money thence to propagate his gospel of pessimism among a people who have surely suffered enough without this wholesale and cruel defamation at the hands of their alleged 'Father in God.' . . . . . .

"The fact is that if anywhere in the South the negroes are demoralized or degraded, the whites of North and South should hang their heads in shame for it. If anywhere, religiously speaking, there is faith without works, the whites are primarily responsible for it. The negroes were torn from their native land in the first instance, and in most cases their first lesson in 'Christian civilization' in the land of the free, as even then we vaunted it, was that they belonged, bodies and souls, to their purchasers. They might hear the gospel and believe it, and sing hymns to their heart's content; but woe to them if they assumed that the gospel's moral code was for slaves. . . . We question if the world has ever seen such moral and material progress as the race has made wherever a fair opportunity has been given it during the less than forty years since emancipation. Nor have they been merely mechanical imitators and servile followers of the white man. Note the initiative of that magnificent negro statesman and philanthropist, Booker T. Washington, and its grand results in Tuskegee Institute."

In concluding, *The Pilot* calls attention to the interesting fact that "in Baltimore, since early in the nineteenth century, and in New Orleans, since a somewhat later date, a long and unbroken succession of colored women have lived up to the austere requirements of the convent life as Oblate Sisters of Providence in the former city, and as Sisters of the Holy Family in the latter."

KOREA AND THE MISSIONARIES.

ON the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Japan, some fear for the safety of the Korean missionaries was manifested in this country. Subsequent despatches, however, which convey the news that Korean feeling toward the missionaries is, on the whole, friendly, and that, in case of an emergency, the mission-stations in Seoul can call to their aid American marines, have served to allay this anxiety. "We must remember," says *The Herald and Presbyter* (Cincinnati), "that neither Russia, Japan, nor Korea would, ordinarily, disturb or destroy this work All of them are friendly with, or interested in, the United States, and may be expected to maintain this friendly relation unless some sudden and unforeseen contingencies may arise in the conduct of the war." *The Church Economist* (New York) declares:

"There has been nothing to indicate that Christian workers are in immediate danger in Korea, but the mission-boards of America have, as a matter of precaution, forwarded the names of their missionaries in that country, and the State Department has in turn sent the names to United States Minister Allen at Seoul, and to the commander of the United States war-vessels in those waters. The Government will do all in its power to safeguard the workers, whatever contingency may arise.

"There are two hundred and fifty-six American, English, and French missionaries in Korea, besides about one hundred and fifty children of American and English parents in families of the missionaries. The Presbyterian Foreign Board has the largest number [seventy], and French Roman Catholics, under a society called 'Missions Étrangers de Paris,' are next in point of numbers. The Methodist Church, the Church of England, and the Presbyterian Church South have also a number of missionaries. There are also some Danish and Russian workers.

Missionary leaders at home and abroad are deeply concerned in the outcome of the war and in its effect upon the status of American missions in Korea. The New York *Observer* (Presb.) expresses the belief that "whatever political changes may come, the result of all upheavals and commotions will be the faster progress of the kingdom of Jesus Christ, and a vast enlargement of missionary opportunity among both Japanese and Koreans." And the Boston *Watchman* (Baptist) says:

"If Japan is victorious, the war will mean a free field for Christian missions in Korea, and probably also in Manchuria. Whatever the result, it is probable that the nations of Europe and the United States will not allow the opportunity to secure the freedom of commerce in Manchuria which Russia has promised, but shown no disposition to allow, to pass unimproved. We confess to a hope that somehow out of the present troubles may come an ending that will curb the persecuting and intolerant spirit of Russia and open its vast territory and multitudinous peoples to the free progress of the pure Gospel of Jesus Christ"

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

EIGHT hundred Sunday-school workers sailed from New York for the Holy Land last week. They are delegates to the fourth world's Sunday-school convention, to be held next month in Jerusalem.

UNDER the heading "Protestants in the Confessional," the Paulist *Calendar* (New York) says: "Every priest has had them; poor souls burdened with sin, great or small, anxious to kneel at the feet of one who can speak to them in the name of God, and to speak to them if not the word of forgiveness in God's name, at least a word of comfort and of sympathy."

JUSTICE BREWER, of the Supreme Court, is disturbed by what he regards as the destructive and iconoclastic spirit in modern Biblical criticism. Speaking at the exercises held in Washington to commemorate the centenary of the British Bible Society, he said: "There are critics who strive to destroy the faith of other men simply because it is held. The iconoclast is a popular man to-day. To him the Bible appears merely as a sort of crazy-quilt of untrue history, distorted science, weak poetry, impracticable morality, and vague foreshadowings of the unknown and the unknowable. Yet we who believe know there are passages in the Bible unsurpassed in solemn beauty in the literature of the world; that its ideals of morality are those to which the best within us is always aspiring; that its promises are the sweetest and most comforting that have ever come to the tried hearts of man."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE MIKADO'S ARMY ON THE OFFENSIVE.

TRANSPORTS filled with Japanese troops are hurrying up the Yellow Sea and the main army of the Mikado is mobilizing on the Asiatic mainland. This is the meaning of every despatch from the scene of war, we are apprised by that cautious oracle, the military correspondent of the London *Times*. But he suspects the general staff at Tokyo of having modified the plan of campaign somewhat, and the great blow which may not now be long delayed will possibly be struck miles away from the Yalu. The impenetrable mystery in which the movements of the great Japanese force now operating at the front have been involved bodes little good to the Russians, conjectures this expert, who sees reasons to think that perhaps over 100,000 troops have crossed to the mainland from the Mikado's islands. The Tokyo strategists are contemplating some movement on an elaborate scale, the military expert of *The Standard* feels certain. He fears, however, that their deficiency in cavalry, a deficiency which no authority disputes, has begun to occasion embarrassments. The mobility of the artillery, it seems, leaves much to be desired, chiefly because the proportion of cavalry is too small. According to the London *News*, the medical service is proving excellent, there being about one hundred surgeons with each of the army divisions sent across to Korea so far.

This diagram-map shows at a glance the movements and dispositions of the Japanese and the Russian naval and military forces as indicated by the despatches from the seat of war, says *The Scotsman* (Edinburgh), from which it is taken. "Of course," adds our contemporary, "the position of war-ships can not be accurately set down, but they can be approximately located from the multitude of telegrams despatched from all parts of the seat of war." The object of the diagram-map is to give a general idea of the line of advance adopted or contemplated by the belligerents as gleaned from the reports of their movements. "The greatest mystery, however, hangs over the movements of Japanese troops. Practically nothing of a definite nature has been allowed to transpire; all that is known is that a military enterprise on a gigantic scale is in process of development. But if we may place any dependence on the persistent hints and rumors that form the staple of this week's messages, then some such land movement as that indicated on the map is in progress."

DIAGRAM-MAP OF THE BELLIGERENT TACTICS.

From the little that has been allowed to leak out regarding the infantry, it seems that they are confirming the French view, set forth in the *Revue militaire des armées étrangeres* (Paris), of their liability to rapid exhaustion and their need of frequent rest. This is why the Japanese military movements are proving so deliberate, according to the French organ; but the military expert of *The St. James's Gazette* (London) considers this an exaggerated idea. Japanese troops ford streams with "dash" and climb steep hills at a run. The *Armée et Marine* (Paris) thinks the Japanese infantry will suffer severely from the cold, and it remembers that a regiment of them was wiped out by a snow-storm in a northern Japanese island not long ago. But it was an avalanche and not a snow-storm that did this mischief, according to the London *Mirror*. There is also some dispute between English military organs and French military organs as to whether the equipment of the Japanese infantryman, which weighs some forty-three pounds, is not too heavy for his small physique.

The speed and the ease with which the present movement to the mainland was carried out seems to the London *Mail* to refute recent French and German criticism, which is, we are told, "a little prejudiced." Every soldier, as the English daily understands, found his equipment ready for him on his arrival at barracks or at the point of embarkation. Thousands upon thousands of Meidji magazine rifles, of the 1897 model, have been handed out to the Mikado's soldiers, each weapon weighing about nine pounds, and we read further that the Japanese small arm will be found superior to the Russian when the first great battle comes off. Two great Japanese powder-works are actively manufacturing the smokeless powder "of which the Russians are so soon to learn the quality." It would also appear from this and other authorities that only the permanent army, with its reserves—some 190,000 men—is engaged in the present invasion of the Continent. "But this figure by no means represents the strength of the army Japan can put into the field on the continent of Asia," observes the London *Times*. "At a few days' notice she can mobilize as large a number again and have them ready to embark in five or six days."

But all that has preceded gives us nothing definite, even in the way of information, according to the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), which is surprised at the license given to military "scribblers" in London organs. It wonders if the great Japanese army, whose movements are so differently reported, may not exist in the British imagination. Its own impressions are as follows:

"The troops confronting one another are good soldiers, of whom we may expect immense efforts and splendid proofs of courage. Nothing can surpass the stolidity, endurance, and devotion of the Russian. The Japanese has ardor, confidence, vitality, contempt for danger. One may, however, wonder if his physical resistance, not to suffering, but to fatigue, especially on the march, will be

NICHOLAS II. RIDING TO THE MILITARY MANEUVERS AT THE HEAD OF THE ARMY STAFF.

NICHOLAS II. AND THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL NICOLAIEVITCH.

THE CZAR AS A SOLDIER.

equal to that of his opponent. This is to some extent a question of human types, of human samples.

"The Japanese army has been trained and prepared with infinite care by all the methods recently in vogue. It has minutely copied the best models. It is a wholly new army. This fact has its advantages and its disadvantages. The officers have manifested a meritorious passion to assimilate the lessons of their European masters, and it is certain that they have intelligently profited from them. The war with China afforded them a field of maneuvers. The immense Russian mass, less malleable, more weighted by tradition—which also sustains—lacking the ardent ferment which works in modern Japan, is perhaps not so much enamored of the latest foreign methods. In any event, it is very audacious to predict the probable outcome of an encounter in equal force. Both sides have yet to show their worth and to afford a comparative measure of their capacity.

"There are two points in this unknown realm which may deserve special attention. The Russian cavalry, composed of Cossacks, is certainly very superior, both in effective strength and in equipment, to the Japanese cavalry. Will the field of battle enable it to give effect to this superiority? This is one of the problems of which the solution may mean much. Here is the second: the Japanese, on the one hand, have never fought Europeans and, on the other hand, have never been defeated. We do not know their caliber except through an uninterrupted series of victories over a foe beaten in advance. Now that they may fear results and now that they must reflect, will they retain all their self-confidence? And what will be the result of a first defeat? We do not know how they can bear a reverse.

"There is the final fact, which may reassure us regarding our allies, that if the duel between the two antagonists is prolonged without intervention from any quarter, the Japanese must inevitably be crushed under a dead weight. Patience is a Russian virtue."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JAPANESE PRESS ON THE WAR.

TOKYO possesses about twenty important daily newspapers, and the total number of daily journals throughout the Mikado's dominions is placed at some three hundred. Not one of them, apparently, if we may judge from those at hand, refrains from expressions of rejoicing at the course of the war. There is, however, no great tendency to extravagant jubilation, the following from the *Kokumin Shimbun* (Tokyo), a weighty and respected independent organ, being characteristic:

"War is a terrible thing, but at least Japan enjoys the consciousness that the present conflict has been forced upon her, and that it is in the highest sense a struggle in which her very existence as a self-respecting and independent Power is at stake. That the glorious news of our striking initial victory over our gigantic adversary should have been received almost in the eve, as it were, of the Kigensetsu [anniversary of the foundation of the empire and of the adoption of the constitution] is, we fervently hope, a happy augury of continued success. The imperial proclamation declaring war against Russia may almost be said to have set the seal upon Japan's title to rank as a first-class Power. Those who must feel deeply impressed by these considerations of which the Emperor's great rescript is the material embodiment, are not surely confined to the subjects of this empire; all who possess ideals and common sense can scarcely fail to recognize the reason why this empire has been forced by an extraordinary chain of circumstanes to submit this quarrel to the arbitrament of the sword. We know already that the mass of intelligent and enlightened sympathy is with our country in its battle against the forces of retrogression and tyranny, and from one end of the earth to the other these assurances of moral support have come to nerve our arm to strike with renewed vigor in the cause we are now championing. Let us hope that the national development which this great war unquestionably typifies will not be confined to military and naval activities. The restoration is now more than thirty years old. The early generation of veterans is to-day almost extinct; new blood, newer, younger, more enterprising intellects must in the nature of events supersede these founders of the modern state. Heaven has supplied us with the opportunity for accomplishing this splendid renaissance. We devoutly trust that the leaders of the nation will show themselves alive thereto. Incidentally, this very day marks the second anniversary of the Anglo-Japanese alliance—in itself one of the most important steps in our progress toward the goal of political and moral greatness."

Somewhat more strident than this is the tone of the *Jimmin* (Tokyo), a democratic organ which preaches the gospel of "liberty, equality, and fraternity," and favors Jeffersonian democracy for Japan in opposition to the idea that the imperial constitution should be worked on a German model. This organ sees in the victories of Japan a vindication of the Japanese people against an autocracy. The *Nihon* (Tokyo) argues from an ultra-conservative standpoint that Japan's victories are due to the strength of the Government, which was able to act swiftly and secretly, concealing its operations from the enemy by means of an efficient censorship. But the conservative organ is at the opposite pole from the *Jiji* (Tokyo), which is the organ of a certain native university group. This paper protests against the methods adopted by the government censor. It considers the regulations of the army and navy staffs with regard to war correspondents reasonable in spirit, but the application of the regulations by the censor is pronounced "unjust." The Japanese system for dealing with war correspondents in the field is attracting attention all over the world, and the government regulations, as given in the official journal in Tokyo, are as follows:

"Application for permission to accompany the armed forces in the capacity of war correspondent must come through a consul or a minister. The name of the paper represented by the correspondent must be given.

"No one will be permitted to accompany the armed forces in the field in the capacity of war correspondent who has not been engaged in journalistic work at least twelve months consecutively.

"War correspondents unacquainted with the Japanese language may engage an interpreter, whose capacity as such must be satisfactorily vouched for.

"War correspondents may be accompanied by a servant whose

identity and record must be passed upon by the military authorities.

"Should the number of war correspondents become too large for convenience, the authorities will insist that the same war correspondent represent a number of newspapers.

"War correspondents must provide themselves with an official permit, which is to be shown when requested.

"All war correspondents will be regarded as subject to the military staffs of the particular division of the army they are accompanying.

"War correspondents are not to wear native Japanese costume. They will receive a white badge upon which the name of the newspaper they represent will appear in red letters. This badge must be worn conspicuously on the left shoulder.

FEUDAL JAPAN AND MODERNIZED JAPAN

"He was handsomer in his old time clothes, and we were far happier."
—*Intransigeant* (Paris).

"No war correspondence, written or telegraphic, can be transmitted to any newspaper until it has been submitted for editorial revision and approval to the military staff upon whom the war correspondent depends.

"Messages in cipher will not be approved under any circumstances.

"War correspondents may use the government trains and army transports, and they will be supplied with provisions in the field gratis. Military and naval authorities are strictly enjoined to extend every possible courtesy to war correspondents, and any ill-treatment or neglect of them will be regarded as a breach of military discipline. But war correspondents who violate the regulations will be tried for breach of military discipline.

"Refusal to recognize the authority of the staff at headquarters will render a war correspondent liable to banishment from the front."

The application of these rules has caused an immense amount of friction, says the *Jiji* (Tokyo). "Foreign war correspondents," it observes, "are complaining all the time, and this constitutes a reflection upon the staff at headquarters." The *Yomiuri* (Tokyo), which is very radical and inclined to oppose the Government, says that news printed in Japan is not permitted to be sent abroad, and this causes aggravation. The *Chuwo* (Tokyo), which is said to be given to a practise which newspaper men in this country sometimes call "faking," says the censorship can not prevent it from giving the latest news, and it announces the movements of hundreds of thousands of Japanese troops to the mainland, and it also announces that the reserves have been called out. This information is not confirmed by any other authority. As regards the censorship, it seems from the *Mainichi* (Tokyo) that will not be relaxed in the least, as the authorities consider that it is too mild, "if anything."

Not one of the serious journals of Japan seems rejoiced at the necessity for going to war. The *Nichi Nichi* (Tokyo), supposed to have relations with high officials, expresses deep regret at "the flight of peace from the East," and it says Japan will fight on until Russia concedes every demand. A somewhat similar opinion is more cautiously expressed by the Kobe *Herald*, a British journal published in Japan, to which we are indebted for much of the native press opinion quoted here. "There can be no doubt that Japan has achieved feats of an almost amazing description," it says. "The fact that a comparatively small country like Japan should have been able to commence war with such initial success against the colossal empire of Russia is a striking vindication of Captain Mahan's theory as to the all importance of sea power." The Kobe *Chronicle*, another British daily in Japan, to which we are likewise indebted for native quotations, says "Japan will have the sympathy of the world." The foreigners resident in the Mikado's dominions are on the side of the Japanese in this war, according to *The Japan Daily Advertiser* (Yokohama), another English paper to which our obligations for native press opinion are acknowledged. We quote:

"The foreign feeling here upon the subject is all the more worthy of remark inasmuch as it presents the strongest possible contrast to that prevailing during the China-Japan war, when the tone of the foreign press and the trend of sentiment in this community were distinctly, and in many cases violently, depreciatory of Japanese effort and efficiency. Predictions were then freely made that Japan would be worsted in that struggle, and what was far worse, they were predictions actuated by desire. Whatever has brought about the change of feeling, the simple fact that it has developed and that it is manifested in so many ways and by the representatives of so many lands is highly significant, and must prove of most hopeful augury to the nation which is fighting the battle of the nations."

CHINA EXPECTED TO FIGHT.

EMPEROR WILLIAM fears it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to restrain China from rushing into the war at some awkward moment. This information reaches the Paris *Temps* on high authority, and it conjectures that Chinese intervention would be almost certainly in behalf of Japan. The German Emperor is represented as entertaining not the slightest doubt about it. His opinion that China will yet become involved in the war is confirmed by that of many experienced observers, among them M. B. de Zenzinoff, a noted writer on the Far Eastern question, who predicted months ago the whole recent course of events on the Pacific littoral of Asia. But unlike those prophets who aver that China's intervention will be exclusively in the interest of Japan, this Russian authority asserts that Peking, when at last confronted by a choice of alternatives, will side with St. Petersburg. His theory is outlined thus in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris):

"Notwithstanding the peaceful pledges given by the Chinese Government, caught, as it is, between two fires, China will infallibly be dragged into the conflict. Unable, from the very nature of the case, to maintain her neutrality, she will be obliged in the end to espouse the cause of one of the two belligerents.

"The Chinese cherish the liveliest resentment against the Japanese, who inflicted upon them so humiliating a defeat in 1896. Nor are the Chinese ignorant of the overwhelming superiority of the Russian forces on land. They will, therefore, certainly take the side of the colossus of the north. Their national pride would, moreover, never tolerate the domination of the little people of the yellow race whom they deem their inferiors. And the Chinese have on numerous occasions experienced the beneficial results of the efficacious protection of Russia.

"Let us note the most recent and the most important.

"In 1860 Russia offered to China her good offices when the

GENERAL KUROPATKIN.

A very recent photograph, apparently. The new commander-in-chief has started for the scene of war, where Admiral Alexeieff, according to some observers, does not desire his presence.

COUNT LAMSDORF.

This is, we believe, a quite recent photograph of the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, whose health is said by some Russians to be so impaired that he may resign.

GENERAL SAKAROFF.

The despatches do not make it clear whether he has been appointed temporary minister of war or chief of military staff. There is a General Saharoff of much greater age who may have been given General Kuropatkin's office as war minister.

MAJOR-GENERAL PFLUG.

He has been entrusted with the task of covering Russia's "movement" (retreat) from Port Arthur to the new headquarters, presumably near Harbin.

GENERAL MACHKATINE.

He was at one time in charge of Russia's military academies, but is now, it appears, on the supreme war council in St. Petersburg, and is understood to be opposed to Admiral Alexeieff.

CONSPICUOUS RUSSIANS.

allied troops of France and Great Britain were under the walls of Peking."

The last sentence refers to a transaction so oppositely conceived in the Russian mind and the English mind that a slight interpolation may be excusable. The "good offices" to which M. de Zenzinoff alludes are stated in the London *Times* to be these:

"The birth of the Manchuria question dates back to the autumn of 1860, when the allied forces of Great Britain and France were in occupation of Peking. By a brilliant stroke of diplomacy the Russian minister, General Ignatieff, who knew that the occupation was only temporary, persuaded Prince Kung, who dreaded its indefinite prolongation, that it was in the power of Russia to bring such pressure to bear upon the allies as would secure the speedy evacuation of the Chinese capital. Would China be willing to mark her gratitude for such a service by a slight rectification of frontier? The terrified Prince Kung jumped at the proposal. The Anglo-French forces withdrew, and, tho Ignatieff had no more to do with their withdrawal than the man in the moon, he obtained his 'rectification of frontier' in the shape of the cession by China to the Russian Empire of the whole of the maritime province of Manchuria, now called Primorsk, with six hundred miles of coast and the fine harbor of Vladivostok."

To resume the interrupted train of patriotic Russian reflection in the French periodical:

"In 1895, after the triumph of the Japanese over the Chinese, Russia, supported by Germany and France, imposed upon the victors the terms of the treaty of Shimonoseki.

"Finally, at the time of the Chinese insurrection of 1900, Russia interposed between the Chinese and the armies of Europe and saved China from dismemberment. To be sure, the good offices of Russia were not gratuitously rendered. In 1860 she secured the cession of the Amur and Ussuri provinces, so long desired, and in 1898 Port Arthur and Talienwan were granted, as well as the Trans-Manchurian Railway grant. These cessions cost very little to the pride of the Celestials, who remember the services for which they are indebted to Russia's protection. Such gratitude will perhaps astonish the Western mind. It exists, however. We will admit that it may not be disinterested.

"Therefore, the Celestials will certainly not hesitate to give their aid to the great Power whose supremacy will to them seem far more supportable and profitable than that of presumptuous Japan."

Great importance is attached by *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai), a British paper, to the Chinese warning that the dynastic tombs at Mukden must not be profaned if a rising of all China is to be avoided.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DEMORALIZATION IN ST. PETERSBURG.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN is presumably by this time well on his way to the Far East to take command of the land forces of the Czar, leaving behind him in St. Petersburg a scene of demoralization so complete that even the pro-Russian *Figaro* (Paris) makes no effort to minimize it. Well-informed European newspapers agree that Admiral Alexeieff has been quite discredited by recent events, and that the influence of the Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovich, who married the Czar's sister (the Grand Duchess Xenia), is now in the ascendant at the Russian court. The Grand Duke is now upheld by the Czar's mother, whom the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) represents as overwhelmed by the outbreak of war, which Count Lamsdorf, Minister of Foreign Affairs, ought, she thinks, to have prevented. The Paris *Temps* warns us not to credit recent rumors of Count Lamsdorf's impending retirement. The count is supported by the Grand Duke.

It has finally dawned upon the Russian Government, thinks the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), that it fatally misunderstood from the first the real character of the antagonist it had to deal with, responsibility for this blunder being placed, we read further, upon the shoulders of Admiral Alexeieff. The *Figaro* suspects that he has been practically superseded, and it intimates that he may be openly relegated to insignificance very soon. "Admiral Alexeieff will retain the chief command in his quality of viceroy," as the London *Standard* puts it, "but his authority over Admiral Makaroff [now in command of the fleet], and General Kuropatkin will be purely nominal, and it is because Admiral Alexeieff had foreseen this that he made every effort in his power to prevent the despatch of General Kuropatkin to the Far East. His recent naval losses, however, seriously impaired his authority by their disastrous moral effect, and by the evidence they afforded of the urgent necessity for sending out military and naval commanders of great capacity." "He is aware," says the London *Times* of Admiral Alexeieff, "that, with the terrible system of administration in vogue, where the intrigue of everybody against everybody else is the alpha and omega of wisdom, the slightest mistake in the smallest despatch would sooner or later be exploited against him by the crowd of envious people who are watching him."

But to return to St. Petersburg. "The influence of the Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovich must constantly increase," declares the Paris *Temps*, which as a Foreign Office organ is supposed to speak by the card. "It is well known that at first he supported Admiral Alexeieff, Secretary of State Bezobrazoff, Admiral Abaza,

and the whole group of M. de Witte's enemies. When the Grand Duke realized the peril involved in their venturesome and adventurous advice, he turned again to M. de Witte and to Count Lamsdorf and insisted that concessions be made to Japan. Should the Grand Duke now induce Nicholas II. to overcome his personal antipathy and recall M. de Witte to the Ministry of Finance, he will render Russia a signal service. M. de Witte would be the best war treasurer Russia could desire." The Grand Duke evidently failed in this effort, assuming that he made it, because the Czar has chosen as Finance Minister M. V. N. Kokovzoff, who, according to the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), will have to find the money for the war. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) thinks the new Finance Minister's task will be an easy one, whereas the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), analyzing the pecuniary problems of the hour, says it will be very difficult. "The important point to remember," asserts the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), "is that in the trying ordeal of a great war the task of regulating the finances of the empire is assumed by a man perfectly at home regarding administrative and budget matters, imbued with the spirit animating Bunge, Vischnegradsky, and De Witte in the work of consolidating and developing the resources of Russia." "The functions of a Minister of Finance during a great war are arduous," the *Figaro* admits. "The responsibility is great. Fortunately for Russia, M. Kokovzoff brings to his task much previous experience in the management of the great fiscal services. Affable, cultured in a refined and intellectual sense, speaking and writing French to perfection, M. Kokovzoff has many friends whose good wishes go with him."

M. de Witte's return to power is thus out of the question for the present, according to those French papers which are supposed to understand conditions in St. Petersburg. The London *News* and other English papers speculated much recently regarding a rumor that M. de Witte was to succeed Count Lamsdorf as Minister of Foreign Affairs, but the French papers pronounce this "ridiculous." M. de Witte would be out of his element in a war crisis, Paris organs believe. "M. de Witte is a man of peace," says the London *News*. "This greatest of Russians is a devoted advocate of the policy of strengthening Russia by industrial and commercial development at home. Like every Russian, he desires access to the sea—the warm sea. But more clearly than the Bezobrazoffs and the Alexeieffs, to whose policy he has—at least in the main—been long opposed, he perceives that Russia will have for generations to come enough to occupy her teeming millions in developing the vast resources, not merely of the European, but still more of the Asiatic dominions of the empire." The *Frankfurter Zeitung* cordially indorses all this, and makes it the basis of its belief that M. de Witte will remain in retirement in a "decorative" office. M. de Pleske, recently Minister of Finance, and M. Sänger, recently Minister of Public Instruction, have also received what is called "promotion," and this is interpreted in European organs on the Continent as evidence of the growing influence of the Grand Duke who married the Czar's sister.

Another person of whom the Grand Duke approves, General Sakaroff, has been appointed temporarily to act in General Kuropatkin's place as Minister of War. "It is understood that a radical transformation of the existing system of administration into one planned on the German model is to be carried out," says the London *Standard*, in commenting on this appointment. "There is danger in changing methods in the thick of action; but it may be assumed that whatever is contemplated will be completed not merely with the concurrence, but in pursuance of the expressed desires of the general commanding in eastern Asia." Yet the *Neue Freie Presse* thinks the demoralization in St. Petersburg can not fail to react upon the situation in the Far East, even if it does not entail some new Russian disaster. It gives various details regarding the discord among exalted Russian personages, saying among other things:

"Admiral Alexeieff is condemned more than every one else. How could he, it is universally asked, be unprepared upon the outbreak of hostilities? The subject was inquired into and a complaint arose regarding Count Lamsdorf. The count should have kept the admiral posted, and should have informed him that upon the rupture of diplomatic negotiations with a people like the Japanese the worst must be prepared for. Count Lamsdorf neglected this because he adhered to the idea that a peaceful termination of the crisis was possible still. The grievance against the count went to the extent of complaining to the Czar of this optimism. The Czar and his advisers did not desire war. This can be stated on the highest authority. It is also known that the Empress-Dowager received Admiral Skrydloff in audience and asked him regarding every detail of the situation in the Far East. She finally cried in great agitation: 'There must be no war!—no war!' Three days later war broke out."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"SPHERES OF INTEREST."
—*Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

GODDESS OF PEACE: "Do you see how your soldiers are treating me, Nicholas?"
THE CZAR: "I'll speak to The Hague Tribunal about it."
—*De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

CARICATURES OF THE CONFLICT.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A BOMB IN GERMAN ARMY CIRCLES.

A LITTLE GARRISON. By Lieutenant Bilse. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in, 308 pp. Price, $1.50. Frederick A. Stokes Company.

LIEUTENANT BILSE'S "Realistic Novel of German Army Life of To-day," which is the sub-title of "A Little Garrison," has certainly brought its author far more fame than the quality of the book as a literary production ever could have won for him. Viewed as that, it is an ill-written story full of vulgar types, only one or two of which are at all worth while, and of very slight story interest. As a portfolio of realistic traits it is nauseating and infuriating, if true. There is so little decency in that "Little Garrison," and there is so much cruelty, insolence of place and coarse vices! If it be a faithful presentation of the morale of the German army, it is no wonder there was a sensation at its very candid exposure of vile conditions, gross injustice, and utter absence of proper *esprit*. Apparently it *is* Truth which Lieutenant Bilse has "thrown up" in this virulent arraignment; altho one ignorant of the conditions which obtain in Germany's army might well think this picture too bad to be true.

LIEUTENANT BILSE.

The translator of the book, Wolf von Schierbrand, is a German, and seems familiar with the condition of military affairs in the Fatherland. He supplies a lengthy "introduction," whose statements are as thought-arresting as anything in the story. He declares that the best and clearest minds in Germany agree in believing that the German army of to-day is far removed from the fine military body which returned victorious from France in 1871. He also asserts that the Reichstag has had many heated debates and scorching censures anent the deterioration of the army, and that the German press has also repeatedly sounded notes of alarm on the growing luxury and abuse of authority on the part of officers, the evil of gaming, drinking, "money marriages" and the like, which gangrene the ranks of Kaiser Wilhelm's regiments.

That Lieutenant Bilse's little book has been the bombshell it has been seems to bear out such assertions. He was only a simple lieutenant and his work was written under the *nom de plume* of Fritz von der Kyrburg. The authorship was quickly traced, however, and Bilse was court-martialed. In his examination, he testified as he testifies in his book. He said he had "lost all his illusions concerning the character and duties of an officer's calling." The facts he stated in "A Little Garrison" were not disproved at the trial, yet this audacious truth-teller was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and dismissal from the service "for libeling his superior and commanding officers by the publication of writings in a peculiarly offensive and damaging form, and also for a breach of service regulations." There was this breach, since an officer in Germany is not allowed to publish anything in print except over his true name, and, moreover, must notify the military authorities of his intention to publish in this way.

What Mr. Schierbrand says in this introduction certainly tends to establish Lieutenant Bilse's veracity in the novel. Recently, instances of brutality on the part of German officers, not only toward enlisted men, but toward civilians, have found their way into papers on this side of the ocean. Certainly any officer with half-decent notion of what he should be must have found Lieutenant Bilse's "Little Garrison" an insufferable place. The only decent people in the book are "Captain König" and Sergeant Schmitz. The former is dismissed from the service on a technical fault, his ruin brought about by the calumnies of the vilest officer in the garrison—Lieutenant Borgert—and the latter is ruined by mere spite of a coarse superior. The good and the bad come to grief alike in the story, but it is the evil conditions which make for such outcome for both.

ASIA'S INSCRUTABLE MIND.

ASIA AND EUROPE. Studies presenting the conclusions formed by the author in a long life devoted to the subject of the Relations between Asia and Europe. By Meredith Townsend. Cloth, 396 pp. Price, $1.50 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

CIVILIZED man is prompted anew to attempt the conquest of Asia, we are informed by the author of this book, and civilized man will fail, as he has failed often before. The fusion of Europe and Asia has never occurred, and Mr. Townsend is sure it will never occur. The presumption seems all the other way. "The struggle between Europe and Asia is the binding thread of history; the trade between Europe and Asia is the foundation of commerce; the thought of Asia is the basis of all European religions." But the Asiatic mind abhors the European mind. They are a universe apart.

This is the whole thesis. In support of it Mr. Townsend has brought together more first-hand information about Asiatics than any one man might be thought capable of acquiring even in a long life. The Asiatic notion of justice, Asiatic patriotism, Asiatic cruelty, the charm of Asia for Asiatics, and the countless kindred themes of his argument are set forth and explained in a way to be characterized accurately only by the worn phrase "breathlessly interesting." The Asiatic mind seems to be like the castle of Udolpho, whose mysterious recesses made all novel readers thrill three generations ago. The effect is heightened by Mr. Townsend's practical, matter-of-fact style. He seems to disdain rhetorical embellishment, and even in dealing with the most subtle phases of his subject he is neither disquisitious nor metaphysical. What he says reads like the stenographic report of an intelligent man's conversation, the result being to heighten the effect of his singular revelations—for revelations they really are. What is said about Mohammed and the religion founded by Mohammed has the unexpected merit of novelty. Mr. Meredith seems to think that the creed of the prophet has a great future before it in Asia, and his notion that the English will be driven out of India—and sooner than most of his countrymen anticipate—has something of pessimism behind it. Mr. Townsend does not say so, but we infer that he deems the Asiatic mind superior, on the whole, to the European mind. He predicts a great future for the American in Asia; but even the American, it seems, will not be a conqueror there. "Thought is stronger than armies."

In a side glance at the negro problem in the United States, the author pronounces it insoluble. In short, Mr. Townsend shows himself a fascinating propounder of riddles. He sadly gives them all up, but he sets his readers guessing.

A GRANDSON OF ROGER SHERMAN.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF SEVENTY YEARS. By George F. Hoar. With portraits. Two volumes, 8vo, 434-493 pp. Price, $7.50 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.

SENATOR HOAR has known personally and quite intimately many who have had a conspicuous share in the history of this country and in its literature. In his youth he numbered among his kindred and his friends many who knew the great actors in the revolutionary drama and in the scenes that followed. He may therefore, because of those he has known and what he himself has helped to do, confidently invoke the kindly judgment of his countrymen for the story he has to tell of his doings and his sayings. Those who write their own biography are, almost of necessity, egotistical, and as a usual thing, by reason of advanced age, garrulous. But the Senator knows how to edify us by his egotism and to endear himself to us by his garrulity, for out of the turmoil and strife he comes with a high heart, bringing us his lesson of good-will and good hope, expressed in benignant creed that "to-day is better than yesterday, that to-morrow will be better than to-day; and that, in spite of errors and wrongs, and even crimes, my countrymen desire what is good, and not what is evil."

GEORGE F. HOAR.

He accounts it his supreme good fortune that his public life has been spent in the service of Massachusetts; that his name finds a place in the succession of citizens whom, for nearly three hundred years, she has called to her high places: Bradford and Winthrop and Sir Henry Vane, Sam Adams and John Adams, Cabot and Dexter, Everett and Andrew—men who gave her brave and honest service, brave and honest counsel, "never afraid to trust the people, never afraid to withstand the people."

Out of the eloquence of his heart he draws a filial tribute to his mother, who was daughter to that Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, of whom Patrick Henry said that he was one of the three men who stood highest and best in the Continental Congress (Washington and Richard Henry Lee being the others), who signed all four of the great state papers—the Association of 1774, the Articles of Confederation, the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States.

This grandson of the man "who was content to cause great things to be done for his country, and cared nothing for the pride and glory of having done them," writes of his mother: "She was the most perfect democrat, in the best sense of the word, that I ever knew"—her democracy being the logical result of the doctrines of the Old Testament and the New; a democracy that recognized the dignity of the individual soul without regard to the accident of birth or fortune or power. "If she were in the company of a queen, it would never have occurred to her that they did not meet as equals; and if the queen were a woman of sense, and knew *her*, it would never occur to the queen."

Mr. Hoar writes of the time when he first saw Daniel Webster, June 17, 1843; and the place was Bunker Hill:

"His countenance, his figure, and his manners were all in so grand a

style that he was, without effort, as superior to his most eminent rivals as they were to the humblest. He, alone of all men, did not disappoint the eye and the ear, but was a fit figure in the landscape. There was the monument and there was Webster! He knew well that a little rhetoric, more or less, signified nothing; he was there to say plain and equal things—grand things, if he had them; and, if he had them not, only to abstain from saying unfit things; and the whole occasion was answered by his presence."

Chief Justice Chase Mr. Hoar describes as consumed by an eager and passionate ambition for the presidency, an infatuation that clouded his judgment. He terms the nomination of Greeley "ludicrous and preposterous," and reminds us that almost every attack on the first administration of President Grant was answered by political speakers with a quotation from Greeley in *The Tribune:* "The Southern people, even the white Democrats, always entertained a kind feeling for Grant; they did not resent what he had done as a soldier, as they resented what Greeley had said as a politician." They were convinced of the innate honesty, justice, and courage of the former.

Mr. Hoar waxes eloquent and impressive as he lingers upon the glowing gifts of Rufus Choate. "I do not know of any other public speaker whose style resembled his in the least." The phraseology with which he clothed some commonplace thought or fact, when he was compelled to admit it to his argument, kept his auditors ever alert or expectant. An Irishman who had killed his wife threw away the ax when he heard some one coming: "The sudden and frantic ejaculation of the ax," said Choate. In a case of marine insurance, where the defense was the unseaworthiness of the vessel: "She went down the harbor, painted and perfidious—a coffin, but no ship," said Choate. His dramatic action, his strange vocabulary, his oriental imagination, were not to the taste of Yankee audiences. Until he vindicated his title to the repute of a great lawyer, he was a thorn in the flesh of Chief Justice Shaw. "But the young men and the people liked him." He gesticulated with his whole body. Wendell Phillips most irreverently compared him to a monkey in convulsions.

But of Phillips himself? Seeing that Senator Hoar may read his title clear to the acclamations and the honors of a whole Massachusetts of Republicans and Abolitionists, it is interesting to read his estimate of Wendell Phillips. His conclusion is that Phillips exerted but small influence in his generation, and that such as he did exert was in the main pernicious. Senator Hoar asserts that he had never occasion to complain of Phillips on his own account: "He esteemed my public service much more highly than it deserved; but he bitterly and unjustly attacked men whom I loved and honored, under circumstances which make it impossible for me to believe that his conduct was consistent with common honesty." He attacked and vilified Lincoln, says Hoar; and when nearly every household in the North was mourning for its dead, he tried to persuade the people that Lincoln did not mean to crush the rebellion. "He never gave the people wise counsel; he rarely told them the honest truth; he rarely gave his homage to any man; when he did, it was to bad men, not to the good."

Says this worthy grandson of Roger Sherman, There can be no worse influence for the youth of the republic than that which shall induce them to approve sentiments, not because they are true, but because they are eloquent.

A CURRICULUM FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

THE PEDAGOGICAL BIBLE SCHOOL. A Scientific Study of the Sunday-school with Chief Reference to the Curriculum. By Samuel B. Haslett, Ph.D. Introduction by G. Stanley Hall, Ph.D., LL.D. Cloth, 381 pp. Price, $1.25. Fleming H. Revell Company.

THE author of this book has brought together some important results of two distinct but mutually contributory movements, both of which have made progress to considerable maturity in the past decade. One is the movement in Biblical criticism, and the other the movement coming to be known as the "new psychology." This work is built from materials brought to use from both these developments. In his own way, Dr. Haslett employs the methods in the use of which Professor Starbuck, in his "Psychology of Religion," and Professor Coe, in his "Spiritual Life," were pioneers. He attempts to apply pedagogical methods on a principle of adaptation of grades of instruction corresponding to the psychological development. In the first part of the book, he surveys historically and somewhat analytically the past and existing methods and systems of religious instruction. Included in these chapters is a complete summary of the criticisms that have been leveled against the system of International Lessons, as well as an extended statement of all the important newer helps for Sunday-schools. The evident import of this survey is to show the inadequacy thus far of methods and helps in use, tho the author does not state this purpose, nor make any criticism formally on his own account.

The most original and interesting section of the book is the author's presentation of the order of individual growth and development, on the observance of which he would make religious instruction to depend. This treatment is illustrated by means of numerous tables, schemes, and charts indicating the possible or approved methods of grading the school, selecting the themes, and systematizing the work. Outline courses of lessons are included, and there are many references to plans and systems elsewhere found.

If any criticism were to be made on this attempt, perhaps it would be comprised in the suggestion that it is impracticable and too elaborate for valuable use. The teaching force does not exist in Sunday-schools able to take advantage of instruction as exact and as scientific as this. Nor would it be for the gain of religious work if Sunday-schools were to be made so extensively pedagogical at the sacrifice of the influence of thousands of teachers who will never be equal to any such tasks, but who make very excellent teachers on a different plan. This book should have its chief value as a suggestion to a better and more thorough study of the psychology of children, and as an addition to the impetus that has become nearly irresistible among Sunday-school workers toward a more rational grading of instruction.

A JANGLE OF MOODS AND TONES.

VIOLETT. By Baroness von Hutten. Cloth, 5 x 7¾ in., 285 pp. Price, $1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE author of this book will be recalled at once by her exquisite story of last year, "Our Lady of the Beeches." It was a love story, beautifully tender, vigorously handled, and exquisitely right. Two fine natures loved, and, because they could not give love all it asked save at virtue's cost, they loved exaltingly and parted. The Baroness von Hutten has "thrown off" some lighter work, modish in its quality, since that; and now, in writing this book, "Violett," has pruned her wings for another flight into the blue. She calls it "A Chronicle." It is too ethereal, too inharmoniously blended, too palpably tagged with ambition's aspiration, to qualify for that class. It is not a "chronicle" so much as a reverie, a fantasy, an impression. The conception is lovely, but the side-lights are as smoking bonfires in a quelling flood of moonlight. It is an Eolian harp whose faint, air-touched strings are jarred sharply at intervals by the brushing of batlike wings. You get from it soul-stirring breathings of beauty; then unsympathetic chords. As an artistic unit there is something lacking, due to artistic incompetence or indolence. Yet "Violett" is pathos and poetry, and that the central jewel is set in unseemly stones does not nullify the soft glow of exotic color it diffuses.

BARONESS VON HUTTEN.

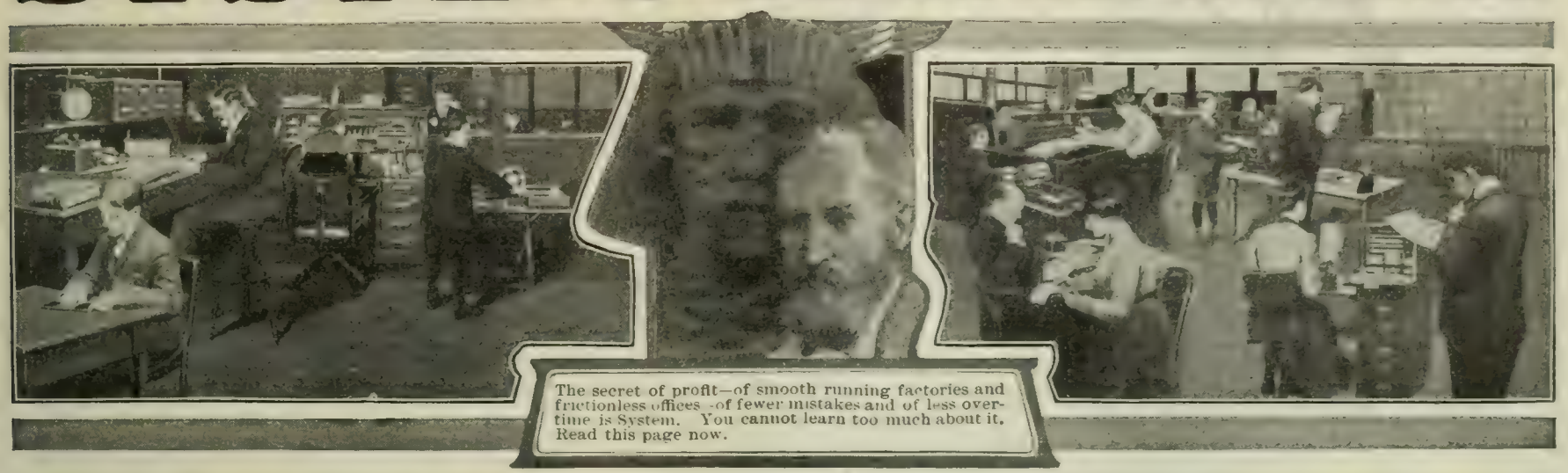
Violett is the son of a lighthouse keeper in England. His father killed his little half-witted niece to secure her money, and was hanged. The scheme of this tragic end is a blight on the innocent boy until his own thwarted life ends by a noble death. An old man and woman are his only companions on the little patch of land which is an island when the tide is at the flood. The pathos of his lot is enhanced by his beautiful, sensitive, sweet nature. There is something angelic in his simple fineness. He loves the sea. He has temperament to the degree of genius. Sounds are colors to him, and just as the gentleman in "Bleak House" felt the east wind when a jarring discord impended, so when sorrow, or sense of his inherited shame, fell on his eager unnourished spirit wasted with loneliness, the sea sounded red, a color that he loathed, instead of a cool green or silvery gray, which were the hues sounds conveyed to his happy moods. There is no more incoherence in a kinship between sound and color than between taste and smell, and minds not strongly imaginative have perceived that. George Eliot speaks of the scarlet note of a trumpet.

There is an odd blend of realism and characters of a tawdry type woven into this dreamy, enchanting little boy's existence. Sorrow attends him everywhere. Even when the horrible stigma of his father's crime does not rise, like Banquo's ghost, to bless his happiness, there is a twist of Fate to set his sensitive soul a-quiver. It is a harrowing tale, and the gentle, uncomplaining attitude of the poor starveling amid the blows that fall upon him is as pitiful as it is beautiful. Not even his hunger for love diverts him from the unerring instinct for the high and true, tho he is sorely tempted. His end is in keeping. He sinks into the sea which he has so dearly loved, and whose voice has lovingly sounded its green tones to his soul.

There are quaint and original touches throughout, tho the humor, which not infrequently crops up, is ever nearer to tears than to smiles. For instance: A stalwart fisherman, who had always befriended the boy, loses his mother. He says to him: "Vi'lett, I'm a-goin to bury her to-night. Will 'ee come along an' help me?" "To-night, Bob Venn?" "Yes. No passon and churchyard for her. My father was drownded, an' she loved the watter." "Are you going to—to drown her?" stammered the boy. Venn laughed. "I be a-goin' to take her out in my boat, an' let her sink down through God's clear watter. Then when I'm fishin' or comin' home in the sunset, or goin' out before the dawn, Vi'lett, she'll be near me. Will 'ee come?" They sail out under the starlight and when, after weighting the body with *three flat-irons* he let it slip gently out of his arms into the waiting water, there was a short pause—

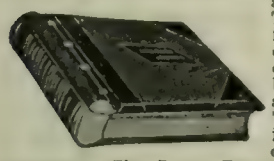
"Strange, Vi'lett," he said at last, looking toward the quiet stars, "I sent her down, but she's gone straight up yonder."

SYSTEM The SECRET of Business SUCCESS



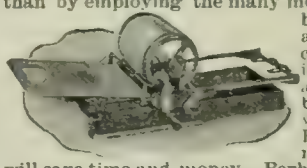
The secret of profit—of smooth running factories and frictionless offices—of fewer mistakes and of less overtime is System. You cannot learn too much about it. Read this page now.

Old-fashioned bound books for accounts are impractical and expensive. Loose-leaf books allow of arrangement, rearrangement and expansion. They save time, for the yearly or semi-yearly opening of new books is done away with. They are self-indexing. No outside index is required. The JONES PERPETUAL LEDGER COMPANY'S LOOSE-LEAF BOOKS have every advantage of any loose-leaf book and more—absolute alignment of the leaves—a strong binder in which the leaves can not move a hair's breadth. Every progressive business-man should read Catalog 1. It explains how to apply these books to *your* business.



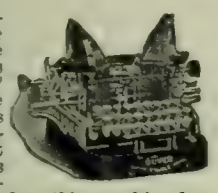
There was a time when any old chair would do for the office. But times have changed, and ideas of business comfort have changed with them. McCLOUD'S NEW TWENTIETH CENTURY ADJUSTABLE SPRING BACK CHAIRS have been important factors in the improvement. "Back Resters," they call them—because they give complete back rest while at work, thereby enabling the man at the desk or woman at the typewriter to accomplish more work with greater comfort. Catalog 14 describes the McCloud Chairs and shows the adjustment which fits the back.

No office is considered complete without an EDISON MIMEOGRAPH. In these days of commercial competition there is no surer, quicker, or cheaper way of quickening business than by employing the many means offered by this valuable machine. There is a place in almost any business where an Edison Mimeograph will save time and money. Perhaps you see no use for it in *your* office. You certainly will after you read Catalog 6 and understand what a Mimeograph will do. Cut out and sign the coupon on the corner of this advertisement or, better still, write us a letter stating your business.

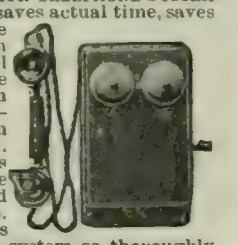


A pencil is more satisfactory than a pen if it works better. The VENUS PENCIL not only writes like ink, but *Copies* better. Use it where you will for billing, manifolding, in fact for all purposes *indelible* writing is required, and it does the work of a pen, without the bother, blotting and dipping that ink involves. The Venus Pencil contains *lead most durable*, is not easily broken, and is more lasting and economical than any pencil on the market to-day. It saves its cost in one day's use. Send for a dozen of these pencils—first ask for pencil Catalog No. 41.

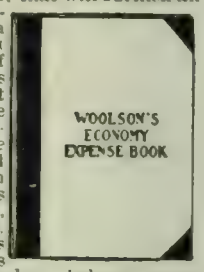
Every man who conducts correspondence is interested in the question: "Which is the best typewriter?" There are twenty-five substantial reasons why the OLIVER TYPEWRITER is the best machine the world has produced. So phenomenally successful has this machine become that it has proven its unqualified right to the title, "The Standard Visible Writer," and the business world has decided that its adoption increases quantity, improves quality and reduces expense. The wide range of the Oliver Typewriter's usefulness makes it easy to adopt systems heretofore impracticable except with the pen. Catalog 2 explains the Oliver's points of superiority fully.



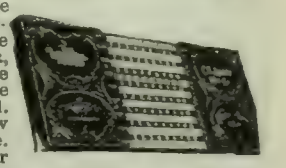
An ERICSSON INTERIOR TELEPHONE SYSTEM shortens office work, saves actual time, saves confusion. To some men such a system seems a luxury. All who have installed the system *know* it is an economy. Cheap interior 'phones soon get out of order. But the Ericsson is built to last—the same quality and style used on long distance lines. No other concern has studied the telephone system so thoroughly or devised so many special instruments and attachments to save time and bother in office communication. The Ericsson contains many features found in no other 'phones. Ask now for Catalog 4.



Here is a cash book, that will furnish an analysis of your expenses, without the use of a ledger. You can see at a glance the totals of eighteen different kinds of expenditures. It shows where you are increasing or decreasing your expenses. The book for household and personal use has such printed headings as rent, board, clothing, cigars and tobacco, health, etc. For business purposes the headings are blank. It is printed on ledger paper, and has 100 pages. Catalog 42 tells more and includes a sample page free.



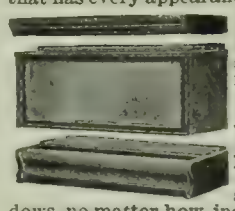
Every modern business office needs an adding machine, and while dozens of adding machines have been put on the market, perhaps none have been so widely introduced as the LOCKE ADDER, considering the short time since it was first sold. There are now over 7,000 in use. The Locke Adder is more than an adding machine; it adds, subtracts, multiplies and divides and its capacity is far beyond all ordinary requirements, being represented by the figures 999,999,999. And with the price of this device, $5.00, is within reach of everybody. The man who has to do with figures should ask for Catalog 30, which will give him some very valuable data.



No matter what you want to file—information, papers, samples, documents—there is a Shaw-Walker way to do it. Shaw-Walker card systems are better than books—Shaw Walker vertical letter-files better than flat-sheet cabinets—Shaw-Walker sectional bookcases better than solid ones. All are built in sections so they will grow as your business grows. Send to-day for Catalog 35. It tells all about SHAW-WALKER SYSTEMS. The book is concise, terse, yet complete. Costs the Shaw-Walker Company 38c. to send it, but they will do so gladly if you simply sign the coupon on the corner of this advertisement.

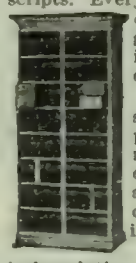
SOME business men are prejudiced against fountain pens. And that same prejudice has kept them from knowing how great a saving WATERMAN'S IDEAL FOUNTAIN PENS would make in their office work. Continuous writing without dipping and blotting saves so much of a man's own time—and the time of his stenographers and clerks—that a pen pays for itself in a short time. But the fountain pen must be a "Waterman." Catalog 5 tells all about Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens, and of special pens made for modern office work.

SHAW-WALKER SECTIONAL BOOK CASES are made up of units, each a complete book case in itself, or an integral part of a large case of many sections. Here is a sectional book case that has every appearance of a solid case. No matter whether you have 17 or 17,000 books, Shaw-Walker sections exactly meet your needs, and at all times. The different sizes of units all may be combined in one harmonious whole. Around corners, in alcoves, under windows, no matter how inaccessible the nook is for other furniture, the sections may be made to fit. Any one or all sections may be moved easily. Ask now for catalog 40.



File your clippings, memoranda and manuscripts. Every busy man—literary, business or professional—realizes the great necessity of properly filing and classifying memoranda, clippings, data, etc.

Any one who has spent time searching through a mass of papers for a paragraph once marked, a misplaced clipping or memorandum, will appreciate the tremendous advantage of having such data arranged in order and at his fingers' ends. The LIBRARY FILING CABINET is the solution of the problem of classification. Send for Catalog 8. It gives valuable information that cannot be acquired from any other source.



No better way to learn sound business methods than to read SYSTEM, the Magazine. No other way to learn system. And system in business means success.

Not articles alone of business achievement and general interest, but "inside" information on buying—selling—manufacturing—shipping—collecting—advertising—correspondence—law—banking—insurance—the professions. The actual experience of men who know. Men whose advice you could not secure elsewhere for thousands.

You are wronging yourself—your business—your future—if you do not send for SYSTEM.

Send only $2.00 and we will not only send you SYSTEM, but include as a premium free of any further charge whatever

A Complete Desk and Pocket Card System with Your Name on it in Gold.

"Worth forty-seven pigeon holes," as one user says, and any number of note books. Placed in your desk it is a receptacle for all the miscellaneous matters—all the memoranda—now scattered about the office. More than that, it is a "perpetual reminder." It has guide cards by months and days and a quantity of fine heavy linen, two by five inch record cards. The cards are in an ingenious silk cloth covered board box—ingenious because of a peculiar arrangement which keeps the to-day cards always to the front, and the guide cards always in sight. On the front of the handsome box is your name in gold letters. The other fellows in the office will soon see the great value of the Perpetual Reminder, and they might "borrow" it if it weren't for your name staring them in the face.

Wrap two dollars in this advertisement and send it to-day at our risk. Write your name plainly just the way you want it on the "Reminder."

SYSTEM
Edited by A. W. SHAW
Marquette Bldg.
CHICAGO

FREE INFORMATION IS OFFERED YOU HERE. MAIL THIS TO-DAY

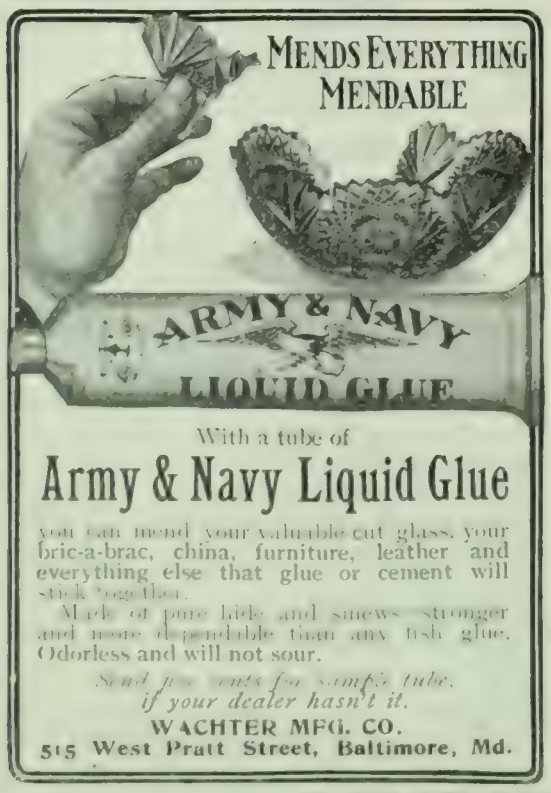
To System Chicago

Please send, without cost to me, the books checked in the list following:

Catalog 1
Catalog 2
Catalog 4 — Catalog 30
Catalog 5 — Catalog 35
Catalog 6 — Catalog 40
Catalog 8 — Catalog 41
Catalog 14 — Catalog 42

Name
Address
Business

I enclose $. Send SYSTEM, the magazine, for on approval. If I am not satisfied when the subscription ends, you agree to return my remittance.



BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Korea."—Angus Hamilton. (316 pp.; $1.50 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"Matthew Arnold."—G. W. E. Russell. (265 pp.; $1 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"Tolstoy the Man."—Edward A. Steiner. (310 pp.; $1.50 net. The Outlook Company.)

"A Preacher's Story of His Work."—W. S. Rainsford. (245 pp.; $1.25 net. The Outlook Company.)

"Leaves from the Diary of a Soldier and Sportsman. Sir Montagu Gerard. (399 pp.; $4 net. E. P. Dutton & Co.)

"The Code of Hammurabi, King of Babylon."—Edited by Robert Francis Harper. (University of Chicago Press, $4 net.)

"Ethics of the Greek Philosophers."—Prof. James H. Hyslop. (333 pp.; $2. Charles M. Higgins & Co.)

"Care of Invalids."—Issued by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

"The Price of Youth."—Margery Williams. (The Macmillan Company.)

"The Still Hunter."—Theodore S. Van Dyke. (390 pp.; $1.75 net. The Macmillan Company.)

"Seeking the Kingdom."—Ernest E. Day. (205 pp.; $1.50 net. The Macmillan Company.)

"The Opening of the Mississippi."—Frederic Austin Ogg. (670 pp.; $2 net. The Macmillan Company.)

"Mycenæan Troy."—Herbert C. Tolman and Gilbert C. Scoggin. (American Book Company.)

"Reminders of Old Truths."—Hannah E. Pipe. (191 pp.; $1 20 net. Longmans, Green & Co.)

"The Sign of Triumph."—Sheppard Stevens. (L. C. Page & Co., $1.50.)

"Evidence for a Future Life."—Gabriel Delaune. (264 pp.; $1.75 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The "Old Superb."

By HENRY NEWBOLT.

The wind was rising easterly, the morning sky was blue,
The Straits before us opened wide and free;
We looked toward the Admiral, where high the Peter flew,
And all our hearts were dancing like the sea.
"The French are gone to Martinique with four-and-twenty sail,
The 'Old Superb' is old and foul and slow;
But the French are gone to Martinique, and Nelson's on the trail,
And where he goes the 'Old Superb' must go."

So Westward ho! for Trinidad, and Eastward ho! for Spain,
And "Ship ahoy!" a hundred times a day;
Round the world if need be, and round the world again,
With a lame duck lagging all the way.

The 'Old Superb' was barnacled and green as grass below,
Her sticks were only fit for stirring grog;
The pride of all her midshipmen was silent long ago,
And long ago they ceased to heave the log.
Four year out from home she was, and ne'er a week in port,
And nothing save the guns aboard her bright;
But Captain Keats he knew the game, and swore to share the sport,
For he never yet came in too late to fight.

So Westward ho! for Trinidad, and Eastward ho! for Spain,
And "Ship ahoy!" a hundred times a day;
Round the world if need be, and round the world again,
With a lame duck lagging all the way.

"Now up, my lads," the Captain cried, "for sure the case were hard
If longest out were first to fall behind;
Aloft, aloft with studding sails, and lash them on the yard,
For night and day the Trades are driving blind."
So all day long and all day long behind the fleet we crept,
And how we fretted none but Nelson guessed;
But every night the "Old Superb" she sailed when others slept,
Till we ran the French to earth with all the rest!

O 'twas Westward ho! for Trinidad, and Eastward ho! for Spain,
And "Ship ahoy!" a hundred times a day;
Round the world if need be, and round the world again,
With a lame duck lagging all the way.

—From the London *Spectator*.

Progress.

By ARTHUR STRINGER.

The night grows lone and still and deep;
Close round the Clearing strange eyes creep;
And by his fire sleeps undismayed
The woodsman of the altering blade.

The wolf's brood know not whence he came,
Nor whither fares; but at his flame
(From where To-morrow's ax shall swing)
The long howl of brute hate they fling!

—From *Harper's Magazine*.

La Haute Politique.

By WILLIAM WATSON.

I sailed in fancy by a beach of gold,
Toward a golden city like a star,
That quivered on the morning from afar—
Turrets and domes and airy spires untold.
But when I neared the marble quays, behold,
Offal and ordure; lurking Shames, that mar
The hue of sunlight; Plagues that deadliest are:
And ancient Tribulations manifold.

So fair, so foul, I said, the craft of State!
Such is the glory, such the light that clings
About the footsteps and the deeds of kings;
And in the shadow Terror sits, and Hate;
The lazars crouch, the bravo lies in wait;
And heaven is mocked with all unheavenly things.

—From *The Independent*.

Processional and Recessional.

By EMERY POTTLE.

I.

We of the morning have sung to Pan,
We of the dawn have danced
Whither the tides of sun-gold ran,
Whither the shadows chanced.

We of the morning have laughed at Life,
Kissed him our finger-tips;
Drunk with Gladness and diced with Strife,
Jesting with careless lips.

We of the morning have dwelt with Spring—
Spring of the flow'r-sweet face,
Told our loves on an idle string,
Prayed for a lover's grace.

This 48-p Catalogue Will Interest You

Write for it Today
It's FREE

Every woman will be delighted with this catalogue—makes suggestions for furnishing your Porch, Lawn, etc., with outdoor furniture. Many unique ideas that save $5.00 to $25.00 a season. Tells about the celebrated

Old Hickory Chairs and Furniture

and how you can use it to advantage. Fully illustrated, ready for immediate delivery. Write now. All good furniture dealers sell Old Hickory Chairs and Furniture. Made of genuine hickory with bark on—you've seen them. Write

OLD HICKORY CHAIR COMPANY
363 Cherry Street, Martinsville, Ind.
"The Original Old Hickory Furniture Manufacturers"

Actual Size 14x19

COPYRIGHT, 1904, BY OTIS H. KEAN, INC.

On Heavy Plate Paper

Another Beautiful Picture FREE

This is the second of the series of charming heads which we are giving away to introduce our brand of PURE BORAX. And, after you have used Borax once, you won't require any inducement to buy a second box. These pictures represent the loveliest types of the modern American girl. The small half-tone illustration above only *suggests* their real charm.

To those who will send us a box top (and four cents in stamps to cover cost of mailing) from a package of "20-MULE-TEAM BORAX"—which may be bought at any grocery or drug store, we will send—carefully packed—a fine, large reproduction, size 14 x 19, on heavy plate paper for framing. These reproductions bear no advertising and are got up as handsomely as any picture you would buy in an art store.

Ask for head No. 2, and address "Department F, Pacific Coast Borax Company, New York City."

BORAX a Household Necessity

Everyone who values cleanliness and sweetness, should use BORAX. In the toilet, the bath, laundry, in every cleansing process of the home BORAX should be used. It doubles the power of soap and water to cleanse and purify. You will be astonished to see how much easier and cleaner you can wash things by adding a little Borax to the water. But be careful to get Pure Borax. Ask for "20-MULE-TEAM BRAND." *It's pure.*

PACIFIC COAST BORAX CO.

Largest Refiners of Pure Borax in the World

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

WE came to the conclusion years ago that the only way to assure the purchaser of an honest and accurate time-piece—skilfully assembled, accurately constructed—and with a case containing actually the weight and fineness of gold stamped on it, was to stamp every set of works with all specifications as to jewels and adjustment and adopt a trade-mark for each set of works—to mark every case with the fineness of the metal and the Dueber-Hampden trade-mark—to make and assemble every watch complete in our own factory.

Send for our free book "Light from the Watchman"

DUEBER-HAMPDEN WATCH WORKS CANTON, OHIO.

No watch made equals our "Special Railway." It is the acme of precision. The name is our property. Has been successfully defended in the courts.

A GOOD FIGURE
A GRACEFUL CARRIAGE
A GOOD DIGESTION

[as enjoyed by great singers] can be acquired by the

LATERAL COSTAL SYSTEM

of breathing and exercising as outlined in

BREATHING FOR VOICE PRODUCTION

By H. H. HULBERT, B.A., OXON., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., etc.

PRICE, $1.00 POSTPAID

This work was designed primarily for vocalists, but the universal demand for physical development, along scientific lines, has made it an instant success. Cloth, 17 page illustrations.

Novello, Ewer & Co., 21 E. 17th St., N. Y.

The "Best" Light

is a portable 100 candle power light costing only 2cts. per week. Makes and burns its own gas. Brighter than electricity or acetylene and cheaper than kerosene. No Dirt. No Grease. No Odor. Over 100 styles. Lighted instantly with a match. Every lamp warranted. Agents Wanted Everywhere.

THE "BEST" LIGHT CO.
92 E. 5th Street, CANTON, OHIO.

KLIPS Bind Papers. A Volume in Minute. Sample dozen 75 cents. Price-list Free. Covers to order. Best thing for Reading Rooms. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass. Agents Wanted.

II.

We of the evening have dreamed our dreams,
We of the night have wept;
Stars have faded from twilight streams,
Stars in the skies have slept.

We of the evening have borne a cross—
A cross on a wintry hill;
Counted as gain where we reckoned loss,
Suffered, smiled—and been still.

We of the evening have had the morn,
We of the night, the dawn;
Ashes of memory lie forlorn
Whither the flame has gone.

—From *The Reader*.

The Torpedo.

By EDWARD SYDNEY TYLEE.

By seven tall consorts circled round
The careless cruiser lay,
Watched by the dwarfish forts that crowned
The hills above the Bay—
The great guns frowning from the height:
The stately ships below—
And still toward them in the night
Came on the hidden foe.

For through the salt, sweet dark I crept,
Nigher and ever nigher;
Tho round the restless searchlight swept
Its shifting fan of fire.
The sentries stared from ship and land:
Their eyes were strong and keen,—
Too late the treacherous wave they scanned,
Where I had passed unseen.

Till, with a sudden awful roar,
Beneath their armored keel,
As one may rend a scroll, I tore
That wall of tempered steel.
Steel plate and oaken beam were cleft
By one fierce bolt of flame;
And through the gaping wound it left
The invading billow came.

And the great war-ship shuddering sprang
Even as the bison springs,
When to his throat with claw and fang
The thirsty leopard clings.
So did my noble quarry leap
Upon the seething wave—
Then headlong in the cloven deep
Plunged to her ocean grave.

The sea closed o'er her where she sank,
And not a bubbling breath
Told of the hundred souls that drank
The cup of bitter death.
The outer waters were not stirred,
Where crouched beside his gun
The foe that far off thunder heard,
And knew my task was done.

For to one cunning master true,
I serve and never tire.
Man's fingers made me, and I do
The bidding of my sire.
He speeds me o'er the midnight wave:
And on that path untrod,
The slave of His more mighty slave,
I work the will of God.

—From the London *Spectator*.

Thanks.

By JOHN VANCE CHENEY.

Thanks to you, sun and moon and star,
And you, blue level with no cloud,—
Thanks to you, splendors from afar,
For a high heart, a neck unbowed.

Thanks to you, wind, sent to and fro,
To you, light, pouring from the dawn;
Thanks for the breath and glory-flow
The steadfast soul can feed upon.

CALIFORNIA, $33.

From Chicago daily during March and April via Chicago, Union Pacific & Northwestern Line. Daily and personally conducted excursions; $7 double berth from Chicago to the Coast. All agents sell tickets via this line. For illustrated booklets, maps, rates, and full information address W. B. Kniskern, Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago, Ill.

3 Points of Superiority of Munson Phonography

1. SIMPLICITY

It is the simplest published, and therefore the *easiest to learn.*

2. GREAT SPEED

It is capable of being written at the highest speed in reporting verbatim the swiftest speakers, and equally fitted for taking business dictation.

3. LEGIBILITY

There is no system so well calculated for one writer to read another's notes.

Hon. GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary Department of Commerce and Labor, says:

"The Munson System is not only eminently practical, but peculiarly adapted to purposes of instruction. On this point, as you know, I speak from experience."

THE ONLY REVISED TEXTS of Munson Phonography can be had from

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS

27 and 29 West 23d Street, New York.

Send for Circular.

WILLIAMS' SHAVING SOAP

This great, thick lather is like the richest cream in its softening, healing, refreshing effect. Try it.

Williams' Shaving Soap is sold in the form of shaving sticks, shaving tablets, etc., throughout the world.

THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO., Glastonbury, Conn.
LONDON PARIS BERLIN SYDNEY

SHAVE WITHOUT LATHER!

When You Shave Use **Formal-Saponia,**

A perfectly harmless liquid, principally a vegetable compound combined with **Formaldehyde.**

BEATS ALL SOAPS AND LATHERS.

It softens the toughest beard quickly and easily, is a perfect antiseptic and sure death to germs. Absolutely prevents barber's itch, blood poisoning, ringworm and similar diseases, and cures pimples, blackheads, cold sores, cuts, facial eruptions, and skin diseases. Does not require "rubbing in." Does not fill the pores of the skin with oil or grease, caustic soda or potash, which weaken the skin tissue, as lather does. Instead, it leaves the skin healthy, face cool, soft, white and smooth after shaving. Thousand times better than lather, but may be used with it if desired. Descriptive booklet mailed free. 4oz. glass sprinkletop bottles 25 cents at all drug-stores; or sent, direct, postpaid, for 40 cents. Address

THE E. L. MAYO SPECIALTIES CO., Elmira, N. Y.

ASTHMA cured to stay cured. Cause removed. Health restored. Attacks never return. Eat heartily. Sleep soundly all night. No further need of medicines. Over 52,000 Asthma and Hay Fever sufferers treated. Write for

BOOK 25A FREE. P. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Thanks to you, pain and want and care,
And you, joys, cunning to deceive,
And you, balked phantoms of despair;
I battle on, and I believe.

Thanks to you, ministers benign,
In whatsoever guise you come;
Under this fig-tree and this vine,
Here I am master, and at home.
—From *Atlantic Monthly.*

PERSONALS.

General Kouropatkin.—Gen. Alexel Nicolaevitch Kouropatkin, the famous soldier, upon whom Russia depends for the success of her army in the Far East, is said to be the most popular officer in the Russian service, and is recognized as the Czar's best general. He was a boy of eighteen when he began his military career under Skobeleff and participated in all the brilliant engagements in the war against the Bokharans. Kouropatkin did not become well known in the Russian army, says Ernest Haskell in the New York *Evening Post*, until years afterward, when he was Skobeleff's favorite captain and chief of staff at Plevna, Turkestan, in the conquest of Khokand. Here is a picture of Kouropatkin as presented by the Indianapolis *Journal*:

"It has been twenty-two years since the capture of Geok Tepe; perhaps Kouropatkin has become somewhat less sanguinary with age. But if he should live to be a hundred, and in that time should become as mild-mannered and soft-hearted as any humanitarian of the age, he could never live down the memory of that dreadful day. Geok Tepe was a fortress in Central Asia held by the Turkomans and besieged for a month by Russian forces under Skobeleff. Kouropatkin was the active commander, and when at last the stronghold fell he gave orders to give no quarter on account of age or sex. And here he added the crowning touch to the unlovely reputation as a human tiger which he had gained in the Russo-Turkish war.

The words of an eye-witness give a faint idea of the glories of civilized warfare as exemplified by this famous general. He says: "The whole country was covered with corpses. The morning after the battle they lay in rows like freshly mown hay, as they had been swept down by the mitrailleurs and artillery. Hundreds of women were sabred, and I myself saw little babies bayoneted or slashed to pieces. Many women were dishonored before being killed. The troops, mad with drink and the lust of fighting, were allowed to plunder and kill for three days after the assault."

The President's Rebuke.—Francis E. Leupp in his book, "The Man Roosevelt," tells a characteristic story of Mr. Roosevelt. When Assistant Secretary of the Navy, he rebuked a well-known lawyer who, at the outbreak of the war, had been selling worthless vessels to the Government at extortionate prices. The story runs as follows:

I burst in upon him one day at the department without warning, and found him in the middle of the floor, indulging in some very spirited talk to a visitor. As I was hastily withdrawing he called me back.

"Stay here," said he; "I want to see you." Then he abruptly turned from me and again faced the third party, in whom I recognized, as the light fell on his face, a lawyer of some prominence and an officeholder under a former administration. Mr. Roosevelt's teeth were set, and very much in evidence, in the peculiar way they always are when he is angry. His spectacle lenses seemed to throw off electric sparks as his head moved quickly this way and that in speaking; and his right fist came down from time to time upon the opposite palm as

The Truth About the Trusts

A Description and Analysis of the American Trust Movement

By JOHN MOODY

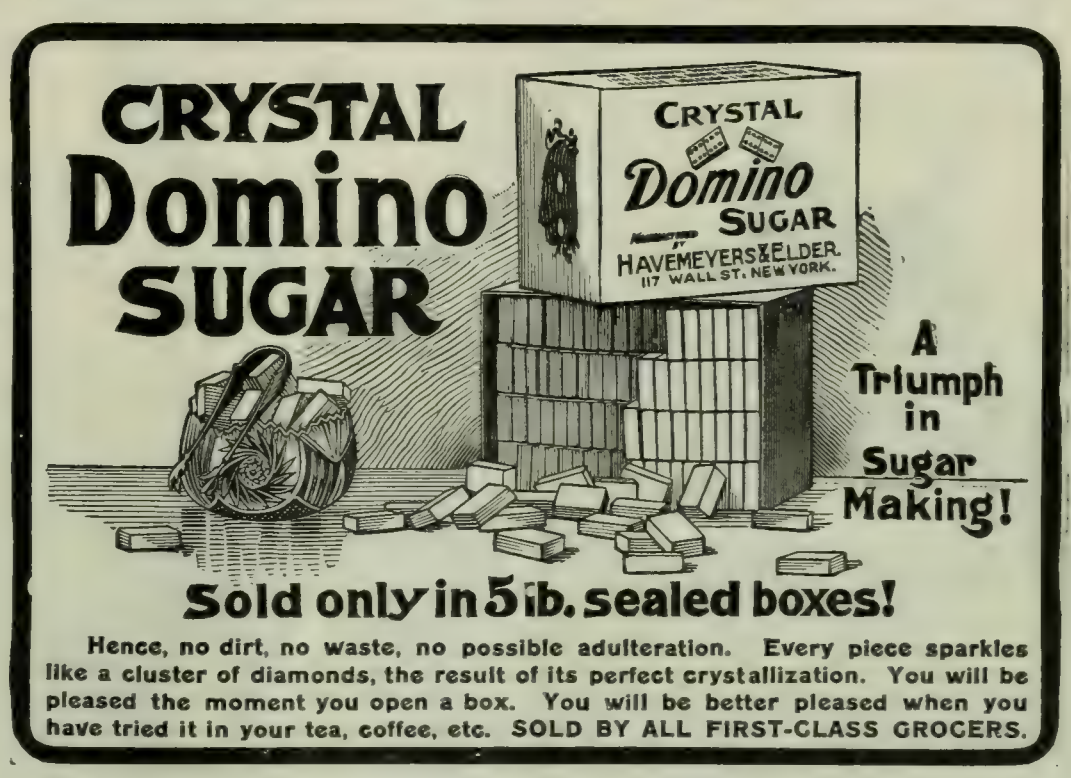
Editor "Moody's Manual of Corporation Securities"

A COMPREHENSIVE WORK, embracing descriptions, histories and analyses of all the Great Trusts, Industrial, Franchise and Transportation, and full statistical facts regarding the entire Trust movement. About **445** Trusts are represented in the book with a total capitalization of **$20,379,162,551,** and embracing more than **8,600** original companies.

A volume of 540 large octavo pages, beautifully bound in green buckram, untrimmed edges, gilt top, etc. A very handsome volume. For sale by leading booksellers, or will be sent to any address on receipt of price, $5.00 *net* (add 27 cents for postage), by the publishers,

MOODY PUBLISHING COMPANY

35 Nassau Street, New York Chicago Branch, 79 Deaborn Street



Hence, no dirt, no waste, no possible adulteration. Every piece sparkles like a cluster of diamonds, the result of its perfect crystallization. You will be pleased the moment you open a box. You will be better pleased when you have tried it in your tea, coffee, etc. SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS GROCERS.

In sending ask for illustrated Booklet No. 67A.

Chafing Dishes

are an almost invaluable addition to every household. New features regarding its resources are constantly appearing, and chafing dish parties are more popular than ever.

Ranging in price from $4.00 to $50.00

A full line of accessories: Waiters, flagons, trays, spoons, forks.

The MERIDEN CO., Silversmiths

International Silver Co., Successor

218 FIFTH AVE., MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK

STARK TREES SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL
Largest Nursery. Fruit Book Free. Result of 78 years' experience
STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

7% GUARANTEED Interest for Life on Life Annuities issued at age 50, at age 62, Ten Per Cent. Tax exempt. Sales in 1903, Ten Million Dollars. J. A. Steele, 115 B'dway, New York.

A Hot Bath

anywhere—any time—in one minute—for one cent. Send for our valuable and interesting booklet, **"The Luxury of a Bath,"** which tells how

Hot Water

and plenty of it, has been brought within the reach of everyone, no matter where, at an insignificant cost, by the

Humphrey Crescent Instantaneous Water Heater

Sold by All Plumbers

This heater is used in over 50000 homes, is handsome in appearance and readily and quickly installed. Hot water starts the moment the match is applied and flows in unlimited supply. Gas is the fuel and less of it is used than in any other heater. Saves time and money and is the greatest convenience a house can have. Sent on

30 DAYS TRIAL.

Humphrey Co., Dept. J, Kalamazoo, Mich.

The Prophylactic Family:
Tooth—Hair—Nail—Military Brushes
Always sold in a yellow box

Nail Brush

is made with pure selected bristles, forever secured in pure aluminum—chemically treated—solid wood back. Guaranteed not to split or crack in boiling water. Absolutely antiseptic and thoroughly serviceable.

Unlike all Others
Made to Wear a Lifetime

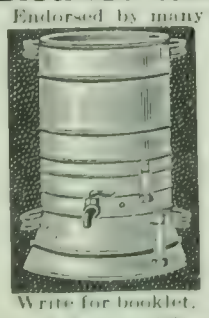
Send for leaflet and learn more about it

Price, $1.00 at all dealers, or sent by mail—postage free

Florence Manufacturing Company
14 Pine Street, Florence, Mass., U.S.A.

Distilled Water and the Clergy

Endorsed by many prominent men in the church and thousands of its members.



Write for booklet.

THE SANITARY STILL

on your kitchen stove furnishes plenty of distilled aerated water at trifling cost. Simple as a tea kettle.

BISHOP SAMUEL FALLOWS, St. Paul's Church Rectory, Chicago, writes: "It is invaluable. We would not be without it for any consideration."

The Sanitary Still used in the WHITE HOUSE. Highest award at Paris Exposition. Write for booklet. Durability unequaled.

Avoid cheap and flimsy Stills. *Agents Wanted.*

A. H. PEIRCE MFG. CO., 68 N. Green Street, CHICAGO.

if it were an adversary's face. And this was about the way he delivered himself:

"Don't you feel ashamed to come to me to-day with another offer, after what you did yesterday? Don't you think that to sell one rotten ship to the Government is enough for a single week? Are you in such a hurry that you couldn't wait even over Sunday to force your damaged goods upon the United States? Is it an excess of patriotism that brings you here day after day, in this way, or only your realization of our necessities?"

"Why, our clients"—— began the lawyer.

"Yes, I know all about your clients," burst in the Assistant Secretary. "I congratulate them on having an attorney who will do work for them which he wouldn't have the face to do for himself. I should think, after having enjoyed the honors you have at the hands of the Government, you'd feel a keen pride in your present occupation! No I don't want any more of your old tubs. The one I bought yesterday is good for nothing except to sink somewhere in the path of the enemy's fleet. It will be God's mercy if she does not go down with brave men on her—men who go to war and risk their lives, instead of staying home to sell rotten hulks to the Government."

The air of the attorney, as he bowed himself out, was almost pitiable. The special glint did not fade from Mr. Roosevelt's glasses, nor did his jaws relax or his fist unclench till the door closed on the retreating figure. Then his face lighted with a smile, as he advanced to greet me.

"You came just in time," he cried. "I wanted you to hear what I had to say to that fellow; not"—and here his voice rose on the high falsetto wave which is always a sign that he is enjoying an idea while framing it in words—"not that I would add materially to the sum of your pleasure, but that it would humiliate him to have any one else present while I gave him his punishment. It is the only means I have of getting even."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Funny Advertisements.—

"Annual sale now going on. Don't go elsewhere to be cheated—come in here."

"A lady wants to sell her piano, as she is going abroad in a strong iron frame."

"Wanted, experienced nurse for bottled baby."

"Furnished apartment suitable for gentlemen with folding doors."

"Wanted a room for two gentlemen about 30 feet long and 20 feet broad."

"Lost a collie dog by a man on Saturday answering to Jim with a brass collar around his neck and a muzzle."

"Wanted by a respectable girl, her passage to New York, willing to take care of children and a good sailor."

"Respectable widow wants washing for Tuesday."

"For sale—a pianoforte, the property of a musician with carved legs."

"Mr. Brown, furrier, begs to announce that he will make up gowns, capes, etc., for ladies out of their own skin."

"A boy wanted who can open oysters with a reference."

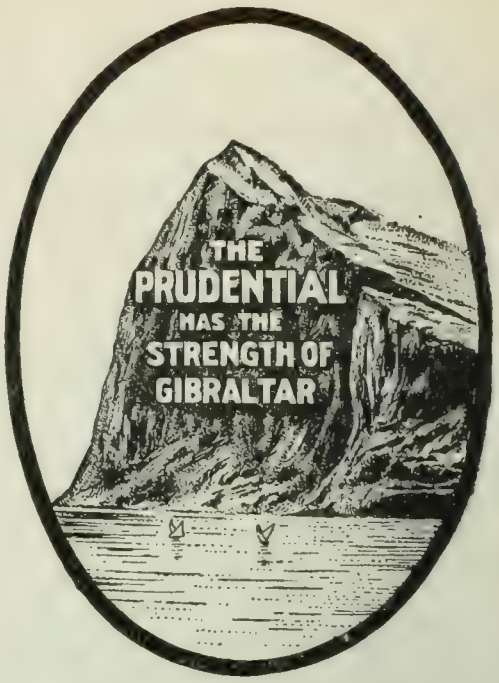
"Bulldog for sale; will eat anything; very fond of children."

"Wanted an organist and a boy to blow the same."

"Wanted, a boy to be partly outside and partly behind the counter."—*Lyre.*

Just Help Himself.—HE: "If I tried to kiss you, would you call for help?"

SHE: "Would you need it?"—*Smart Set.*



The Money that You Want

and find it hard to save, can be accumulated with the greatest certainty and ease through an Endowment Policy, which protects your family while the saving is going on, and furnishes a profit as well

THE PRUDENTIAL

INSURANCE CO. OF AMERICA.

JOHN F. DRYDEN, Prest.

Home Office: NEWARK, N. J.

Send Coupon for Information

Without committing myself to any action I shall be glad to receive free, particulars and rates of Endowment Policies.

For .....

Name ..... *Age*.....

Address.....

Occupation.....Dept. R.

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

Mal-Assimilation, Chronic Starvation

RAW FOOD AND VIBRATORY EXERCISE CURE

MAL-ASSIMILATION AND ITS COMPLICATIONS

There is "No life without life," and no continuation of life without other life. Cooking destroys life in food. Send two-cent stamp for Diagnosis Blank and Literature. **My diagnosis** is worth at least $5.00, but it **will cost you nothing.** Doctor Thomas' uncooked bread, 50c. per package, containing 24 cakes; nine packages, $3.00; sample, 10c.

JULIAN P. THOMAS, M.D., 172 West 72nd St. Clerk 6. N. Y. City.

Regeneration, Gained 60 lbs. in 60 days.

Eppy Grams.—

Riches may haf vings, but they nefer flew my vay.

Der girl dot hesitates is left at der hitching-post.

Der viskey of to-day is der headache of to-morrow.

History is der place vare great men go to be forgotten.

It is a long lane dot has no automobustup on it dese days.

Birds of big fedders flock togedder on der theater-hats.

An ounce of prevention is vorth 250 pounds of policeman.

If marriage is a lottery vy doan'd dey arrest der minister.

Viskey is der banana peel vich slides a man's soul from under him.

Fools rush in on a pass vile vise men haf to buy at der box-office.

Nefer put off until to-morrow der ofercoat you should have vorn to-day.

Money talks, but a poor man can not keep it long enough to know vot it says.

Efery time dot you stop vork und stare at Success it gets ub und leaves der room.

Eferyding comes to him dot vaits in der middle uf der street, including the ambulance.

Some young mens start ouid to play der prodigal son und come home playing der fat-head calf.

Some vimmen chump at conclusions der same vay dey chump off a street-car, vich is backvard.

Reform is a vord vich der politicians borrow until after election, den dey put it back in der dictionary.

Der vorld owes efery man a lifing, bud you will find it a poor boarding-house at supper time if you doan'd hustle.

—From "Eppy Grams," by Dinkelspiel, per George V. Hobart.

Current Events.

Foreign.

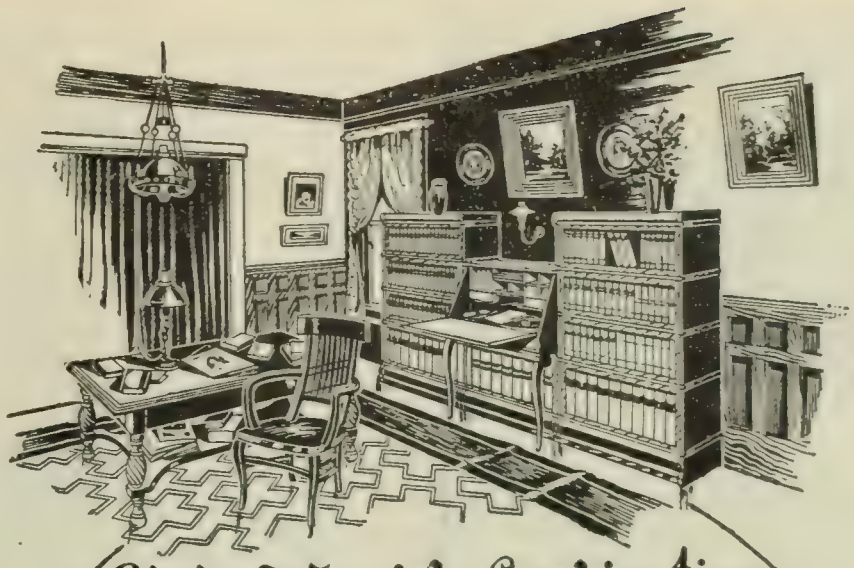
RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

March 7.—The Japanese fleet which bombarded Vladivostok continues off the entrance to that harbor. The belief prevails in Tokyo that the Russian cruiser squadron is near the mouth of the Tumen River, covering the movements of Russian troops from Possiet Bay. Reports from Seoul indicate a continued retrograde movement by the Russian forces in northern Korea toward Wiju.

March 8.—Admiral Alexeieff sends a despatch describing the bombardment of Vladivostok; no damage was caused by the Japanese shells. Admiral Makharoff, new commander of the Russian naval forces, arrives at Dalny. It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Vladivostok squadron, being outside the harbor and needing coal, would soon attempt to force a passage into the harbor. Japan is said to be considering to obtain a loan in this country and in Europe. Japanese war-ships bombard Dalny and then attack Port Arthur.

March 9.—Advices from Che-Foo say that a Japanese force has reached Fung-Wang-Chang, forty-five miles north of Antung, thereby flanking the Russian main force on the Yalu River, and also that a force has reached Fashan. All foreigners are leaving New-Chwang and no neutral war-ships will remain in the vicinity. Strong evidences of a Japanese advance are reported from Ying-Kan.

March 10.—Admiral Togo renews the bombardment of Port Arthur. Russian and Japanese scouts meet near Ping-Yang, and after a brief engagement the Russians retreat.



Globe-Wernicke Combination
"ELASTIC" BOOKCASE AND DESK

The only combination permitting as much or as little book space as wanted and additions to that space as desired. The Desk Unit can be combined with any number of Book Units in unlimited variety of arrangement. For home library or professional office it's unequalled for utility, convenience and beauty. Carried in stock by dealers in principal cities or direct from factory, freight paid. Illustrations of beautiful interior effects sent with catalogue if you mention No. 103-K

The Globe-Wernicke Co.
CINCINNATI.

NEW YORK, - - - - - - 380-382 Broadway.
CHICAGO, - - - - 224-228 Wabash Ave.
BOSTON, - - - - - 91-93 Federal St.
LONDON, 44 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

"99% of Camera value is in the lens."

The "Style B" Goerz lens lets light through with the least possible resistance—this is necessary for instantaneous photography. Our new formula for the Goerz Style B has produced a lens which enables the amateur to make pictures under conditions which have heretofore been considered unfavorable. When you buy a camera tell the man you want a Goerz Lens.

Sample Photographs sent on request
C. P. GOERZ, Room 34, 52 E. Union Sq., New York

Sore Throat

Hoarseness, Quinsy, Tonsillitis, Laryngitis and other throat troubles quickly relieved and promptly cured by the use of

Hydrozone

This scientific germicide is used and endorsed by leading physicians everywhere. It is **absolutely harmless,** yet a most powerful healing agent.

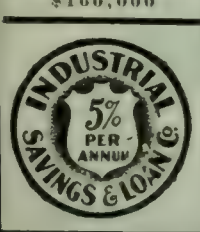
By killing the germs that cause these diseases, without injury to the tissue, Hydrozone cures the patient. Sold by Leading Druggists. If not at yours, will send trial bottle, prepaid, on receipt of 25 cents.

Prof. Charles Marchand

Dept. R-57, Prince Street, New York
Send for free booklet how to treat diseases.

Does Your Money Earn 5%

Assets $1,700,000
Surplus and Profits $160,000



Invested with the INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO. it will bear earnings at this rate for every day in our care. Subject to withdrawal whenever you desire. Established over ten years. Our patrons, prominent clergymen, professional and business men all over the country, heartily endorse our methods.

Our business conducted under N. Y. Banking Dept. supervision.
Write for full particulars.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.
1139 Broadway New York

SPLIT HICKORY SPECIAL TOP BUGGY
ONLY $50

We furnish this buggy finished just as you want it, as to style of painting, trimming, etc. It has 100 Points of Merit and many special desirable features not found on buggies that sell for $125.00. We ship it on 30 Days Free Trial, giving a positive binding guarantee for 2 Years. Write for our free 130-page Catalogue of Split Hickory Vehicles and Harness, sold direct to user at Wholesale Prices.
H. C. PHELPS, President. THE OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. CO., 2874 Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR THE SAME MONEY

If you are a smoker and have not yet become a customer of ours, the reason, without doubt, lies in the fact that you have never carefully read our announcements which have appeared in these columns from time to time. Our offer is of interest to you. Our method of supplying smokers direct from our factory to you at a

Guaranteed Saving of 50 Per Cent.

with cigars which suit their tastes will appeal to you if you give the subject careful thought. You assume absolutely no risk. Men who smoke cigars have widely varying tastes. It would therefore be folly on our part, inasmuch as we want your permanent patronage, to try to urge upon you the use of any one brand of cigars.

As manufacturers of a long list of time-tested brands, formerly sold to the jobbing trade, embracing all sizes, shapes, colors and grades, this is unnecessary. We do not want your patronage unless we can give you absolute satisfaction; unless we can suit your individual taste, you only to be the judge. We are enabled to make the saving to you for the reason that neither jobber, salesmen nor retailers secure a profit from the transaction. These three profits, in the ordinary way of selling cigars, *Equal at least 50 Per Cent.*

We ship

Direct from our Factory to You

at half the price you would pay for cigars of the same quality purchased at retail prices.

All Transportation Charges Prepaid.

You are also protected by our positive

Guarantee to Refund Your Money

if we do not exactly suit you, both as to quality of cigars and as to the

50 Per Cent. Saving.

Every cigar we make costing you over $3.00 per hundred is constructed of clear, pure, imported Havana tobacco, and all cigars are made under the best improved sanitary conditions. Under this guarantee, we name below a few brands from our complete catalogue, and invite a trial, assuring you that if we do not suit you the expense is ours.

	Boxes of	12	25	50
Piconcios	....4½ in. Conchas	$1.00	$1.75	....
Balmetto	....4⅞ in. Puritanos	.90	1.65	$3.25
El Provost	...4¾ in. Perfectos	.85	1.50	3.00
La Medalla	..4½ in. Conchas	.70	1.25	2.50
Fedora	.....4¾ in. Londres	.60	....	2.00

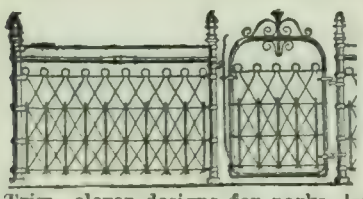
or, for **75c.** we will gladly send you an assortment of 12 cigars, each separately wrapped and described showing four varieties of 10c. and two-for-a-quarter values; or for **50c.** an equal showing of High Grade 5c. and 10c. values. Send for our catalogue, **"Rolled Reveries,"** which explains everything.

All transportation charges are paid in advance by us.

Beaumont, Texas: "Enclosed please find New York draft for $17.25 for following cigars. . . Please rush order. Am nearly out and won't be happy until their arrival." H. W. GLASS.

Order to-day, or cut out this advertisement so that you will not forget it.

JOHN B. ROGERS & CO. ("The Pioneers")
1160 Jarvis Street, Binghamton, N. Y.



Dwiggins
Invincible

Twice the life of any other fence. Double galvanized steel wire; weather and rot-proof. NEVER loses its rigidity. Trim, clever designs for parks, lawns, cemeteries, etc. Catalogue, FREE, shows variety of styles 10c to 50c a foot.

Dwiggins Wire Fence Co., 28 Dwiggins Ave., Anderson, Ind.

Startling Revelations from the Philippines

Important for Protestants as well as Catholics.

Promulgated in English by:
Comite establecida para divulgar la verdad del gente Philippina:
SEÑORA CARMELITA GONZALES, Chicago, Ill.
SEÑORITA ANITA RODRIGUEZ, Minneapolis, Minn.
SEÑOR DON PANCHO ESTUDILLO, St. Cloud, Minn.

Booklet will be sent postpaid to any address upon receipt of fifty cts. either money order or P. O. stamps. **Address** all orders to **DON PANCHO ESTUDILLO, L. B. 224, St. Cloud, Minn.**

THIS HIGH GRADE BUGGY $44.95
DIRECT TO YOU FOR ONLY

We are the only vehicle manufacturers who sell you one buggy at the same price dealers pay by the car load and save you middleman's profits. At $44.95 (with rubber tires, $55.90) we offer our A1 Custom Made Special. This is a first class buggy, sold under two years' guarantee and sent anywhere on

30 DAYS' TRIAL

Before buying a vehicle of any description write for our liberal trial and freight offers and no money with order plan. CATALOGUE FREE. **U. S. BUGGY & CART CO., B 360, Cincinnati, O.**

Russia notifies China that her troops must be kept within the Great Wall and the bandits restrained. President Roosevelt issues an order directing all government officials to observe strict neutrality toward Russia and Japan, both in word and deed.

March 11.—Admiral Makharoff makes a sortie from Port Arthur; he reports the sinking of a Japanese torpedo-boat, while the Russians suffer the loss of a destroyer. The Japanese again bombard Port Arthur. The United States sustains the protest by Captain Sawyer, of the gunboat *Helena*, against the action of the Russian authorities in sinking junks in the harbor of Yinkow, thus preventing the exit of vessels from New-Chwang and violating the neutrality of that port.

March 12.—Despatches from Port Arthur show that the damage caused by the Japanese is greater than was first at supposed; the port is in bad shape, great damage being done to the docks, forts, and arsenals. A skirmish takes place between Russian and Japanese cavalry near Kasaw, fifty-seven miles north of Ping-Yang. General Kouropatkin is accorded a popular ovation at St. Petersburg on his departure for the Far East.

March 13.—Russians continue to retreat from Korea; a large force is concentrated at Liao-Yang. Insistent rumors come from Tien-Tsin, Shanghai, and Tokyo that Port Arthur has fallen.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

March 11.—General Manning routs a force of the Mad Mullah's followers in Somaliland, killing about a hundred and fifty of them.

Many convictions are found in the persecution and murder trials at Kishineff.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

March 7.—*Senate:* The Naval Appropriation bill is passed. The testimony of President Smith, of the Mormon Church, in the Smoot inquiry is concluded before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

House: A sensation is caused by the presentation of the postal report accusing many Senators and Representatives of illegal practises in connection with postal affairs. The resolution looking to an inquiry into the beef trust is passed.

March 8.—*Senate:* The Army Appropriation bill is dismissed. Apostle Lyman, of the Mormon Church, testifies at the Smoot hearing, showing that he is living in direct disobedience of the laws of the nation and of his church.

House: Thirty-two private claim bills are passed.

March 9.—*Senate:* The Army Appropriation bill and the Frye Shipping bill are passed. The nomination of Gen. Leonard Wood to be a major-general is discussed.

House: The Bristow report, involving Congressmen in the postal scandal, is the subject of indignant speeches, and it is believed that there will be a thorough investigation of the Post-office Department.

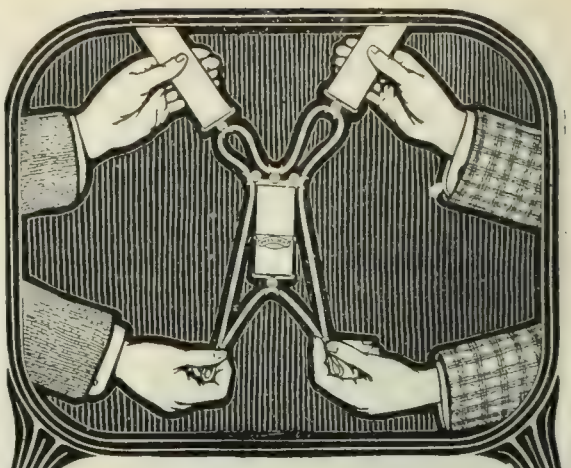
March 10.—*Senate:* A number of Alaskan bills are passed, and also a measure increasing the pension of blind veterans. More testimony in regard to the workings of the Mormon Church is taken in the Smoot hearing.

House: Republican members decide to refer the Bristow report to a subcommittee for investigation.

March 11.—*Senate:* Senators Scott, of West Virginia, and Blackburn, of Kentucky, speak against the confirmation of Leonard Wood, nominated to be a major-general. The investigation of the charges against Senator Dietrich, of Nebraska, of accepting a bribe for post-office appointments, is begun.

House: Several hours are spent in bitter denunciation of the Bristow report. An inquiry by a special committee is ordered into the charges affecting members of the House.

March 12.—*Senate:* Inquiries into the charges against Senators Smoot and Dietrich is con-



Give Ease—Take Strain

PRESIDENT Suspenders

conform instantly to every bend of the body. Metal trimmings, cannot rust. No leather to soil the shirt. Satisfaction, a new pair, or your money back.

For summer comfort, ask for the **Lightweight President**. Same principle—same guarantee. 50c and $1.00 any store, or mailed.

THE C. A. EDGARTON MFG. CO.
Box 333, Shirley, Mass.

NOW DEPOSITED IN THE BANK

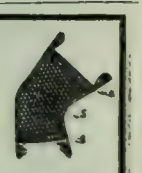
$75,000.00

IN CASH GIVEN AWAY.

To arouse interest in, and to advertise the **GREAT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR**, this enormous sum will be distributed. Full information will be sent you **ABSOLUTELY FREE.** Just send your name and address on a postal card and we will send you full particulars.

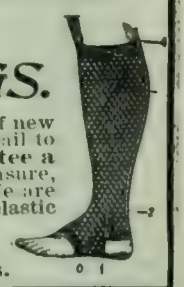
World's Fair Contest Co.,
108 N. 8th Street
St. Louis, Mo.

VARICOSE VEINS, WEAK JOINTS, VARICOSE ULCERS and LEG SWELLINGS Cured by



OUR PATENT SEAMLESS HEEL

ELASTIC STOCKINGS.



We make all goods **to measure** of new elastic made by us and send by mail to any part of the world, and **guarantee a fit.** Free Catalogue tells how to measure, gives prices, etc. Send for one. We are the largest weavers of special elastic work in the United States.

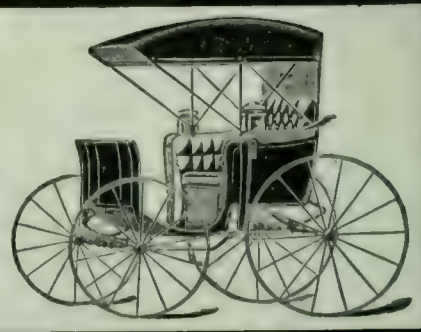
CURTIS & SPINDELL CO.,
67 Market Street, Lynn, Mass.

SAVE ONE THIRD

By Buying of the Makers

We are actual manufacturers—not a commission house. We can and do save our customers one third on retail prices by selling direct to user and cutting out all dealers' profits. All our goods carry our guarantee. Our free illustrated catalogue shows a greater assortment of carriages and harness than any dealer can show you. Send for it.

THE COLUMBUS CARRIAGE AND HARNESS COMPANY,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.



tinued. The Fortifications Appropriation bill is considered and the treaty with Abyssinia is ratified.

House: A committee of seven to investigate the alleged connection of members with the postal scandals is appointed; 264 private pension bills are passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

March 7.—The report of Charles J. Bonaparte and Clinton R. Woodruff on affairs in the Indian Territory is made public; they say that conditions there involve profound discredit to the United States.

The flood situation is becoming very serious. Heavy freshets are reported in various parts of New York State. In Pennsylvania the Susquehanna is still rising, and towns along its banks are in great peril.

A negro is taken from the jail at Springfield, O., by a mob and shot to death.

March 9.—The flood at Wilkesbarre, Pa., and in the Wyoming Valley breaks all records; other cities in that State suffer severely.

March 12.—The annual report of the United States Steel Corporation is made public; the net earnings aggregate $109,171,152 for 1903, a decrease of $25,000,000 as compared with 1902.

A negro is removed from the Mojave (Cal.) jail by a mob, tarred, feathered, and then killed.

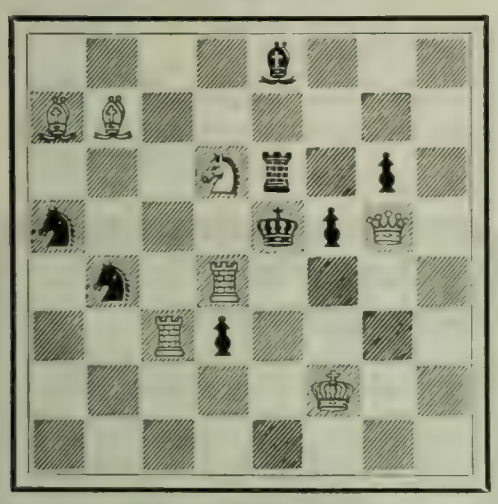
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 914.

By GEORGE J. SLATER.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

4b3; BB6; 3Sr1p1; s3kpQ1; 1s1R4; 2Rp4; 5K2; 8.

White mates in two moves.

Painful Joints

Wash the joints with hot water and a copious lather of Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Allow the lather to stay on a few minutes.

Glenn's is the only fine toilet soap that contains enough pure sulphur to relieve rheumatic pains.

Order by mail if your druggist does not have the genuine

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

25c. a cake at all drug stores, or mailed for 30c. by The C. N. Crittenton Co., 115 Fulton St., New York.

Business Opportunity

The Oppenheimer Institute (a corporation) invites correspondence from successful business men of character and responsibility with $5,000 to $25,000 capital, who desire to open, under their own control, branch institutes or sanitariums for the administration of the Oppenheimer Treatment for alcoholism and drug addictions.

Institutes are to be opened in various cities throughout the United States, and the business will be permanent and more valuable each year.

The Oppenheimer Treatment is the most successful method yet devised for overcoming the appetite for liquor or the craving for drugs. It has been fully tested for eleven years and always removes all desire for stimulant, generally within 24 hours—often in six hours, restoring the patient to normal health and will power in two to three weeks. Under progressive management new institutes should earn large incomes for those in charge.

For full information address

OPPENHEIMER INSTITUTE

EXECUTIVE OFFICES - - - 170 Broadway, New York City

Local Institutes are now established in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Detroit, Orion (Mich.), and Waterbury, Conn.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

JAMES H. ALEXANDER, Formerly Vice-President Standard Oil Co.
JOSÉ AYMAR, Lawyer, New York.
LEROY W. BALDWIN, Pres't Empire State Trust Co., N. Y.
ARCHER BROWN, Rogers, Brown & Co., Iron Merchants, New York.
CHARLES R. BROWN, Banker and Broker, N. Y.
A. H. DE HAVEN, DeHaven & Townsend, N. Y. Stock Exchange.
CHARLES EVANS, Pres. Atlantic City Nat'l Bank.
SYLVESTER T. EVERETT, Banker, Cleveland, O.
ANDERSON FOWLER, Produce Exchange, N. Y.
CARL H. FOWLER, Attorney, New York.
GEORGE HALDORN, Mining Attorney, New York.
E. E. JACKSON, ex-Governor, Maryland.
WM. H. JACKSON, Congressman from Maryland.
OLIVER H. LAU, M.D., Physician, Detroit, Mich.
JOHN MACGINNISS, Vice-President United Copper Co., Butte, Mont.
KENNETH R. M'LAREN, Sec'y Corporation Trust Co. of New Jersey.
ISAAC OPPENHEIMER, Physician, New York.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Ass't Treasurer, L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co.
CARL F. PRICE, Secretary.
LEONARD W. SWEET, Wholesale Jeweler, N. Y.
FRANK A. VANDERLIP, Vice-President National City Bank, New York.

ADVISORY BOARD OF DIRECTORS

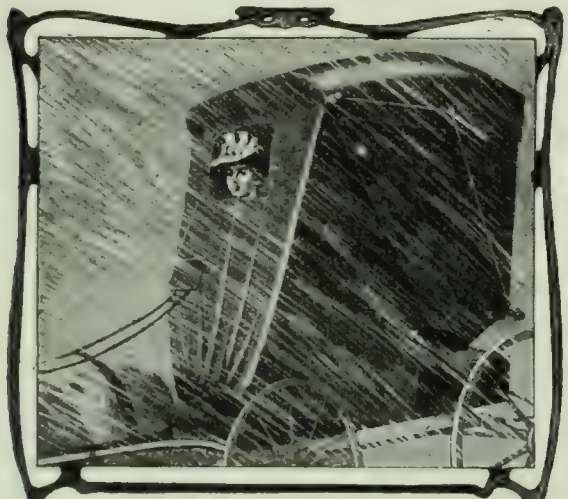
BISHOP CHARLES H. FOWLER, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Methodist Episcopal Church.
BISHOP HENRY C. POTTER, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Protestant Episcopal Church.
BISHOP HENRY W. WARREN, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Methodist Episcopal Church.
REV. ROBERT COLLYER, D.D., Pastor Messiah Unitarian Church, New York.
REV. P. S. HENSON, D.D., LL.D., Pastor Tremont Temple, Boston.
REV. J. WESLEY HILL, D.D., Pastor Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Harrisburg, Pa.
REV. JOHN J. HUGHES, Paulist Fathers, Church of St. Paul the Apostle, New York.
REV. J. D. KENNEDY, D.D., Pastor of Church of St. Mark's, Brooklyn.
REV. JOSEPH L. J. KIRLIN, St. Patrick's Church, Philadelphia.
REV. CHARLES H. PARKHURST, D.D., Pastor Madison Square Presbyterian Church, N. Y.
REV. GEORGE W. PECK, D.D., LL.D., Superintendent of Temperance Work, Rochester, N. Y.
REV. J. E. PRICE, D.D., Ph.D., Pastor First Methodist Episcopal Church, Yonkers, N. Y.
REV. GEORGE E. REED, D.D., LL.D., President Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.
REV. FLOYD W. TOMKINS, D.D., Rector Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia, Pa.
MAJOR-GENERAL H. C. CORBIN, U. S. Army.
ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY, U. S. Navy.
HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, U. S. Senator from New York.
HON. LYMAN J. GAGE, ex-Secretary Treasury.
HON. ROBERT E. PATTISON, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
HON. J. E. RICKARDS, Ex-Governor of Montana.
HON. LESLIE M. SHAW, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.
HON. H. C. PAYNE, Postmaster-General of the United States.
HON. CHARLES EMORY SMITH, Ex-Postmaster-General of the United States.
HON. WILLIAM A. STONE, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
ROBERT PITCAIRN, Pittsburg, Pa.
S. H. VANDERGRIFT, Trustee Estate of J. J. Vandergrift, Deceased, Pittsburg, Pa.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL AUXILIARY.—OFFICERS

MRS. DUNLAP-HOPKINS, Founder of the New York School of Applied Design for Women, President.
MRS. ISABELLA CHARLES DAVIS of the International Order of The King's Daughters and Sons, - - Vice-Pres. and Sec'y.
MRS. BALLINGTON BOOTH, of the Volunteers of America.
MRS. DONALD MCLEAN, Regent New York Daughters American Revolution.
MRS. J. ELLEN FOSTER, President Women's National Republican Association, Lecturer on Constitutional Law, Washington Law School, Washington, D. C.
MRS. WILLIAM C. CHOATE, President New York Exchange for Women's Work.
MRS. M. FULLERTON, Superintendent of the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor.
MRS. RALPH D. TRAUTMANN, President Women's Health Protective Association.
MRS. CHARLES TRUAX, B.A., MRS. EDMUND HUBBARD, MRS. COLGATE HOYT, MRS. HOWARD CARROLL, MRS. J. FREDERICK ESLER, MRS. WILLIAM G. STATES, MRS. FREDERICK PIERSON, MRS. RICHARD H. SAVAGE, MRS. LOVELL JEROME, MRS. WILLIAM GILBERT DAVIES, MRS. GEORGE PLACE, MISS EMMA THURSBY.

What Rheumatics Should Eat

Bacon is good.
Avoid red meats. They're rich in uric acid.
Chicken, turkey and all flesh of fowls is excellent.
Fish of all kinds is good.
Vegetables of all kinds are good, especially rice and macaroni.
Use vinegar and spices sparingly.
Drink plenty of pure water—but little with meals, however.
Go slow on tea and coffee, and use no liquors whatever.
Rheumatic pains are evidence of the presence of uric acid, lactic acid and other foreign substances which are absorbed from red meats and "rich" foods. While careful diet will prevent future accumulation of acid poison, the acid already in the system must be expelled or a long period of torture endured. It is best to do this without introducing drugs into the stomach which interfere with digestion. Magic Foot Drafts, which are small plasters applied to the soles of the feet, have the property of stimulating the expulsion of acid poisons through the large foot pores in the form of sweat, 64% of the nitrogen of which is in the form of the poison urea. The Drafts, which are worn without the least inconvenience, draw out and absorb these impurities, and have been so successful that they are in use in almost every country in the world. The Magic Foot Draft Co., R U 19 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich., send the Drafts free on approval to everyone who writes. If you are satisfied with the benefits received, send one dollar. If not, send nothing. You decide. A fine booklet on rheumatism, illustrated in three colors, is sent free with the Drafts. Write today and be cured.



Not a drop can touch you when your buggy is closed up by the

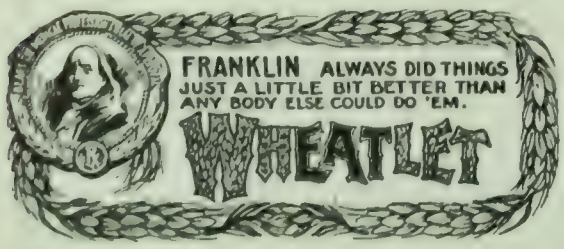
Blizzard Storm Front

Patented in United States and Canada.

Fits any buggy.

Adjusted in 30 seconds without getting out or removing gloves, sides open and close as quickly and easily as a door, large line pocket, guaranteed satisfactory. The large window, 12 x 20 inches, is a pliable transparent material that won't break. Rubber Cloth, $3.50; Heavy Rubber Cloth, $4.00. Trade-mark 'Blizzard' is stamped under drive pocket on inside. If your dealer hasn't it, write us. Illustrated booklet free.

Vehicle Apron & Hood Co., 206 E. Rich St., Columbus, O.



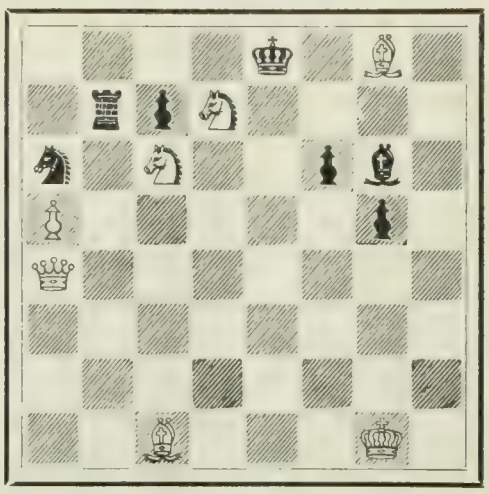
If afflicted with sore eyes use } **Thompson's Eye Water**

Problem 915.

By Emil Hoffmann.

(From the Brooklyn *Eagle*.)

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

4 k 1 B 1 ; 1 r p S 4 ; s 1 S 2 p b 1 ; P 5 p 1 ; Q 7 ; 8 ; 8 ; 2 B 3 K 1.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 908. Key-move : B—Q 7.

No. 909.

1. R—Q 8 / K—Kt 6	2. Q x P ch / K x Q	3. B—K 6, mate
1. ..... / B—Kt 6	2. Q—K 7 / Any	3. Q—R 3, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W, Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; O. Hagman, Stamford, Conn.; T. Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.; C. B. E., Youngstown, N. Y.; R. H. R., University of Virginia; R. O'C., San Francisco; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; C. O., St. Louis; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; M. Crown, Waco, Tex.; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; H. J. Cadbury, Cambridge, Mass.; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; "Arata," New York City; J. Powers, New York City; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; Mrs. E. B., Staunton, Va.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; J. Francis, Nashville.

908: W. R. Coumbe, Mulberry, Fla.; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.; J. H. Cravens, Kansas City, Mo.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; Z. G., Detroit; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; H. J. Bothe, Baltimore, Md.; C. W. Shewalter, Washington, D. C.; C. W. and H. A., Staunton, Va.; C. A. Fisher, West Hartford, Conn.; F. Altschal.

Comments (908): "Good variations"—M. M.; "A charming illustration of the theme"—G. D.; "Very good"—F. S. F.; "Brilliant"—J. G. L.; "A surprisingly effective masked battery"—J. H. S.; "Certainly pretty"—W. R.; "The best 2-er I ever encountered"—C. N. F.; "Ingenious, but the 'motif' discloses the key too plainly"—W. T. St. A.; "One fine, courageous idea; not much variety thereafter"—J. H. C.

909: "One delightful variation"—M. M.; "Splendid key and well concealed"—F. S. F.; "Deserves a prize"—J. G. L.; "Very simple after you've dis-

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package.

GLUTEN FLOUR For DYSPEPSIA.

SPECIAL DIABETIC FLOUR.

K. C. WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR.

Unlike all other goods. Ask Grocers.

For book or sample write

Farwell & Rhines, Watertown, N. Y., U.S.A.

It takes a good dealer to sell right lamp-chimneys when wrong ones pay so much better.

MACBETH.

The Index tells you, in ten minutes, all you need to know for comfort with lamps and the saving of chimney-money; sent free; do you want it?

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

BEST SYSTEM OF PHYSICAL CULTURE . . .

10c. WE mail our Standard Chart of Physical Culture upon receipt of 10c. (coin or stamps.) Hang it on the wall; it shows by carefully prepared illustrations, our methods by which you can easily develop each and every part of your body to the ideal of perfection.

HEALTH! BEAUTY! STRENGTH!

10 Cents

Fifth Avenue School of Physical Culture, Dept. D, 405 Broadway New York.

A Lady's Complexion

can be made soft, smooth, and free from pimples, by the daily use of charcoal. It absorbs all gases, and stops fermentation. This causes a rapid clearing of the complexion.

MURRAY'S CHARCOAL TABLETS

are composed of pure Charcoal.

For 10c. in stamps, a full size 25c. box mailed for trial. Once only.

A. J. Ditman, 41 Astor House, N. Y.

Your Shoes Hurt?

Very likely they are not just right for you and may make your feet tender, if they haven't done so already.

Peterson's $4.75 Anti-Tender Foot Shoes

are natural covers for the feet in the true sense. They have the needed spaces in the proper places and never fail to give relief, for bunions, corns and callouses, insuring perfect ease and complete comfort. Our FREE booklet "FOOT AND SHOE POINTERS" gives full description, explains the causes of tender feet and makes suggestions for their care. Send for it to-day; you will find it well worth your while.

M. O. PETERSON & CO., 154 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED

"WALNUTTA" HAIR STAIN is prepared from the juice of the Philippine Islands walnut, and restores Gray, Streaked, Faded or Bleached Hair, Eyebrows, Beard or Moustache to its original color, **instantaneously.** Gives any shade from **Light Brown to Black. Does not wash off or rub off.** Contains no poisons, and is not sticky or greasy. **"Walnutta" Hair Stain** will give more satisfactory results in one minute than all the hair restorers and hair dyes will in a lifetime. **Price 60 cents a bottle,** postpaid. To convince you of its merits we will send a **sample bottle postpaid for 20c.**

PACIFIC TRADING CO., Dist. Office 78, St. Louis, Mo.

STOP FORGETTING!

Prof. Dickson will mail you free a trial Copyrighted Exercise and Booklet

"HOW TO REMEMBER"

The Dickson Correspondence Course is absolutely **guaranteed** to improve your memory. It will teach you to recall instantly names, faces, details of business and study, to concentrate your mind, think more clearly, memorize readily, speak without notes, do more mental work and do it better, thus increasing both business and social success. It invigorates, develops, and strengthens the memory and will functions of the brain. **Simple, practical, fascinating. It means more money in your pocket and more pleasure in your life.**

Every student personally instructed by Prof. Henry Dickson, the well-known Chicago Educator and Professor of Oratory in the University of Notre Dame.

Write immediately. Plain envelopes used if requested. Address

PROF. HENRY DICKSON,
DICKSON SCHOOL OF MEMORY,
754 THE AUDITORIUM, CHICAGO

HIGH SALARIES

Paid to illustrators of all kinds. We teach any kind of Drawing you wish to learn and guarantee thorough instruction and satisfaction or refund tuition. Our method makes it very easy for you to learn, and a course costs less than a week's salary of a good draftsman.

Write for "The Acme Way" and Descriptive Circular of Courses or tell kind of Drawing you wish to learn.

Acme School of Drawing, 121 Masonic Temple, Kalamazoo, Mich.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS

WE GUARANTEE to teach our course in Shorthand complete in 30 days study of 5 hours each. No ruled lines; no position; no shading, dots, nor dashes. No long list of word-signs to confuse. Easy, simple, speedy, practical. **Students in high-grade positions. Employers pleased.** Lawyers, doctors, literary folk, club women, can now acquire Shorthand with ease for use in their callings. No need to spend months, as with old systems. **"Boyd's Syllable System."** 20th century wonder, is the best. **First Lesson sent Free** with testimonials, booklets, etc. Write to-day.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS,
(Incorporated) 1022 National Life Building, Chicago, Ill.

LEARN SUCCESS SHORTHAND

Taught by mail under the direction of the most successful firm of shorthand reporters in the world. They teach you by mail the same system they use. Write to-day for our book, "Success Shorthand System."

WALTON, JAMES & FORD
Suite 25, 77-79 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

MASTER ENGLISH

By THE JOHNSON-SHERRY METHOD

Unequaled in simplicity and effectiveness. Courses by mail in Conversation, Public Speaking, Rhetoric, Grammar, Literature, Vocabulary Building, Punctuation. Special courses for business and professional men. Write for catalogue.

UNIVERSAL SCHOOL OF ENGLISH, 634 Steinway Hall, Chicago.

MORE SALARY

We know of a profession in which situations are daily created in excess of the qualified persons, and which commands the highest salaries, with no discrimination on account of sex. Would you like to know what it is? Write us.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. F, Philadelphia, Pa.

100 VISITING CARDS Post paid 35c

Correct styles and sizes. Order filled day received. Booklet **"Card Style" Free! Also business, professional and fraternal** cards. We have cuts of emblems for **all** societies.

E. J. SCHUSTER PTG. & ENG. CO., DEPT. 30 ST. LOUIS, MO.

WANTED—

Active, educated men of business ability who desire to earn $1,000 per year or more. Give age, qualifications, references. DODD, MEAD & CO., New York.

covered the trick"—J. H. S.; "Elegant"—W. R.; "Brilliant"—R. H. R.; "In quality of the best"—C. N. F.; "A barren *tour de force*"—W. T. St. A.

A number of solvers believed that 1 B x P will solve 908, overlooking Black's reply 1 ——— Kt-Q 4.

In addition to those reported, S. C. Hall, Waverly, N. Y., and J. H. Leggett, Oroville, Cal., got 906.

From the Monte Carlo Tourney.

THE ONLY GAME SWIDERSKI WON.

Ruy Lopez.

SWIDERSKI. *White.*	MARCO. *Black.*	SWIDERSKI. *White.*	MARCO. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	29 Kt-Kt 7 ch	K—B 2
2 K Kt—B 3	Q Kt—B 3	30 Kt—B 5	K—K 3
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	31 Kt-Q 4 ch	K—Q 3
4 B x Kt (a)	Q P x B	32 Kt-B 5 ch	K—K 3
5 P—Q 4	P x P	33 Kt-Kt 7 ch	K—Q 3
6 Q x P	B—K Kt 5	34 Kt-B 5 ch	K—K 3
7 B—K 3	B x Kt	35 Kt-Q 4 ch	K—Q 2
8 Q x Q (ch)	R x Q	36 P—K Kt 4	Kt—B 2
9 P x B (b)	Kt—K 2	37 Kt-B 3 (f)	P—R 3
10 B—B 4	R—Q 2	38 K—K 3	P—Q B
11 Kt—Q 2	Kt—Kt 3	39 P—Kt 3	K—K 3
12 B—Kt 3	B—Q 3	40 Kt—R 4	K—K 2
13 Kt—B 4	B x B	41 Kt-B 5(ch)	K—Q 2
14 R P x B(c)	P—Kt 3	42 K—Q 3	K—K 3
15 K—K 2	Castles	43 Kt-K 3(g)	Kt—Q 3
16 Kt—K 3	K R—Q sq	44 Kt—Q 5	Kt—K sq
17 K R—Q sq	R x R	45 Kt—K 3	Kt—Q 3
18 R x R	R x R (d)	46 Kt—B 5	Kt—B 2
19 K x R	P—B 3	47 K—B 4	Kt—Q 3 ch
20 P—K B 4	K—B 2	48 K—Q 3	Kt—B 2
21 K—K 2	Kt—B sq	49 K—B 4	Kt—Q 3 ch
22 P—B 5	P—Kt 3	50 Kt x Kt	P x Kt
23 P—K B 4	P x P	51 P—R 4	P—Q 4 ch
24 Kt x P (e)	Kt—K 3	52 P x P ch	K—Q 3
25 K—K 3	Kt—Q sq	53 P—B 5	P—Kt 4 ch
26 K—Q 3	K—K 3	54 P x P	P x P ch
27 Kt-Kt 7 ch	K—K 2	55 K x P	K x P
28 Kt-B 5 ch	K—K 3	56 P-B 4 ch(h)	Resigns.

Notes.

(a) The usual move is B—R 4, altho Dr. Lasker says that by B x Kt, White gains a move.

(b) The opening of the K Kt's file is not dangerous after the Queens have been exchanged.

(c) Almost any one would have played B P x B undoubling the Pawns.

(d) Marco evidently thought that by the exchange of Rooks, he had a sure Draw.

(e) White has the better game. Notice that the black Kt is out of play.

(f) A very strong move as it holds K 5 and Kt 5.

(g) Another fine move threatening to win a Pawn.

(h) This wins the Q B P; the two Pawns on the Queen-side must win.

MAROCZY OUTPLAYS MARCO.

Ruy Lopez.

MAROCZY. *White.*	MARCO. *Black.*	MAROCZY. *White.*	MARCO. *Black.*
1 P- K 4	P—K 4	19 B—Kt 2	Q—B 3
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	20 P—K 5 (c)	P x P
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	21 Kt x B P	B—B 3
4 B—R 4	Kt—B 3	22 B x B	P x B
5 Castles	P—Q 3	23 Q—Q 2	Q—B 4
6 B x Kt ch (a)	P x B	24 P—Q Kt 4	P—Q R 4
		25 P—R 3	P x P
7 P—Q 4	B—K 2	26 P x P	R—R 6
8 Q Kt-Q 2	P x P	27 R—Kt 3	R x R
9 Kt x P	B—Q 2	28 Kt x R	R—Q sq
10 P—Q B 4	Castles	29 P—Kt 5	B—R sq
11 P—Q Kt 3	P—B 4	30 R—K sq	Q—Q 2
12 Kt—K 2	Kt—Kt 5	31 Kt x P	P—Q B 3 (d)
13 P—K R 3	B—K B 3	32 P—Kt 6	B—Kt 2
14 R—Kt sq	Kt—K 4	33 P—B 5	Q—Q 4
15 Kt—B 4	P—Kt 3	34 R—K 7	B—R 3
16 Kt—B 3	B—Kt 2	35 Q—B 4	Q—P 5
17 Kt x Kt	B x Kt	36 Q—B 6	Q—B 8 ch
18 Kt—Q 3	B—Q 5	37 K—R 2	Resigns.

Notes.

(a) The usual move is P—Q 4, or R—K sq. Maroczy's intention is to weaken the Queen-side Pawns.

(b) A very questionable move, as it forces the Kt to an unfavorable position.

(c) Notice the Master-play.

(d) If 31.., Q x Kt; 32 R—K 8 ch.

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?

TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-Top" is the best and simplest device for making **100 copies** from pen-written and **50 copies** from typewritten original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, **without deposit, on ten (10) days' trial**

Price $7.50 less Trade Discount of 33⅓%, or **$5 net**

THE FELIX F. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.
Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City.

For Your Desk

Elbert Hubbard, The "Roycrofters," E. Aurora, N. Y.: "I think that your cabinet has added several years to my earth life by enabling me to find the thing without wear or tear on my temper and vocabulary."

Geo. H. Daniels, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, N. Y. C. & H. R. Ry. Co.: "I find them indispensable to me in my work."

Free to You with Your Name in Gold

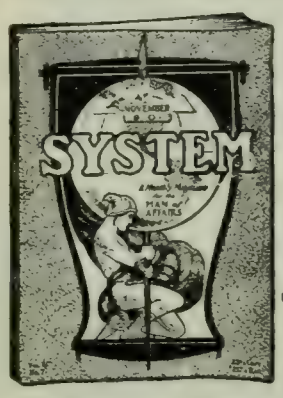
Even a gifted writer like Elbert Hubbard cannot adequately describe the value of this cabinet to the man with a desk. It forms a complete, durable, ever-ready receptacle for all the clippings, manuscripts, illustrations you wish to preserve—the cleverest classifier of miscellaneous papers ever invented. It is a veritable savings bank of information—worth 47 scrap books.

All complete, it consists of a substantial air-tight, dust-proof box fitted with a full supply of specially made holders, each of which not only shows the contents in it, but by the ingenious indexing system shows just where everything else referring to its contents may be found. It sits conveniently on your desk and takes care absolutely of all the papers and data that you might otherwise lose or forget—perhaps throw in the waste basket for want of a better place to put it. The cabinet is a genuine Library Filing Cabinet never before made in desk size, and has sold for $15.00 to $500.00 in large sizes. The Desk Cabinet we offer you free is equal in every respect to the expensive kind except the size. The free offer is in connection with

SYSTEM

Edited by A. W. SHAW

SYSTEM gives every month 200 or more pages of indispensable information for business men. System is essential to business success. And, so is SYSTEM, the magazine. It tells every month all the new business cricks that save time—all the little office wrinkles that save worry. Through SYSTEM you can learn all that anyone can possibly tell you about system and business methods. The regular reading of SYSTEM will solve your business perplexities—but if it does not, SYSTEM has a staff of experts—practical business men—who will answer your questions gladly and cheerfully and promptly. This service will cost you not one single penny—if you are a subscriber to SYSTEM. The price of SYSTEM is two dollars a year. It is worth a great deal more than that to an alert man with his eyes on the main chance.



An official of the National Cash Register Company says: "The ideas gathered from your magazine have enabled me to formulate systems for Mr. Patterson's letters, books, pamphlets, orders, etc., which have simplified the work greatly."

"I have learned more from SYSTEM in five months than in ten years of hard study and knocks in business. It is worth ten times the charges for it."
F. A. PHILBRICK, Baraboo, Wisconsin.

Special Offer

We said the desk cabinet would cost you nothing. Here is the way. Send us two dollars for a year's subscription to SYSTEM and we will send you, every cost prepaid, a cabinet with your name in gold on top. Write your name and address in the white space opposite; tear out this advertisement and mail it to us. Write plainly, so that we will make no mistake in setting your name. Inclose the money and we will enter you as a subscriber—send you an expert consultation certificate entitling you to free advice—and ship you the cabinet. Act at once. We have only a few of the cabinets on hand and we believe they will be snapped up in a hurry. ACT.

WRITE NAME AND ADDRESS HERE.

THE SYSTEM COMPANY
940 First National Bank Building, Chicago

Let Us Help You Think

Have you been called upon to speak on short notice? Do you require help in the preparation of literary work? Do you seek facts or statistics which are difficult to obtain?

We prepare carefully

SPEECHES	SERMONS
TOASTS	LECTURES
ESSAYS	TREATISES, etc.

Novels, Plays, and All Kinds of Manuscripts Criticised, Revised, and Sold on Commission

All Transactions Strictly Confidential

The International Literary Bureau
Established 1893
Bible House New York City

6% and 8% Gold Bonds

Unrivaled in Strength and Security.

Best Form of Investment.

Interest Quarterly.

Safe as a First Mortgage.

Issued by an Institution, **the greatest of its kind** in the U. S. Endorsed by Banks and Trust Companies throughout the country.

This is a guaranteed investment. Whether you have $100 or $1000 to invest it will pay you to communicate with us and learn about the *surety*, the *profits* and the *advantages* of this opportunity.

Capital and Surplus

$1,150,000

THE GLOBE SECURITY COMPANY

150 Nassau St., New York.

MEN OF ABILITY AND CHARACTER DESIRED AS SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES. WRITE US.

Wash Your Fat Away

WITH

HOWARD OBESITY OINTMENT

A CURE BY ABSORPTION

Harmless, Certain and Inexpensive.

EXTERNALLY APPLIED

Literally washes away the fat from any or all parts of the body without injury to the most delicate skin—restores natural youthful appearance; no wrinkles or flabbiness. A simple, easy treatment for ladies or gentlemen; no nauseous stomach-wrecking drugs; no dieting, inconvenience or change of habits.

RESULTS GUARANTEED or Money Refunded

Send for our free obesity book which tells the whole story about this new, scientific discovery. All correspondence absolutely confidential.

THE HOWARD CO.,

No. 6 West 22nd St., Suite A 4. N. Y. City.

The Wonderful Vapor

Varoma

CURES

Whooping Cough and Croup

Relieves all throat and lung diseases. As a germicide, disinfects perfectly (without injury to the most delicate fabrics) sick rooms, etc. The vapor is non-poisonous, non-irritating and agreeable.

At all druggists or by mail. Particulars free.

THE VAROMA MEDICAL COMPANY

Schieffelin & Co., New York, Sole Agents

USE Le Page's Photo Paste

LE PAGE'S GLUE STRONGEST IN THE WORLD

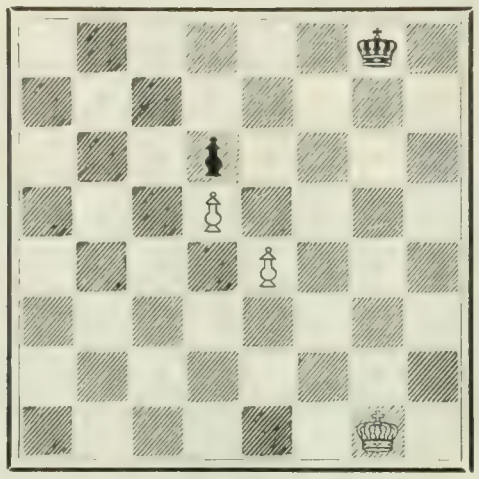
Le Page's Gold Medal Mucilage.

A Study in "Opposition."

By G. Reichhelm.

The following Pawn-study was composed for the Pennsylvania State-Association Tourney, on Washington's Birthday. It has baffled very many experts.

White.



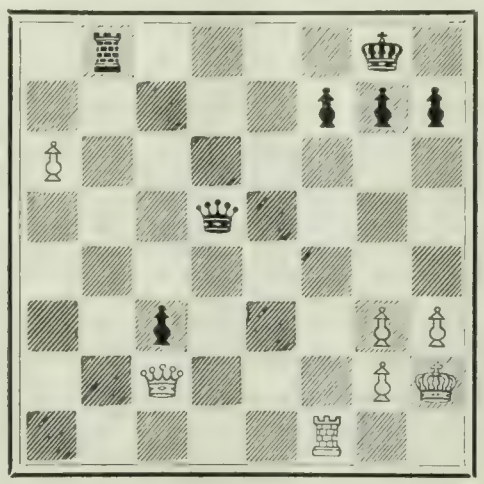
Black.

White to play and win.

"A First-Water Gem."

The following position is taken from the Pittsburg *Dispatch*. W. E. Napier, the distinguished expert, says that White's play "would reflect credit on a Morphy."

Black (Amateur).



White (H. A. Stauffer, of Butler).

It is Black's move.

White.	*Black.*
1	R—Kt 7

Looks like loss of white Q, or mate; but

2 R—Q sq !	Q—R sq
3 Q—K 4 ! !	R—Kt sq
4 R—Kt sq ! !	P—B 7
5 R x R ch	Q x R
6 P—R 7	Q—Q B sq
7 P—R 8 (Q)	P—B 8 (Q)
8 Q—K 8 ch ! !	Q x Q
9 Q x Q mate.	

The St. Louis Problem-Tourney.

We have received information that, thus far, many foreign problematists have responded while very few Americans have sent problems. We hope that our friends who make problems will take special interest in this tourney. You have until June 30. Send problems with mottoes in sealed envelopes to Mr. X. Hawkins, 863 Robberson Avenue, Springfield, Mo.

WELL WORTH LOOKING INTO

$700—will buy a 20-share interest in one-half of the receipts from the sales of lots in a new Park Cemetery, a beautiful property, well located and under excellent management.

This interest, following well established precedents, should double in value within a year, and on a conservative estimate will return about $8,000.

Cemetery securities rank among the safest investments.

Full particulars furnished on request.

O. E. MADDEN,

20 Broad Street, New York.

Pears'

We perspire a pint a day without knowing it; ought to; if not, there's trouble ahead. The obstructed skin becomes sallow or breaks out in pimples. The trouble goes deeper, but this is trouble enough.

If you use Pears' Soap, no matter how often, the skin is clear and soft and open and clear.

Sold all over the world.

RHEUMATISM

Tartarlithine

is the antidote to the uric acid poisoning which causes rheumatism and gout. External remedies or appliances cannot reach the seat of the trouble. Tartarlithine does not upset the stomach.

Prescribed and endorsed by the leading physicians of the country.

Ask Your Doctor About It

Free Sample and our booklet on the Cure of Rheumatism sent on request.

McKESSON & ROBBINS

97 FULTON STREET NEW YORK

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE TARTARLITHINE CO.

INVENTIONS

patented and sale undertaken if patent is obtained by us. 20 years experience. Send for booklet.

Patent Development Co. of America,

180 Broadway, New York City.

Back Numbers of the Literary Digest Wanted.

For back numbers of The Literary Digest, whole numbers 336, 384, 385, 386, 387 and 620, and for Indexes for Vols. 16, 18, 20 and 25, returned to us at once in good order, we will pay 15 cents per copy. Publishers, The Literary Digest, 30 Lafayette Place, N. Y. City.

The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVIII., No. 13 New York, March 26, 1904 Whole Number, 727

Published Weekly by
Funk & Wagnalls Company.
30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

HOW THE MERGER DECISION IS REGARDED.

APPROVAL marks the comment of most of the press, the country over, upon the Supreme Court's decision of March 14, declaring the Northern Securities Company an illegal corporation, existing in restraint of trade, and, therefore, in violation of the Sherman act. The decision "is in accord with the will and wish of the great majority of the American people," and "will prove for the best interests of the country," says the Baltimore *American* (Rep.); and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) agrees that "the American people are to be congratulated on the fact that the Government has won a sweeping victory, and that this darling child of monopoly has been strangled in the cradle." "The citizens of the great Northwest, lying between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean," remarks the Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.), "will feel more comfortable in knowing that the merger threat no longer hangs over their heads"; and Governor Van Sant, of Minnesota, who voices the feeling of many in that region, says that in his opinion "the decision means more to the people of our country than any event since the great Civil War." Turning to Wall Street, we find *The Wall Street Journal* declaring that "if that monopoly had been upheld, there would have been nothing to prevent its extension so as to include all the railroads of the United States, and that would have been the first step toward government ownership, and perhaps industrial socialism." A brief history of the great merger is given at the end of this article.

"Now, gentlemen, what are you going to do next?" the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) asks the President and the Attorney-General; and a number of other newspapers, and, presumably, many corporation magnates, would like to know too. Well, Attorney-General Knox says that "the Government does not mean to run amuck," and the attitude of Justice Brewer is taken to mean that the court will not uphold the Government in every suit it may bring under the Sherman act; but there is a loud newspaper call for an anti-trust hunt, nevertheless. It may be a suspicious circumstance that this advice to the President comes largely from those who would like to see him defeated next fall. The Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.) calls upon Mr. Knox to bring "a thousand or more suits at once"; and the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) avers that "nothing but the most contemptible hypocrisy and cowardice can now restrain the Administration from letting loose all the dogs of war upon the guilty restrainers of trade." The Richmond *Times-Dispatch* remarks that if the President takes this advice, "he may bring on disaster in the financial and industrial world," and if he does not, "the anti-trust people will accuse him of cowardice," so that "altogether the President's position seems to be somewhat embarrassing." Several Washington correspondents say that the Administration has no idea of resting on its laurels, and will proceed with its program against the beef trust and other combinations.

JUSTICE DAVID JOSIAH BREWER,

Whose independent opinion is thought to indicate that the court will uphold the government's anti-trust suits only when "unreasonable" restraint of trade is proved.

The court's decision against the merger is given by the narrow margin of five to four, the majority consisting of Justices Harlan, Brewer, Brown, McKenna, and Day, and the minority consisting of Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Peckham, White, and Holmes. An important feature of the decision is the independent opinion handed down by Justice Brewer, holding that the Sherman act can apply only to corporations that exist in "unreasonable" restraint of trade. It is widely believed, therefore, that in future cases, if the Government does not show the restraint of trade to be unreasonable, Justice Brewer will side with the present minority in a decision favorable to the corporation. If this expectation is correct, it is remarked, the purpose of Senator Foraker's proposed amendment to the Sherman act, to make it apply only to "unreasonable," restraint, is accomplished by the court. Another interesting feature of the present decision is the fact that Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Peckham, who were part of the majority in the decision against the Trans-Missouri Freight Association, are now found among the four who read opinions in favor of the Northern Securities Company, altho the principles in the two cases are commonly considered to be almost identical.

The majority opinion is written by Justice Harlan. He says in part:

"No scheme or device could more certainly come within the words of the act, 'combination in the form of a trust or otherwise . . . in restraint of commerce among the States or with foreign nations,' or could more effectively and certainly suppress free competition between the constituent companies.

"This combination is, within the meaning of the act, a 'trust'; but if not, it is a combination in restraint of interstate and inter-

national commerce, and that is enough to bring it under the condemnation of the act. The mere existence of such a combination, and the power acquired by the holding company as trustee for the combination, constitute a menace to and a restraint upon that freedom of commerce which Congress intended to recognize and protect, and which the public is entitled to have protected.

"If not destroyed, all the advantages that would naturally come to the public under the operation of the general law of competition, as between the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railway companies, will be lost, and the entire commerce of the immense territory in the northern part of the United States between the great lakes and the Pacific at Puget Sound will be at the mercy of a single holding corporation, organized in a State distant from the people of that territory."

Justice Brewer says, in his independent opinion:

"Instead of holding that the anti-trust act included all contracts, reasonable or unreasonable, in restraint of interstate trade, the ruling should have been that the contracts there presented were in themselves unreasonable restraints of interstate trade, and, therefore, within the scope of the act. Congress did not intend by that act to reach and destroy those minor contracts in partial restraint of trade which the long course of decisions at common law had affirmed were reasonable and ought to be upheld. The purpose rather was to add a statutory prohibition with prescribed penalties and remedies to nullify those contracts which were in direct restraint of trade, unreasonable and against public policy."

Justice White, in the dissenting opinion, holds that "the ownership of stock in a state corporation can not be said to be in any sense traffic between the States or intercourse between them," and adds:

"The principle that the ownership of property is embraced within the power of Congress to regulate commerce, whenever that body deems that a particular character of ownership, if allowed to continue, may restrain commerce between the States or create a monopoly thereof, is in my opinion in conflict with the most elementary conception of rights of property. For it would follow if Congress deemed that the acquisition by one or more individuals engaged in interstate commerce of more than a certain amount of property would be prejudicial to interstate commerce, the amount of property held or the amount which could be employed in interstate commerce could be regulated."

Ex-President Cleveland Explains His Record.—"The question of the Government taking legal action against the so-called trusts was given much consideration during my last Administration from 1893 to 1897. I recall that I examined closely the laws and received reports from Mr. Olney, who was then Attorney-General, as to what could be done. I was most anxious to have something done, but we were blocked by decisions of the Supreme Court, which at that time tied our hands. Mr. Harmon, who was Attorney-General for the last two years, also endeavored to push matters.

"In my last message to Congress, in December, 1896, I dealt with the question. There was considerable criticism leveled at Mr. Olney by the newspapers because he did not prosecute some trusts. That criticism was not justified. The decision of the Supreme Court, as I pointed out in my message, restricted our action against trusts unless they were engaged in interstate transportation.

"There was a distinct difference drawn between railroads and purely producing combinations. It could not be said that the sugar trust, or the beef trust, or the Standard Oil Company was directly engaged in interstate transportation. They were engaged in the manufacture and sale of products.

"There was no opportunity to take any such action as this merger suit. The case did not present itself. If contracts existed among these business combinations for the restraint of trade, they were kept secret and no evidence offered itself on which to act. At that time this merger of railroads had not been formed, so that there was no action of this sort to take. You must bear in mind the distinction laid down in previous decisions of the court regarding trusts that exist merely within the State and those engaged in transportation between the various States."—*Ex-President Cleveland, in an interview published in the Philadelphia Press.*

What a Presidential Aspirant Advises.—"The Sherman act provides that 'every person' who violates it 'shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both said punishments, at the discretion of the court.'

"Under this law, which the Supreme Court convicts him of having broken, James J. Hill, president of the Northern Securities Company, can be indicted, prosecuted, and sent to jail.

"Why should any tenderness be shown Hill? Poor men are not allowed to break the law and escape the consequences. Shall Hill be exempt from punishment because he is wealthy? Is there to be one kind of justice for the poor and another for the rich?

"Will President Roosevelt have the courage to instruct his Attorney-General to procure immediately the indictment of Hill—the courage to enforce the law against an offender who is at once rich and politically influential?

"If the weapon for destroying the criminal trusts offered to the Administration by the Supreme Court be rejected because of political timidity, then the usefulness of Monday's decision to the robbed people will be very small while Mr. Roosevelt remains in office.

"Attorney-General Knox hastens to reassure the alarmed trusts by volunteering the announcement that 'the Government does not mean to run amuck.'

"That remarkable utterance, read in the light of Mr. Knox's constant sheltering kindness to the coal trust and other predatory combines, will be universally understood to signify that the Government does not mean to apply the law as it has been laid down by the Supreme Court—unless the President, whose subordinate Mr. Knox is, shall order him to change his course.

"James J. Hill is precisely the kind of man that should be pursued with all possible vigor by the Government. He is a fine type of the 'captains of industry' who rely upon their wealth, and to political pull, which their wealth gives, to insure them against the law's penalties while they gather in unearned millions outside the law. . . . .

"In loyalty to the violated law, in the interest of the trust-ridden and trust-pillaged American people, now and hereafter, it is the duty of the President to order his Attorney-General to procure the indictment of James J. Hill and send him to jail, where he belongs."—*Mr. Hearst's New York American (Dem.).*

Resultant Situation Defined by a Morgan Newspaper.—"The right of combination among railway interests as construed to date by the Supreme Court of the United States, so far as the federal law is concerned, is as follows:

"First. Any individual may buy as many railway stocks as he chooses, provided the purchase is a bona fide one and is not accompanied by collusion on the part of those who sell the stocks to him.

"Second. A corporation can not act in this regard as an individual can, since a corporation is a creature of the law and without inalienable rights and privileges. This was decided years ago by the Supreme Court in the Pearsall case, when the Great Northern Railway sought to purchase a controlling interest in the Northern Pacific Railway Company.

"Third. A 'holding company' endeavoring to accomplish a combination of railway interests conflicting with interstate commerce competition and seeking to justify its existence on the ground that tho it possesses the power to restrain commerce it does not actually so restrain it, can not maintain itself under the law. This is the point of the Northern Securities decision.

"So far as corporations in general are concerned, the question as to the illegality of combination among them is a question of fact in each instance. It is not to be assumed, as heretofore, that any and all such combinations are in restraint of interstate commerce. The character of every combination is to be ascertained distinctly and individually, and not under the arbitrary and all-embracing rule which has hitherto obtained that 'all contract restraints, reasonable or unreasonable, imposed by a combination or monopoly upon such trade and commerce' are within the pale of the anti-trust law. Finally, it is of the utmost importance that the construction of the anti-trust law as now determined limits that law in its application to interstate commerce and in no way touches manufacturing. In other words, the previous decisions of the Supreme Court in the sugar cases, whereby purely indus trial and manufacturing corporations were held to be not within the purview of the anti-trust act, when concerned in such interstate commerce, still stand."—*The New York Sun.*

A Democratic Confession.—"1. The anti-trust law was framed by a Republican, was passed by a Republican House and a Republican Senate, and was signed by a Republican President.

"2. The law remained a dead letter on the statute-books during the entire second term of Grover Cleveland, a Democratic President. Through those four years of Democratic Administration all appeals and all efforts of *The World* to have the law enforced

"PEACE BE WITH YOU!"

KNOX: "The Government does not mean to run amuck."
—Thorndike in Mr. Hearst's *American*.

were met with sneers, jeers, and open contempt from a Democratic Attorney-General, Richard Olney, who pretended that the law was unconstitutional, and who would do nothing toward prosecuting violators of it.

"3. The first effort to enforce the law was made by Theodore Roosevelt, a Republican President. The first Attorney-General to vigorously prosecute offenders and to test the law was a Republican Attorney-General, Philander C. Knox.

"4. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, given as a finality from which there is no appeal, upholding the law as perfectly constitutional and absolutely impregnable in every respect, as *The World* for twelve years constantly insisted, was due to five judges, every one of whom is a Republican.

"5. The dissenting minority of the court included every Democratic judge of that tribunal, to wit: Chief-Justice Fuller, of Illinois; Mr. Justice White, of Louisiana, and Mr. Justice Peckham, of New York. All these distinguished Democrats not only voted against the constitutionality of the law, but denounced it as a danger to the republic.

"6. Under these circumstances it does not seem probable that the Democrats can make great capital in seeking to monopolize the anti-trust issue and charging the Republican party with the crime of being owned body and soul by the trusts.

"It is just as well to record some plain truths, however unpleasant or surprising."—*The New York World* (*Ind. Dem.*).

"Impossible Situation Created."—"It must be obvious to all that an impossible situation has been created. As matters stand, there is hardly a railroad merger in the country, recently or long since perfected, which does not fall under the ban of the law. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for example, is violating law in buying and holding stock for control of the Baltimore and Ohio, the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Norfolk and Western Railroad. What has been done in a general way toward railroad combination can not be undone without throwing the transportation interests of the country into hopeless and disastrous confusion. Nor is it desirable that transportation be thrown back upon many small and independent companies.

"It becomes important and necessary, therefore, that the federal anti-trust act be amended to exclude railroads specifically from its provisions. They are essentially monopolistic, and competition can never obtain in their operations except to a limited extent. And the United States Government must proceed to adjust its relations with the roads on the theory that they are monopolies, to be dealt with accordingly.

"This requires that the roads shall be allowed to consolidate to any extent they wish, but that they can not be allowed to make what rates they please. Congress, therefore, should amend the anti-trust act to exclude railroads, and then vest in the interstate commerce commission the power to regulate railroad rates and charges, and this should be done at the present session."—*The Springfield Republican* (*Ind.*).

Chronology of the Case.—"On May 9, 1901, corner in Northern Pacific stock, which reached 1,000 on competitive bids of Morgan and Harriman interests. Panic in Wall Street. On May 20, corner on London market; compulsory closing of defaulted contracts to deliver Northern Securities suspended by Stock Exchange.

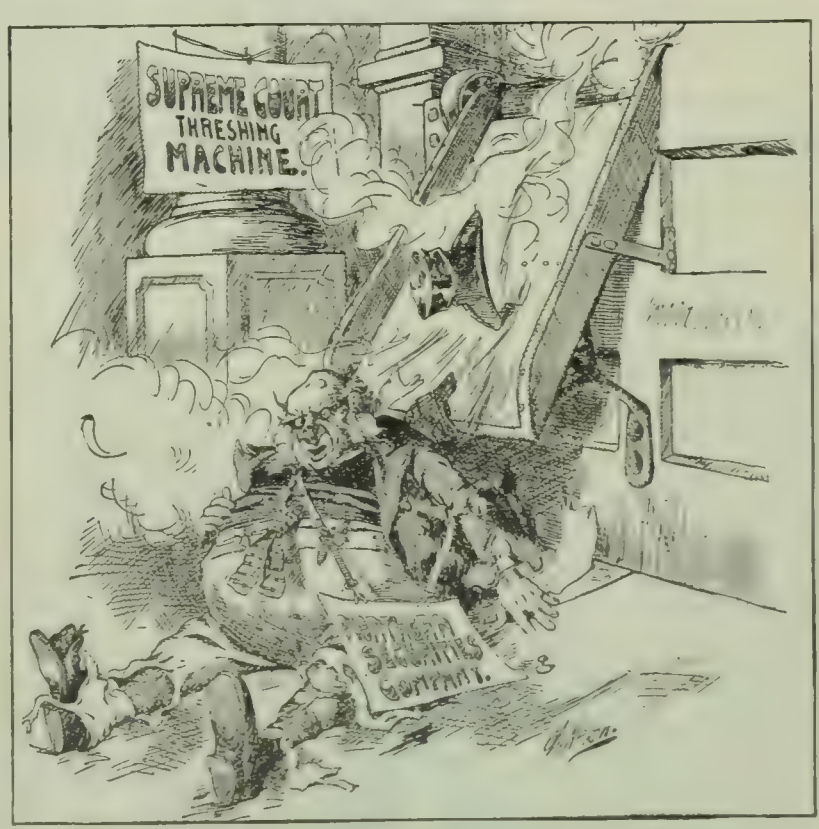
"On November 13, 1901, formation of Northern Securities under New Jersey charter. Northern Pacific stock taken in at 115 and Great Northern at 180, in the stock of the new company. Authorized capital stock $400,000,000, of which about $365,000,000 has been issued in return for about 99 per cent. of the Northern Pacific and 75 per cent. of Great Northern.

"February 1, 1902, Northern Securities paid its first dividend of 1 per cent. quarterly; since increased to 1⅛ per cent.

"On February 19, 1902, Attorney-General Knox announced that he had been instructed to bring suit against the company for the Government, on the ground that the company was in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. Congress subsequently authorized the expediting of the case by a direct hearing in the Circuit Court, instead of passing the District Court first.

"On February 24, 1903, the Supreme Court dismissed the State of Minnesota's suit to enjoin the Northern Securities, alleging lack of jurisdiction.

"On April 9, 1903, the Circuit Court at St. Paul unanimously declared the company a combination in restraint of trade under the Sherman law. Appeal being taken, a stay of proceedings was



"GEE, WHIZ!"
—Nelan in the New York *Globe*.

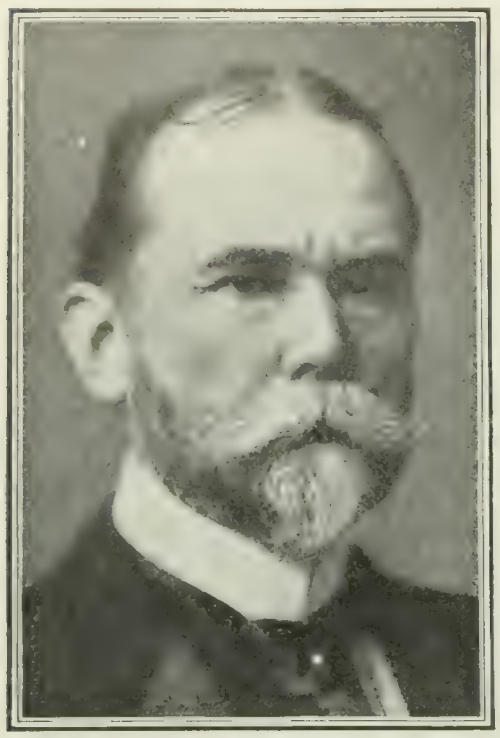
granted; allowing the constituent companies and the Northern Securities Company to declare and pay their regular dividends pending final decision by the Supreme Court.

"On September 3, 1903, Judge Lochren rendered decision in case of State of Minnesota vs. Northern Securities, to the effect that the company was not in violation of law. Decision appealed to Supreme Court.

"On December 14, 1903, hearing in the appeal of the company from the Circuit Court decision of April 3 was begun at Washington. The State of Minnesota case was heard in the first week of January."—*The New York Evening Post.*

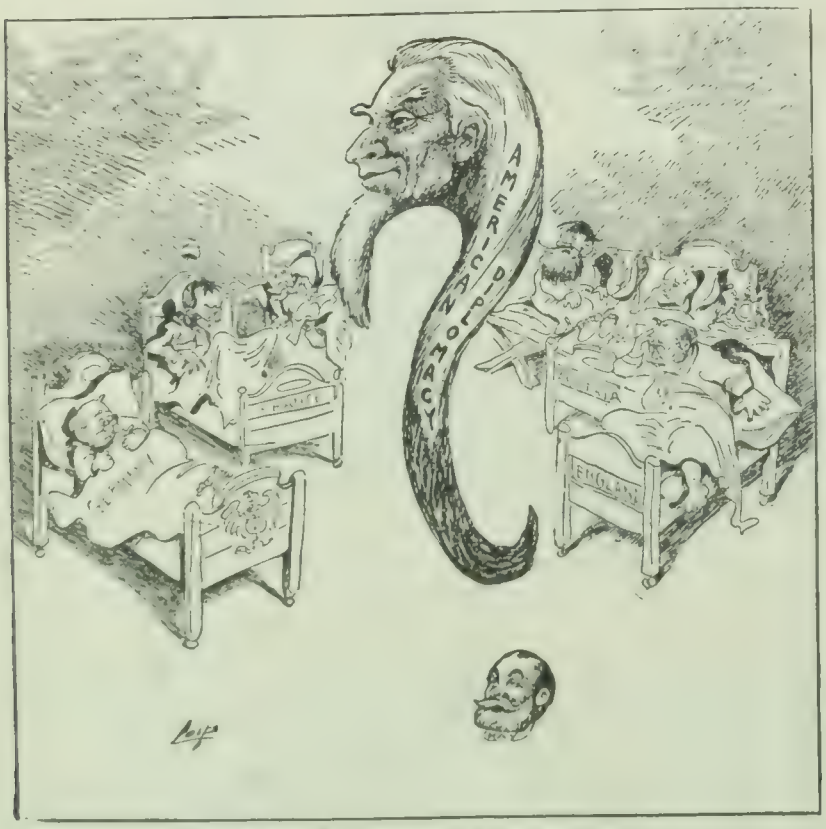
EUROPEAN NIGHTMARES AND SECRETARY HAY.

SECRETARY HAY "represents 'x'," says a seemingly semi-official statement issued in St. Petersburg; he is an "unknown quantity," whose uncertainty "is a veritable nightmare to Europe." "We are at sea as to what to expect from Mr. Hay," continues this statement; "American diplomacy in these later days is so aggressive, so startlingly sudden in the way it poses propositions to the remainder of the world, that we have not time to prepare for the shock." These anonymous but apparently official remarks are provoked by Secretary Hay's circular note on the neutralization of China. "The level-headed statesmen of Europe," we are told in this pronunciamento, were laboring manfully to prevent "a general catastrophe" after the outbreak of hostilities, when Mr. X. came along with his unexpected proposition and "almost ditched them." To be sure, as it turns out, everybody agreed to it, and "it really contributed to the trend which all desired"; but, if everything had been otherwise, it "might have proved disastrous."



"The present situation is like an algebraic problem—every quantity of the equation is known except one, and that one is Mr. Hay. He represents 'x.' If we only knew what he stood for, or what he intended to do, the solution would be easy."

This plaint arouses recrimination in our newspapers and resentment in Washington. Russian diplomats have the same difficulty in understanding American diplomacy, argue our papers, that Macchiavelli would have had in understanding the Washington cherry-tree incident. Error can not understand truth; darkness can not understand light. Thus the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: "There is no mystery about the attitude of the United States. The trouble is that the Russians are themselves so accustomed to duplicity and dissimulation that they can't conceive it possible that other people may practise telling the plain, the simple, the straightforward truth." And so say the Philadelphia *Ledger*, the St. Paul *Dispatch*, the San Francisco *Call* and *Chronicle*, the New York *Evening Mail*, and many other journals. The Washington *Evening Star* quotes what it calls the Russian "whine," and remarks:



THE ETERNAL QUESTION OF EUROPE.
—Leipziger in the Detroit *News*.

"The only reply to this is that Mr. X. will remain on deck, and will continue to bring his famous rays to bear on the situation whenever the interests of the United States demand it. And with their aid there will be no difficulty in determining just where the trouble may be from time to time as developments may concern us. Mr. X. may be an unknown quantity in Russia, but he is very well known in the United States, and so highly esteemed and implicitly trusted that whatever he does is likely to be indorsed at home."

The President, according to the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, is much annoyed by this Russian criticism, and intends to let the St. Petersburg authorities know what he thinks about it. The Hay note, instead of being a surprise to "the level-headed statesmen of Europe," was suggested by Germany, a Power supposed to be uncommonly friendly to Russia. The real "Mr. X.," therefore, and inspirer of European nightmares, would seem to be the Czar's good friend William II. Says this correspondent:

"The fact that Russia made the note suggested by Germany the basis for a bitter complaint against the United States has angered the President more than the complaint itself. Mr. Roosevelt believes that Russia already fears defeat by the Japanese, and she is paving the way, in that event, to throw the onus on this country on the theory that American sympathy and support made it possible for Japan to win and by that means arouse the enmity of European Powers, and especially France, against the United States.

"It was decided to-day to give no official recognition to the latest complaint, but the President will let it be unofficially known at St. Petersburg that he resents it."

THE HOUSE POSTAL UPROAR.

THE outburst of rage with which the House of Representatives received the postal report accusing 191 Congressmen of irregularities (considered in these columns last week) affords material for some interesting remarks by various newspapers upon Congressional psychology. "That document is the production of a liar and a scoundrel!" shouted Mr. Hill (Rep.), of Connecticut and "the whole House," we are told, "broke into a tempest of applause; cheers and shouts rent the air, and all business was suspended for several minutes, while the Congressmen rushed over to Mr. Hill, shook his hand, and shouted their approval." General Grosvenor (Rep.), of Ohio, denounced the report as an "outrage" and a matter of "infinite rascality," and suggested that no "self-respecting Congressman," could "ever enter the office of a man who will produce such a document as that." And we read that he "was wildly cheered by members who deserted their seats and crowded around him twenty deep." And so the denunciation of the unknown author of the report went on for a large part of two days, at first in the supposition that the report was the work of Mr. Bristow, and, when his authorship was denied, in the supposition that it was prepared under the eye of the Postmaster-General, and perhaps with the approval of the President. Indeed, Mr. Cooper (Rep.), of Wisconsin, protested that the debate had "degenerated, as I feared it might degenerate, into a covert attack upon the President of the United States." The climax was reached when Mr. William Alden Smith (Rep.), of Michigan, after denouncing the "guilty author" of the report, exclaimed: "Mr. Speaker, whenever the people want a popular leader, they come to the House of Representatives to get him; and I hope the day is not far distant when the people will deservedly crown that great commoner, the

JESSE OVERSTREET,
Chairman of the House Postal Committee.
"He did not show great political acumen in handling this particular piece of dynamite. . . . The explosion that followed is unprecedented, and its effect may be to drive Mr. Overstreet into private life, upset the political slate in Indiana, and possibly retire Mr. Payne from the Cabinet."

Speaker of this House, with the Presidential office, for which he is so admirably fitted." At this, we are told, the House "went crazy; shrieks and yells rent the air, men waved their arms and rose spontaneously in their places." The speaker sternly repressed the demonstration, but the House had shown how it felt. The furor ended in the appointment of a special House committee to investigate the allegations of the report.

McKinley. No opportunity is given them for long confidential talks, and the health and happiness of the members of their families are not a source of solicitude to the Administration. A Senator is, of course, as Mr. Smith says, a friend of the family at the White House and elsewhere, but not so a Representative. He gets short shrift, and is made to feel by all high officials that he has certain public privilege that can not be denied him, but, beyond this, he complains that he is made to feel that he amounts to little or nothing.

"Whatever the justice of Mr. Smith's complaint, so enthusiastically and vociferously indorsed by practically the entire membership of the House, there is no doubt of its immediate effect. The statesmen are mad clear through, and the chief objects of their wrath are President Roosevelt and Postmaster-General Payne. Bristow seems to have slid from under by declaring that he had nothing to do with the preparation of the document. It came to the House over the signature of the Postmaster-General, and presumably with the knowledge and consent of the President of the United States. But this is mere presumption. The President was not aware of its existence, and the Postmaster-General had no exact knowledge of its contents.

"The real culprit is Chairman Overstreet, of the Post-Office committee. He is secretary of the Republican Congressional committee, but even his friends admit that he did not show great political acumen in handling this particular piece of dynamite. The House had not called for the report, but Overstreet asked for it in a letter signed by him as chairman of the committee, and he got it. Then, because Hay, of Virginia, a Democrat, threatened to have a dragnet resolution passed, Overstreet anticipated him by giving the report to the House and to the public. The explosion that followed is unprecedented and its effect may be to drive Overstreet into private life, upset the

Copyright, 1904, by The Photo Press, Washington, D. C.

1. Rep. C. L. Bartlet, of Georgia; 2. Rep. V. H. Metcalf, of California; 3. Mr. M. E. Reidere, clerk to committee; 4. Rep. R. R. Hitt, of Illinois; 5. Rep. S. W. McCall, of Massachusetts, chairman; 6. Rep. T. E. Burton, of Ohio; 7. Rep. William Richardson, of Alabama; 8. Rep. A. L. McDermott, of New Jersey.

COMMITTEE TO PROBE HOUSE POSTAL CHARGES.

The Kansas City *Star* (Ind.) looks upon this eruption of wrath as "a semiconfession of guilt." "If Representatives are guiltless, why this explosion?" it asks; and the Buffalo *Express* (Ind. Rep.) observes similarly that this "extraordinary outburst" has "done more to establish the impropriety of their acts than anything alleged in the report itself." The Boston *Herald* (Ind.) remarks that matters of record "can not be shown to be false by howling protestations," and it doubts if "all the loud and abusive talk affects public opinion favorably." In fact, "when members of Congress shall get over being very angry," the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) predicts, "they will realize that they have been making donkeys of themselves."

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* sees in the affair a manifestation of the ill-feeling between the House and the President. He says:

"Why do the heathen rage? It is not that they are guilty. It is more likely, but the explosion of their long pent-up feelings of animosity and antipathy to President Roosevelt and certain members of his cabinet personally. No State is more enthusiastic for Roosevelt's nomination than Michigan, and no State is more certain to give him her delegation and her electoral votes. Nevertheless Mr. Smith was probably but voicing the feelings of Michigan's representatives in the lower House generally when he complained so bitterly that Congressmen have no rights that Washington officials, from top to bottom, are bound to respect.

"There is more truth than poetry in what Mr. Smith said on this point. The Congressmen, especially those from rural districts, are not at all pleased at the fact that they are not coddled to the Presidential bosom now as they were wont to be in the days of

ROUGH RIDING.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

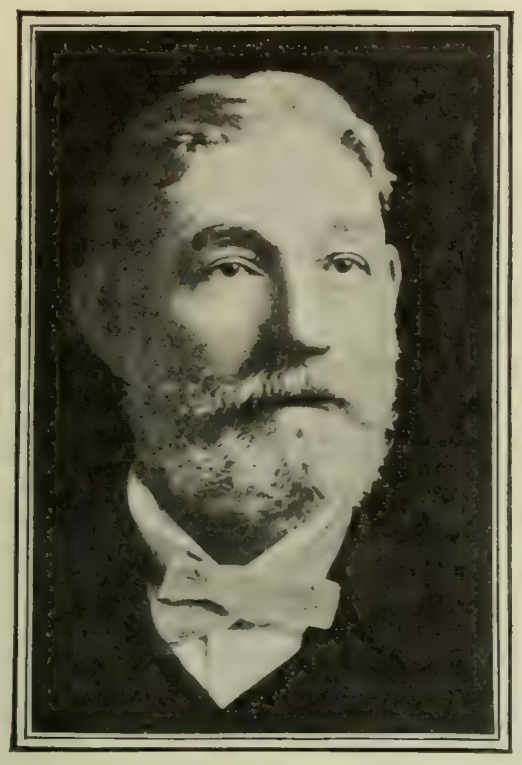
DETAILED MAP OF THE SCENE OF WAR.

Railroads.
Proposed Railroad.
To illustrate the land campaign. From a special map prepared by the Military Information Division of the United States War Department from the latest Russian and Japanese authorities.

political slate in Indiana, and possibly retire Mr. Payne from the cabinet."

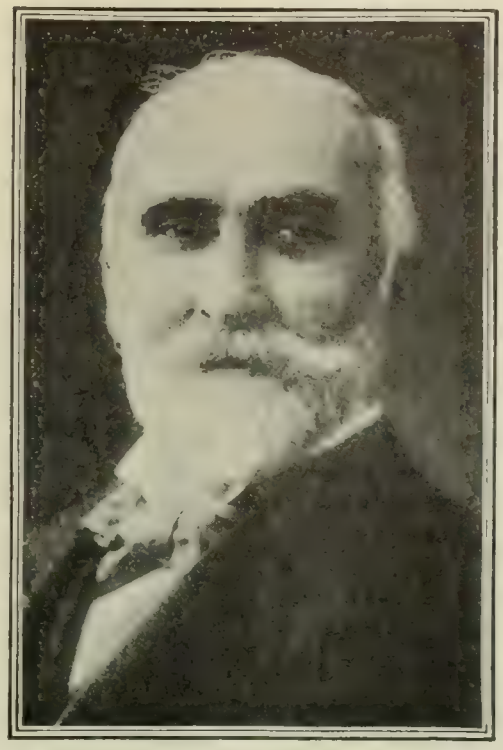
Other papers regard the explosion as a righteous display of virtuous indignation. It "is in all probability amply justified," believes the Columbus *Dispatch* (Ind.), and so think the New York *Globe* (Rep.), and the Charleston *Post* (Dem.). The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), edited by Charles Emory Smith, who was formerly Postmaster-General, and who therefore speaks advisedly, says that the Congressmen "are justly aggrieved at being placed in a false light before the country." And it adds:

"What is the essence of the matter? In three cases members of Congress leased their own property to the Government for post-offices in technical violation of the law, the Government desiring the property for the purpose and the rent being confessedly reasonable. In the remainder of the 191 cases the members recommended an increase in rental or an increase in the allowance for



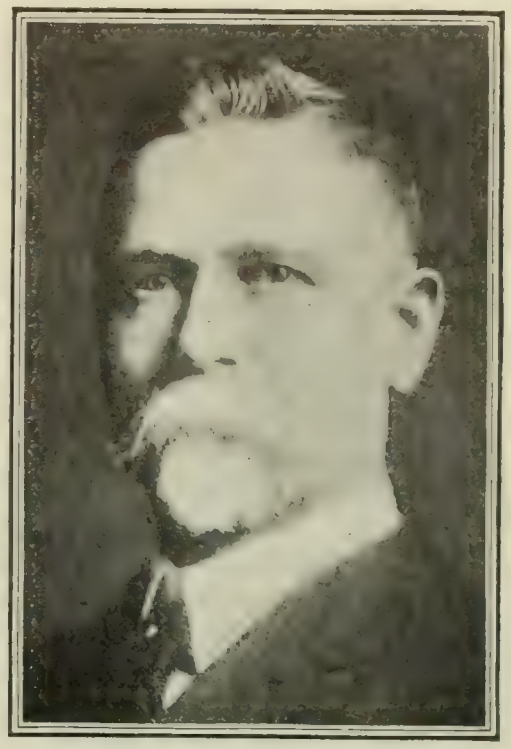
MAJ. B. M. HARROD,

Of New Orleans, member of the Mississippi River Commission and builder of the New Orleans drainage system.



COL. FRANK J. HECKER,

Of Detroit, Director of Transportation during the war with Spain.



C. EWALD GRUNSKY,

Of San Francisco, an eminent hydraulic engineer.

THREE MEMBERS OF THE PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION

Portraits of the other four members of the commission appeared in our issue of March 5, page 321.

clerk hire ranging for the most part from $50 a year up to $200 or $300. In a few cases the proposed increase was excessive and unwarranted by the business of the locality. But in the great majority of the instances it was fair and justified. Whether on examination it proved to be right or not, there was nothing wrong in transmitting the recommendation. Nothing accrued to the member. In most cases he was only forwarding to the department the application of a postmaster or a constituent. He made his recommendation with the understanding that it was to be granted if consistent with the regulations of the service. The responsibility was with the department, and no department officer who was fit for his place would undertake to shirk it.

"Now, that is all there is of the whole matter! And yet on that slender foundation was built the entire fabric of the widespread misrepresentation that 191 Congressmen had been guilty of graft and were to be classed with the indicted and convicted grafters! Justly resenting this gross aspersion, no wonder Congress flamed with righteous indignation."

WOOD A MAJOR-GENERAL.

NO surprise is expressed at the Senate's confirmation of the President's appointment of Leonard Wood to be a major-general. It has long been conceded that the nomination would be confirmed, and when Senator Hanna died, the opposition to confirmation became practically without a leader. When the vote was taken, on Friday of last week, only 16 Senators opposed confirmation, with 45 voting in favor of it. It is understood that the charges brought against him largely failed to materialize. Walter Wellman says in a Washington despatch to the Philadelphia *Press*:

"The truth is that not one of the serious charges made against General Wood have been sustained. Nothing that precluded his promotion was proved by the rigid inquiry made into his record and character, and the sixteen Senators who voted against him based their opposition largely upon small complaints and generalities. The one serious charge against General Wood which had a little evidence in his favor, enough at least to make an impression upon some Senators, was that he had not been careful enough while serving as a subordinate in Cuba to maintain an attitude of strict loyalty to his superior officers. But most Senators regarded such small indiscretions of this sort as General Wood was guilty of as too trifling to be considered fatal to his chance of promotion, and more as evidence of the natural impatience of an energetic and most effective officer with an easy-going or careless military administration.

"A little more than five years hence it is probable General Wood will become lieutenant-general and chief-of-staff, and thus be at the head of the American army before he is fifty years old."

The New York *World*, however, expresses a hope that while "Dr. Wood" is at the head of the army, it will not be so unfortunate as to get into a fight; and the New York *Sun*, which led the newspaper opposition to him, says similarly:

"Let us all join in heartfelt prayer that the mortal test may never come, that the years of 'Leonard Wood, lieutenant-general commanding,' may be years of profound peace for this republic!"

SERVICE PENSIONS WITHOUT ACT OF CONGRESS.

SEVERE criticism is leveled at the Administration by some of the newspapers, as a result of the new "ruling," which directs the payment of service pensions based on age to veterans of the Civil War, thus achieving the same result as the passage of the proposed Service-Pension bill by Congress. The New York *Times* declares it "one of the most remarkable and impudent usurpations of power ever witnessed in the United States"; and the Philadelphia *Ledger* says that this "legislation by executive order . . . is practically as well as theoretically obnoxious." The new ruling by Commissioner Ware is in line with the act approved by President Cleveland in 1887, granting a service pension to veterans of the Mexican war. That act was passed thirty-nine years after the close of the Mexican war, and, as Commisioner Ware says, "it would seem that if, thirty-nine years after the expiration of service, a Mexican War soldier was entitled to a pension at sixty-two years, and no other requisite for drawing pension should exist except age, that to soldiers of the Civil War, who fought vastly more and longer, at least as good a rule ought to apply." The pension law of 1890 provides that all persons who honorably served ninety

days or more in the Civil War, upon proof of permanent disability," incapacitating them from manual labor," shall be entitled to a pension ranging from $6 to $12 a month. Under the new order, unless it be modified, or Congress interferes, veterans who have reached the age of 62 will be deemed disabled one-half in ability to perform manual labor, and will be entitled to a pension of $6 a month. After attaining 65 years the pension will be $8 a month; after 68 years, $10 a month; and after 70 years $12 a month. Allowances not exceeding $12 a month will continue to be made as heretofore, where disability other than old age exists. Officials are unable to tell just now what the new plan will cost the Government. Commissioner Ware says in an interview:

"I am not able to say what expense the bill would entail in the shape of additional payments. The extent to which it will augment the necessity for further appropriations can not be told. There is a great unknown army that has never applied for pensions. It is not known whether they would or whether they intend to. It will, without doubt, increase the payments to some extent, but no one is able to fix the amount. The bureau has not considered that as the proper element of consideration."

One of the chief objections to the order seems to be the claim that the administration has usurped legislative authority. "There has been an impression that we are to elect a President next November," says the New York *World;* "it is a mistake. Unless Mr. Roosevelt be totally at sea regarding the nature of his office, we are to elect a czar." No other potentate, it adds, "would venture to assume such sweeping legislative powers as have been assumed by the Rough Rider in the White House in enacting by his sole will that service-pension law which Congress itself has never dared to pass." "This playing fast and loose with law is dangerous business," says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "and no more to be justified in allowing pensions than in anything else." The Rochester *Post Express* objects to the plan on the ground "that a very large number of veterans will be able to draw pensions when they are not in the slightest need of them."

However, a few papers see some good in the new order. "It ends a controversy that has driven a number of Pension commissioners from office," says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "and settles a policy that ought to satisfy all concerned unless it be the professional agents, who thereby find much of their business taken away from them, for no special services are required." The New York *Globe* declares that "there can be little doubt that the additional annual expense of service pensions by this method will be less by many millions than it would have been had a regular service pension act been passed by Congress." But it thinks that "if Congress had been asked for and had given authority to issue it, there would have been no objection whatever."

THE SULLY FAILURE.

WHAT is said by the New York *Herald* to be "the greatest failure in the history of cotton speculation in this country" is made the subject of much moralizing by the newspapers. The Sully campaign in cotton is characterized by the same paper as "the most sensational known in the history of cotton," and one "whose operations have revolutionized the cotton markets of the world." The news of the great leader's failure, therefore, came like "a dynamite bomb" into the markets of New York and New Orleans and produced a profound sensation throughout this country and Europe. "There will not be much weeping in Lancashire" over the fall of the man whose operations have closed so many cotton-mills, says a despatch from that region, and another from Boston says that "Boston is not mourning." Word from Providence says there are "no regrets" there, and a Fall River despatch reports that the news came to that mill city as "a welcome relief." In New Orleans, we are told, "there is much quiet rejoicing." Now New Orleans is in the center of the cotton-growing, not the milling, region, and the "quiet rejoicing" there would seem to need some explanation. Well, according to the New York *Sun*, the explanation of the rejoicing is also the explanation of the failure. Here is the story:

"The decline in cotton which ended yesterday in Mr. Sully's suspension began last Monday. There is little doubt that it was a movement manipulated by the powerful New Orleans cotton clique, which consists of Col. W. P. Brown, Frank Hayne, and Thomas J. Majors, assisted by a powerful combination of commission houses in this city. The explanation of the attitude of the New Orleans clique toward Mr. Sully is said to be that they believe he at one time sold out on them, causing them a heavy loss. This was said to be retribution.

"As the story goes, when Mr. Sully visited New Orleans early this year he entered into an agreement with the three big New Orleans interests to bull cotton. He returned to New York and within a short time cotton had been put up to 17.55 cents a pound. Soon afterward came the announcement that Mr. Sully had closed out his line of cotton and that he was going to Palm Beach, Fla., for a few weeks rest.

"The announcement is said to have persuaded the New Orleans clique that Mr. Sully had 'sold out on them.' A break in the market of some $20 a bale followed it. Mr. Sully soon afterward announced that he had postponed his vacation.

"Wall Street understands that since that break in the market the New Orleans people have been waiting to get at Sully. Their opportunity is said to have come two weeks ago, when Sully began to take up the manipulation of cotton once more. After a trip to Chicago, where he joined the Board of Trade, Sully began to buy cotton at 14 cents. He kept buying it until last Monday, when it touched 16.65 cents.

"The New Orleans party found out that he had an immense line of cotton—some 300,000 bales it is said—to swing. They began on Monday a selling movement to break the price. In this they were joined by the combination of New York commission houses, with the result that cotton has declined more than 400 points, or $20 a bale, in four days.

"The final stage of the attack came yesterday morning, when, beaten down by the sheer impact of thousands of bales of cotton hurled at a market already thoroughly frightened, Sully saw fraction after fraction slip away until his margins were exhausted and he was unable to meet deliveries. It was then that he sent into the exchange his abdication as cotton king."

Mr. Sully says that his embarrassment is only temporary and he expects to resume.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WE fear that Messrs. Dun and Bradstreet will have to revise the high opinion of Mr. Hearst after the campaign is over.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

THO reasonably proud of their industry, the Congressmen seem to resent the statement that they work like Beavers.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

IT must be a little galling to Russia to note that all the Americans who are volunteering to aid her are joining the hospital corps.—*The Washington Post.*

IF Secretary Hay had any idea that his taste in whiskers would awaken a responsive thrill in St. Petersburg he knows better now.—*The Chicago News.*

ONE of the government inspectors has reported that he finds "little change in the Indians." Probably the grafter saw the Indian first.—*The Washington Post.*

PRESIDENT LINCOLN of the Pullman Company might wish the problem of transporting the colored population were put up to some other man.—*The Chicago News.*

AFTER the winter fires come the spring floods. An intelligent cooperative system between the two would be warmly welcomed by suffering humanity.—*The Baltimore American.*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is practising the art of jiu-jutsu under a Japanese instructor. Perhaps it would be well for the Postmaster-General to run while he is still able to do so.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

A PROFESSOR in the University of California says that the lower part of that State is 3,000,000 years old. He probably secured his data from an examination of the dried prunes that are shipped from Southern California.—*The Olean Times.*

AMERICAN diplomacy appears to keep Europe side-stepping with all the alacrity a bunch of men would exhibit in getting away from a live wire. Europe does not know what Mr. Hay will or will not do next. Europe has our sympathy. Neither do we.—*The Houston Post.*

LETTERS AND ART.

IS A WORLD-LANGUAGE FEASIBLE?

DURING the past twenty-five years two "universal languages" have been formulated by European scholars and presented to the world for its approval. The first, "Volapük," was invented in 1879 by J. M. Schleyer, a Bavarian priest, but was unfavorably received, and is now almost forgotten. The second, "Esperanto," was projected eight years later by Dr. L. Zamenhof, a Vienna savant, and has attained to a remarkable degree of popularity. Its claims have been indorsed by such distinguished men as Count Tolstoy and the late Max Müller, and at this moment are being seriously discussed in many countries Prof. William Ostwald, of Leipsic, entertains great hopes for the future of "Esperanto," and has issued a brochure, entitled "Die Weltsprache" (The World Language), in which he argues as follows:

In many quarters the idea of a world-language, prepared in a practical way and along philological lines, has been deemed a vision and a wild phantasy; but such views are largely based on prejudice. We are not contending that men should give up their own tongue and all learn this new language, but we suggest that every man, in addition to his mother tongue, should learn a language that can serve as a medium of communication with all other peoples of the earth. Men have all along recognized the fact that they could accomplish vastly more than they do if they were not compelled to put so much time into the learning of other tongues. According to the program of the classical secondary schools of Germany, the Gymnasia, fully sixty per cent. of the time is devoted to the study of Greek, Latin, Hebrew, French, and English, and even in the semi-classical schools, the Realgymnasia, fifty per cent. of the time is given to the same work. If languages were eliminated from the course of study, our children would need to attend school but three hours a day. They would get the same training, for the purely educational value of language study is vastly overestimated.

If it is argued that a people can not learn two languages, we point to America, where the foreign immigrants all learn English, in addition to their mother tongue, without serious difficulty.

It has been proposed that instead of making a new and artificial tongue, the living English should be used; but it would be impossible to use English or any other living language, as to do so would be to give the nation speaking that language the greatest possible advantage over all others in trade and business; its books and periodicals would be read everywhere, and with this would come an undue influence on the thought and civilization of the world at large. It is also out of the question to use one of the dead languages, even the Latin. In the Middle Ages the attempt was made with Latin, but with doubtful success, as it was entirely too difficult to learn. Even after a nine-years' course in this tongue in the German Gymnasium, the graduates have an indifferent knowledge of it.

No; the proposed world-language must be an artificial language, and the experiments that have been made with the new Esperanto shows that this goes a long way toward the solution of the problem. At the recent International Geological Congress, held in Vienna, three of the delegates, a Norwegian, a Rumanian, and a Belgian, none of whom could understand the language of either of the others, readily found a medium of communication on all scientific subjects through Esperanto. One of these gentlemen assured the Leipsic geologist, Dr. Gredner, that he had acquired the new language in about three weeks' time.

Why should not the means that have already been adopted for the international communication of thought, such as the Morse telegraphic alphabet, the Arabic number signs, chemical formulæ, musical notes, the flag signals of the international code, be also extended to language? The principles that should control the preparation of such a tongue may be, in a measure, a matter still open to discussion; but even in this respect considerable progress has been made. Science has formally entered upon the investigation of this problem. When, in connection with the Paris Exposition of 1900, the International Congress of Philosophy met in the French capital, the difficulties of intercommunication between the different delegates were so obvious as to lead to the appointment of a standing commission on world-language. This commission recommended that an international committee of philologians be created to look into the whole matter. It also offered these suggestions:

1. The new language must serve the needs of daily life and business, as well as the requirements of science and learning.
2. It must be so simple that a person with an average elementary education in any European land can readily acquire it.
3. It must not be any of the living national tongues.

The efforts of this commission to arouse a general interest in the project have met with considerable success, and at least 150 different societies have been organized all over the world to advance the interests of the cause. At present France is in the lead in this agitation, and Paris is the headquarters, with Professor Couturat in charge.

The propaganda in behalf of the new language has its enemies as well as its friends, however. B. L. Wities, writing in the *Beilage* of the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* (the leading general scientific journal of Germany), declares:

"Such Utopian ideas as those of perpetual motion, the stone of the wise, the finding of Eldorado, have died under the influence of modern science. One delusion remains, that of a world-language prepared by scholars, and the prospects are that this dream, which has haunted mankind since the days of Leibnitz, will be more troublesome than ever in the near future. There are the best of reasons why all the endeavors in this direction have failed, and always will fail. One is that language develops in a manner that artificial rules can not guide or control, and the very relation of language to thought excludes the possibility of a world-tongue. Then, too, the practical importance or value of such a tongue is vastly overestimated; at best, it will be to language what stenography is to writing. It will be found an absolute impossibility to agree on the materials that should be used in the preparation of such a tongue and on the grammatical principles that should control its construction. Some of these optimistic world-language people seem to think that 90,000 international words will suffice for this new tongue. It is not possible to invent a language that could supply expressions for the whole world of modern thought with fewer words than are actually used by modern tongues, and it is hard to see how such a tongue could be made easier to learn than one or the other of the living languages. For both theoretical and practical reasons the world-language scheme will always end in a dismal failure."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MR. CHURTON COLLINS ON THE POETRY OF AMERICA.

MR. CHURTON COLLINS has the reputation of being a somewhat severe critic. Not long ago he called Mr. Edmund Gosse to account for certain historical inaccuracies, and more recently still he set it on record that "no thoughtful man can contemplate the present condition of current literature without disgust and alarm." In consequence of these facts, the announcement that Mr. Collins was to deliver a series of lectures in London on "The Poetry and Poets of America" was greeted with some trepidation in this country. "We are conscious," as the New York *Evening Post* remarks, "of several vulnerable places in the poetry of our native land, and if we have acquired the habit of quoting in a certain spirit of retaliation that great saying of Sydney Smith's, 'Who ever reads an American book?'—nevertheless we still do it with some uneasiness of mind." It may be said at once, however, that Mr. Collins's addresses (as printed in three successive issues of *The North American Review*) entirely belie his reputation. They reveal him, in fact, as the most genial and generous of critics.

Mr. Collins declares at the very outset of his investigation that "the English people have not done justice to the poetry of America," and he attributes this underestimation of American poetry to three main causes. In the first place, he says, English critics have been inclined to regard American poetry very much as the Greek critics regarded Roman poetry; "for what was indigenous in it they had no taste, from what reminded them of their own artists they turned with contemptuous indifference." Secondly,

too much prominence has been given by American historians and critics to poetry that is essentially mediocre and inferior (Mr. Collins refers in this connection so Mr. Tyler's "Literary History of the American Revolution" and to Mr. Stedman's "American Anthology"). Thirdly, too much importance has been attached to merely "popular" verse, appealing to the multitude. We quote directly on this point:

MR. CHURTON COLLINS.

He declares that the distinguishing characteristics of American poetry are "its simplicity, its purity, its wholesomeness."

"Lowell's fame rests almost entirely on what is most broadly humorous in the 'Biglow Papers.' Holmes is associated with comical trifles like 'The One Horse Shay,' as Bret Harte is with 'Truthful James' and 'The Heathen Chinee.' Longfellow has been designated the 'Laureate of the Middle Classes,' and every one knows what that implies. Nor is this all. In many, and perhaps in many more than we suspect, the impression made by the aggressive eccentricities of Whitman and his school on the one hand, and the florid extravagance of the school of Joaquin Miller on the other, has so predominated over the impression made by the true masters of American song, that work as little representative of what is best in American poetry as it is of what is best in our own poetry has come to be regarded as essentially typical."

Proceeding to a consideration of the influences which shaped the earliest American poetry, Mr. Collins points out that the Puritan temper was in the highest degree unfavorable to the production of imaginative literature of any kind. The Puritan, as a rule, despised poetry. "Nothing more deplorable than the verses which have come down to us from the earliest colonists and from the ante-Revolutionary age could be conceived." And yet "to the influence of these silent forefathers American poetry owes its distinguishing notes; it has them in common with the characteristic poetry of Germany—its simplicity, its purity, its wholesomeness." The period which followed the establishment of the early colonies, and which included "perhaps the greatest single event in the history of mankind"—the American Revolution—was also one of literary barrenness. "As the men who make history seldom write it," says Mr. Collins, "so, when poetry is expressing itself in action, it has little need to express itself in words." Only one poet in this period had a touch of true genius, and he was of French extraction. Freneau's flowers are "somewhat wan and frail, it is true, but worth gathering." It was not until many years later that America found her "first poet of classical rank" in William Cullen Bryant.

Bryant's name proved to be but the first in a great revival which was destined to give America literary rank throughout the world. Emerson, who followed him, is set by Mr. Collins among the greatest American poets, "not by virtue of his poetry, but by virtue of his prose and by what in his verse is independent of the form of verse." Whittier, who came later still, is described as "the most purely native of American poets," but as one whose "average work is essentially commonplace." Of Edgar Allan Poe we read:

"If Whittier is the most purely native of American poets, Poe is the most purely alien. An anomaly absolutely unique, the poetry characteristic of him might have been produced in any country and at any time. As he was an American citizen, and the descendant of American citizens, tho his mother was an English woman, America has a right to claim him. And, need it be added, America has a right to be proud of him, but for reasons very different from those which make her proud of her other poets. Poe is to her literature what Keats, in an infinitely higher sense and measure, is to ours—an artist for art's sake, to whom little appealed but the beautiful, and whose poetry, at its best, is the expression of exclusive homage to it."

Passing on to "that eminent and gifted trio in whose work the transatlantic poetry of the last century may be said in many important respects to culminate"—Lowell, Longfellow, and Holmes—we find, says Mr. Collins, "a poetry academic, eclectic, occasional, having its models in many literatures, deriving its material and inspiration from what happened accidentally to appeal to the poet as an individual, either in his private or social life, or in his studies." Lowell is declared to be the first of American poets "in originality, in virility, in manysidedness," "rivaling Bryant as a painter of nature, and Holmes in pathos; having a touch, too, of Emerson's transcendentalism, and rising at times to all Whittier's moral fervor." His hortatory and didactic poetry, as it expresses itself in the Harvard Commemoration Ode, is "worthy, if not of the music and felicity of Milton and Wordsworth, at least of their tone, when that tone is most exalted," and "'The Biglow Papers' will live as long as 'Hudibras.'" Longfellow's reputation is treated as something almost sacred. Mr. Collins insists that "he was never trivial," and that "his style never lacks distinction." "'The Psalm of Life,'" we are assured, "is a noble poem, and all the mouthings of it in Infant Schools and in Young Men's Christian Associations, and all the strummings of 'middle-class' pianos will never make it other than noble. . . . Of 'Evangeline' it would be impertinent to say anything more than that it is the crown and flower of American idyll, a poem which stands, with our own Goldsmith's 'Deserted Village,' at the head of that poetry which a nation enshrines in its heart of hearts."

"As Froude beautifully says of the silvery cadences of our liturgy, that they 'chime like church-bells in the ear of the English child,' and haunt his memory with their music long after childhood has passed, so, like church-bells, have chimed for our children another music as silvery and as haunting—the music of this sweetest of poets. To how many a death-darkened household, to how many a life clouded with the cares or bending under the burdens which few escape, has his poetry brought balm and sunshine and encouragement. Such poetry as his is no more intended for critics than the Bible was intended for theologians, or the spring that gushes forth and refreshes the toil-worn traveler, to supply material for analytical chemistry."

With a brief reference to Bayard Taylor, "the most versatile of American men of letters"; to Sidney Lanier, "a man of rich and, fine genius, over which, however, he had no control and which seems to have intoxicated him"; to Joaquin Miller, whose "Songs of the Sierra" struck "a new and powerful note"; and to Bret Harte, whose distinction lies in "the nerve and grip of his narrative"—we proceed to quote Mr. Collins's estimate of Whitman:

"Whitman began by being in some respects a charlatan, and paid the penalty by becoming at last something very like a maniac. He had to pay also another penalty mortifying to his vanity, and, to do him justice, to a nobler instinct. He aspired to be the poet of the democracy, but the democracy would have nothing to do with him; and it was right, as it almost always is, in its judgment of what appeals to it. He has been compared to Blake, whom in some respects he nearly resembles; but, as Professor Nichol puts it, Blake was a prodigious genius marred by almost insane violence, Whitman a writer of almost insane violence occasionally redeemed by touches of genius."

In closing, Mr. Collins ventures a word of prophecy touching the future of American poetry. "It is more likely," he thinks, "to find its inspiration in the immense, emancipated, undeveloped life, with its infinite potentialities and possibilities, which is unfolding

itself in the New World, than in the more contracted, tradition-trammeled life of the Old. Its themes, we may be sure, will be the themes in the treatment of which Whitman fumbled and stammered, its religion and ethics the religion and ethics of which Emerson was the prophet. In a word, it is likely to be a poetry the features of which have been more clearly, if still dimly, adumbrated in the genius typical of America than in the genius typical of any of the European nations."

THE CHANGING FASHIONS IN AMERICAN FICTION.

THE different phases through which the American novel has passed, during recent years, are vividly described in an article by Mr. Robert Bridges in *Collier's Weekly* (March 12). "It is a very big country," he observes, "and the appetite for fiction seems to be as big as the country. Millions of people must be fed with it, and the purveyors of fiction, like expert cooks, are put to it to invent new dishes. Some one concocts a new and toothsome appetizer, and straightway it becomes the fashion. Then all the minor pastry cooks roll up their sleeves and try to imitate it." We quote further:

"More than a decade ago the State novel became popular, and we had novels of Virginia, Louisiana, Georgia, Kansas, California—and so on through the States and Territories. Then the race element was introduced in dialect form, and negroes, creoles, Hoosiers, Yankees, Chinamen, Irishmen, Dagoes, and Greasers, all found themselves speaking strange and outlandish tongues in the pages of fiction.

"When the confusion of tongues grew oppressive, the great American business sense asserted itself, and men and women were revealed in fiction as affected by the 'idols of the market-place.' For a time the broker was the reigning hero—cool, resourceful, and impudent. Then the miner (coal, iron, and gold) furnished a melodramatic element which was sure to culminate in a strike. We had these novels with every variety of background, from the oil regions of Pennsylvania to the wild scenery of the Sierras. The crown and summit of this style in fiction was reached in the apotheosis of the multimillionaire—a strange, uncouth, but masterful figure who still survives, with all the shopworn properties, in the gossip of yellow journals. On a higher plane the professions found their interpreters—and there were novels of lawyers, doctors, clergymen, and gentleman burglars.

"The college man and woman resented the monopoly of the center of the stage by the 'old graduates,' and soon every college of importance had its own particular brand of story with the college colors on the cover, and the time-honored local traditions, heretofore told to freshmen by word of mouth, embodied in heroes and heroines clad in gorgeous contemporary raiment.

"When the present was exhausted, the past began to yield up its stores. The historical novel ran like wildfire through the studies of ambitious authors. . . . The critics could not say anything, because when they hurled historic accuracy at the author he or she replied with a new and outlandish country that never was on sea or land. The trick was too easy to learn, and that killed it."

Having exhausted all countries, races, and times, says Mr. Bridges, there was a lull during which American authors sought in vain for new fields of activity. Then Kipling made the animals talk, and straightway "animal books" became the fashion, and were turned out by the hundred. The writer concludes:

"The animal kingdom having ceased to be of supreme interest, the vegetable kingdom has succeeded it. We are now in the full swing and stir of the vegetable era of fiction. Wheat found its interpreter in Frank Norris, hemp in James Lane Allen, cabbage in Miss Hegan. Tobacco has just been exploited in Miss Glasgow's novel, 'The Deliverance.' It is related by direct descent with several other fashions in fiction; it is a Virginia novel, of the Reconstruction Era, of the Cavalier race, with a dash of negro and poor white. But these are all subsidiary to the tobacco motif—not plug or fine-cut, or Wheeling stogie, but growing tobacco in the field, before the hail has perforated it or frost has nipped it. . . . . .

"Hamlet of Denmark and Don Quixote of Spain ought to have been born in the Tobacco Belt."

A DEFENSE OF THE "UNPLAYABLE PLAY."

MR. THOMAS HARDY'S first contribution to dramatic literature, entitled "The Dynasts," and dealing with the Napoleonic wars, is accompanied by a preface in which he explains that the work "is intended simply for mental performance, and not for the stage." In the course of time, he thinks, the dramatic form may "reveal itself to be an eminently readable one." He adds: "Whether mental performance alone may not eventually be the fate of all drama, other than that of contemporary or frivolous life, is a kindred question not without interest." Elaborating this thought in a letter to the London *Times Literary Supplement* evoked by hostile criticism of his play, Mr. Hardy cites in his defense such "unactable play-like poems" as Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound" and Byron's "Cain," and goes on to say:

"If there is one thing needful to the vitality of any art, it is the freedom of the worker therein. . . . The artistic spirit is at bottom a spirit of caprice, and in some of its finest productions in the past it could have given no clear reason why they were run in this or that particular mold, and not in some more obvious one. And if it could be proved that in 'The Dynasts' nothing is gained, but much lost, by its form, that attempt would still have been legitimate. . . . This play-shape is essentially, if not quite literally, at one with the instinctive, primitive, narrative shape. In legends and old ballads, in the telling of 'an owre true tale' by country folks on winter nights over a dying fire, the place and time are briefly indicated at the beginning in almost all cases; and then the body of the story follows as what he said and what she said, the action being often suggested by the speeches alone. This likeness between the order of natural recital and the order of theatrical utility may be accidental—but there it is: and to write Scene so-and-so, Time so-and-so, instead of Once upon a time, At such a place, is a trifling variation that makes no difference to the mental images raised. . . . The methods of a book and the methods of a play, are fundamentally similar. It must be remembered that the printed story is not a representation, but, like the printed play, a means of producing a representation, which is done in the one case by sheer imaginativeness, in the other by imaginativeness pieced out with material helps. Why, then, should not a somewhat idealized semblance of the latter means be used in the former case?"

MR. THOMAS HARDY,

Whose new drama, "intended simply for mental performance," has aroused heated discussion in literary circles.

To this the dramatic critic of *The Times* (presumably Mr. A. B. Walkley) replies:

"Mr. Hardy boldly champions the cause of unplayable plays. We ask why, if you are writing a narrative to be read, forego all the privileges of narrative art and hamper yourself by the restrictions proper to a spectacle? Mr. Hardy answers, in effect, that is the artist's affair, he has a right to his caprice, and 'the artistic spirit is at bottom a spirit of caprice.' Well, caprices must be judged by their fruits; and criticism would fail in its duty if it did not point out that this particular 'caprice' of aiming by the

medium of one art at the pleasure proper to another, a very popular caprice at the present day, is as noxious as it is popular. It has covered, for example, the Academy walls with 'anecdote' pictures, pictures which aim at a literary pleasure and not at the pleasure to be got out of paint. It has filled Mudie's library with novels of 'description,' which aim at a 'pictorial' pleasure instead of the pleasure of literature. It has filled our playhouses with 'adapted' novels, which aim at the pleasure of the novel instead of the pleasure of the play. It has filled our concert-halls with 'tone-poems' and 'program music,' aiming at the pleasure of thought instead of at the pleasure of sound. In short, this artistic 'caprice' is one of the direct artistic plagues of the time. . . . How is it possible to argue usefully with a disputant who believes that 'the methods of a book and the methods of a play are fundamentally similar,' who says that 'the play-shape is essentially, if not quite literally, at one with the instinctive, primitive, narrative shape,' and who supposes himself to have proved this last proposition by pointing out that just as in primitive narratives place and time are briefly indicated at the beginning, so they are in plays? Surely it is hardly necessary to remark that Mr. Hardy, when he is here talking of plays, is not really thinking of plays at all, but of play-books. It is quite true that 'to write Scene so-and-so, Time so-and-so, instead of Once upon a time, At such a place, is a trifling variation that makes no difference to the mental images raised.' But the acted playwright does not *write* Scene so-and-so, Time so-and-so, he actually presents them; and that makes all the difference."

Echoes of this controversy have reached the United States, and elicit some discussion. The New York *Times Saturday Review* comments:

"A perusal of the first part of 'The Dynasts' must satisfy the sophisticated reader that no attempt will ever be made toward its theatrical performance. That is the only point, we fancy, upon which the mind of the sophisticated reader of this fragment will ever be thoroughly satisfied concerning it. It is such a bewildering conglomeration of the real and the ideal, of the pageantry of war and the commonplace of peasant life; of verse possessing appreciable poetic charm and verse that is no better or much worse than so much prose; of the chattering and moaning of joyless, impotent, and undignified spirits; of the needless talk of humans, of tragedy spoiled by bathos, of comedy that fails to amuse; of humor and irony almost worthy of Swift, of measured moralizing quite worthy of Tupper, that the most receptive mind can make very little out of it."

"DECADENCE," A FRENCH ANTI-SEMITIC DRAMA.

PROHIBITED some three years ago by the French Government, "Décadence," a social play of anti-semitic tendencies, was assured of success in advance in the event of the removal of the ban. The expected has happened. Pacification of France seems to have proceeded far enough to suggest to the Government the safety of plays which deal with racial questions and raise animated literary controversies. If Captain Dreyfus can have a new hearing and a revision of his second sentence, there is apparently little danger in permitting the presentation of an artistic comedy of manners, picturing the new conditions of high life in France as affected by plutocracy and Jewish wealth and power.

The playwright, Albert Guinon, claims to have produced an artistically true, but not a realistic or photographic, picture. He declares in an interview in *Le Figaro* that he deliberately exaggerated in order to bring out the *essential* verity of things. In polite life, he says, certain facts and feelings are suppressed or controlled for the sake of a superficial harmony, but the facts, conditions, and feelings are there, and the artist who reveals them is truer to nature than he who merely copies appearances. All "polemical" intention is disclaimed by M. Guinon, which does not deter some critics from calling him the most conspicuous "controversial dramatist" of France.

The plot of the play, which was originally called "Les Deux Races" (The Two Races), is summarized as follows in *Le Figaro*:

The peculiar and very Parisian environment depicted is one in which the greatest names of France mingle and sometimes ally themselves with the most prominent representatives of Jewish finance. In the *salon* of the Duke de Barfleur and later in that of the Banker Strohmann the characters of the play meet, form connections, and exchange the most insulting and scathing remarks concerning their respective races, religions, societies, and temperaments.

The Duke of Barfleur, a fervent royalist and reckless spendthrift, has been reduced to practical bankruptcy. All his estates are heavily mortgaged, and by adroit manipulation alone has he succeeded in postponing the day of settlement. His indebtedness reaches 2,000,000 francs, and ruin seems to be inevitable.

The duke has two children, a son, Euquerrand, an amateur athlete and sportsman, and a daughter, Jeannine, a proud beauty, frivolous in most things, but sensitive to the honor of the family. This girl is loved by Nathan Strohmann, the son of Abraham Strohmann, financial magnate. Nathan himself is enormously wealthy, having made millions in the slave trade and on the bourse. He has several times asked Jeannine's hand in marriage, but has each time been scornfully rejected.

Meantime he has gathered all the duke's notes and mortgages and has become the latter's sole creditor. He is in a position to offer to the duke this alternative: either Jeannine's hand or a suit at law, which must disgrace the ancient house. Jeannine is consulted. She seeks the advice of her brother and of a young marquis, De Chérance, whom she loves and by whom she is loved. Both advise her to marry Nathan, and she resigns herself to the sacrifice.

In the second act Jeannine is Mme. Nathan Strohmann. In her salon we meet the old Strohmann, whom everybody despises and flatters at the same time, and his wife Rebecca, a militant and uncompromising Semite. We also meet there the gentility of Paris, and the representatives of the two races do not spare one another in their candid discussions. As the result of insults visited upon a friend of the Strohmanns, an old and obnoxious Jew, there is a rather warm verbal duel between Nathan and his wife. Incidentally the latter is charged with welcoming too freely the attentions of the marquis—a reproach which she resents with much dignity and indignation.

Subsequently, Nathan surprises Jeannine in a very intimate and affectionate conversation with the marquis. A violent scene follows, in which both unburden themselves and pour out their hatreds, disappointments, and bitter reproaches. Exasperated, Jeannine untruthfully declares to Nathan that she is De Chérance's mistress, and as he is about to strike her in rage and frenzy, she escapes and seeks the protection of the marquis.

In the last scene Nathan visits Jeannine, his wife, at the marquis's house. He is willing to forgive everything and begs her to return to him. At first she contemptuously and defiantly refuses, but little by little she yields to his inexorable logic. What will become of her? Poverty, disgrace, loss of her social position, misery, moral and material, will be her lot, should she remain with De Chérance. From this prospect she shrinks, and tho at heart she hates Nathan, she finally agrees to follow him. They are reunited, but not in spirit. The race antagonism is too deep and natural to be allayed by time or legal ties.

The critics differ in their estimates of the play. All recognize its dramatic and literary merit, but only the nationalist and anti-semite papers praise its social "thesis." Even the *Figaro* finds its characters too brutal and naked. There is little light and shade in it, it says. The Jews talk about their money and the nobles about their honor, it observes, and neither set seems to respect the usages and necessary hypocrisies of society. The *Figaro* critic adds:

"Nathan and Jeannine seem to us exceptional beings, and that is why M. Guinon is wrong in presenting them as types and in trying to unite in their persons the old aristocracy and modern Jewry. He is a writer of the most scrupulous probity, and it is certain that he intended to be, and was conscious of being, perfectly just to both groups. His error is the result of mistaking impartiality for justice. He is equally violent against the Strohmanns and the Barfleurs, but he is equally unjust to both sets."

The liberal papers are even more severe, but the public, it is admitted, has voted "Décadence" a successful play, and is crowding the theater at every performance.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

WHAT IS A CHEMICAL ELEMENT?

ACCORDING to recent views, stimulated by investigation of the newly discovered radioactive substances, what we call chemical elements are merely residues left after ages of disintegration similar to that which radium and similar bodies are now undergoing. This theory was suggested by the fact that the decomposition of these substances does not go on steadily, but proceeds by definite stages, producing, one after another, intermediary substances that persist for a longer or shorter time, some of them for a few seconds only, others for days, others for years. These temporary elements have been named "metabolons," and according to Messrs. Rutherford and Soddy, two of the most industrious English investigators, they differ from our chemical elements only in the fact of their shorter life. Says Mr. Soddy in a recent lecture reported in *Nature* (London, March 3):

"As the process of disintegration continues, certain stages are reached in which the substances produced are of the nature of chemical elements, tho differing from the ordinary conception of an element in that their existence is merely temporary. . . . Thorium, for example, gives off an emanation which changes its character in so short a time as 87 seconds; the form of matter to which radium owes its power of exciting radioactivity in other bodies endures for about 43 minutes; that to which thorium owes a similar property lasts about 16 hours; the radium emanation for 5 days and 8 hours; the uninvestigated next product of the disintegration of thorium, called thorium X, has a life of 5 days and 19 hours; uranium X of about 4 weeks; polonium of 16 months; radium of 1,300 years; uranium and thorium of about 1,000,000,000 years.

"The atoms of ordinary chemistry represent the forms with longest life, and they exist to-day because they have survived a process of evolution in which those physically unfit have disappeared. The transition-forms represent the elementary forms of matter unfitted to survive, but they are brought within our powers of knowledge because they constitute the temporary halting-places through which matter is passing in a scheme of slow continuous evolution from the heavier to the lighter forms. During the whole existence of the metabolon, whether long or short, it behaves like an ordinary atom. No indication whatever seems to be given of its approaching end, but suddenly, by some internal cataclysm, the cause of which is at present almost beyond conjecture, it flies to pieces and ceases to exist in the form previously assumed. A new world is thus opened out in which the atom is not the unit, in which the forces are not chemical, and in which common physical conceptions such as temperature are without meaning."

The separation of the transition-forms from the parent element by chemical means does not, we are told, affect the progress of disintegration. Left to itself, the parent element accumulates a fresh crop of the transition-forms, while the latter, after separation, disappear by further change. The products of disintegration must thus have been steadily accumulating through past ages, and the discovery of helium in 1895 was the first definite proof that such was really the case. Helium is only known in association with the radioactive elements, and its inertness is one of the reasons for supposing that it is a final product of disintegration. To quote further:

"Viewed in relation to their length of life, it seems probable that radium, actinium, and polonium are merely slow-changing transition-forms produced in the disintegration of the parent element uranium. Since the activity of polonium decays to half value in about a year, it follows that its existence in pitchblende at the present time is due to its continuous production in the mineral. Applying the same argument to radium, it must also be in a state of equilibrium, the amount produced in any given time being balanced by its rate of decay to inferior forms in that time. The lecturer had endeavored to discover whether a quantity of uranium, originally free from radium, would grow a crop of that element, but a lengthy period must elapse before a definite conclusion can be reached. There is also an unknown factor in these considerations—viz., actinium, and until this element has been further investigated even speculation must be withheld. Pushing the matter back to its limits, we are face to face with the question, How and when did the universe originate? According to orthodox notions, it is tending to a state of exhaustion in which all change must cease. If, however, a constructive influence is at work, opposing this process, the whole system may turn out to be a conservative one, limited with respect neither to the future nor to the past, but proceeding through continuous cycles of evolution. This would be possible if a gradual and continuous accretion of atomic mass could take place, such as that by which the stable elements were originally formed. At present, however, all such views belong to the realm of pure conjecture."

MORE ABOUT N-RAYS.

ADDITIONAL facts about the interesting form of radiation discovered by M. Blondlot continue to be brought out by investigation and reported in technical journals. That the rays are produced by sonorous bodies in vibration is shown by M. de Lepinay in a paper recently presented to the Paris Academy of Sciences. Says *The Scientific American* (March 12):

"The fact that compression or bending of a body causes it to emit *n*-rays (as M. Blondlot found) led the author to suppose that sound vibrations should produce the same effect, seeing that a sounding body undergoes alternating strains which, altho very slight, are, on the other hand, repeated many times per second. This was found to be true, using a phosphorescent screen to detect the rays. The bodies used were a tuning-fork, a bronze bell, and, especially, a large steel cylinder suspended by two cords and vibrating transversely from the blow of a hammer. The latter gave the best results. The phosphorescence increases on producing the vibrations, and diminishes progressively when the vibrations are suddenly stopped. It is found that the sonorous body is not the exclusive source of the *n*-rays, but also the air which surrounds it and transmits the vibrations. The air, in fact, undergoes alternate strains and forms a source of the rays. It is found that the action of the vibrating cylinder upon the phosphorescent screen still keeps up if a lead plate 0.1 inch thick or a screen of distilled water one inch thick is disposed so as to absorb all the *n*-rays coming from the vibrating body, without hindering the propagation of the vibrations to a point near the phosphorescent body. Still more striking are the experiments made with a siren as the source of sound, as in this case there are no metal parts engaged in the vibration, this being produced by the air alone. The action on the phosphorescent sulfid is clearly observed when it is placed a little above the revolving disk. Seeing that the *n*-rays have the property of increasing the brightness of a body which is feebly illuminated, an interesting experiment is the following: The revolving disk of the siren itself is used as the illuminated screen, and it receives a dim light from a window at a distance, so regulated that none of the details of the disk can be distinguished by the eye. The disk having been set in rotation beforehand, the experiment consists in passing the air through the siren and suppressing it again. Each time the air passes and the vibrations are produced, the disk appears with a stronger light, and at the same time the details are perceived, together with other parts of the siren. On stopping off the air, the whole goes back to obscurity. The effect is the same when the observer stops his ears, and it is not due to reflex action, as has been proved in different ways."

A new department of physiology seems likely to be opened up through the discovery that the *n*-rays appear to play an important rôle in regard to various manifestations of vital activity. Says *The Lancet* (London):

"Several scientific observers have been working at the relation of the *n*-rays to vision, and Blondlot has observed that the eye is itself a source of the rays and also that the sensitiveness of this organ to light is augmented under their influence. M. Augustin Charpentier has carried the investigation a step farther and has tried the effect of directing the rays upon the brain through the skull. Stimulation in this way, especially of the region of the angular gyrus, produces a sensation of luminosity. Changes in the pupils can also be brought about by introducing the region of the corpora quadrigemina into the path of the rays, or by acting

upon the medulla through the agency of a source of the *n*-rays placed over the cervical spine. It is probable, therefore, that the *n*-rays which accompany ordinary light waves are in part responsible for the phenomena of vision."

A CURIOUS SUGGESTION OF SCIENTIFIC ILLUSION.

THAT a series of phenomena that have been recorded by numerous observers, widely commented on for their great importance to science, should be based on nothing more tangible than self-deception, or optical illusion, is somewhat startling. That even the suggestion of such a thing should be made is noteworthy. Precisely this suggestion is put forward by a scientific man of reputation regarding the so-called *n*-rays discovered in France by M. Blondlot and described several times in these columns. That those observers who have recorded the results of experiments with the *n*-rays may all have been self-deceived is the opinion of Herr O. Lummer, a German physicist. Altho the experiments of Blondlot have been repeated by some persons, others absolutely fail to get any results at all, and this fact has been noted with interest by students of the subject. Lummer, while not absolutely asserting that *n*-rays are non-existent, seems to have proved that the phenomena relied upon to show their existence may depend entirely on the eye of the observer. It is well known that in faint light objects may be seen by indirect or side-long vision, when they are invisible to direct vision. Now the *n*-rays, we are told, are recognized by their ability to increase the luminosity of any faintly shining surface. Lummer shows that the act of manipulating the screens, etc., used in the experiments, by causing the experimenter to turn aside, will cause an apparent increase of light on the test object, due to the effect noted above. He says, as quoted in *Nature* (London, February 18):

"It may be asserted briefly that neither brightening, darkening, nor change in color will take place if during the experiment . . . one gazes continuously at the analyzing luminous surface. . . . As a matter of fact, Professor Rubens, as he kindly informed me in answer to my question, took his observations in this way, and could perceive no brightening even when a very powerful Nernst lamp was employed. . . . . .

"Altho one can not imitate all M. Blondlot's experiments by purely subjective perceptual processes without employing some source of illumination, I have thought it advisable to direct attention to these more recent physiological discoveries, the more so as M. Blondlot pays no attention to them in any of his publications, and does not state with what visual apparatus one ought to observe, nor does he give warning of the illusions one may fall into in carrying out his experiments. But the foregoing statements will at least serve to remind all those who take the trouble to repeat M. Blondlot's experiments, that in vision in the dark changes in brightness, form, and color may arise from a purely subjective source. . . . . .

"As soon as the phenomenon observed by M. Blondlot shall have been incontestably proved by means of objective instruments of precision, these few remarks on the *n*-rays will be only of secondary importance."

Commenting on this, John Butler Burke, writing to the same number of *Nature* from the Cavendish Laboratory, says:

"I am at a loss to find any other explanation of M. Blondlot's results than that he has come across a radiation to which some men are blind and others not so.

"Self-hypnotism, due to fatigue of the optic nerve, may account for results of one observer alone if he were to manipulate the lead screens and to make observations at the same time; but I think that M. Blondlot will have taken the precaution to get others to work the screens for him while he observed, and then compared results. . . . . .

"The fact that M. Blondlot has actually measured the wave-length of the *n*-rays leaves little doubt (in my mind) that what he has observed is, in the true sense, an objective and not a subjective effect; but at the same time the fact also that so many others who have tried in apparently the same way have failed, and failed deplorably, leaves still less doubt that the precise conditions upon which the effect depends yet remain to be discovered."

A MOUNTAIN'S SHADOW ON THE SKY.

HOW the shadow of the great peak of Teneriffe can be seen on the morning and evening sky at sunrise and sunset, and how simple observation of this shadow can be used as a basis for calculating the earth's diameter—using no instruments but an opera glass and a watch—is told in *Pearson's Magazine* (March) by T. C. Porter. Says Mr. Porter:

SHADOW OF THE PEAK OF TENERIFFE.

Photographed as the sun was sinking below the horizon.
Courtesy of *Pearson's Magazine*.

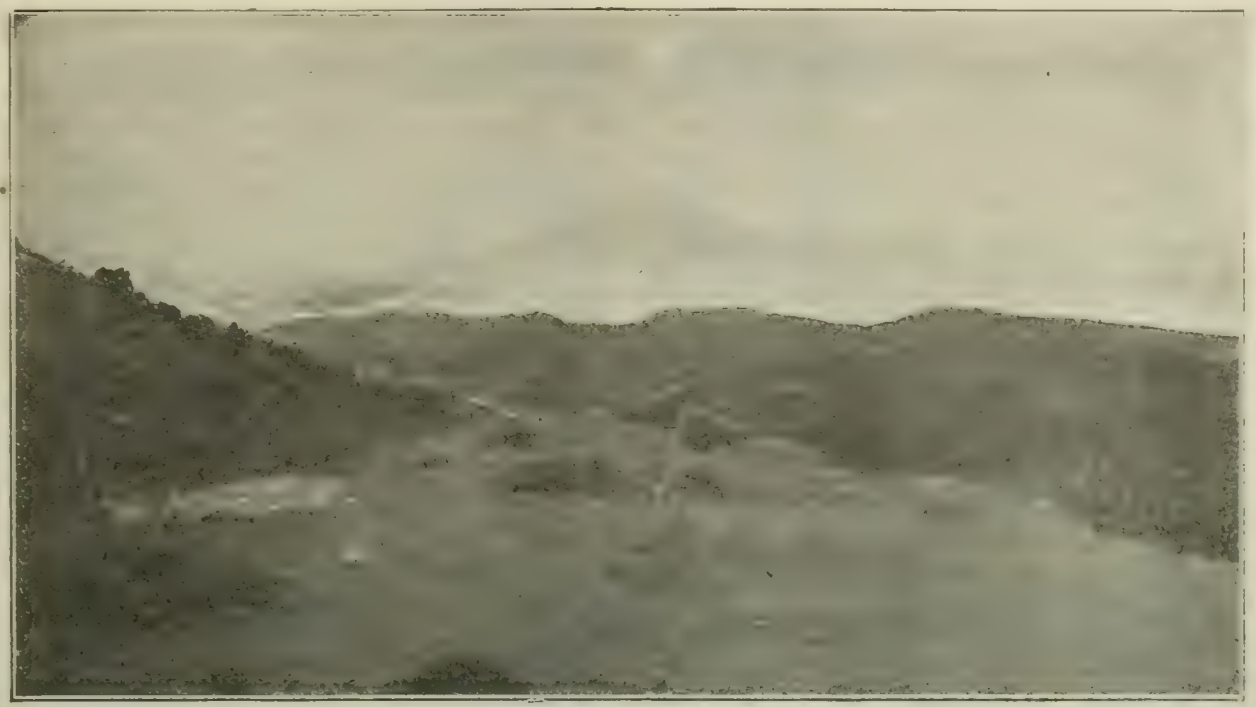
"We are at Alta Vista and its hospitable hut, 10,700 feet above sea-level. It is near sunset. The last 1,500 feet of the mighty Peak of Teneriffe rise behind us as we turn our faces eastward. Already the shadow of the mountain casts into shade the barren plain of the Canyadas, spread out at our feet, except on the right, where its rugged southern boundaries glow blood-red in the slanting rays; over these, and nearly thirty miles away, the highest peaks of the Anaga range, which form the extreme eastern point of the Island of Teneriffe, rise above a soft sea of evening clouds, and beyond the clouds stretches the ocean to the faint horizon line.

"Far over land and cloud and sea extends the shadow of the peak, a gigantic pyramid of coldest blue. Its apex presently rests on the distant horizon, and, as the sun sinks yet lower behind the mountain and ourselves, the shadow mounts the eastern sky, higher and higher yet, till it stands above the ocean like some vast specter peak.

"But soon there creeps silently up from behind the sea a second shadow, and this is in the shape of an arch of gentlest curve, cov-

ering in one superb span the whole of the eastern horizon; as it rises, the base of the mountain shadow blends with it and is lost. Gradually the second shadow gains on the first, till at length only the topmost peak of the specter mountain shows above its rival, and presently it, too, is gone, lost in the rapidly climbing arch of night, which still advances, for it is the shadow of the sea horizon behind which the sun is sinking in the west—that is to say, it is part of the shadow of the earth itself, and it is curved, because the earth itself is curved. Such is the sight which may be witnessed any clear evening.

"In the morning the phenomena are similar, but they occur in reverse order. Standing on the highest point of the little crater's edge, looking toward the west just before sunrise, I saw the arch night climb *down* the sky. By and by its highest point lay but a few degrees off the sea horizon, and at the same moment, as the sunshine illuminated the top of the peak on which I stood, its shadow appeared above the retreating shadow of the earth, and was gradually more and more unveiled. At the same time its apex slowly sank, till in twenty minutes from the time when it first became visible it rested on the sea horizon, and then, as the sun rose higher and higher, the gigantic shadow of the peak grew shorter, and the apex could be seen traveling over the water, ever nearer to the Island of Teneriffe."



SHADOW OF THE PEAK.

Photographed six and a half minutes after the first picture.
Courtesy of *Parson's Magazine*.

These phenomena, the writer shows, can be used to measure the earth's diameter. The time between the appearance of the peak's shadow on the horizon and the complete covering of it by the earth's shadow is just twenty minutes, or one-seventy-second of the time of the earth's entire revolution. As the height of the peak has been measured, the length of the arc through which the earth turns in this time may be calculated, and this, multiplied by seventy-two, gives the circumference, from which the diameter is easily obtained. To quote again:

"The calculation, as a matter of fact, is a good deal more difficult than would appear, for various circumstances which make the actual computation unfit for a rough and simple account like the present must be taken into account. But the answer turns out to be 7,718 miles—*i.e.*, correct to within one-thirty-ninth part of the diameter as measured by the most refined methods of modern geometers. It must be borne in mind, too, that the only apparatus used in this calculation is an ordinary watch and an opera-glass, tho it assumes as correctly known some distances and angles which have been measured with every possible care.

"But the method itself is an entirely new one, and I believe it to be capable of greater accuracy, if better means are used for determining the two moments on which it depends.

"On what is the shadow cast? What is it in the air that acts as the screen on which it is thrown? And the same question may be still more pertinently asked of the shadow of the earth, which rises into far higher regions of the atmosphere, for careful observation shows that the air reflects some light to the eye even at a height of more than one hundred and fifty miles.

"Now, in the Island of Teneriffe, under ordinary circumstances, there is no dust, in the common sense, above a height of nine thousand feet; yet, unless we suppose that the very particles of the air itself are able to reflect light, dust of some sort there must be—either solid or liquid particles."

ELECTRICITY IN JAPAN.

MUCH activity is being shown in Japan in the utilization of electricity for lighting, power, and traction purposes, according to *The Electrical Engineer* (London). Says this paper:

"The electric-light works at Tokyo are not a new installation. They have been in operation for some considerable time with a measure of success which may be gaged by the fact that it has become necessary to greatly extend the power-house. The plant at present installed has a capacity of 5,050 horse-power, and this is being increased by an additional 3,600 horse-power. Electric current is being supplied from the original plant to the equivalent of 100,273 10-candle-power lamps, and we understand that the demand for light is so heavy that applications for connections are received at the rate of over 1,500 a month. The new plant is expected to be in operation in April next, and immediately on its completion work will be commenced on a further extension, which will ultimately increase the output of the station by 10,000 horse-power. A part of this scheme is to be realized by the summer of next year. Fresh demands for electric power are being made upon the Electric Light Company by the Light Railway Company, which is operating an extensive system of light railways in the city. In other parts of Japan there is evidence of similar progress in which the municipalities are taking a prominent part. For instance, one city proposes to develop close on 10,000 horse-power by utilizing the power of the Tama River. This scheme provides for the harnessing of the water at three different places and the erection of an equal number of generating-stations. Other places are going in for electric-traction systems, such as Osaka, where the municipal authorities are seeking government authority to lay down electric tramways as a municipal undertaking.

"Another instance of activity in the same direction is the completion of the Keihin electric railway, which is under construction. It runs between Shinagawa and Kanagawa, a distance of about twenty miles. The company is laying down a power-plant with a capacity of 540 horse-power, which will supply current for working the line, and an average speed of fifty miles an hour is to be maintained. It is likely to prove a formidable rival to the government railway between Yokohama and Shimbashi, as it will have the advantage of a more frequent and rapid service."

IS HEREDITY A FORM OF MEMORY?

AN interesting theory of heredity, propounded years ago by Prof. Ewald Hering, of Leipsic, is recalled by a correspondent of *Nature* (London), who finds in it "the germ of a theory which simplifies everything" pertaining to the subject. According to this view, heredity is inseparable, as a function of organized matter, from memory. Says the writer:

"Memory is the faculty of reproducing old ideas or sensations. Often it is a conscious act, and we call up a memory voluntarily; but sometimes these memories come spontaneously, even when we do not wish for them. To account for this we must assume that the original idea or sensation made some material alteration in the substance of the brain, vestiges of which remain, and the nervous

substance is enabled to reproduce the idea at will. These material vestiges are not permanent, but fade away unless they are strengthened by repetition, altho by constant effort we can recall memories with great precision.

"However, conscious memories, whether voluntary or not, form but a small part of our life. They emerge but occasionally from the mass of unconscious memories, or habits, by means of which we carry on all the daily operations of eating, moving, talking, etc. In all these cases it is the unconscious memory which tells us what to do and guides our actions. Habitual performance of an action makes it easy, and after constant repetition it becomes unconscious or automatic. This would not be possible if the nervous system was unable to remember and reproduce former states of irritation, and when habits are transmitted from one generation to another they are transformed into instincts."

Memory, however, is not always conscious; it may even exist where there is no nervous tissue. Reflex action, or automatic memory, is found in the minutest Protozoa. Even plants have instincts, as when the ivy grows toward the shade and the clematis toward the light. To quote further:

"Now we can not draw a line between instinctive action and heredity. When a corpuscle of protoplasm divides, if the two halves separate, we call it an instinctive or automatic action; if they remain together, it is heredity. When a gnat bursts its larval skin and flies away, the flying may be called a voluntary action; the bursting of the skin is involuntary and instinctive; but so also is the formation of the skin.

"But how can habits or structural variations be transmitted from one generation to the next? Professor Hering gives the following explanation: The nervous system, he says, is a coherent unity, probably connected with every cell. Any irritation effected in one part is repeated by the others, and these repetitions would probably be stronger in the reproductive cells than elsewhere. The reappearance of the parent in the full-grown offspring can only be due to the reproduction of such experiences as the germ had previously taken part in while still in the reproductive organs. The offspring remembers these experiences so soon as the same or a similar irritation is offered. If the germ-cells of the parent organism are affected, however feebly, by the habits of the body, then the offspring, as it grows, will reproduce the experiences it underwent as a smaller part of the body. Therefore it accurately repeats what its ancestors have repeated through innumerable generations. When the first germ divided it bequeathed its properties to its descendants, the immediate descendants added new properties, and every new germ reproduced to a great extent the *modi operandi* of its ancestors. Each generation endows its germ with some small property which has been acquired during life, and this is added to the total legacy of the race. Thus every living being of the present day is the product of the unconscious memory of organized matter."

GUMS: WHAT THEY ARE AND HOW THEY GROW.

THE gums that exude from certain tropical trees and shrubs play a great part in commerce and the arts. Their kinds, production, uses, and the office that they fill in the economy of the plant are discussed in the *Revue Scientifique* (February 27) by M. Henri Coupin in an article on "Gum Plants," from which we translate the following paragraphs:

"A great number of plants have the property of exuding from their stems a gluey substance that hardens on exposure and swells when moistened. These are the gum-plants that are so widely utilized in the industries and that are such a source of wealth to the tropical countries, where they grow almost exclusively. The species are numerous and, unfortunately, little known, so that they are not exploited as they should be. . . . . .

"These gums . . . are the despair of the botanists, who have never made up their minds whether the production is normal or diseased, nor what the object of it is. We know that our fruit-trees, when wounded, secrete masses of brown gum, which children love to chew, altho its flavor is somewhat bitter. In this case the cause of the production is clear; it is due to the injury and probably aids in healing it. In other cases the formation of the gum is plainly related to the presence of a bacterium or of a fungus. But these are exceptional facts. Most of the plants or trees that produce gum do it normally, just as M. Jourdain talked prose, without knowing it. As to the use they make of it, we have not the slightest idea. One interesting fact that has been noted is that the gum is produced entirely during the rainy season; it is, therefore, perhaps a protection against excessive moisture. But this explanation, which is given by several botanists, seems to be in the category of those that consist merely of words.

"However this may be, a gum may be recognized from all other vegetable products by two simple characteristics. First, it is insoluble in alcohol and ether, which distinguishes it from the resins. Next, it dissolves in water, giving a thick, stringy liquid. From this latter point of view two cases may be considered. Certain gums, such as gum arabic, swell somewhat in water, and are entirely dissolved in it; these are the true gums. Others, such as gum tragacanth, swell greatly in water, but do not dissolve; these are the pseudo-gums. Others still contain a certain quantity of tannin; these are the tanniferous gums. . . . . .

"Gum generally exudes spontaneously from the trees, but the production may be sensibly increased by making longitudinal cuts in the bark. These need to be deep, for it is well known that the gum forms almost always on the inner surface of the bark next to the wood."

The best gums, we are told, come from the different acacias of arid regions, the best being the *Acacia Arabica*, a shrub six to eighteen feet high, which grows in India both wild and cultivated. Gum from the Senegal acacia, which grows in various parts of Africa, has lately increased in commercial importance. Among other gum-producing species are the wild-apple tree of India, whose gum is very similar to gum arabic, the algarobia of California, and the different kinds of astralagus. These last grow in Persia and yield gum tragacanth, which is an abnormal or diseased product. Says M. Coupin:

"An interesting experiment can be made with gum tragacanth. If a few bits of it be placed in a glass of water, this may be inverted, several hours later, without spilling its contents. The very thick whitish mucilage that it yields is used variously. Druggists use it to thicken medicines . . . and confectioners to make jellies and creams. Finally it serves to finish leather, cloth, and paper, and enters into the composition of water-colors."

When placed in water in proper proportions (one to ten by weight), the pieces of gum begin to jellify on the surface, and the change proceeds slowly toward the center, the gum keeping its form and size until this has gone on for several hours, when the mass rapidly turns to a thick, whitish, opaque mucilage. Other kinds of tragacanth, such as the M'Bep gum and the gum of Bassora, act differently. The bits jellify rapidly and swell greatly, yielding a clear colorless mucilage. The taurin gums appear to be the least interesting of the kinds described by the writer—perhaps because they have been less studied than the others. They are not much used, for they are of unstable composition, but they may serve as astringents in medicine.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"SMOKELESS powder has its dangers as well as advantages," says *Popular Mechanics*. "While it does not reveal the location of the guns from which it is fired, and does not obstruct the vision of its gunners, it does emit a most deadly gas, which, if confined, works havoc. When used in the open field or battlements there is usually enough wind blowing to carry away the fumes, but when fired from turrets on board ship the gases are liable to be blown back into the compartment. In recent target practise by a battle-ship the wind blew the fumes into the turret and nearly asphyxiated the entire gun crew."

"A CHUNK of coal releases, during combustion," says *The Electrical World and Engineer*, "enough energy to lift itself about two thousand miles, or say from New York to Panama, vertically upward against constant sea-level gravitation. A chunk of hydrogen, our most energetic combustible, releases in combustion an amount of energy capable of lifting itself about four times as far, or to a vertical distance (against sea-level gravitation) roughly equal to the distance from New York to Manila. But a chunk of radium emanation . . . yields without any combustion an amount of energy in the process of its evolution that would lift it against sea-level gravitation not only to the sun, but to the orbit of the planet Neptune, the outside fence-post of the solar system, and which is about thirty times farther from the sun than the earth is."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

ARE THE SCRIPTURES A REVELATION OR AN EVOLUTION?

BACK of the thousand and one detail problems that complicate the Biblical research of the day is found firmly entrenched the fundamental question of the character of the Scriptures and of their contents. Upon this central problem of modern religious controversy some new light has recently been shed by Prof. H. H. Kuyper, of the Free University of Amsterdam. Professor Kuyper is the son of Dr. Abraham Kuyper, the Dutch prime minister. At the time of the fathers resignation as *Rector Magnificus* of the university, the son delivered an address which has since been issued in pamphlet form under the title "Evolutie of Revelatie" (Evolution or Revelation). His argument may be summarized as follows:

There can be no doubt that in the controversies that are now raging in the domain of Biblical investigation the question at stake is that of the revelation of the Scriptures. In modern Babylonian research, especially as interpreted by Delitzsch and others, claims are made that the contents of the Scriptures, even those parts which all along have been considered to be the necessary product of revelation, can readily be explained as a natural adaptation of ideas and teachings found in Babylonian literature. The "Babylonian" theory has become, instead of a help-meet, a foe to the claim of inspiration put forth by the Scriptures themselves. All the contributions of facts and data which the archeologist's pick and spade have so bountifully been providing in recent decades are most welcome to the Bible student. But these new materials have been used to attack the inspired or revealed character of the Scriptures; they have, in a hasty and unscientific way, been abused and misinterpreted in the interests of a naturalistic philosophy and history. A more careful comparison of the contents of the cuneiform literature and of the Book of Genesis shows that, notwithstanding a seeming agreement in these accounts in externals and in certain facts, there is a vast disagreement in the real genius and character of the stories. The Babylonian accounts of the work of Creation and of the Deluge are saturated with polytheistic and heathen notions about the gods, and their relations to the world and to mankind, which stand out in bold contrast to the lofty conception of God embodied in "Genesis." This very fact shows that "Genesis" is the older and the more original report, altho it may not have been set down in written form until after the corrupt Babylonian account had been impressed on the tablets of Babylon. There are no reasons for making any material concessions to the radical criticisms of the day. The claim that at bottom the religious contents of the Old Testament are only the natural product of man's religious genius can not be supported, and those mediating theologians who endeavor to repudiate such fundamental doctrines as that of man's fall make undue concessions to the clamor of naturalistic philosophy. Recent results of investigations only confirm the Bible claims of the original monotheism of the Semitic peoples, and even if it should prove true, as Delitzsch claims, that the name "Jehovah" is already found in the cuneiform literature, that would only emphasize the primitive purity of the Semitic religion. At any rate, actual facts fairly interpreted do not prove an evolutionary process in the development of early religion, but rather the opposite, a degradation from something originally good to something worse. An examination of Babylonian etymology relating o the idea of God shows the high character of the older type of religious thought in this respect. A comparison of the recently discovered codex of Hammurabi with the Pentateuch demonstrates the original character of the Mosaic legislation, on account of its higher character and greater religious depth. Even the chronology of the Old Testament does not deserve the slighting criticism accorded by the critics.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BISHOP CYRUS D. FOSS, Of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHARLES CUTHBERT HALL, D.D., The newly elected President of the Association.

PROF. FRANCIS G. PEABODY, Of Harvard University.

PROMINENT PARTICIPANTS IN THE CONVENTION OF THE RELIGIOUS EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

THE RELIGIOUS EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

THE second annual convention of the Religious Education Association, held in Philadelphia, March 2-4, was attended by four hundred delegates from all parts of the country. "Seldom, if ever," says the Boston *Congregationalist*, "has a more representative assembly been gathered of presidents and professors of universities, colleges, and theological seminaries, and administrators of public education." The general theme of the convention was "The Bible in Practical Life," and among those who discussed this subject were President W. H. P. Faunce, of Brown University, Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, of the Methodist Church, Bishop Alexander Mackay-Smith, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Prof. Francis G. Peabody, of Harvard University, Prof. Richard G. Moulton, of Chicago University, and Rabbi Abram Simon, of the Washington Hebrew Congregation. One of the most remarkable features of the gathering was the number of creeds represented. The Philadelphia *Press*, commenting on the opening session, declared: "The moderator of the Congregational National Council presided. A Methodist Episcopal bishop offered prayer. A Quaker college president read the Scriptures. A Protestant Episcopal bishop made the most tender and human address of the evening. A Presbyterian theological professor shared the audience's favor with a Baptist pastor, while a Lutheran university professor made the address of welcome."

The aim of the Religious Education Association, as defined by its new president, Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, of New York, is to bring into helpful cooperation the organizations and forces now at work in the field of religious and moral education. That its efforts in this direction have met with a large degree of success is already evident. "It is clear," remarks the New York *Outlook*, "that the Religious Education Association has come to stay." The Chicago *Standard* (Baptist) says:

"The association has been on trial for a year. Many of us have watched its course with solicitous interest. The late convention which brought to its platform over one hundred speakers and to its sessions about four hundred registered attendants, was in a sense the verdict of the Christian people of the land that the association may be trusted. At the beginning, many conservative men looked askance. Some doubted, others sneered, a few outwardly opposed. It must be confessed that public opinion is now turning

unmistakably toward the association, finding in its propaganda no cause for serious complaint; even the deliverances of its speakers, responsible only to themselves, discovered almost nothing to condemn. Those who at first hesitated have become members, and nothing could be more cordial than the commendation of such men as John Wanamaker, Dr. C. R. Blackall, President Charles Cuthbert Hall, and Dr. Russell H. Conwell.

"The convention, save for an occasional remark which one could not altogether approve, . . . was evangelical, almost evangelistic. We could discover no evidences of the havoc of a destructive criticism of the Bible, nor want of faith in the Book, nor lack of stimulation of motive in often-quoted Scripture precepts. On the other hand, while there was evidence of the modern position of many speakers, there was observable a reverence for the Bible as a divine message, as an example for Christian living, as the basis of the highest civilization, as literature of superb beauty and purity. Never in our day, probably, has there been a Christian gathering in which higher tributes have been paid to the Bible by so many men and women of distinguished attainments in education and religion."

No movement in recent years, adds *The American Friend* (Philadelphia), in the same vein, "has been more full of promise." *The Episcopal Recorder* (Philadelphia) comments:

"The convention impressed us hopefully in four particulars. It was an expression of the recognition, on the part of the best thought of our country, of the fact that the youth of the land in all grades of society, from the university student to the child in the kindergarten of the public school, needs and is entitled to the best religious instruction possible, given in the way best suited to its station and degree of development. To us it is a hopeful sign when the educators of the land range themselves on the side of the religious education of the children. This is one of the burning questions that must be answered, and that speedily, as to how to give religious instruction to the youth of the land.

"A second hopeful sign was furnished in the convention's reiteration that in the giving of such instruction as that to which we have already referred, the 'Bible must have a permanent and unique place.' This testimony, coming at this time, when the thought of the English-speaking world is turned toward the great Bible societies, is particularly timely, and when made by the Religious Education Association, which has been viewed with some suspicion, is more than gratifying.

"The convention made very clear its position on the responsibility of the family for the character-building of its members. In these days, when the old-fashioned family life is discounted by many and the reaping of its full benefits defeated by the exigencies of hotel and tenement life, no utterance can be too strong which calls us to return to the simpler ways of our fathers and cultivate a true family life, which, when all is said and done, must ever remain the most important institution for the development of character.

"We are glad also to notice that the opinion of the convention was that nothing could supersede the influence of high consecrated personality in the training of the young. To have this fact affirmed by such a gathering is worthy of note. Amid the clamor for new methods and more thorough equipment, now in this direction and now in that, this high qualification of consecrated personality is apt to be minimized, if not overlooked. By no means let a stone remained unturned to secure thorough equipment in every way; but nothing can take the place of the living fire."

The Philadelphia *Presbyterian* is much more critical in its attitude:

"It can not be expected that a convention of so ambitious and conglomerate a character should possess a dominating unity and agreement. All that can be looked for is a generalizing sort of expression and activity. Liberalism and conservatism can not work in practical harmony and in effective accord. There will be conflict of opinion and action. . . . . .

"A broad and comprehensive scheme for controlling, influencing, and utilizing every form of instruction and activity is to be put into operation as conditions warrant, and the enthusiastic in the movement expect wonderful results to follow. Whether the ambitious project will finally die of its own weight, or whether it will prove self-defeating by virtue of its diverse elements, or whether it will receive such modifications and assume such relations as to become a realizing organism along practical and effective lines, the future alone will determine.

"For our part we have seen nothing in its imposing program, in its advertising methods, in its enunciation of principles, and in its latest efforts to form a favorable impression upon and to get hold of the more conservative minds of the East, to make us change our opinion of it as being principally under the dominance of the liberal thought and sentiment of the hour and as lacking in a distinctive evangelicalism. The central spirit, life, and energy of it are to be found in the University of Chicago."

BUSHIDO, THE JAPANESE ETHICAL CODE.

JAPAN is a country of religious confusion, and within its borders Buddhism, Confucianism, Shintoism, and Christianity all struggle for supremacy. It possesses, however, a bond of moral unity in *Bushido*, the knightly code of Japanese chivalry, which has existed for hundreds of years. "*Bushido* is the 'Soul of Japan,'" says Mr. Alfred Stead, a writer in *The Monthly Review* (London, March), "productive of and animating all the forms and expressions of Japanese religions. Whatever be the diversity of sect, a common meeting-ground is found in *Bushido*, since it is simply the fundamental vitality, untrammeled by dogma, from which all the moral part of religion, as distinct from the belief in the divine, has sprung." The same writer goes on to cite the following description of *Bushido* from the pen of Prof. Inazo Nitobe, a well-known Japanese scholar:

"*Bushido* is the code of moral principles which the knights were required or instructed to observe. It is not a written code; at best it consists of a few maxims handed down from mouth to mouth or coming from the pen of some well-known warrior or savant. More frequently it is a code unwritten and unuttered, possessing all the more the powerful sanction of veritable deed, and of a law written on the fleshly tablets of the heart. It was founded, not on the creation of one brain, however able, nor on the life of a single personage, however renowned. It was an organic growth of decades and centuries of military career. It, perhaps, fills the same position in the history of ethics that the English constitution does in political history; yet it has had nothing to compare with the Magna Charta or the Habeas Corpus act. True, early in the seventeenth century military statutes (*Buke Hatto*) were promulgated; but their thirteen short articles were taken up mostly with marriages, castles, leagues, etc., and didactic regulations were but meagerly touched upon. We can not, therefore, point out any definite time and place and say, 'Here is its fountain-head.' Only as it attains consciousness in the feudal age, its origin in respect to time, it may be identified with feudalism. But feudalism itself is woven of many threads, and *Bushido* shares its intimate nature."

The essential principles enunciated by *Bushido* are few and simple. Foremost on the list is rectitude, or justice, which is ranked as the highest of all virtues. Filial piety and duty are mentioned next. Thirdly we come to courage, and, after courage, to benevolence and piety. *Bushi no nasake*—the tenderness of a warrior—has always been considered superior to ordinary tenderness or mercy, since it implies mercy with a due regard for justice also. Politeness and respect for the feelings of others are insisted upon by all the followers of *Bushido*, as are also truthfulness, magnanimity, and patience. To this catalogue of the virtues must be added one more:

"*Bushido* had one point in its teaching for which no sacrifice was held too dear, no life too precious: this was the duty of loyalty, which was as the keystone of the arch of feudal virtues. The feudal system has passed away from Japan as it has from England, and yet there is no less reverence to the duty of loyalty in Japan to-day than long ago. As *Bushido* holds that the interests of the family and of its members are one and the same, so it should be with the entire nation. There should be no interests separately for the subjects, or the rulers; all should work for the whole, and merge his or her personal interest in the interests of the whole

nation. Thus has *Bushido* made of the Japanese the most patriotic race in the world."

Doubtless "there are flaws to be found in *Bushido*," says Mr. Stead, in conclusion, "since nothing is perfect"; but "the great strength that it has to the thinking mind is that it gets beneath the various creeds and dogmas to the fundamental truths necessary to the building up of fine characters." Is it not reasonable to suggest, he adds, that "the nations of the world may look with more equanimity upon the present struggle, knowing that since one at least of the combatants has been reared in an atmosphere charged with the moral ideas of *Bushido*, the horrors of war will wherever possible be mitigated? Is such a nation so likely to abuse the power she possesses as another nation without the same privileges might be?"

MORMONISM UNDER THE SEARCH-LIGHT.

THE testimony elicited by the Senatorial committee which is at present investigating the charges against Senator-elect Smoot, of Utah, is greeted with scathing comment in a majority of the religious papers. *Zion's Herald* (Boston, Meth. Episc.) characterizes the Mormon president's frank avowal of polygamous practises as "an astonishing exhibition of effrontery"; and *The United Presbyterian* (Pittsburg) says: "If any evidence were needed to show up the rottenness and duplicity of the Mormon Church and its leaders, it is furnished by the Smoot investigation." *The Evangelical Messenger* (Cleveland) declares:

"Salt Lake City is a hotbed of iniquity, a stronghold of anarchy, a breeding-place of sedition. It is incompatible with decent, democratic, twentieth-century government. And Reed Smoot represents this whole system. He is in the Senate to represent it. We wonder whether Senators are willing to be fellow members with the representative of such an institution. We wonder whether a man who stands for an organization whose head openly confesses that for fourteen years he and his associates have openly and deliberately violated the law of the land as to polygamous marriages, and that in the eyes of the law he and they are adulterers, can be recognized as a lawmaker in the United States. We do not yet know at this writing whether Mr. Smoot is similarly guilty or not, but it makes little difference. He is in the Senate by the consent and to carry out the wishes of the Mormon hierarchy. That seems to be already proven. We trust he will be dealt with as the thing he represents deserves to be dealt with."

Discussing the issues of the case in calmer language, *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York) says:

"The status of the matter at the present time seems to be this: Smoot can not be refused a seat simply because he is a Mormon, as it is no more a crime to be a Mormon than a Mohammedan or Buddhist. He can not be disqualified on the ground of polygamy, as he has but one wife. But two causes exist, either one of which may serve to disqualify him for a seat in the Senate. The first is that he belongs to a church which assumes to represent a State whose statehood was secured through false pretense and fraud, and whose theocracy itself takes precedence of any oath to support the Constitution and laws passed in pursuance thereof. Or, it may be shown that as one of the twelve apostles he has acquiesced in the direct, continued violation of law by many of the apostles who are leading polygamous lives. Whatever be the result—which it pertains solely to the Senate to determine—the investigation, even if it should go no farther, should cause the prosecution of leading Mormons for constant violation of the law. In any event, the case bids fair to establish a precedent which will determine the status of Mormons with reference to their election to either house of Congress in the future."

Senator Smoot "should be sent back to Utah," says the Chicago *Advance* (Congregationalist). "He has already been shown to be an accessory to the violation of law," adds the Boston *Watchman* (Baptist), and "it will be impossible to convince people of ordinary moral sense that such a man is fit for membership in a body which is a part of the law-making and governing power of the United States." *The Christian Herald* (New York, undenom.) comments:

"President Smith's admissions . . . all lead to the inevitable conclusion that a Mormon Congressman, whether Senator or Representative, will represent not his State, but his church in the national legislature, and will act and vote as his church directs.

"Herein, it seems to us, is the very heart and essence of the case against Senator Smoot. If he represents the Mormon Church in Congress as its oath-bound apostle, instead of being the representative of the people of Utah, he has not the slightest color of a claim to a seat in the Senate. Wholly apart from the question whether he is a polygamist or not, this is the point for the Senate to decide."

The New York *Churchman* (Prot. Episc.) makes the Senatorial investigation the text for a homily on the "consecutive polygamy" resulting from our divorce laws; and Roman Catholic papers in most cases pursue the same line of argument. What is needed, says the Pittsburg *Observer* (Rom. Cath.), is a constitutional amendment which would "put an end to divorce" in every State of the Union. *The Western World* (Des Moines, Rom. Cath.) says:

"It is right indeed and imperative that Smoot be unseated in the Senate if the charges against him are found to be true, but it must be remembered that Smith supports all of his wives and all of the children of his wives. We have in mind men in this country who have, not five wives, but two, at least. They have children by both wives, they support but one wife, deny fatherhood to one 'class' of the family, and if they went to the Senate they would not be unseated nor would their citizenship be questioned. They practise polygamy by the divorce system of marriage."

The New York *Independent* is one of the few religious journals which take the view that Mr. Smoot can not and ought not to be excluded from the Senate. It says:

"We have had another week of the investigation of the Mormon Church, but nothing has come out which changes our opinion that Mr. Smoot can not be excluded from his seat in the Senate. That is proved, which everybody knew, that quite a number of the older men, including half of the twelve apostles, continue to live in polygamous relations, and that it is not the policy of the State of Utah to disturb those who do so, so long as there are no new polygamous marriages. It is also proved that apostles must either get special permission from their associates to accept political office or must resign their apostleship. But we do not see that this is a reason for excluding Mr. Smoot. Mr. Depew was required to resign the presidency of the New York Central Railroad when he became United States Senator."

CHRISTIANITY AND THE PROBLEMS OF TO-DAY.

CHRISTIANITY is summoned to a new realization of its responsibility for the solution of twentieth-century problems by Mr. D. S. Cairns, an English writer, who states his views in two recent issues of *The Contemporary Review* (London), and who thinks that the church is about to enter upon an "era greater than any in its memorable past." The three most important problems of our day, he affirms, are those bound up (1) in the relations of the higher to the lower races; (2) in the social relations of men; and (3) in the international relations of Christendom. Does the church understand the importance of the moral issues involved, he asks? Have her thinkers and teachers and organizers faced these problems with an adequate sense of their significance—"their incomparably greater moment than many of the questions which consume so much of their time and attention at the present day"?

Taking up, first of all, the problems presented by what is loosely termed the "imperialistic policy" of modern nations, Mr. Cairns declares that "nothing can be more certain than that the enslavement or exploitation of weaker races finds its inevitable nemesis

in the deterioration of the oppressor." The Christian church, he maintains, can not remain neutral in so vital an issue.

"If we are to be in earnest with the Kingdom of God, we must insist that the whole policy of the Christian state toward the lower races shall be in harmony with the Christian ideal. The church does not want the aid of the state in her specific work of the evangelizing of the lower peoples; she is incomparably better without it. But she has the right and the duty to insist that the state shall not abuse its power over these peoples at the dictation of private greed or national vanity. She is committed to war to the death against all attempts, for example, to bring back slavery on any pretenses, or to tolerate the exploitation of the weaker peoples by the strong. She must use all her resources to insist that the higher nations shall govern the lower only in the interests of the common good. The signs are many and sinister that a stern and prolonged conflict is here advancing upon her which may well take rank with the great fights of history, the fights of the soul, of which wars are but incidents, and which are dated not by years, but by centuries. It is only by the Christian church facing the situation in all its breadth and intricacy, and realizing it in all its gravity, that its dangers can be transcended and the victory won."

Approaching the social problems of our day in a similar spirit, Mr. Cairns maintains that the only hope of permanent social benefit lies in "the intervention of some power strong enough to transform private interest by taking it up into the idea of the common good." The socialist ideal is right, he thinks, and a co-operative order will ultimately supersede the present competitive system; but "the cardinal difficulty which lies in the way of the co-operative commonwealth is that the individuals of whom it would be composed are not moralized up to the point at which it would be a workable order of society." We quote further:

"If there is, then, to be any deliverance from the present social *impasse*, history justifies us in believing that that deliverance will come from religion. A distinguished modern writer, Prof. Alfred Marshall, has put in the forefront of his well-known work on the 'Principles of Economics' the statement that 'the two great forming agencies of the world's history have been the religious and the economic. Here and there the ardor of the military or the artistic spirit has been for a while predominant, but religious and economic influences have nowhere been displaced from the front rank even for a time; and they have nearly always been more important than all others put together.' It would seem to follow from this that the cardinal problem of civilization is to get these factors into right relations with each other. This in truth is the real problem of our age, the problem which underlies all others. The student of the present economic situation who has reached the conclusion above indicated, that the root cause of the evils and dangers of society to-day lies in the materialism and egotism of the individual, and that the one hope for a better order lies in the deepening and diffusion of the idea of the common good, and who raises the further inquiry as to how this spiritualizing of ideals can be attained, is, therefore, driven to the conclusion that the one great hope for society lies in that power which has been the mother of all great civilizations, the power which lays its stern and ennobling restraints upon the private and class antagonisms which would otherwise shatter society into its constituent atoms, the mighty power of religion."

Passing on, lastly, to a consideration of the "international anarchy of Christendom," Mr. Cairns says:

"Here, as elsewhere, we find great present evils and formidable dangers ahead. The traveler through modern Europe finds the nations everywhere armed to the teeth. The roads are planned and measured for the passage of armies and cannon. The great caserns are crowded with conscripts, the roll of musketry resounds from the firing-ranges in forest glade and open field, the recruits are drilled and marched and countermarched on the dusty parades and the wide stubble fields. The great Powers are one and all groaning under the burden of militarism. . . . . .

"Can we ascribe these evils to any one main cause? Yes, their foundation cause is unquestionably that materialistic and selfish view of the true good which we found to underlie the industrial evils of the time. If the central interest of men lies in material and private good, then inasmuch as there is only a limited amount of that good obtainable, the principle of division can only be that of conflict. Wars simply represent the animal struggle for existence carried up into the human sphere. . . . The task here, as in the national sphere, is nothing short of the moralization of man, and if man's interests be simply material and temporal, the hope of persuading him to forego them for the sake of the common weal is of the most visionary kind. But if he knows himself to be a son of God, and an immortal being, the whole conditions of the problem are altered. His nature becomes plastic to the tremendous sanctions of the divine law, and in the grasp of eternity, he becomes capable of such abnegations and heroisms as life in a noble and progressive society demands of all its members. It is, then, in religion, and in religion alone, that the hope lies of such a transformation of the individual as can render an international concordat possible, just as it is in religion alone that the hope of true national progress lies."

THE INTELLECTUAL LIMITATIONS OF JESUS.

IF we reflect that divine attributes, such as omnipotence, omnipresence, and omniscience, can never be conceived as expressing themselves fully in terms of finite being, we shall not be surprised by the idea that Christ was subject to intellectual limitation. "There is no evidence in the record of this peerless life," says the Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman, a New York clergyman, "of any claim on the part of Jesus to possess unconditioned omniscience. On the contrary, there is much to support an opposite view." Dr. Eckman does not discuss the difficulties which "inhere in the acknowledgment of this self-limitation of the Son of God," and which "constitute the chief battle-ground of the never-ending Christological controversy." He thinks, however, that we are bound to accept the facts contained in the narrative of Christ's life, and to assent to the truths thus objectively presented, tho our reason can not explain them. He says further (in *The Methodist Review*, March-April):

"The predictive element in the utterances of Jesus doubtless transcends that discoverable in the messages of the prophets who foretold his coming and the apostles who continued his work. Yet in one respect it is similar: his consciousness of future events was limited. He committed no errors of fact, but the extent of his knowledge was restricted. He was infallible in all his teachings, but his vision of the future was not projected to infinity. His omniscience was conditioned by the human nature which he had assumed. He knew that the final judgment impended, that Jerusalem would be overthrown, that he would come again to judge the quick and the dead, but unless Matthew and Mark are unreliable witnesses, he assured his hearers that he did not know the time of these events. 'Of that day and that hour knoweth no man, not the angels which are in heaven, neither the Son, but the Father.' Various attempts have been made to explain this declaration in consistency with the theory of Christ's absolute omniscience, but they uniformly cast a shadow on the candor of Jesus. Theodoret's comment is pertinent: 'If he knew the day and, wishing to conceal it, said he was ignorant, see what blasphemy is the result. Truth tells a lie.' A similar obscuration of omniscience is apparent in the incident of the two disciples' request to be assigned to places of preeminence in the coming kingdom, which Jesus declares are not at his disposal. 'From the few utterances of this kind,' says Wendt, 'we perceive that Jesus, while conscious of knowing the divine plan *as a whole*, yet did not, therefore, claim to possess a foreknowledge of this gracious plan *in its details*.' If the future was perfectly clear to him, it is difficult to account for the prayer in Gethsemane, 'O my Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me!' or to explain the agonizing cry upon the cross, 'My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?' if he saw the uttermost depths of the divine mind. Many illustrations of this subordination of Christ's mental vision to the necessities of his human nature will occur to every thoughtful reader of the New Testament, and taken in conjunction with the fact that he expresses surprise at some occurences, that he requests information with evident sincerity, that he has recourse to prayer for guidance and inspiration, that he asserts his dependence on the Father for instruction, that he has not contributed anything to the world's knowledge of material things, tho these were constantly employed as symbols of spiritual truth, raise a strong presumption, to say the least, that Jesus did not possess absolute divine omniscience."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

ADMIRAL MAKAROFF PREPARES TO DEAL WITH ADMIRAL TOGO.

ADMIRAL TOGO calls regularly at Port Arthur, where he salutes Admiral Makaroff, now in command of Russia's naval forces, with a broadside fire from every battle-ship available. Admiral Makaroff finds, to his regret, that he can not reciprocate in kind because, as the London *Telegraph* suspects, his stock of ordnance for twelve-inch guns has run low. He has, accordingly, fallen back upon his auxiliary armament, within range of which Admiral Togo neglects to come.

ADMIRAL MAKAROFF.

A recent portrait of the naval commander at Port Arthur from whom Russia expects a bold stroke soon.

The net result of these mutual attentions, so far, is canvassed with animation by the allies of the interested parties. The conviction of the London *News* that Russia's squadron is now full of holes seems offset by the certainty of the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) that Admiral Togo's battle-ships and cruisers have suffered considerably from the strain of action in severe weather. The French organ is comforted, too, by the reflection that the life of a gun aboard a battle-ship ebbs away with every shot, a fact which Admiral Togo may yet learn to his cost. The experts of the London *Mail* attribute to Admiral Makaroff misgivings concerning what goes by the name of coal throughout Manchuria. If the fuel justifies its English defamers, it will display the most erratic characteristics in the stokeholes of the Czar's fighting-ships. Yet even Welsh coal, so smokeless and so combustible, deteriorates after a lengthy period of storage, we are assured by the military expert of the *Figaro* (Paris), and the coal question will not trouble the Russian admiral more than it may trouble some other admiral. "The position of the blockaded squadron is painful," comments the London *Standard*, "and indeed discreditable." It thus intimates that the beginning of the end, so far as concerns the present duel between Admiral Togo and Admiral Makaroff, is probably at hand:

"That Port Arthur will be isolated there can be no doubt, and for that eventuality the Russians are prepared. The fall of the place would be a grievous blow to their *prestige*, and on that ground alone, but also because possession of the port is essential for any subsequent naval effort on their part, it will be defended to the last, as General Stoessel has declared. Whether the Japanese will attempt to carry it by storm has yet to be seen. It may be enough for them to invest and neutralize it, with the certainty that sooner or later it will fall into their hands."

Near as this prospect seems when contemplated through the English end of the telescope, it seems quite distant when looked at through the Parisian end. Admiral Makaroff, according to the *Figaro*, has repaired one at least of his battle-ships, while three cruisers, stated at different times to have been put out of action, are really in a position to leave the inner harbor and to take the offensive. And if the information supplied by the Paris *Temps* is accurate, Admiral Makaroff is comparatively indifferent to the effects of Admiral Togo's ten- and twelve-inch guns. Admiral Makaroff, says the *Temps*, believes in small, unarmored ships of war, as distinguished from large armored cruisers. "The improvements in ordnance, according to him, have surpassed all improvements in armor, the latter affording at present no protection aganst projectiles correctly sighted."

The truth is, according to the French, that Admiral Makaroff is preparing a bold stroke. The *Figaro* learns this upon the authority of "a personage whose name is known to all Russia," and who points out that Admiral Makaroff is able to communicate with the squadron of fast cruisers supposed to be at or near Vladivostok. The personage, whose name is known all over Russia, assured the *Figaro* that nothing very definite could be stated regarding the naval strategy under contemplation at Port Arthur. The secret must be kept from the enemy. "But a blow is preparing worthy of the might of Russia." The London *Standard* has not sufficient imagination to conceive Admiral Makaroff in an aspect so novel. "Admiral Makaroff is known in this country as a scientific mariner of distinguished ability," it remarks, "but not as a fighting seaman." "He is considered," retorts the *Figaro*, "the most brilliant and the most energetic officer in the whole Russian navy." This, in the opinion of the London *News*, is not saying very much, and it estimates the importance of the Vladivostok squadron from the fact that its exploits have as yet been restricted to the consumption of great quantities of coal.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HORRORS OF LAKE BAIKAL.

FROM the slopes of a high mountain on the southern shores of Lake Baikal, compact boulders of ice and snow roll at times to the track below. One fall occurred, the Paris *Figaro* learns, not long before the arrival of a trainload of Russian soldiers bound for the scene of war. The engine was buried up to its smokestack, and the ensuing wreck resulted in the death or injury of sixteen men. The cold at Lake Baikal, according to the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), continues "intense," and there is no prospect of a genuine thaw until well into April. "There is generally a strong wind blowing from the north down the six hundred miles' length of the lake," notes the London *Standard*, "and the

ICE-BREAKER AT LAKE BAIKAL.

This boat, invented, it is said, by Admiral Makaroff, now commanding the fleet in the Far East, has been called "Russia's ally against General January and General February." The ice-breaker is used in Baltic and northern Asiatic waters. At Lake Baikal the ice is said to be so thick that a railway train now runs across it, but another report says that "a locomotive broke through the ice and disappeared."

position of the miserable troops and the still more wretched transport carters, who must face this weather for at least thirty-six hours in order to get across the lake, is something more than even the native Russian hardiness can endure." But this is an overstatement, thinks the *Journal* (Paris), which has received reports that the railway across the frozen surface of the lake "humanizes the transport" by avoiding the detrainment of regiments. This, again, does not agree with the reports in the London *Times* regarding the disappearance of heavy articles, including one locomotive, "through great fissures," which, from recent reports, are as frequent as they are unexpected. There is even greater discrepancy on the subject of the "tea-stations" and "food deposits" represented in the *Figaro* as existing at intervals along a line of march indicated, according to the London *News*, by the horses and human beings who have perished there. Thousands of detrained Russian troops, says the London *Standard*, "after marching all day to a place where they expected to find proper food and odging land other preparations made to receive them, found to their dismay only a few sheds and huts and no food."

RUSSIAS' ATTITUDE.
—*Jugend* (Munich).

But the sufferings of the soldiers, as all English authorities agree, are exceeded by the sufferings of the women and children. These non-combatants are "flying from Manchuria," says the London *Times*, only to find themselves, after days of imprisonment in the most primitive railway conveyances, huddled together without food or shelter on the eastern shore of the frozen lake, awaiting their turn to cross. The spectacle they present is described by the English daily as "truly pitiable," and of one consignment of this human freight the London *Standard*, on the authority of eye-witnesses, relates:

"At Lake Baikal this pitiful freight of women and children, the babe at the breast and the babe unborn, turned out of their trucks and carriages for the first time for five weary days to face the dreaded crossing of the frozen lake. For five interminable days the poor wretches had perforce been kept shut up in the train, which nowhere stopped long enough to admit of air or exercise being taken, but, ever on and on, thousand mile after thousand mile, to reach safety. And at Lake Baikal were Russian troykas, three horses harnessed abreast to a sledge, and here the women and babes piled in, crowded for warmth, and wrapped, such as had warm clothing, into shapeless heaps of shawls and furs. In the fear of exposing tender children to the frosty air and the wind which ever blows along the six hundred miles length of this mysterious lake, the wrapping was sometimes overdone. Several children were found dead by the time that five hours' gallop across the lake came to an end. And how many fell ill none knows. Influenza broke out aboard the train, but none dare break down, and the flushed, feverish faces of brave mothers told a tale as sad as the pale, wan faces of the little sufferers."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MEANING OF JAPAN'S CAUTION ON THE YALU.

SOMETHING of sufficient importance to cause an essential modification of Japan's plan of campaign has very probably happened in northern Korea. This is the theory upon which the newspapers of continental Europe account for the banishment of all war correspondents from the front. These enterprising young men, we read in the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), were overjoyed at the prospect of a termination to their period of impatient idleness at the extreme rear. A few of the more favored were actually making for the theater of war, and others were to follow. But now all permits are revoked without a word of warning, and the secrets of Ping Yang, Wonsan, and other familiar places remain impenetrable.

London newspapers are at no loss to account for all this Japanese caution. The Mikado's subjects are a secretive people, we are reminded by the London *Times*, and they have not yet wholly grasped the Western idea of discussing one's affairs in the newspapers. The Japanese are well aware of the enormous moral significance of a first victory over a white foe, thinks the London *Standard*, and they are making that victory certain through the establishment of a strategic zone impassable by war correspondents. *The St. James's Gazette* (London) seems as expectant as ever of "a great surprise," reflecting credit upon the military prowess of Great Britain's ally, while the London *News* continues to wonder if the Russians may not become victims of some gigantic mystification engineered from Tokyo.

Short work is made of all these hypotheses on the continent of Europe. The military expert of the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) reminds us that it is the Japanese who are supposed to suffer from delay, and he speculates as to whether present delay can be of a voluntary character, since Japan is said to command the sea. The *Temps* (Paris) points out that a new and capable Russian commander-in-chief is hurrying to Manchuria to lead the Czar's army, and Japan, presumably, may wish to strike her first blow before his appearance upon the scene. The *Figaro* (Paris) considers it certain that Japan's fleet sustained serious injuries before Port Arthur, "of which the secret was kept," and it infers that the main army, wherever it is, may have met with misfortunes and obstacles of which nothing is revealed. And that candid critic, the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), suspects Japan of having too promptly taken Russia's measure. The inglorious Russia of recent watery catastrophes is not, we are told, to be confounded with the mighty Russia who is now to show her superior familiarity with continental areas.

These general considerations are strengthened, in the opinion of our continental authorities, by the military situation that now presents itself on the banks of the Yalu. The real cause of the long wait, asserts the *Figaro*, is to be found in the great superiority of Russia in cavalry combined with the admitted inferiority of the Japanese in that arm. The *Fremdenblatt* would sum it up in the word "Cossack." It interprets all reports of recent skirmishes between outposts in the region north of Ping Yang as evidence of Japan's inability to pierce the Cossack line—at least for the present. And the French paper thinks that Japan's superiority in numbers south of the Yalu does not materially affect this situation. The Cossacks are holding the Japanese back while Russia mobilizes near Harbin or, perhaps, farther north. The number of Cossacks thus engaged daily increases, a fact of dire import to Japan, if we may accept the verdict of the pro-Russian French organ. To quote:

"The Japanese troops assembled in the region about Seoul have lately commenced their movement northward. It would seem that we must wait some time yet for any great battle, because the greater part of Russia's forces must still be some distance from the frontiers of Korea. On the other hand, we shall witness, in all probability, frequent skirmishes of the outposts in the region of

the Yalu. The opposing forces have already come into contact near Ping Yang.

"In these initial skirmishes we shall undoubtedly observe the superiority of the Russian cavalry accentuated. In the Far East the Russian cavalry is almost wholly composed of these famous Cossacks, whose renown is worldwide.

"It is well known in a general way that under the name of Cossacks are comprehended the population of certain frontier regions of Russia throughout Europe and Siberia. Grouped in communities termed voiskos, the Cossacks have a political and civil organization of their own primitive kind.

"Accustomed for generations to defend the Russian Empire against its terrible neighbors, trained to the profession of arms by struggles against the Turks, the Tatars, and the Chinese, the Cossacks have preserved to our own days their warlike spirit and their warlike tastes, which the Russian Government has striven to develop in order to reap every advantage from them.

"In return for certain privileges, such as exemption from taxes, the Cossacks have agreed to bear a military burden much greater than that imposed upon the other inhabitants of Russia. They are all without distinction bound to serve for twenty years. This period of service they can diminish neither by purchase nor by substitution. They must, moreover, pay for their own horses and their own weapons.

"From their very infancy the Cossacks learn to ride a horse. The difficulties they find in subsisting inure them to fatigue and privation, of which they do not complain. Hence, when they go into the army, they are already accomplished cavalrymen, patient, obedient, incapable of fatigue. As for the officers, they are in no respect inferior to the officers of regular cavalry. They are all educated at military schools.

"The military education given to Cossacks is very complete. The squadrons or sotnias are always ready to fight afoot as well as on horseback. Their weapons at present consist of a sword, a dagger, and a rifle. The men in the front ranks are also equipped with a spear.

"It is easy to understand the advantages which may be derived from soldiers who can with equal ease act as cavalrymen for the shock of battle or as mounted infantrymen.

"The Cossacks are better adapted than any other troops would be to oppose an impenetrable barrier to the Japanese cavalry, to find out the strength of the enemy, and to halt their advancing columns.

"Just now, when it is essential to cover the Russian concentration, the Cossacks are playing a most important part. The preliminary skirmishes which have been taking place reveal the perfect aptitude and the correctness of the Cossack tactics.

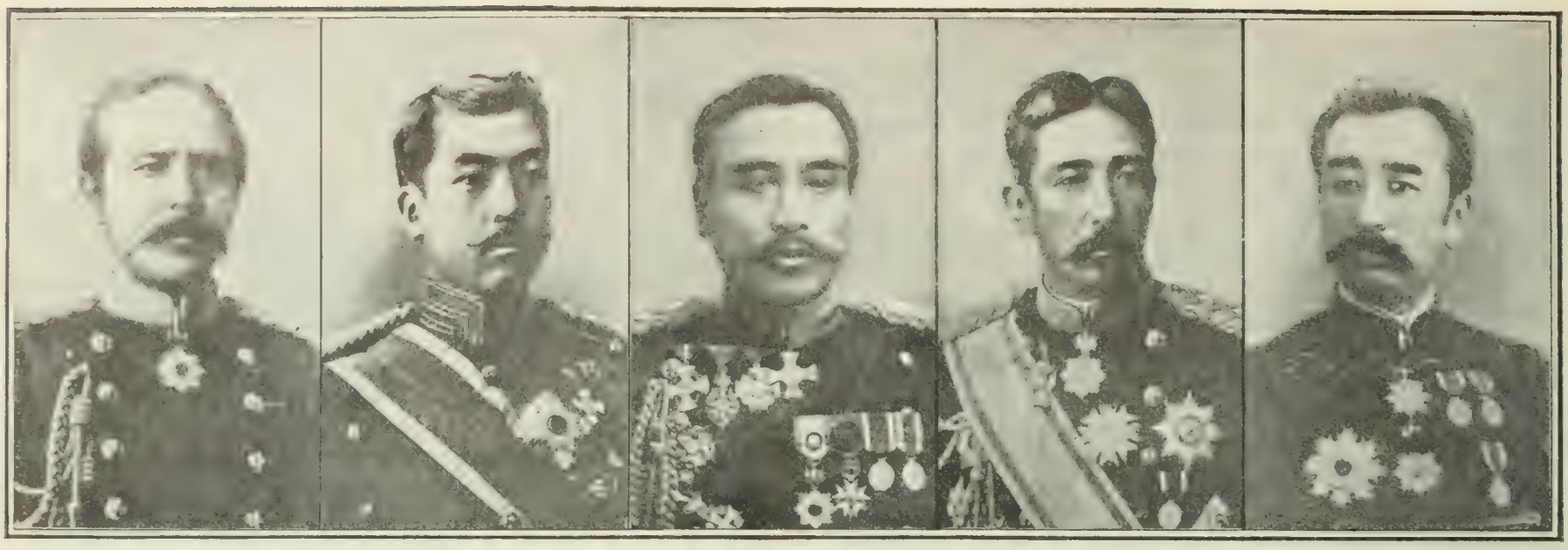
"At a considerable distance from the Yalu we see reconnoissances being pushed toward the south. These small and mobile forces have no intention of giving battle. Their mission is simply that of looking for the enemy, and when they have found him they cling to him and watch all his movements. What is required, above all, of the Cossacks is to keep headquarters well informed, and, with all deference to the Anglo-American press, the Russians have sought nothing more at Ping Yang."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SOUTH AFRICA'S CHINESE LABOR EXCITEMENT.

ISSUES affecting not only the social, political, and industrial future of South Africa, but, according to newspaper comment, the moral destinies of the British Empire, are involved in the Transvaal's Chinese labor problem. "Here is slavery—limited indeed in duration—and the slave-trade, restored in a colony and sanctioned by the imperial Government after two hundred millions have been spent in a war to make Africa British, and so far as is possible white," declares *The Pilot* (London), which opposed the importation of the coolies into the mining region, but which predicted that the financial magnates will procure "slave labor for the Transvaal." The London *Times*, a stanch advocate of the importation of the Chinese into South Africa, speaks of "the neces-

The Cossacks are suspected of having caused much of the delay in coming to close quarters on the Yalu, where Japan is said to intend dealing her long expected first blow. The Japanese army is deficient in cavalry, whereas the Cossacks render Russia strong in that arm. The photograph shows a military staff of "Cossacks of the Don."

A COSSACK COMMANDER AND HIS STAFF.



GEN. BARON T. KUROKI.

He is understood to have taken up the question of the Japanese cavalry, which is proving very deficient, according to the news despatches.

PRINCE KOTOHITO KANIN.

A scion of the royal house, we believe, altho a Japanese prince does not always have a definite status. He is now a major-general in the cavalry.

LIEUT.-GEN. BARON TACHIMI.

He commands the eighth division, which was reported at Ping-Yang in one despatch although another reports it still in Japan.

GEN. COUNT M. NODZU.

He has for years past had supervision of the education of Japan's army officers along western European lines.

LT.-GEN. BARON OSHIMA.

One report assigns him to the command of the third division, a force which embarked on the first despatch of troops to the mainland.

COMMANDERS RESPONSIBLE FOR JAPAN'S FIRST BLOW ON LAND.

sity for supplementing the labor supply of our new colonies by the importation of Asiatics," and adds that "the prosperity of the Transvaal is bound up with the prosperity of the mines; the mines are short of labor, and, therefore, can not prosper. The South African native can not or will not furnish the requisite amount of labor, unskilled white labor does not pay, even supposing that it can be induced to emigrate, and the inhabitants of the Transvaal are forced by a relentless series of syllogisms to regard Asiatic labor as their only chance of financial salvation."

Every one of these contentions is denied by the London *Spectator*, which says the mining companies have practised coercion in procuring the forty-five thousand signatures to the petition which influenced one South African legislative council—not a popularly elected body—to pronounce in favor of Chinese labor. "In many cases it is a question of signing the petition or dismissal." Anti-Chinese meetings in South Africa, we are further told in this weekly organ, have been broken up by the paid retainers of the mine-owners. *The African Review* (London), which is an investors' organ, is very much opposed to any discussion of the question in the House of Commons, holding that the action of the legislative council on the spot is sufficient. Great importance is attached by the London *News* to the objections to Chinese labor which have been urged by Premier Seddon, of New Zealand, Premier Deakin, of Australia, and the authorities of Cape Colony. *The Saturday Review* (London), however, says these objections should not be taken into account. The London *News* predicts that the introduction of Chinese will bring about a problem more complicated than that of the negro in the United States. It makes the topic a basis for predictions that Mr. Balfour's ministry can not survive. London *Truth*, on the other hand, believes that the introduction of the Chinese will end for a long time any prospect of federating the British Empire:

"We have not quite forgotten the Helots' petition before the war, for which signatures were bought at so much per hundred. One of the few newspapers not owned by the Park-laners in South Africa has given an interesting account of how these intelligent capitalists paid roughs openly to figure as working men at meetings favorable to Chinese dumping, to vote for resolutions, and to break up meetings held on the other side. They are, therefore, drawing too heavy a draft on our credulity when they ask us to believe that the signatures to the petition that they have just got up are genuine, altho they assure us that they have been checked and audited by themselves. The signatures very possibly are there. But how did they get there? In some cases by bribery, and in others by undue pressure. The petition, they say, is really a referendum. If so, why did they protest against a referendum when proposed? Because the voting would have been secret."

ANOTHER GREAT NAVY SCHEME IN GERMANY.

GERMANY is on the eve of a further ambitious enlargement of her battle-ship and cruiser squadrons, according to positive announcements in usually well-informed German newspapers. The *Grenzboten* (Leipsic), the imperialist organ, was the first to hint at the matter, but the subject attracted no particular attention until the *Danziger Zeitung* took it up. This paper declares that the thirty-eight battle-ships to be completed by 1920 (by 1917 according to other authorities) "will be wholly inadequate to the protection of German interests" even in conjunction with the cruisers now built or building. Accordingly, a new navy bill is in preparation. The date of its presentation to the Reichstag depends upon circumstances. The *Vorwärts* (Berlin) has long been suspicious of something of this sort, but the Socialist organ does not look for the appearance of the new bill during the present session. The prospect of delay is aggravating to the *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung*, which says that the contemplated enlargement of the navy program is due, among other things, to the need of protecting Germany's interests in South America. To quote:

"The construction of a third double squadron can not be deferred. Nations in which we have immense interests to protect, such as Brazil, Chile, and Argentina, possess imposing battle-ships and powerful cruisers. We can not impress such countries, when the necessity arises, by sending to them small cruisers or antiquated schoolships, too old for action. The presence of the Brandenburg squadron in the Far East was of incalculable importance in establishing a prestige for the German fleet. But it enters into the head of no one in this country to engage in rivalry with the navy of Great Britain. . . . . .

"There are stations to which armored cruisers or powerful protected cruisers may be sent in place of battleships. This is a matter for subsequent consideration. The one thing certain is that the additional six large cruisers and seven small ones under consideration for foreign service would be hopelessly inadequate. A demand for something more than this will be presented in due time, because the firm conviction exists in navy circles that without powerful squadrons on distant stations Germany can not fulfil her destiny on the water.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A CONTEMPORARY OF ADAM BEDE'S.

THE STORY OF SUSAN. By Mrs. Henry Dudeney. Cloth, 384 pp. Price, $1.50. Dodd, Mead & Co.

THE scenes and the people of this story are cast in the days when the late Queen Victoria was spoken of as the "young queen," and so clearly does the author present the difference between the social atmosphere then and now that the reader becomes impressed with the truth of this glimpse of English life in the "thirties." The people here are essentially the same as those with whom George Eliot occupied herself in her earlier stories—the lower middle class, trades-people, an occasional clergyman, with social viewpoints that differentiate the church-people from the dissenters.

The heroine, Susan, is a lady's maid whose sweet-natured worldliness and weakness of will are ever at war with the pious intentions that prompt her to live up to the mark approved by her devoted but strenuous-minded Methodist lover, Martin Heritage. In the rectitude that condemns, coupled with the kindliness that forgives, Heritage reminds one in certain ways of Adam Bede, just as certain points in Susan's conduct, growing out of lack of mental poise and a love of natural pleasure, recall Hetty. Like George Eliot's stories, too, this book may serve to point the difference between the early spirit of Methodism in England and the modifications which time has wrought in it.

MRS. HENRY DUDENEY.

The similarity between George Eliot's and Mrs. Dudeney's work does not pass beyond the point of view. Style and treatment are different. Mrs. Dudeney, tho quite as leisurely in her method, does not exhibit the same sense of responsibility as that which exhaled from the pages of the older author. Her humor, tho diffused and subtly pervasive, lacks the point and pith of George Eliot's. Indeed, in this book Mrs. Dudeney differs from herself. She is less subtle and less cynical than in her earlier stories, and especially in those dealing with present-day London life.

"The Story of Susan" has the charm of lightness of touch—a touch that is at once penetrating, playful, and sympathetic. There is little plot and not much in the way of dramatic situation. The interest is sustained through play of character upon character and skilful interpositions on the author's part by way of telling the story. It is not the sort of tale in which beauty of workmanship is lost in the rush of emotion.

PORRIDGE FROM A SCOTCH KITCHEN.

MRS. M'LERIE. By J. J. Bell. Cloth, 230 pp. Price, $1.00. The Century Company.

"MRS. M'LERIE" ought to be enormously delightful to those who like that sort of thing. To those who do not, it will be like a red rag to a bull, and they will devoutly wish that the condition of the Scottish brain, which is said to require a surgical operation for its reception of a joke, might have another restriction, to wit, that the said brain could never, even through the drastic beneficence of cold steel, even let one out. Mr. Bell is not so much kail-yard as he is warm porridge.

"Mrs. M'Lerie" is a highland "Mr. Dooley" *in petto;* the likeness, however, is only superficial. The dame has a foil in her neighbor, Mrs. Munro; and in this series of sketches that good creature plays Mr. Hennesy's *rôle.* The wearisome iteration of interrogatory and laboriously extorted response suggests the method of old-time colored minstrels, when the "middle" man dragged replies from the "end" man. Mrs. M'Lerie is also a Mrs. Malaprop, and, through the same mental strain, sometimes lapses into a moldy little pun. When this collection of graces is served with Scotch dialect galore, the brimming cup of joy overflows.

Think of the magnanimity of an author when he will go to such verbal lengths as this to make others happy:

"No' if I wis to be tortured on the rack," said Mrs. Munro, who was fond of reading Foxe's "Book of Martyrs."

"I lift yin o' my paircels on the rack," said Mrs. M'Lerie, "but I got it the next day."

"I did na mean that kin' o' rack. I meant the rack for—for streechin' folk."

"Oh, ay."

Some of Mrs. M'Lerie's misfits in the matter of words are: deleerious (deleterious), rattles (raffles), collusion (delusion), dispensary (dispensation), phonograph (monogram), and others of the same cast. The "guid auld wives" are endlessly taking a cup of tea with each other. There is a wonderful "wee lassie" of her son John whom Mrs. M'Lerie holds in extravagant regard. She was even willing to gie up money for it, and at a jumble sale she wanted to buy a "wee chair" for the child. Only, when she had made up her mind to it, the chair had been sold! This is more tragic than most of the tales.

J. J. BELL.

The visit Mrs. M'Lerie paid to her "guid-sister," Mistress M'Corkindale, is simply sad, not tragic, tho the visiting lady nearly runs herself to death in trying to escape from a frolicsome goat whose attentions were entirely playful. Mrs. Munro vainly tries to set before her the healthful delights she must have had in her villaggiatura, such as "milk warm frae the cow," and eggs "new laid."

"It maun be fine to sit doon to yer breckfast, kennen the eggs wis laid that vera mornin'!"

"Maybe. . . It's no' vera fine hearin' them bein' laid at three o'clock in the mornin'."

"Pits! Ye cudna hear an egg bein' laid, Mistress M'Leerie!"

"Cud I no'? . . . I tell ye, Mistress Munro, I heard the beasts cryin' 'Cock-'a-leerie-law' every mornin'—ay, even on the Sawbath!"

"Och! That wud be the cocks."

"Aweel, it's a' yin. Whitever it wis, it begood aboot three i' the mornin', an' I never boot an e'e after that. Aw, Mistress Munro, it's a sair job bidin' at a fairm when ye're no' used to it!"

This is as amusing a passage as Mrs. M'Lerie affords.

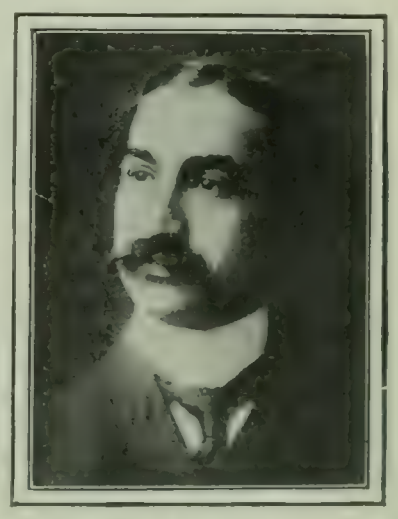
A JEWISH EPIC.

THE FUGITIVE: Being Memoirs of a Wanderer in Search of Home. By Ezra S. Brudno. Cloth, 392 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

FROM every point of view this is a remarkable story. Told in the first person, the writer makes full use of his opportunity to give it all the forceful directness of a personal narrative, and, dealing with the deepest emotions of the human soul, it emits from point to point the intensity of white heat. The scenes are laid in Lithuanian Russia and the most stirring incidents cluster around the Jewish massacre at Kief—the forerunner of the Kishineff affair.

The reader's introduction to the home life of a prosperous and cultured Jewish family is followed swiftly by the accusation of the father as the murderer of a Christian child for ritual purposes. Speedily upon this comes the downfall of the family and the helpless orphanage of the one supposed to tell the tale.

At this point in the story, the reader, who enjoys a look into the curious customs of a peculiar and isolated people, will be amply gratified. A graphic picture is presented of the way in which orthodox Russian Jews feel in duty bound—however poor themselves—to care for orphans by passing them on from house to house and educating them at public expense.



EZRA S. BRUDNO.

The queer customs and confined outlook of the Jews within the pale make absorbing reading. An intimate record of any people is interesting, but added to the common human interest we have here the unique racial intensity, the self-devouring pride in purity of blood, which upholds the Jew however trampled upon; and, growing out of this again, that peculiar surface humility, put on like a garment, as it were, and which in itself explains the appearance of timidity which careless observers often mistake for cowardice in the ordinary Jew.

In this story we also trace between the lines the thought of the hopelessness of expecting any people of ancient religious faith to ever wholly rid themselves of its influence and take on the mental brand of a faith so comparatively new as Christianity. The latter, when donned by the Jews, is merely an outer garment.

The hero of this story is emphatically an emancipated Jew who comes into intimate touch with the very newest phases of thought, who loves with deepest devotion a Christian maiden whose influence is the main factor in causing him to break with tradition; and yet, to his latest breath, we feel he must remain a Jew of Jews.

No less effective as a life picture is that portion of the story which

deals with the New York Ghetto, where the hero again falls in with his early friends after they have been driven from Russia.

A rarely observant American may perhaps now and then walk through New York's Ghetto and mark a difference in the bearing, breeding, and intelligence of the people seen there; but to the every-day observer they are all alike. Let such observers read this story, if they care to know how scholars and thinkers and people of genius and fine traditions feel penned in among their inferiors in the slums of New York.

This story is as pathetic as Martha Wolfenstein's "Idyls of the Gass." It has the same intense heart cry of the Jew; but the cry is more searching and far-reaching.

THE HARDIHOOD OF MR. HARDY.

THE DYNASTS. By Thomas Hardy. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 228 pp. Price, $1.50 net. The Macmillan Company.

MR. THOMAS HARDY, in his latest work, "The Dynasts," has set a doughty task to the critic. It is serenely set forth on the title-page as "A Drama of the Napoleonic Wars, in Three Parts, Nineteen Acts and One Hundred and Thirty Scenes." This may well make any one pause and breathe hard. But a study of Part First—which is all that this volume contains, and it is the only one in print as yet—renders the prospect still more appalling. The *dramatis personæ* number one hundred and thirty-five, and, as if this were not enough, there are introduced phantom intelligences, five in number, with spirit messengers and recording angels. After which one is relieved to find that Mr. Hardy avows in his Preface that "The Dynasts" is intended simply "for mental performance." There is a fore-scene in the over-world, and the stage settings, which are highly colored specimens of descriptive writing, would convince an idiot that this ponderous drama could not be put upon any boards. "Effects" are circumstantially outlined which make the stage mechanism of "Parsifal" seem as simple as the unfolding of a sweet-brier rose.

"A new and penetrating light descends on the spectacle, enduing men and things with a seeming transparency, and exhibiting as one organism the anatomy of life and movement in all humanity and vitalized matter included in the display."

From this First Part of "The Dynasts" it is patent that Mr. Hardy selected his theme with special consideration for a luxuriously intimate exposure of his attitude toward man's destiny and toward the Primal Cause of all things. His conception of the "Immanent Will" is unrighteous to the degree of blasphemy, regarded from the Christian standpoint, and its Poe-like uncanniness is saved from being blood-curdling only by its fatuity. The Greek notion of the avenging gods is sanity compared with this nightmare of an all-moving but listless "It" that has gangrened an Englishman's brain.

In "Life's Little Ironies" Mr. Hardy has previously given a clear idea of his position as to this primal agency, and it was bitterly pessimistic. In one of the poems, called "Hap," he avers that, could he but feel himself the tortured butt of some vengeful god, "then would I bear, and clench myself and die, steeled by the sense of ire unmerited." But the reality, according to his conception, is not even as soothing as this, for he goes on to say:

> " . . . How arrives it joy lies slain,
> And why unblooms the best hope ever sown?
> *Crass Casualty* obstructs the sun and rain,
> And dicing Time for gladness casts a moan.
> . . . . . .
> These purblind Doomsters had as readily strown
> Blisses about my pilgrimmage as pain."

This idea is brought out in "The Dynasts" at greater length, with insistent suggestion of Mr. Hardy's baleful plight in the grip of such morbid conception. One is minded to deal out to him the service of the practical hostess in Henry V.: "Now I, to comfort him, bid him a' should not think of God." He would certainly be not only happier himself, and more philosophical, but far more grateful to his fellow men were he to ban the subject utterly from his brain and lips. This idea, however, is the paramount one in "The Dynasts." He takes the horrors of war, precipitated by that sublime *parvenu*, Napoleon, as an object-lesson of the insensate juggling of his malignant, prepotent "It."

As for the literary quality of this lengthy work, he composes his Brobdignagian mosaic with strenuous, artistic patience. The imagination is filled with the character of the scenes, and the action is vivid, realistic, and synthesized in an able manner. As poetry, it is grandiose to turgidity in its style, with scant appeal to the higher emotions. Napoleon's intention of utilizing marine forces for the subjugation of England plays a large part in this first instalment of "The Dynasts," and the battle of Trafalgar is graphically pictured. It concludes with the death of Pitt.

But the most interesting point for consideration is the Preface, for there Mr. Hardy gives the *raison d'être* of this portentous drama. Owing to his familiarity with the part of England most agitated by the prospect of "Bony's" descent upon Albion, a section in which George III. had a summer residence, and where Hardy, Nelson's flag-captain at Trafalgar, was born, he was led to write "The Trumpet-Major," in 1879. Hardy found then that he was "in the tantalizing position of having touched the fringe of a vast international tragedy, without being able, through limits of plan, knowledge, and opportunity, to enter farther into its events." Six years ago he outlined "The Dynasts," and has been at work on it, at odd intervals, ever since. He felt that continental writers had paid provokingly slight regard to English influence and action throughout that struggle.

As to his introduction of "certain impersonated abstractions, or intelligences, called spirits," after saying that "they are intended to be taken by the reader for what they may be worth as *contrivances of the fancy merely*," with the further remark that "their doctrines are but tentative, and are advanced with little eye to a systemized philosophy warranted to lift 'the burthen of the mystery' of this unintelligible world," he adds that "the chief thing hoped for them is that they and their utterances may have dramatic plausibility enough to procure for them, in the words of Coleridge, "that willing suspension of disbelief for the moment which constitutes poetic faith."

This apologetic attitude toward the introduction of supernatural agencies does not chime in with the brazen forwardness with which Mr. Hardy exploits his monstrous conception of the primal all-doer. The spirits are introduced merely to bring out concisely and with shifty cunning the inherent atrocity of this supreme Caliban. Mr. Hardy says "the scheme of contrasted choruses and other conventions of this external feature was shaped with a single view to the modern expression of a modern outlook." In this same spirit of advanced modernity, which, happily, seems represented by Mr. Hardy alone, he speaks of his grewsome primal force as "It." He courteously accounts for this also: "The abandonment of the masculine pronoun in allusions to the first or fundamental energy seemed a necessary and logical consequence of the long abandonment by thinkers of the anthropomorphic conception of the same." The derogatory character of Mr. Hardy's appellative is slight aspersion on God composed to the horrible essence ascribed to Him. It is not too much to assert that the author is writing this drama for the sake of relieving his mind of the grisly phantom that weighs upon it so heavily. Were such an omnipotent monster personal and volent, mankind might have the grim pleasure of cursing him, as Mr. Hardy says he would do. But Mr. Hardy makes him an utterly irresponsible agent, who doesn't know what he is doing! It is a remarkable production, but an unwholesome one.

A BOOK ON EYE-STRAIN.

BIOGRAPHIC CLINICS. Vol. II. By George M. Gould, M.D. Cloth, 375 pp. Price, $1.00. P. Blakiston's Sons & Co.

THIS volume may be called a continuation of one issued under the same title a year ago which dealt with the ill-health of De Quincy, Carlyle, Darwin, Huxley, and Browning. This treats in similar manner of the ill-health of George Eliot, George Henry Lewes, Wagner, Parkman, Jane Welch Carlyle, Spencer, Whittier, Margaret Fuller Ossoli, and Neitzsche. The sufferings of each and all of these distinguished personages, the author emphatically insists, were due primarily to "migraine," or eye-strain.

In his preface, the author complains of the general indifference or coldness toward his first book, not only by critics, but by those of his own profession as well. "The members of the profession," he says, "are therefore not in possession of the facts because, as I think, of the malfunction of their journalists and reviewers. For this reason I have thought it my duty to continue the studies and to gather a new series into a second volume."

Surely, here is a subject which any reviewer may be pardoned for not attempting to speak on with authority, even while fully sympathizing with the earnestness of the author, who, as some of his critics say, is "possessed by a theory" from which the bulk of his own profession dissent. To assert that all the physical miseries growing out of what have been long classed as neurotic disorders are due to defective vision evokes important questions which are beyond most reviewers.

Dr. Gould is the editor of a medical publication and the author of many medical works. He is a specialist and an intensely earnest special pleader for the things he believes. He gives us a curiously interesting compilation of the utterances of the eminent personages of whom he treats and of their friends, and, comparing the facts of periodic illness which are thus brought out with what Dr. Gould knows of eye-strain and its many ramifications, he certainly appears to have convinced himself that the eye is the primal factor in the troubles described. The reader will find much that is interesting and instructive, even if at the end Dr. Gould fails to convince him that all the temperamental tragedies which wrecked the lives of Carlyle and his wife, for instance, had their origin in eye-strain. Here is his thesis in brief:

"The eye being the creator of the intellect and the instrument, as well, of all mental activity, the mind and disposition are speedily and frequently morbidized by ocular malfunction. I really believe that eye-strain is one of the greatest of all causes of 'domestic infelicity,' and that many a divorce has been due to it. If a woman becomes a scold, a gadabout, or everlastingly ailing, the probability is, of course, that hers is another case of the very common disease called 'new woman'; but it may be one of eye-strain in the 'old woman.' Even the noble animal, man, may display incompatibility of temper, go to the saloon or club evenings, or drink too much for the same reason."

POPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The renaissance of bicycling brings with it one of the finest mechanical devices invented since the beginning of this industry.

THE TWO-SPEED GEAR
CHAINLESS BICYCLE

Enables the rider, by a slight pressure of foot on pedal, to change from high to low gear for hill climbing and difficult roads.

Eastern Department, Hartford, Conn.

"Columbia" "Crawford" "Cleveland"
"Tribune" "Fay Juveniles"

Western Department, Chicago, Ill.

"Crescent" "Imperial" "Rambler"
"Monarch" "Crescent Juveniles"

Catalogues free at our 10,000 dealers' stores, or any one Catalogue mailed on receipt of a two-cent stamp.

Mackinette
RAIN COAT

Made to be worn by good dressers on all occasions, who insist upon comfort as well as correctness in clothes.

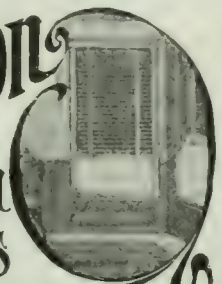
THIS LABEL on every coat assures the wearer a garment of dependable value.

The "Mackinette" serves two purposes—rain coat and overcoat—make the most of your overcoat money.

Your clothier can show you the "Mackinette." Write us a post card for our booklet, "Sunshine and Showers."

ROSENWALD & WEIL Franklin St., CHICAGO

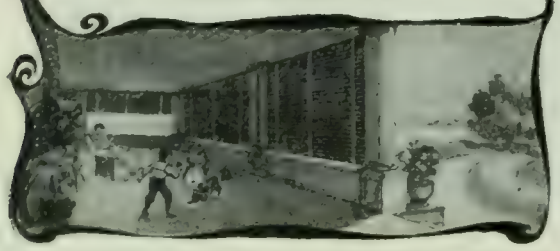
Burlington Venetian Blinds



Your comfort during the summer would be much increased if piazza and windows of your home were fitted with Burlington Venetian Blinds. Keep out the sun, admit light and air just where wanted.

Also folding blinds and screens. Write for Catalog P.

Burlington Venetian Blind Co
Burlington, Vt.



GET YOUR GLASSES AT WHOLESALE

Originators of Fitting Glasses by Mail. Inventors of the "OCULARSCOPE." Examine your eyes without an oculist, with our "OCULARSCOPE." Sent free with catalog of Spectacles and Eye Glasses. See the name "OCULARSCOPE." All other devices are infringements and NOT reliable. Send to-day

GRAND RAPIDS WHOLESALE OPTICIAN
104 Houseman Block, Grand Rapids, Mich.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books :

"The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898."—Edited by Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robertson. Vol. XI., 1599-1602. (Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland, O.)

"To Windward."—Henry C. Rowland. (A. S. Barnes & Co., $1.50.)

"Running the River."—George Cary Eggleston. (A. S. Barnes & Co., $1.50.)

"The Making of English."—Henry Bradley. (245 pp.; $1. net. The Macmillan Company.)

"Christ."—S. D. M'Connell. (232 pp.; $1.25 net. The Macmillan Company.)

"A Life of Theodore Roosevelt."—Frances M. Perry. (126 pp.; J. M. Stradling & Co., New York.)

"The Hour-Glass and Other Plays."—W. B. Yeats. (113 pp.; $1.25 net. The Macmillan Company.)

"The Good Natur'd Man" and "She Stoops to Conquer."—Oliver Goldsmith. New edition. (D. C. Heath & Co.)

"Eastward Hoe" and "The Alchemist."—Ben Jonson. New edition. (D. C. Heath & Co.)

"Around the World with a King."—William N. Armstrong. (Frederick A. Stokes & Co.)

"The Kreutzer Sonata."—Adelaide Comstock. (Broadway Publishing Company, New York.)

"Simon Peter, Fisherman."—Thomas. (Eaton & Mains, $0.75.)

"The Upper Way."—William C. Stiles. (Eaton & Mains, $1.)

"Denis Dent."—Ernest W. Hornung. (Frederick A. Stokes, $1.50.)

"The Vanguard."—James S. Gale. (Fleming H. Revell Company, $1.50.)

"Moorish Empire in Europe."—S. P. Scott. (In three volumes, 2143 pp ; $10. net. J. B. Lippincott & Co.)

"The Socialization of Humanity."—Charles Kendall Franklin. (481 pp.; $2. net. Charles H. Keer & Co.)

"Cotton-Picking Time" and other Poems."—Henry Antonio Moos, San Antonio, Texas.

"The Philippines and the Far East."—Homer C Stuntz. (514 pp.; $1.75 net. Jennings & Pye.)

"The Twentieth-Century Money Law."—Timothy Wright. (Paper, $0.50. Peter Eckler, New York.)

"Psychological Year Book."—Janet Young. (Paul Elder & Co., $.050 net.)

"The Master and the Chisel."—Alex F. Irvine. (The People's Church, New Haven, Conn., $0.50.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Poe's Purgatory.

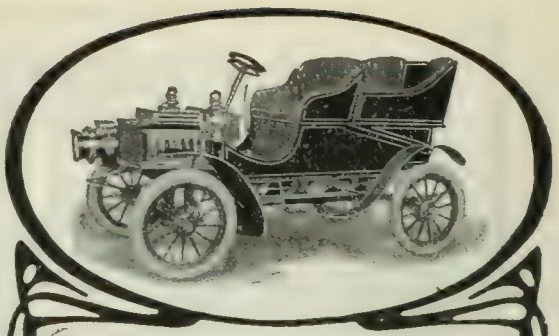
By JOHN B. TABB.

"And my soul from out that shadow that lies
floating on the floor,
Shall be lifted—never more."

All others rest ; but I,
Dream-haunted, lie—
A distant roar
As of tumultuous waters, evermore
About my brain.
E'en Sleep, tho fain
To soothe me, flies affrighted ; and alone
I bear the incumbent stone
Of Death
That stifles breath,
But not the hideous chorus crying "Shame !"
Upon my name.

Had I not Song?
Yea ; and it lingers yet
The souls to fret
Of an ignoble throng,
Aflame with hate
Of the exulting Fate
That hurls their idols from her temple fair,
And shrines me there.

—From *The Independent.*



Model "K"
here illustrated, is the strongest and most powerful car of its weight ever built. It has full elliptic springs, two powerful brakes, 30-in. wheels and 3½ inch tires, 84-in. wheel base, 2 cylinder opposed engines of 16 actual horse-power, and carries five people over any kind of roads, in any kind of weather. Nothing equal to it, either in power or appearance, sold for double the price.

Rambler Touring Cars

Six different models $650 to $1,350 at the factory.

Model "K" with four lamps and horn, $1,200 at the factory. Same car fitted with canopy top, beveled plate glass swinging front and side baskets, Model "L" $1,350 at the factory. Rambler Delivery Wagons, with detachable top, $850 at the factory.

Our new illustrated catalogue, shows each different style of car and tells its special points of merit. Shall we mail you a copy?

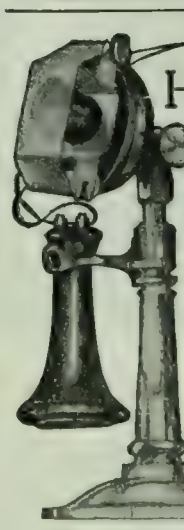
Thos. B. Jeffery & Co., Kenosha, Wis., U. S. A.
Chicago, 304 Wabash Ave. Boston, 145 Columbus Ave.

BITES
The pleasure of out door life and sports is often marred by the discomfort of mosquitoes, black flies, and other insects, which make life a burden. There is nothing so effective in ridding one's self of these terrors as

JAPSTICK DRIVES AWAY MOSQUITOES

Each sticks burns one hour; box contains 12 sticks. Full size box sent postpaid on receipt of 25 cents.

THE CULECIDE CO., 170 Summer St., Boston, Mass.



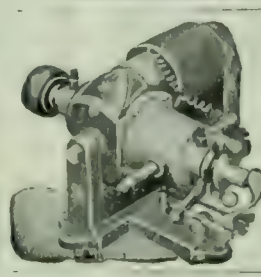
Hygienic Telephone Guard "A Device for Clean People"

Prevents infection and the lodging of germs in telephone transmitters. It both lacks and prevents odors. Increases the transmitting efficiency of the telephone. Price, $1.00.

Send 5 two-cent stamps for postage. Money refunded if not absolutely satisfactory. Extra paper 50c, box of 6 rolls.

The Telephone-Hygienic Company
CLEVELAND, O.

$1



To Owners of Gasoline Engines, Automobiles, Launches, etc.

The Auto-Sparker

does away with all starting and running batteries, their annoyance and expense. No belt—no switch—no batteries. Can be attached to any engine now using batteries. Fully guaranteed ; write for descriptive catalog.

Motsinger Device Mfg. Co.
67 Main St., Pendleton, Ind.

ASTHMA cured to stay cured. Cause removed. Health restored. Attacks never return. Eat heartily. Sleep soundly all night. No further need of medicines. Over 52,000 Asthma and Hay Fever sufferers treated. Write for BOOK 25A FREE. P. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.

AUTHORS! The N Y Bureau of Revision, est'd 1880. Unique in position and success. Revision and Criticism of MSS. Circular D., Dr. TITUS M. COAN, 70 5th Ave., N. Y. City

..THE..

ELECTRIC BATH

is delightfully refreshing. Cures **Insomnia, Headache, all Nervous Ailments** and all complaints arising from sluggish circulation.

(Equally good for sponge baths without bathtub)

SEND US YOUR NAME and we will ship to your address, prepaid, this splendid

HOME BATTERY No. 1 ON APPROVAL

If you like it when you get it, pay Express Agent our special price, **$5.50**, and take the battery for

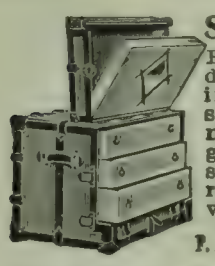
30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL.

If not exactly as represented, we agree to refund your money. This is the most compact battery made. Generates both galvanic and faradic currents. Take as much or little electricity as you like. Appliances Free with battery; one Sponge Electrode, one Metal Foot Plate, one Massage Roller, Handles, Cords, etc. Bi-polar Hair Brush (cures Dandruff and falling hair), $1.50 extra. **OUR HANDSOME NEW BOOKLET** shows how the Home Battery is used to cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Kidney Disease, Female Troubles, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Piles, etc. Sent **Free.** Write to-day.

DETROIT MEDICAL BATTERY CO.
L 26 Walker Block, Detroit, Mich.

Hot Ashes
endanger life and property if put in open barrels or cans.

Witt's Corrugated Can
is fire-proof and dust-tight. Close-fitting lid, strong, made of corrugated steel, galvanized. Scattering of contents impossible. Lasts a lifetime. See that "Witt's Can" is stamped on lid. Get **Witt's Corrugated Pail** *for carrying* ashes. Sold by all dealers.
The Witt Cornice Co., Dept. K. Cincinnati, O.



Stallman's Dresser Trunk
Easy to get at everything without disturbing anything. No fatigue in packing and unpacking. Light, strong, roomy drawers. Holds as much and costs no more than a good box trunk. Hand-riveted; strongest trunk made. In small room serves as chiffonier. C. O. D. with privilege of examination.
2c. stamp for Catalog.
F. A. STALLMAN, 4 W. Spring St., Columbus, O.

STARK TREES SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL
Largest Nursery. Fruit Book Free. Result of 78 years' experience
STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.: Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

Ode to a New Tall Hat.

By SELIM.

All hail, thou dear, benignant tyrant, hail!
  Hat of the gorgeous bloom and brimmy curves,
Whose luster bids the very sun grow pale,
  And strikes white blindness down the optic nerves
  Of him that too incautiously observes,
How pure thy pride! Thy raven gloss, how chaste!
  Thy *tout ensemble*, alas, how soon abased!

Thou art too fragile, O thou lovely thing,
  For this hard world, where storms be swift and shrewd;
Where danger wanders darkly on the wing,
  And men abrade, and "with forced fingers rude"
  Scar thine incomparable nigritude.
O woful tale, that careless hands should be
Rough on so frail, so fair, a Hat as thee!

A thousand perils wait thee in the street,
  Perils from which thou mayst not ride aloof:
Full many a stabbing brolly thou shalt meet;
  Th' inaccurate window in the hansom's roof
  With sharp concussion shall not find thee proof,
Nor warm consoling iron, nor suasive plush,
Once gone, may all restore thy pristine blush!

Plebeian felt shall oust thee in thy home,
  And coatings rub thy delicate dress awry;
Tho thou wert cased beneath a lucent dome
  Of clearest crystal, impious maids would ply
  The flippant duster to thine injury;
Dust thee, forsooth! Dear heavens, how long, how long
Must I support this lamentable wrong?
Better and wiser 'twere that thou hadst been
  Clothed as thy rugged sires, who nothing knew
Of silken nap or vulnerable sheen;
  These from the coy and shivering beaver drew
  His furred protection, comely to the view,
Strong in defense, to hurts of rain or wind
Inured, and pleasing all, except the skinned!

And yet I know not. Were it so, perchance,
  To see thee hardy were to love thee less.
E'en as the dam's peculiar vigilance
  For her one weakling, something doth express
  Of love grown deep through tender pitifulness;
And thou wouldst lack beguilement, being stout,
To lure friend Pluvius from his threatened drought.

But come, dear Hat; upon my favored brow
  Perch lightly, and affront the glowing skies;
There shall not be so bright a thing as thou
  On the fair scene; this noon shall many eyes
  Water, and strangers turn to eulogize.
Let us fare forth, and flaunt thy little span
Of triumph, giving pleasure while we can.

—*From Blackwood's.*

The Japanese Warrior.

(OLD STYLE.)

FROM "LE SAMOURAI" OF J. M. DE HEREDIA.
By W. P. REEVES.

Sweeping o'er full-voiced chords a careless hand,
  Through strips of thin bamboo, her lattice slight,
Lord of her dreams she views her conquering knight
  March swinging o'er the broad and dazzling strand.
'Tis he. Two-sworded, holding high a fan,
  He comes. A scarlet girdle, red as war,
Glows upon jet-black armor, and from far
  Gleams on his arm the blazon of a clan.
Bronze-mailed and lacquer-plated, in array
  Of bravest silk,—is this a warrior gay,
Or sea crustacean, vermeil-tinged and dun?
  Ah, he has seen! and smiling 'neath his mask,
With quickening pace makes glitter in the sun
  Two gilt antennæ quivering o'er his casque.

—From *The Monthly Review.*

Journalism.—REPORTER: "Senator Bilkins has absolutely nothing to say."

EDITOR: "Well, boil it down. We are terribly crowded to-night."—*Puck.*

SHREDDED WHEAT (WHOLE)

Made in two forms: ***Biscuit*** and ***Triscuit.*** The only light and porous foods made from wheat without the use of fats, yeast, or chemicals of any kind. Made in the most Hygienic and Scientific Food Laboratary in the world, a Veritable Home of Purity, a place where contamination cannot occur.

Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit is the standard all-day cereal, and makes appetizing combinations with fruits, preserves or vegetables—250 varieties of all-course dishes.

Triscuit, the ***New Cracker,*** is so baked by electricity that all the rich, nutty flavor of the whole wheat is retained. Served with soups, preserves or cheese. Replaces crackers, bread, toast and wafers.

HEAT BEFORE EATING

"I most cheerfully indorse Shredded Wheat as a healthy and highly nutritious food. Especially is it adapted for those suffering with weak digestion and malassimilation."—W. CAREY ALLEN, M.D., Colorado Springs, Colorado.

L. D.
3-26-04

Sent FREE, our beautiful illustrated cook book, "The Vital Question."

THE NATURAL FOOD COMPANY

Makers of Shredded Whole Wheat Products

Niagara Falls, New York

CUT ON THIS LINE

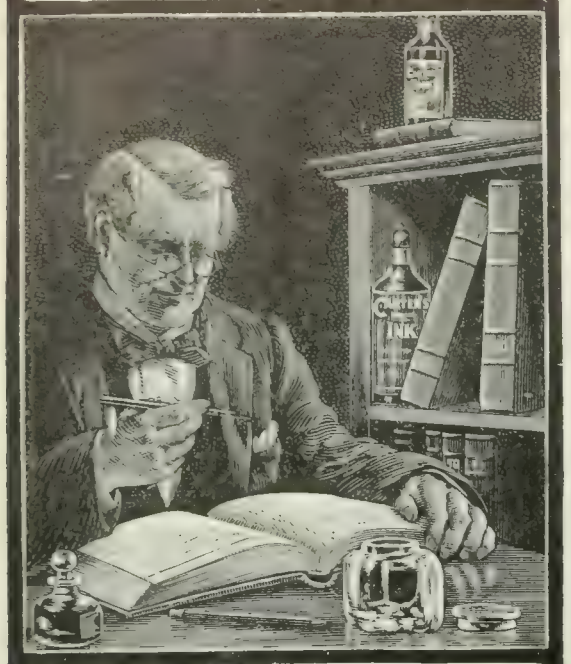
To The Natural Food Co.
Niagara Falls New York

Please send, free of cost to the address below, "The Vital Question Cook Book."

Name .....

Address .....

AFTER ALL CARTER'S INK IS THE BEST



AN OLD BOOKKEEPER IS DISCRIMINATING.
Better take his advice and use Carter's
Send for Booklet, "Inklings"—FREE.
The Carter's Ink Co., Boston, Mass.

Get
Pencil Wise
It isn't necessary to know all about pencils—just about the one adaptable to your work—a glance into
DIXON'S PENCIL GUIDE
indexed by vocations, shows the exact pencil without reading the book through. Sent *free*.
Department U
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.
Jersey City, N. J.

The Dollars of rich and poor alike in daily profits unite.
INVESTMENTS
that pay
TWO•TIMES THREE PER CENT.,
and no shrinkage in values.
Can invest from $200 to $10,000. Our Booklet "WE'RE RIGHT ON THE GROUND" will give you the desired information. A postal card will bring it with full particulars. In Twenty Years none of our clients have ever lost a dollar. Highest references furnished.
E. J. LANDER & CO., Box "9" Grand Forks, N. D.
(Established 1883).

GEM
NAIL CLIPPER
When you have once used this little "Gem" it becomes indispensable. Try it and see. CLIPS, CLEANS, FILES and REMOVES HANGNAILS. By mail, 25c. Sterling Silver Handle, $1.00.
25¢
THE H. C. COOK, CO.,
17 Main St., Ansonia, Ct.

KLIPS Write for Price List. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

PERSONALS.

Czar Banishes Paderewski.—A newspaper in Vienna, says a cable despatch to the New York *Sun*, states that Paderewski, the pianist, lately performed at the Russian court. The Czar was delighted and told the performer that he was especially pleased to find such talent in a Russian. "I beg your Majesty's pardon," replied Paderewski, "I am a Pole." Later, on the same day, Paderewski, who had arranged a number of concerts in St. Petersburg, received a police order directing him to leave the capital in twenty-four hours and never to return.

Admiral Makaroff. — Vice-Admiral Stepan Osipovich Makaroff is another commander whom Russia has sent to the Far East to direct the naval campaign against the Japanese. "Imagine 'Fighting Bob' Evans with an impressive beard," writes Vladimir A. Tsanoff in the Boston *Transcript*, and you have Admiral Makaroff. "He has a longer beard than Alexeieff's, and a very much keener, more scientific, more inventive mind than Bob Evans. In war-like ferocity and indomitable pluck the three men are of the same caliber. Alexeieff and Evans would be more likely to swear at a gunner, Makaroff would call him 'Little Brother,' in a tone and in a manner which make heroes out of the most unpromising material." Makaroff is also an inventor, and through his suggestions many improvements were made in the Russian navy. He is fifty-six years old and, like Kuropatkin, he made his mark in the Russo-Turkish war. Here is a brief sketch of his career, which the writer takes from the *Novoya Vremya* (St. Petersburg):

Stepan Osipovich has been in active service a full forty years, since 1864, and his promotions have been in almost every instance due, not to seniority, but to distinguished achievement. Thus, for instance, he served as ensign but two years, 1867-69, as lieutenant but six years, so that he was already an officer in high rank when, during the last Russo-Turkish War, he commanded the gunboat *Grand Duke Constantine*, with which he carried out a whole series of bold attacks upon Turkish ports. It should be added that the armament of the boat and its equipment with torpedoes of small size for sudden attacks upon Turkish harbors was Makaroff's own. This campaign won him advancement to lieutenant-captain, and captain of the second rank; he was honored with the orders of St. Vladimir and St. George, a sword of gold and the title fliegel-adjutant to the late Emperor Alexander II.

In 1881 Stepan (or Stephen) Osipovich took a hand in land warfare in the legion of Skobeleff at the capture of Geok Tepe. At that battle General Kuropatkin also participated, so the commanders of the Russian land and naval forces in the approaching grand campaign in the East were fellow workers in a previous campaign.

In 1881 he commanded the cruiser *Taman*, station guardship of the Russian embassy at Constantinople, enabling him to make a minute study of the defenses of the Bosporus. The next two years were spent as chief-of-staff of the offensive squadron in the Baltic, with Admiral Chihacheff, then Minister of the Navy, and at present member of the Council of the Empire, commanding.

From 1891 to 1894 Stepan Osipovich, ranking counter admiral and inspector-in-chief of naval artillery, was engaged in improvements of ordnance. To him the Russian navy owes a large number of little inventions, among which the so-called cap-guns, possessing 20 per cent. greater power of penetration into the newest superimposed armor.

KEEP your money busy-don't let it lie idle. Make it work for your best interests. It will-if rightly invested.
Briefly-we offer a security of undoubted worth-Choice Gas Bonds - 5 per cent first mortgages- Banks buy them.
And a liberal stock bonus gives you a share in the profits.
An investment in a never idle, always profitable, ever growing business.
Send for booklet.
EDWARD M. DEANE *and* CO., BANKERS, 210 Trust Building, Grand Rapids, Mich.

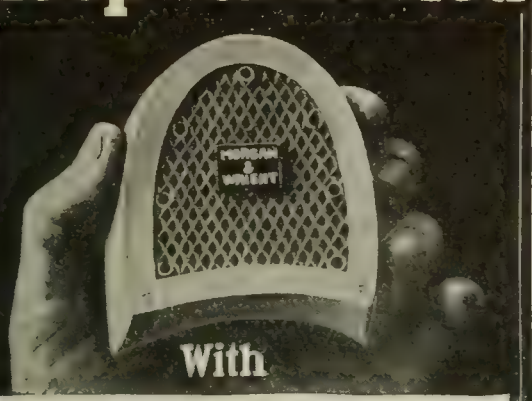
An Equitable Trust
The faithful administration of the financial or property interests of an individual or corporation is the highest type of trust. The Equitable Trust Company, with its financial responsibility, efficient staff, State supervision and deposit with the State Auditor is faultlessly equipped to act as your financial agent in any capacity. Estates are administered. Property interests conserved. Investments in real estate or securities are made for non-residents. Interest allowed on trust or investment funds. Write for booklet. "The Equitable Way."
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY.
152 MONROE ST CHICAGO
It is the custom of the Company to continue the professional relations of members of the bar to matters which they may be instrumental in placing in its charge.

DO YOU WANT CASH
FOR YOUR
Real Estate or Business?

I can get it for you. Send me full description and lowest cash price. My methods differ from all others. My office is headquarters for cash buyers. Makes no difference where you are located. Write to-day. Established 1881. Bank references.
FRANK P. CLEVELAND
Real Estate Expert, 7822 Adams Express Bldg., Chicago

7% GUARANTEED Interest for Life on Life Annuities issued at age 50, at age 62, Ten Per Cent. Tax exempt. Sales in 1903, Ten Million Dollars. J. A. Steele, 115 B'dway, New York

Keep Well Heeled



MORGAN & WRIGHT
Rubber Heels

It is worth while to remember in buying Rubber Heels that you cannot get "**M. & W. comfort**" or "**M. & W. durability**" without you positively specify **M. & W.** Heels.

They cost no more than others.
Your shoeman will fit them.

MORGAN & WRIGHT, Chicago

EDUCATIONAL

LEARN TO WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS

Taught by Mail Thoroughly. Taught by the founders of the original school. Taught in an expert manner, enabling you to earn expert salary. Seven years' success and hundreds of successful graduates. Large prospectus free on request.

PAGE-DAVIS CO., Suite 31, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago

To Lawyers, Clergymen, Teachers and Clubwomen

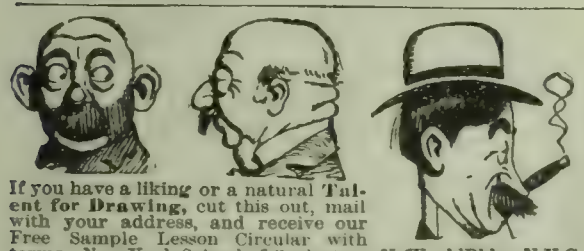
The New York School of Acting

has completed a system of instruction by which it is prepared to teach the most advanced forms of rhetoric, style, gesture and diction by *mail*. Send for prospectus—free. Address Suite 224, NEW YORK SCHOOL OF ACTING, 1204-1210 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

LEARN SUCCESS SHORTHAND

Taught by mail under the direction of the most successful firm of shorthand reporters in the world. They teach you by mail the same system they use. Write to-day for our book, "Success Shorthand System."

WALTON, JAMES & FORD
Suite 25, 77-79 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.



If you have a liking or a natural **Talent for Drawing**, cut this out, mail with your address, and receive our Free Sample Lesson Circular with terms. New York School of Caricature, 85 World Bldg., N.Y.C.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, Mount St. Alban.
National Cathedral School. Preparation for College. Graduate Courses. Athletics. President Board of Trustees, Rt. REV. HENRY Y. SATTERLEE. For illustrated catalogue, apply to Registrar. Miss BANGS and Miss WHITON, Prins.

THE PRATT TEACHERS' AGENCY
70 Fifth Avenue, New York
Recommends teachers to colleges, schools, and families. Advises parents about schools. **Wm. O. Pratt, Mgr.**

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

March 14.—Admiral Makaroff is reported to have sunk steamers in the channel to the harbor of Port Arthur, leaving only a narrow entrance. Reports of the fall of Port Arthur are denied. Twenty thousand additional Chinese troops are sent to guard the Manchurian border. Newspapers in Russia greet President Roosevelt's recent proclamation regarding neutrality as removing all danger of the United States interfering in the Far East.

March 15.—It is reported that on March 13 Admiral Togo's fleet met the Russian war-ships outside of Port Arthur and a few shots were exchanged. It is strongly believed in Tokyo that Admiral Makaroff had left Port Arthur with his ships to attempt to join the Russian squadron at Vladivostok. Correspondents at Ping-Yang and Anju are sent back to Seoul and their permits to go to the front are revoked. This action is regarded as significant of an imminent forward movement of the Japanese troops toward the Yalu.

March 16.—The Russian Army is reported to have moved in force across the Yalu River into Korea, while a second invasion is in progress on the east coast from Vladivostock. The Russian Ministry of Marine declares that the Japanese have lost five torpedo-boats and four cruisers and have had a battle-ship seriously injured as a result of Admiral Makaroff's dashes from Port Arthur. Great Britain sends a note to Japan and Russia asking that neutral property at New-Chwang be respected.

March 17.—The Russian torpedo-boat destroyer *Skorri* strikes an unplaced mine at the entrance to the harbor of Port Arthur and is blown up, nearly all the crew being lost. A skirmish between Russian cavalry and the Japanese is reported near Anju.

March 18.—Admiral Alexeieff reports an exchange of shots between Japanese infantry and a Russian patrol on the Cheng-Cheng River, near Anju. The enemy, he says, is in some force at Ping-Yang. The Russians are fortifying New-Chwang in anticipation of a Japanese landing.

March 19.—Russia is reported to have asked Germany to protect Russian property at New-Chwang after its evacuation, France having declined a similar request.

March 20.—Russia submits another protest against Japan's alleged violation of the rules of war, charging that on March 10 the quarantine station at Port Arthur was fired on. A Russian order at New-Chwang forbids foreigners to go outside the walls of the city.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

March 15.—The British Government suffers defeat in the House of Commons by the combined vote of the Liberals and Nationalists on the question of the prohibition of the teaching of Gaelic in the Irish nationalist schools.

March 19.—The German forces in Southwest Africa are badly beaten in a fight with the Hereros near Uwikokero.

March 20.—Russia and Austria present a note insisting that Turkey accept their scheme of reforms in Macedonia, and warning the Porte of the grave consequences that would follow further delay.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

March 14.—*Senate:* The Fortification Appropriation bill is dismissed. Senator Dietrich, of Nebraska, testifies before the investigating committee, denying charges against him of having accepted a bribe in connection with the appointment of postmaster at Hastings, Neb.

House: District of Columbia affairs and the Post-office Appropriation bill are discussed.

March 15.—*Senate:* The Fortification Appropriation bill is passed. Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, speaks against the confirmation of the nomination of General Wood to be major-general.

House: In the discussion of the Post-office Appropriation bill, Representative Griggs, of Georgia, ridiculed the members of the House for their impetuous tempest over the Bristow report.

March 16.—*Senate:* The nomination of General Wood is discussed, Senator Blackburn concluding his speech opposing the confirmation of the nomination, and Senator Quarles, of Wisconsin, speaks in favor of it.

House: In the debate on the Post-office Appro-

A woman's work is halved
by use of our apparatus for
Steam and Water Warming

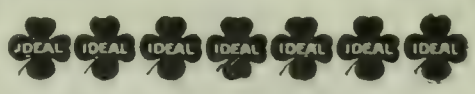
It is so simple, so cleanly, so efficient in warming healthfully every room and hall-way—all alike, day and night.

AMERICAN & IDEAL
RADIATORS BOILERS

have changed the care of steam and water warming from a man's duty to a woman's pleasure in ease of management. Pure, healthfully warmed air—no mixture of dust, ashes and coal gases in the atmosphere of the living rooms. The dust goes up the chimney.

Simple to put in OLD BUILDINGS—no disturbance to building or occupants. Saves its price in fuel economy and absence of repairs. Need not be attached to street water supply. Made in sizes to fit 3-room cottages to 90-room buildings. Advise us size and kind of building you wish to heat and let us send you, FREE, valuable information and booklet.

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY
Dept. 32 CHICAGO



SNORING and mouth breathing (so fatal) CURED INSTANTLY
NO DRUGS. Write today to SNOR-O-DONT, A2, Box 412, Long Beach, California.

Let Us Help You Think

Have you been called upon to speak on short notice? Do you require help in the preparation of literary work? Do you seek facts or statistics which are difficult to obtain?

We prepare carefully

SPEECHES	SERMONS
TOASTS	LECTURES
ESSAYS	TREATISES, etc.

Novels, Plays, and All Kinds of Manuscripts Criticised, Revised, and Sold on Commission

All Transactions Strictly Confidential

The International Literary Bureau
Established 1893
Bible House New York City

MUSIC LESSONS FREE, at your home. We will give, free, for advertising purposes, 48 music lessons for beginners or advanced pupils on **Piano, Organ, Banjo, Guitar, Cornet, Violin, or Mandolin** (your expense will only be the cost of postage and the music you use, which is small). We teach by mail only and guarantee success. Hundreds write: "Wish I had known of your school before." For booklet, testimonials and **FREE** tuition contract, address **U.S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Box 927, 19 Union Square, New York, N.Y.**

WILLIAMS' SHAVING STICK

No man need expect to obtain all the comfort, ease and satisfaction in shaving unless he uses Williams' Shaving Stick.

25c. of all druggists.
THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
GLASTONBURY, CONN.

Learn the Truth

Do you know that the main cause of unhappiness, ill-health, sickly children and divorce is admitted by physicians and shown by court records to be ignorance of the laws of self and sex?

Sexology
ILLUSTRATED
Contains in one volume—
Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

By WILLIAM H. WALLING, A.M., M.D.

New Edition. Enlarged and Illustrated. Rich Cloth Binding. Full gold stamp. $2.00.

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents, also 100 page illustrated catalogue of books of merit—FREE.

PURITAN PUB. CO., Dept. B, Philadelphia

Rheumatism

Vibro Discs cure Rheumatism. They are applied externally and draw out the Rheumatic poison as if by magic. This new remedy is different from all others, and cures every form of this painful disease quickly, thoroughly, and to stay cured. Don't take my word for it, but test it yourself without cost. Send me your name and address and I will send you a complete treatment—a full dollar's worth of these wonderful Discs—and won't ask you to pay for it now or in the future. I will also send you an elegant Illustrated Book that tells all about Rheumatism and how Vibro Discs cure it. All this costs you nothing. Don't send any money—not even a stamp—but send me your name TO DAY.
Prof. S. M. WATSON, Dept. 48 Battle Creek, Mich.

NEVER SICK But always well, strong, vigorous, full of vim and long-lived. If you would be this use Dr. Wright's "NEW INTERNAL BATH," the best and only safe method of preventing and curing all forms of disease by cleansing and removing impurities from the system. Unlike any system of flushing used, no matter what you are doing for health, do this, also. Send address at once on postal for illustrated Descriptive Booklet "The Art of Being Well," and sample of the best Health and Physical Culture Magazine published. Address,
The Health-Culture Co., 151 "L" W. 23d St., New York.

priation bill, Representative Spight, of Mississippi, resented attacks made upon the South for its treatment of negroes, and further attacks are made on Mr. Bristow.

March 17.—*Senate:* The Quarles bill to repeal the Timber and Stone act is passed; discussion of the nomination of General Wood is continued.

House: A lively debate takes place over the prosecution of the Northern Securities case.

March 18.—*Senate:* The nomination of General Wood to be major-general is confirmed by a vote of 45 to 16.

House: Consideration of the Post-office Appropriation bill continues.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

March 14.—The United States Supreme Court, by a vote of 5 to 4, decides that the Northern Securities Company is a combination in restraint of trade, and therefore illegal.

March 15.—Governor Vardaman, of Mississippi, vetoes the bill providing $10,000 for a negro school; he sends a long message with the bill stating the reasons for his action.

March 16.—Under a ruling issued by Commissioner Ware, all Civil War veterans over sixty-two years old will be pensioned, thus avoiding the passage of a Service Pension bill by Congress.

March 18.—The Hanna and Foraker factions in the Fourth Ohio Congressional District split and two conventions are held, two candidates for Congress are nominated, and two sets of delegates to the national convention are elected. Both conventions, however, indorse the President.

Daniel J. Sully & Co. fail, causing unparalleled excitement on the New York Cotton Exchange.

March 19.—The Hanna and Foraker men come to blows in the Twentieth Ohio Congressional District.

March 20.—Disastrous prairie fires cause much damage in Nebraska.

CHESS.

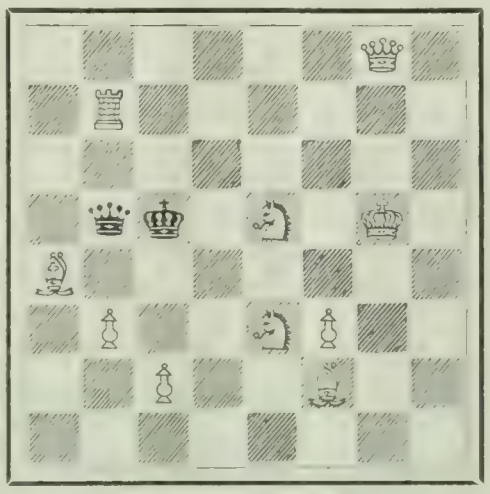
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 916.

By W. MILLER.

First Prize *Nashville American* Tourney, 1888.

Black—Two Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

6 Q 1; 1 R 6; 2; 1 q k 1 S 1 K 1; B 7; 1 P 2 S P 2; 2 P 2 B 2; 2.

White mates in two moves.

Earn With Safety 5% Per Annum

This is a fair rate to receive on your money. Your savings invested with The INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO. are free from speculative dangers—earn 5% per annum—a profit consistent with safe methods and always subject to your control. 5% per annum paid for every day invested, withdrawable at your pleasure.

Our business established over 10 years, under supervision of New York Banking Dept. Our patrons in every State of the Union—their increased investments prove their satisfaction. Write for particulars.

Endorsed by the most conservative authorities upon investments

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO. 5% PER ANNUM

Assets, $1,700,000
Surplus and Profits, $160,000
Industrial Savings and Loan Co.
1139 Broadway, New York

RHEUMATISM
Relieved Through the Feet
Don't Take Medicine. External Remedy Brings Quick Relief. FREE on Approval. TRY IT.

We want everyone who has rheumatism to send us his or her name. We will send by return mail a pair of Magic Foot Drafts, the wonderful external remedy which has brought more comfort into the United States than any internal remedy ever made. If they give relief, send us One Dollar; if not, don't send us a cent.

Magic Foot Drafts are worn on the soles of the feet and relieve by absorbing the poisonous acids in the blood through the large pores. They relieve rheumatism in every part of the body. It must be evident to you that we couldn't afford to send the drafts on approval if they didn't do so. Write to-day to the Magic Foot Draft Co., R U 26 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich., for a trial pair of drafts on approval. We send also a valuable booklet on Rheumatism.

MARTHA WASHINGTON COLLECTION
40 Kinds Flower Seeds only 10c

Hollyhock, Ten Weeks Stock, Calendula, Coreopsis, Canna, Ageratum, Snapdragon, Chinese Primrose, Sweet Alyssum, Fox-glove Gilia, Gaillardia, Eschscholtzia, Lupin, Four O'Clock Aster, Balsam, Pansy, Sweet Peas, Pinks, Salvia, Cosmos, Phlox, Candytuft, Zinnia, Larkspur, Nasturtium, Sunflower, Poppy, Dewey Victory, Forget-me-not, Verbena, Petunia, Heliotrope, Portulaca, Cypress Vine, Sweet Mignonette, Marigold, Morning Glory, Coxcomb. By sending us Five 2c. stamps or 10c. in silver to pay postage, etc., we will send you the above collection of seeds and a premium of choice collection of bulbs Free.
MYSTIC VALLEY SEED CO., Medford, Mass.

NOW DEPOSITED IN THE BANK
$75,000.00
IN CASH GIVEN AWAY.

To arouse interest in, and to advertise the GREAT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR, this enormous sum will be distributed. Full information will be sent you ABSOLUTELY FREE. Just send your name and address on a postal card and we will send you full particulars.
World's Fair Contest Co.,
108 N. 8th Street
St. Louis, Mo.

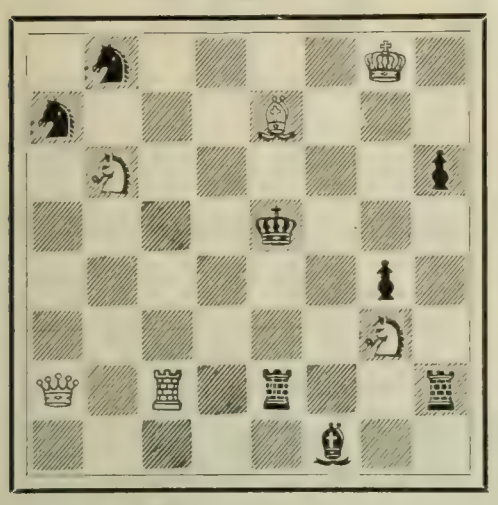
FOR GOUT & RHEUMATISM
Use the Great English Remedy
BLAIR'S PILLS
Safe, Sure, Effective. 50c. & $1.
DRUGGISTS, or 224 William St., N. Y.

Problem 917.

By A. Kvicala.

First Prize *Suétozor*, 1869.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

1 S 4 K 1; S 3 B 3; 1 S 5 p; 4 k 3; 6 p 1; 6 S 1; Q 1 R 1 r 2 r; 5 b 2.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 910. Key-move: Q—R 5.

No. 911.

Author's Solution: B—K 4.

Second Solution: P—B 5.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W, Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y; O. Hagman, Stamford, Conn.; T. Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.; C. B. E., Youngstown, N. Y.; R. O'C., San Francisco; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; "Arata," New York City; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; J. Francis, Nashville; C. H. Schneider, Ossian, Ind.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; F. Altschul, New York City; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; C. W. and H. A., Staunton, Va.; J. H. Cravens, Kansas City, Mo.

910: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; W. R. Coumbe, Mulberry, Fla.; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; J. F. Court, New York City; H. J. Cadbury, Cambridge, Mass.; A. B. McGrew, Beaver, Pa.; C. W. Shewalter, Washington, D. C.; Z. G., Detroit.

911: the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; S. C. Bell, Mahaffey, Pa.; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; A. M. Gordon, New York City; A. B. Peticolas, Victoria, Tex.; M. Crown, Waco, Tex.; E. A. Kusell, and H. Leggett, Oroville, Cal.

Comments (910): "A fine Mac"—M. M.; "A genuine treat"—G. D.; "The Wizard has given one of his best. At least ten distinct mates. In variety it has no peer"—Dr. J. H. S.; "A Master's composition. The 'tries' are ingenious, the variations excellent"—J. F.; "Typical of the author. Strong, varied, delightful"—J. H. C.; "An intricate gem"—W. R. C.; "Very excellent"—A. H.; "One can see the master hand"—A.

The blind Problematist, in 910 again shows his marvellous skill in setting traps for the unwary. Either Q—R 7, or Q—R 3 seems at first sight to force a mate. The defense is really as fine as the key-move.

1 Q—R 7 / B—B 5 2 No mate 1 Q—R 3 / B—B 3 2 No mate.

In addition to those reported, T. E. N. Eaton,

$50. CALIFORNIA

and return from Chicago. Strictly first-class tickets on sale daily April 23d to May 1st. Correspondingly low rates from all points. Choice of routes going and returning. Two daily trains between Chicago and the Pacific Coast, via the Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line. Write to W. B. Kniskern, P. T. M., Chicago, for itinerary special train to Los Angeles and information as to low rates

CRYSTAL Domino SUGAR

A Triumph in Sugar Making!

Sold only in 5 lb. sealed boxes!

Hence, no dirt, no waste, no possible adulteration. Every piece sparkles like a cluster of diamonds, the result of its perfect crystallization. You will be pleased the moment you open a box. You will be better pleased when you have tried it in your tea, coffee, etc. SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS GROCERS.

Jiu-Jitsu

Jiu-Jitsu is the Japanese method of Physical Training

Jiu-Jitsu has been practised by the Japanese for 2,500 years

Jiu-Jitsu means "muscle-breaking"

Jiu-Jitsu is easily learnt

Jiu-Jitsu helps the weak to master the strong

Full instructions in H. Irving Hancock's wonderful book

Physical Training for Women

By Japanese Methods (*Jiu-Jitsu*)

175 pages. 32 illustrations from life.

$1.35 by mail, if not at your dealer's

Send for Illustrated Circular.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS

21 West 23d St., New York

Have you any confidence in the future of the South?

Do you think anything of its lands and timber?

Are you a believer in its cotton and other staples?

Would you like to invest $100 or more in a strictly legitimate company who will deal in the above, handled by business men of experience and gilt-edge references?

If so, write at once to

Merchants & Manufacturers,

P. O. Box 307,

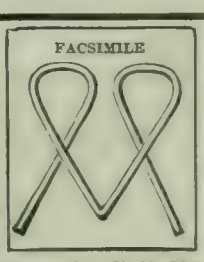
DONALDSONVILLE, LA.

WANTED—Active, educated men of business ability who desire to earn $1,000 per year or more. Give age, qualifications, references. DODD, MEAD & CO., New York.

SEE THAT CLIP?

THE NIAGARA CLIP holds securely from the thinnest sheet of paper up to ¼ in. in thickness, and can be used over and over again. Better than pins for filing letters, records, cards, etc. Avoid unsightly pinholes in attaching second letters, business cards, checks, drafts, invoices, etc. Put up in boxes of 100 especially for desk convenience. Sample box 15 cents, postpaid.

FACSIMILE



NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, 123 Liberty St., N. Y. City

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?

TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip Top" is the best and simplest device for making 100 copies from pen written and 50 copies from typewritten original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, without deposit, on ten (10) days' trial

Price $7.50 less Trade Discount of 33⅓, or $5 net

THE FELIX F. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.

Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City.

SHUSHINE

A Complete Shoe Polishing Outfit for 25c

SHUSHINE is an oil paste polish, in a tube. You can't spill it. The polish that ladies can use. Does not smut or black the skirts. Guaranteed not to crackle or harden the most delicate leather (as liquid dressings do). The Ideal Shoe Polish for Men's and Women's Shoes.

It's the Best by Every Test.

If SHUSHINE is not on sale in your city, we will send by mail on receipt of 25c., and if it does not prove to be the most satisfactory all-in-all shoe polish for all kinds of leather and all kinds of weather that you ever used, your money will be refunded.

OSMIC CHEMICAL CO.

DEPT. L, BROCKTON, MASS.

Beautiful Lawns

are a constant joy to all who have them. Why disfigure the lawn with ugly clothes posts every day in the week?

HILL'S CHAMPION CLOTHES DRYER

(Set in socket sunk in ground which is covered with cap when Dryer is not in use)

can be folded up and put away when wash-day's over. No trouble putting out or taking in line. Holds 110 to 150 ft. line. Department and hardware stores sell them. Write for Catalog 6. Used by over 1,000,000 people. Also Dryers for Roof and Balcony.

HILL DRYER CO., Worcester, Mass.

Vapo-Cresolene

CURES WHILE YOU SLEEP

Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Coughs, Grip, Hay Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever

Don't fail to use CRESOLENE for the distressing and often fatal affections for which it is recommended. For more than twenty years we have had the most conclusive assurances that there is nothing better. Ask your physician about it.

An interesting descriptive booklet is sent free, which gives the highest testimonials as to its value. **All Druggists.**

VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton Street, New York.

What's the use experimenting when by looking on the label for this signature you can be sure of the best shade roller ever made.

THE HARTSHORN

Wood Rollers. Tin Rollers.

LE PAGE'S PHOTO PASTE

IN JARS AND TUBES

Dries quickly — never discolors the print. Very strong — corners will not curl up. Invaluable for photo or general use. Largest bottle now on the market for **5 cents.** In bulk for large users, carton work, etc.

Russia Cement Co. Gloucester, Mass. Mfrs. of

LE PAGE'S GLUE STRONGEST IN THE WORLD

INVENTIONS

patented and sale undertaken if patent is obtained by us. 20 years experience. Send for booklet.

Patent Development Co. of America,

180 Broadway, New York City.

ADDISON'S SELECTED ESSAYS With an Introduction by Prof. C. T. Winchester. 12mo. Cloth, 75 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Come Here! When in search of health and rest for mind and body. Your physician will agree. Booklet free.

STEUBEN SANITARIUM, Hornellsville, N. Y.

Redlands, Cal., R. G. Eyrich, New Orleans, E. A. K., and H. L., got 908; O. H., 908 and 909.

Twenty States and Canada are represented this week.

The San Francisco End-Game.

Special attention has been called to this wonderful end-game by its publication in *The British Chess-Magazine*, with solution by Mr. C. E. C. Tatterstall, of the Metropolitan Chess-Club, London. Mr. Dolan, of San Francisco, who claims the authorship of the position, questions the correctness of the analysis published in THE LITERARY DIGEST. Mr. Reichhelm sent us the following:

Dear Chess-Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

I herewith present the line of play which meets the variation on move 7 suggested by the San Francisco critics.

Moves 1 to 6 as before.

7 K—K 7	Q—Q Kt sq (a)
8 Q—B 6	Q—Q R sq (b)
9 Q—K 8	Q—Kt 2 ch
10 K—B 8	K—R sq
11 Q—Q 8 (c)	Q—R 2 (d)
12 Q—Q 6	Q—R 7 (e)
13 K—K 8	K—R 2
14 Q—K 7	Q—R sq ch
15 Q—Q 8	Q—Kt 2
16 Q—Q 7 wins.	

Comments.

(a) The San Francisco defense.

(b) If Q—Q B sq, then Q—Q 7 as in trunk play.

(c) Q x P cannot be played on account of Q—K 2 ch.

(d) If 11 .., K—R 2; 12 Q—Q 6, Q—R 2.

(On 12.., K—R sq; 13 K—K 8, K—R 2; 14 Q—Q 7, etc.).

(On 12 .., Q—Kt 6; 13 Q—K 7, Q—Kt sq, ch; 14 Q—K 8, eic.).

13 K—K8; Q—R 7. (On 13.., Q—Kt 2; 14 Q—Q 7, etc.).

14 Q—K 7, Q—R sq, ch; 15 Q—Q 8, Q—Kt 2; 16 Q—Q 7 wins.

(e) If 12.., K—R 2; 13 Q—Q 7, Q—Kt sq, ch; 14 Q—K 8, etc.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Such an Example. — WIFE (to husband who has barked his shins violently against the bed, and is muttering something to himself): "Oh, Jack, how *can* you! Supposing baby were to hear you!"—*Punch.*

Took Him at His Word. — SARCASTIC FATHER: "Julia, that young man Smily has been here three nights in succession, and it has been nearly midnight when he left. Hadn't you better invite him to bring his trunk and make his home with us?"

INNOCENT DAUGHTER: "O papa! may I? It is just what he wanted, but he was too bashful to ask you. He'll be delighted when I tell him this evening."—*Tit-Bits.*

Italian Viewpoint. —"Why, see here, you've raised the price of your bananas again!"

"Yes, yes. Me raisa price. Too mucha war."

"What's the war got to do with it?"

"War raisa price. Raise price of bread. Raisa price of meat. Raisa price of banan'."

"Nonsense. Why should war raise the price of bananas?"

"War raisa price. Russia man, Japa man, buy aplenty banan'. Eata banan', throw skin down so! Long come greata general, step on banan' skin, whoof! He fall and breaka his head. All ze generals fall. Take much banan'. War raisa price."—Cleveland *Plain Dealer.*

Pears'

Pears' soap is dried a whole year. That's why it lasts so. It wears as thin as a wafer.

Sold all over the world.

EASTER

THIS important day in the Church Calendar is given full attention in the new Cyclopedia entitled "Holy Days and Holidays." Following is a brief glance over the articles, addresses, sermons, suggestive thoughts, etc.

EASTER IN THE EARLY CHURCH

Two articles describing the early celebration of Easter at various places.

EASTER IN JERUSALEM

A vivid picture of Easter celebration in the ancient city. By J. L. Leeper, D.D.

EASTER IN ST. PETERSBURG

How Easter is observed in the Greek Church. By Gideon Draper, D.D.

THE RESURRECTION OF CHRIST A FUNDAMENTAL DOCTRINE

A searching study. By Benjamin B. Warfield, D.D., L.L.D.

SERMONS AND OUTLINES

Including sermons and selections: "Easter," By S. S. Mitchell, D.D.; "Has Christ Risen?" By the Rev. Hannon Liddon; "An Unrisen Christ," by Richard S. Storrs, D.D.; "Consider the Lilies of the Field," by Charles Kingsley; "Resurrection Thoughts and Outlines;" "Immortality," by Phillips Brooks; "The Risen Life," by Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, D.D., etc., etc.

SUGGESTIVE THOUGHTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

Many selections from eminent men appropriate for use in connection with Easter.

EASTER POETRY

A collection of choice verse on Easter and its significance.

WHILE the above is an outline of the treatment given Easter in "Holy Days and Holidays," all other important Church anniversaries and Secular Holidays are given ample and satisfactory attention.

8vo, Cloth, 768 Pages. Price, $5.00

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs.

30 Lafayette Place, New York

Encyclopedia of Social Reforms

Edited by W. D. P. BLISS with the cooperation of many eminent specialists. Complete and up-to-date information on all social and economic questions. 8vo, 1,447 pp., cloth, $7.50; sheep, $9.50; half morocco, $12; full morocco, $14.

"It will stand in years to come as an epitome of the social and economic conditions and the state of human progress." *The Review of Reviews.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs. NEW YORK

INDIVIDUAL Communion Cups

SEND FOR OUR FREE BOOK

Why do you permit a custom at the communion table which you would not tolerate in your own home? We will send a list of over 1500 churches where our Individual Communion Cups are used. Trial outfit free to any church.

SANITARY COMMUNION OUTFIT CO., Dept. L, Rochester, N. Y.

The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVIII., No. 14 New York, April 2, 1904 Whole Number, 728

Published Weekly by
Funk & Wagnalls Company.
30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given**.

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

FINANCIAL JOURNALS ON THE MERGER DISRUPTION.

THE violent advance in price of Northern Securities, Great Northern, and Union Pacific shares, after the Supreme Court decision against the first-named corporation, leads some of the financial writers to remark humorously that the disruption of a merger seems to be a good thing for it. If rising prices indicate optimism in financial circles, then the decision produced a favorable effect upon "Wall Street." Another view that receives some credence, however, is that the fight between the Pacific railroads, which was stopped by the formation of the great merger, has now begun again, and it is rumored that the Union Pacific interests are again trying to gain control of Northern Pacific, and that Mr. Hill, in a counter attack, is trying to gain control of Union Pacific. The proposed plan for dissolving the Northern Securities Company by a pro-rata distribution of Great Northern and Northern Pacific shares among the stockholders would give the Union Pacific people, it is reckoned, something like a quarter interest in each of the two northern roads; and they object. When the merger was formed, they put in Northern Pacific shares; now that it is being dissolved, they "would insist upon securing Northern Pacific shares alone," says a *Journal of Commerce* writer. "Such a method," he adds, "would leave them in practical, if not absolute, control of the Northern Pacific Railway Company." In that case the Northern Pacific, the Union Pacific, and the Southern Pacific would be under one control.

According to *The Railway World* (Philadelphia), however, the United States is already gridironed with railroad consolidations. "Under the general scheme of 'community of interests,'" it says, "these combinations now cover the entire country." Indeed, "it is hard to find a railway system in the United States which does not include some combination of competing lines," and it names particularly the Pennsylvania, the Reading, the Rock Island, the Missouri Pacific, the Union Pacific, and the Michigan Central and Lake Shore as instances. Now, it continues, if so well-planned a merger as the Northern Securities is disrupted under the Sherman law, "then no direct railway combination is safe from assault," and "even if no suits are brought, the menace of the decision will remain." "In the light of the Northern Securities decision," it declares, "the legal status of an immense mass of stocks and bonds may be questioned." It then proceeds in the following editorial to demand the repeal of the law:

"With the Sherman law on the statute-books, a perpetual menace is offered to railway investments in whose stability the country is deeply concerned. The necessities of an intolerable situation demand that this law be repealed. Passed to steal campaign thunder from the Democratic party, inapplicable to its original purpose, which was the restriction of the trusts, distorted into new meaning by a series of Supreme Court decisions, each one more sweeping and drastic than the last, this measure has worked nothing but mischief. The good sense of the American people demands its repeal.

"With the Sherman act out of the way, existing railway combinations would be legalized and investment values settled. It would then only remain to amend the interstate commerce law to legalize pooling in order to establish the business of transportation on a stable and profitable basis.

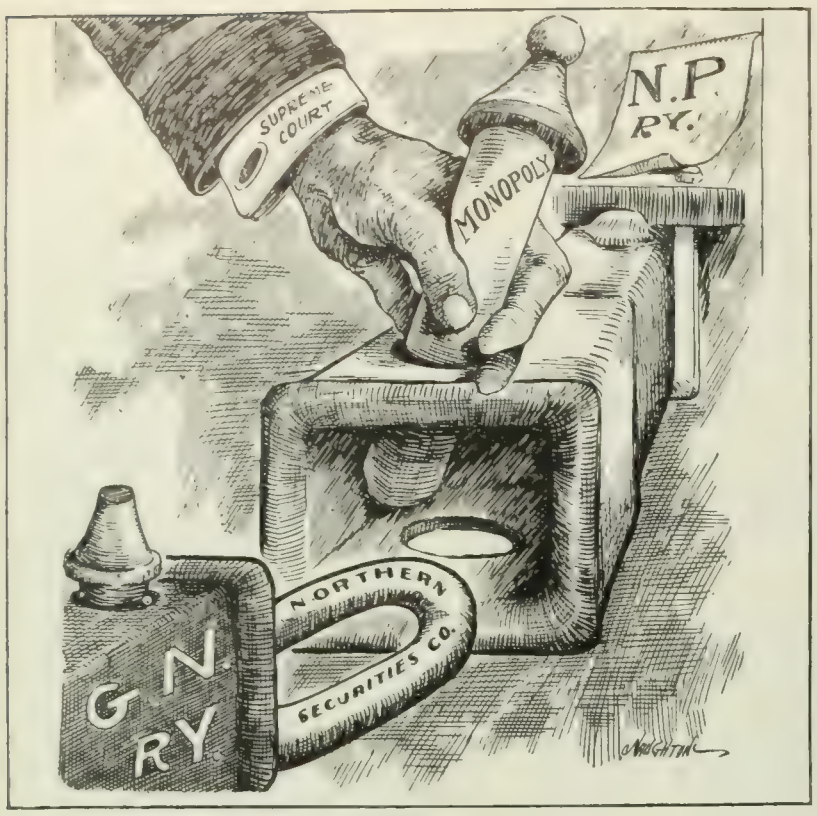
"The repeal of the Sherman act and the amendment of the interstate commerce law are demanded even more by the interests of the shipper than by those of the carrier. Railway competition is an unmitigated evil. It has been repeatedly denounced in terms of unmeasured severity by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It injures all interests alike, the small shipper by placing him at the mercy of his strong competitor, and it injures the consumer by assisting large combinations of manufacturers and sellers to crush their rivals. Railway competition is the parent of monopoly. Its abolition would be a blessing to the whole community.

"How this much-needed reform is to be brought about no one can predict. Sentiment throughout the country toward the railroads is much more friendly than in the early nineties. The number of railway stockholders is large and is rapidly increasing, especially in the West, which has only within the past few years achieved a measure of financial independence. A campaign of education, directed especially to win the support of the small shipper, would, we believe, win a majority of the people over to the side of the railroads. We expect to see such a movement inaugurated. Its success will permanently settle the problem of railway competition as well as the value of railway investments and, consequently, will redound to the public welfare, for, after all, 'the people own the railways.'"

The Financial Age (New York) condemns the law as follows:

"No sane body of men imbued with the slightest conception of personal liberty would deny the individual the right to invest his money as he sees fit; yet this is precisely what is denied by the Sherman law. Messrs. Morgan and Hill may own a controlling interest in both the Northern Pacific and the Delaware and Hudson Railroads, but if they would also invest in fifty per cent. of the stock of the Great Northern Railroad they must first dispose of their holdings in Northern Pacific. If they do not, they are 'restraining trade,' and may, therefore, be sent to prison in punishment for the offense. It makes no difference that they have actually maintained the same relationship between these roads as existed prior to the purchase, nor is it necessary that actual restraint of trade, or even intention to restrain trade, be shown; the mere ownership constitutes an offense in itself. Is it possible to conceive of a more dangerous or outrageous paternalism than this?"

Other financial journals, such as *The Journal of Commerce*, *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, and *Bradstreet's*, would like to see the law modified, say, along the lines suggested in Justice Brewer's opinion, so as to make it less drastic and remove its menace from "reasonable" consolidations. The *Chronicle* regards



UNCOUPLED.
—Naughton in the Minneapolis *Tribune.*

NOT A DEAD LETTER.
An unexpected interruption of the funeral.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*

NORTHWESTERN CARTOONS ON THE DECISION.

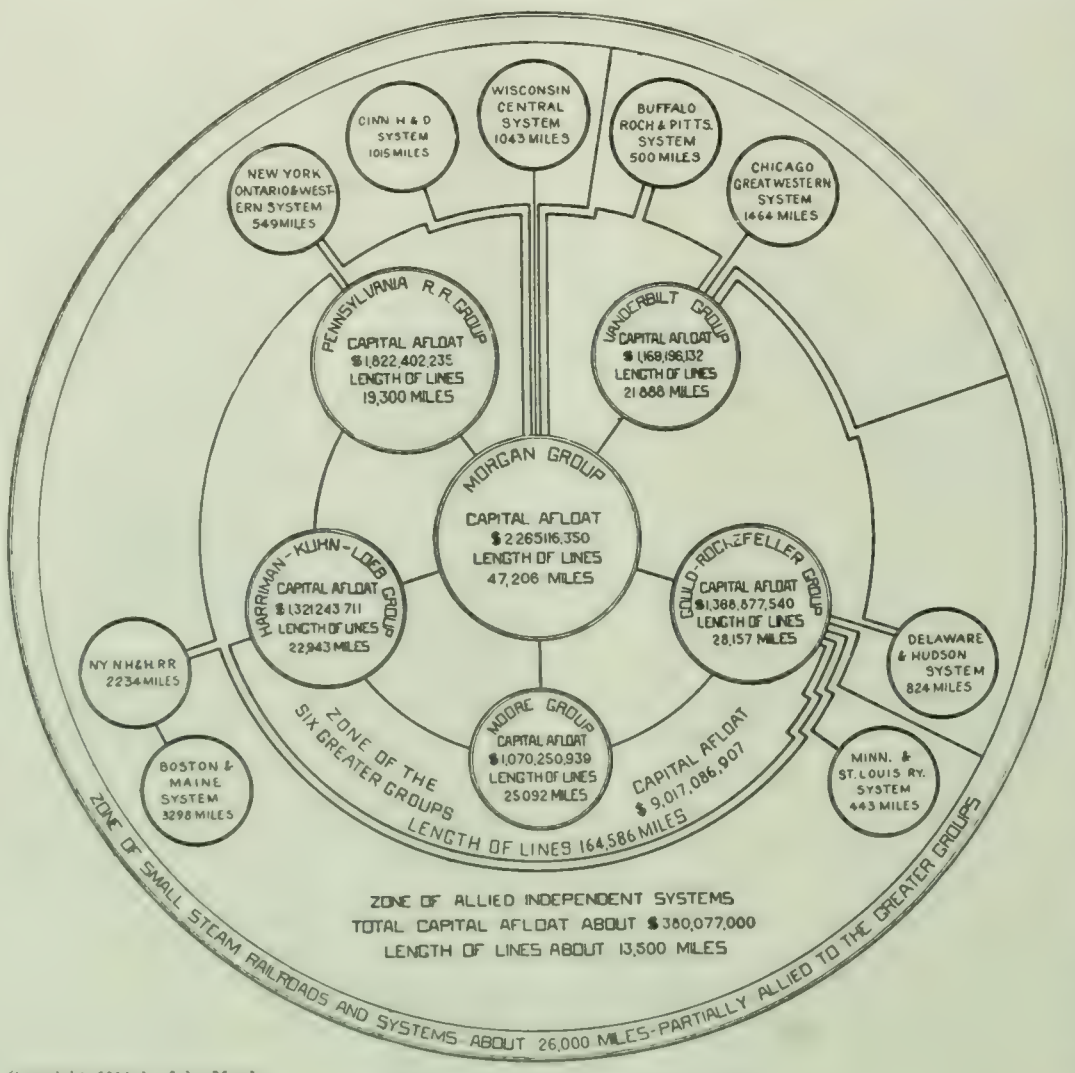
as most important the fact that Justice Brewer is likely to join the four minority justices in resisting any wholesale raid on combinations. "The study of these opinions shows clearly," it says, "that the doctrine of community-of-interest is safe under this decision, and that five out of nine judges are firm in its support."

The National Corporation Reporter (Chicago) declares that "the decision is sound and will prove effectual and wholesome"; and *The Wall Street Journal* believes that it "removes actually a menace to the commerce of the country, and it is in line with its best and highest interests." The latter paper proceeds:

"We believed from the start that the creation of the Northern Securities Company was carrying the principle of combination to extreme limits, and creating a situation which might lead to government ownership of railroads and other forms of socialism. We believed that the interests of Wall Street and of the investing public generally would be best served by the overthrow of the holding company plan of securing aggregations of capital and preventing excessive competition. We believed that it was possible to secure reasonable combination without going to the point where the people might consider that their liberties were to be in danger. Now that the Supreme Court has decided that the Northern Securities Company was a combination in restraint of trade, it would appear that this view of the situation is the one which is impressing itself upon the investing world. Instead, therefore, of the decision being followed by a panic, the only panic that is observable is in the pages of 'court circulars' and partizan papers, which for self-evident reasons are striving to make it appear that the Administration must now strike down every corporation in the country. There is no panic in the stock-market and no panic among the ranks of investors."

The New York *Financier* makes the dissolution of the Morgan-Hill merger the text for the following moralizations:

"The fall of the Northern Securities Company, as a legal corporation, completes the list of corporate disasters growing out of the wild speculative boom of three years ago. United States Steel, International Mercantile Marine, United States Shipbuilding, Northern Securities—what a record these make! What havoc also have they played with one of the highest names in American finance! United States Steel was lauded to the skies as the most brilliant conception of the mightiest minds in the industrial world. It was to bring peace to the markets, well-being to the laborer, and dividends to the small investor. In all these things it has failed miserably. The markets are independent of it; and the ruin it has wrought to the people of limited means who bought its



Copyright, 1904, by John Moody.

THE GREAT STEAM RAILROAD GROUPS.

Chart indicating the remarkable concentration of control, interdependence, and alliance of the American steam railroad interests.—From "The Truth about the Trusts," by John Moody, editor of "Moody's Manual of Corporation Securities."

stock forms part of current history. One of two things is certain. Either the men who prophesied so optimistically were ignorant of what they were talking, or, not being ignorant, set out deliberately to deceive the public. At any rate the results are patent, and the present lethargy on the Stock Exchange is traceable directly to the bitter lesson taught that men who manipulate huge movements are not above taking in the small fry to swell their profits.

"International Mercantile Marine as an instance of failure to produce promised results is quite as conspicuous. In this case the United States was to rule the wave, win dazzling profits, and achieve international victory in trade. None of these desirable conditions has been achieved. The one tangible fact which is in evidence at this time is that International Mercantile Marine, flattened like a balloon emptied of gas, has been wrested from the control of its American sponsors and taken across the ocean for repairs.

"United States Shipbuilding is a third example of bad judgment and overwhelming greed for gain. The history of this concern might well be written on the criminal docket, where it may appear yet. Its every phase forms a reproach to modern business methods; and its record is a blot on the names which sponsored it. Now comes the downfall of the Northern Securities idea, conceived by the same interests, and fathered by influences which three years ago were regarded with awe by the average citizen. What does all this teach, or, perhaps we may ask, what reflections will it inspire on the part of those directly interested? Chagrin, first of all, but in the end probably a realization of the truth of the old saying that a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches."

SOUTHERN LACK OF FEELING FOR MR. SULLY.

EXPRESSIONS of sympathy in the newspapers of the cotton States for the cotton "bull" leader who went into bankruptcy last week are noticeably absent. Ah, well, says the Atlanta *Journal*, "sooner or later all 'Napoleons' of the wheat pit or the cotton-market must meet a very Waterloo," and it goes on to notice the "sort of fine irony" in the "revenge of nature upon those who seek to 'corner' her gifts to mankind," and warns its readers against gambling and speculation. The New Orleans

YOU CAN'T LOOP THIS KIND OF A GAP!
—Nelan in the New York *Globe*.

Picayune regards the failure as a good thing, on the whole, as it eliminates the "dangerous interests, leaving the market healthier." Mr. Sully "did not know when he had enough; he wanted it all," remarks the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, and "the result is that the public, the somewhat unsympathetic public, has the opportunity of contemplating free of charge a more or less picturesque ruin."

"We may well doubt whether he has been of any advantage whatever to the trade," declares the Memphis *Commercial Appeal;* and the Augusta *Chronicle* thinks that the farmers "need not feel weighted down by their obligations to Mr. Sully," as the price of spot cotton "did not go as high as futures, and the rise that did take place occurred when the bulk of the crop was prob-

SIS-BOOM-A-A-A-H-H.
—Triggs in the New York *Press*.

ably sold." *The Chronicle* adds that the failure and slump in price "come at a most opportune time," for the following reason:

"Just as the cotton farmers of the South are preparing the ground or sowing the seed for what promises to be a record-breaking crop, the boss cotton-gambler goes to pieces and the market goes to pieces with him.

"All going to show that fifteen and sixteen cent cotton is a delusion and a snare. Undisputable proof that the farmer who pins his faith to the 'bull' speculator and plants accordingly is but guilty of 'killing the hen that lays the golden egg.'

"Some idea of what cotton is really worth is now to be formed from what has transpired within the past two days.

"The ability of one man, or a clique of men, to temporarily bolster-up the market, gave us fifteen and sixteen cent cotton. The failure or withdrawal of these men from the market caused the price to go down, like an inflated balloon when a hole is torn in it.

"And this is all there was to the cotton craze that has swept over this country within the past few months.

"In the mean time, many a poor Southern farmer is preparing to plant for a 'bumper crop'—with the absolute certainty of getting 'bumped' himself, unless he changes his plans.

"Sober second thought will compel any man to realize that we have seen the last of such extraordinary prices—at least for many years to come. The craze for speculation, which alone has been the cause of high prices, will soon be cured. Then the cotton, as well as other markets, will assume a normal aspect. Commodities will soon begin to sell for what they are worth, and not what a lot of gamblers are temporarily able to make them bring.

"Would it not be well for Southern cotton planters to realize this at once; lest they contribute just that much more to the inevitable reduction in prices?"

The Commercial Appeal says:

"He has done the trade no good. He has simply infused a fever into its veins. It is impossible to know the extent of the demoralization he has wrought throughout the country; for many were doubtless led into the fields of speculation by his example. Spot cotton, too, may be sympathetically affected by his fall; but in the end there will be a normal adjustment of values, and do not believe that the man who has raised the cotton, or the man who has conducted his business prudently, will suffer."

SENATOR FAIRBANKS FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

THAT Mr. Roosevelt will be nominated for President in June seems to be a foregone conclusion; but the choice of the party for Vice-President is less clearly forshadowed. Many expressions are being made just now in favor of Senator Charles Warren Fairbanks, of Indiana, as President Roosevelt's running mate. The Thirteenth Congressional District of Indiana has indorsed him for Vice-President, and announcements that he is a candidate have been made in such terms as to convey the impression that they were authorized. Mr. Fairbanks has now made it known that he is not a candidate for Vice-President, and does not desire the nomination. Whether his expressed wish, however, will put a stop to efforts in behalf of his candidacy remains to be seen. "Not only would Mr. Fairbanks make a good Vice-President, if nominated and elected," says the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.), "but his nomination would strengthen the chances of Republican success. He is a Westerner, as it is desirable that Mr. Roosevelt's running-mate should be." The Indianapolis *Journal*, the leading Republican paper of the State, regards the Senator as good Presidential timber for 1908, and thinks that "if Senator Fairbanks should be elected Vice-President, Republicans would feel that he was in direct line of promotion to the higher office. Because he would be making somewhat of a sacrifice in accepting the nomination for second place, they would feel like rewarding him." *The Journal* says in another editorial:

SENATOR FAIRBANKS.

"Few men of equal capacity," says the Washington *Post* (Ind.), "have been selected for second place on national tickets."

"There can be no question but Senator Fairbanks would add strength to the ticket. He possesses elements of strength peculiarly his own. He is strong geographically, politically, and personally. The general judgment of him is, and correctly so, that he is not only a very able man, but that he is preeminently a safe one. To wide popularity among the masses he adds especial strength among conservative business men. He is strong in New England, in the Eastern States, in the Middle West, and in the Northwest. In Indiana he is exceptionally strong. . . . . .

"Senator Fairbanks's friends in this State would not consent to his accepting the nomination for Vice-President at this time if they thought it would remove him from the list of available Presidential candidates four years hence. It will not. Nothing can do that but death or some grave political mistake on his part. Death may come to any person, but Senator Fairbanks does not make political mistakes. If he should be elected Vice-President, the fact that he accepted the nomination in obedience to the call of the party would be remembered four years hence just as it is in favor of Roosevelt now. While he is not seeking the office, nor authorizing his friends to seek it for him, *The Journal* believes that if he should be drafted into the service of the party he would obey the call. It looks now as if he would be and as if the ticket would be Roosevelt and Fairbanks".

The Washington *Post* (Ind.) thinks Senator Fairbanks is fit for either of the nominations. It says:

"Conceding that the Vice-Presidential nominee should, in all cases, be fit to be President, we think it will be fortunate for the Republican party if as able a man as Senator Fairbanks is given that nomination. Few men of equal capacity have been selected for the second place on national tickets. *The Post* does not know that he is willing to leave the Senate to accept second place on his party's ticket. But *The Post* believes that if he stood next to the Chief Magistrate in line of succession, there would be no apprehension of danger in case of a vacancy in the chief place. There would be no rash experiments. Calmness, deliberation, conservatism would guide his judgment and control his acts. He might not be a brilliant, but he would be a safe President."

On the other hand, the Providence *Journal* (Ind.) thinks that "Senator Fairbanks might preside over the Senate satisfactorily, but he is not a big enough man to be President. Nobody should be nominated for the Vice-Presidency by the Republicans who is too small to succeed to the Presidency. Ergo, Mr. Fairbanks ought not to be Mr. Roosevelt's running-mate." The Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.) says: "Senator Fairbanks is a good Republican and an able man who commands the respect of the leaders of his party, but he is not so colossal a figure that it should be necessary to pledge the Presidency for him, even to the indefinite extent of 'feeling' to persuade him to become a candidate for the Vice-Presidency."

THE SWAYNE IMPEACHMENT CASE.

THE rarity of impeachment cases in the history of our Government gives a peculiar interest to the impeachment proceedings in Congress against Justice Charles Swayne, of the Northern District of Florida. Only seven impeachment cases have come before Congress in the one hundred and fifteen years of our history under the Constitution, and five of these cases have failed, including the most famous one of them all, the attempt to remove President Andrew Johnson. In 1803 John Pickering, judge of the District of New Hampshire, was impeached and removed for drunkenness and other unjudicial conduct; and in 1862 a Tennessee district judge was convicted of treason for accepting office under the Confederate Government. The newspaper editorials on the Swayne case consist mainly of more or less lengthy reviews of this impeachment record. On Friday of last week the House Committee on the Judiciary filed a report recommending the judge's impeachment. The report is summarized as follows by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*:

"The report is a stinging arraignment of Judge Swayne. It declares that his own admissions show that he was not for eight years a resident of the district, that for eight years he remained in the district for an average of only sixty-two and one-half days in the year, and that at other times he lived in Delaware. It declares that his testimony is a series of excuses for non-residence, and the report adds: 'It ill becomes a judge to set up excuses for disobeying the law.'

"Several cases of unlawful proceedings in contempt cases are cited. The first shows that Judge Swayne purchased property in litigation before his court. He announced from the bench that a relative had made the purchase, but later volunteered the statement that the relative was his wife. E. T. Davis and Simon Belden, attorneys interested, brought suit against Judge Swayne in the State court to recover the property, and for this Judge Swayne adjudged them guilty of contempt of court, and after some abusive remarks sentenced them to disbarment for two years, $100 fine each, and ten days in jail. The entire proceeding, the report says, shows that Judge Swayne was in collusion with the plaintiff's attorney, and that his action was high-handed, wholly unlawful, and a gross abuse of judicial power.

"The second case of contempt was one of gross injustice, and the action of Judge Swayne drove an innocent man to suicide. W. H. Hoskins, an old man, was forced into involuntary bankruptcy by defrauding him of his property, worth $40,000, out of which he owed $10,000. A receiver was appointed, who took possession of some property belonging to Hoskins's son. Young Hoskins recovered it by force, and Judge Swayne adjudged him in contempt of court, refused to accept a fine, and insisted upon

PRESIDENT SMITH OF THE MORMON CHURCH, AND PART OF HIS FAMILY.

From a photograph taken on his sixtieth birthday, in 1898. Since then, nine more children have been added to the family circle.

imprisonment. The disgrace so worked upon the young man's mind that he committed suicide.

"In summing up all the charges, the report says that upon the whole case it is plain that Judge Swayne has forfeited the respect and confidence of the bar and people of his district; that he has so conducted himself as to earn the reputation of being susceptible to the malign influence of a man of notoriously bad character; that he showed himself to be harsh, tyrannical, and oppressive; that he is continuously and persistently violating the law, and recommends that he be impeached for high misdemeanors."

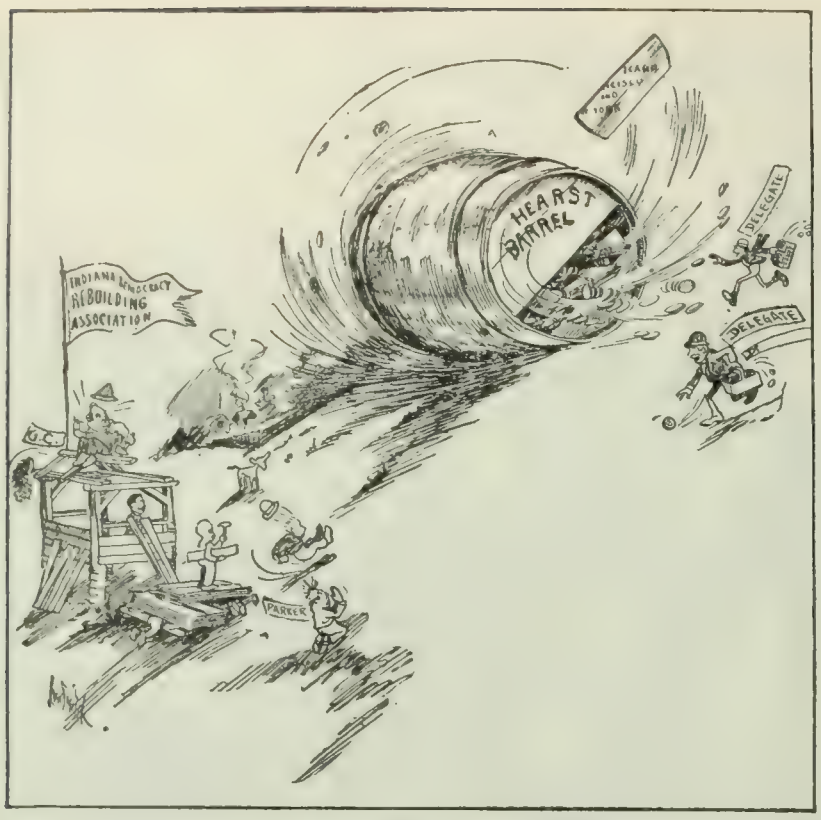
WHAT TO DO WITH MORMONISM.

THE newspaper plans for dealing with Mormonism and polygamy range all the way from suggestions that Mormonism be "stamped out" or "cut out," to suggestions that the silent but resistless force of American sentiment and civilization advancing into Utah will itself slowly kill polygamy, without any action by Congress. The Richmond *Times-Dispatch* exclaims that Mormonism "must be stamped out!" and a number of other papers, like the New York *Times*, the Philadelphia *Press*, the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, and the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, regard the Mormons as law-breakers and criminals who deserve little or no consideration. Congressman Hearst's New York *American* is shocked at the revelations of immorality made in the Smoot case, and says that Mormonism "must be cut out." Not to unseat Smoot, it adds, "would be an outrage on morals." The Washington *Post*, on the other hand, thinks that no progress can be achieved "by advocating revolutionary proceedings," and believes that the evil will be eradicated "by the resistless advance of a civilization that brands it as a thing abhorrent." The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, too, regards extreme measures as unnecessary. It says:

UNCLE SAM: "Now there's a merger that will stand looking into."
—Richards in the New York *Evening Mail*.

"It is certain in any case that this vice will be extirpated soon by the death of the persons indulging in it. No plural marriages, according to Smith, have been made by the church or with its knowledge since 1890. The younger element of the Mormons have been against it ever since the railroads abolished the Great American Desert and brought Utah into the current of the world's affairs. More and more Utah will be compelled to conform to the world's ideas. The twin relic will soon be as dead as its old partner, slavery, and, like its partner, there will be no resurrection for it. Let the statutes be enforced against the polygamists. An antipolygamy amendment to the Constitution is not needed, and very likely could not pass the requisite number of States. As Utah could not be turned out of Statehood without its own consent, the talk about expulsion is absurd."

It appears that several influences are at work in Utah to end polygamy. One is the increasing public sentiment against it, just referred to. Another is the opposition of the large and growing non-Mormon or "Gentile" population, who are deeply stirred by President Smith's statement in Washington that the Utah people are "broad-minded" and tolerate polygamy, and who are discussing the formation of an anti-Mor-



HOW TO STOP IT—THAT'S WHAT'S WORRYING THE REORGANIZERS.
—Smith in the Indianapolis *Journal*.

"LID'S OFF—COME ON, BOYS!"
—Bush in the New York *World*.

THE BALLOT AND THE "BAR'L."

mon political party in the State. A third, and perhaps the most interesting, influence is the organization of hundreds of the younger Mormons into an anti-polygamy movement, which is described in the following despatch from Salt Lake to the New York *Herald*:

"Young Mormons throughout the State of Utah have united in a movement to bring about the enforcement of the pledges given to the Government when Utah became a member of the sisterhood of States. They are particularly vehement in their assertion that the law must be observed by the members of the Mormon hierarchy, as well as by other citizens.

"As a result of this movement, which already has about five hundred young men in its ranks, the practise of polygamy must be abandoned by the high officers of the Mormon Church, or these young members, the very flower of the sect, will leave the church. This is the ultimatum that is to be given to the Mormon hierarchy at the General Conference of the Saints."

The Deseret News, the official organ of the Mormon Church, seems to indorse the view that time is killing polygamy. "That it was a matter of common knowledge and common disposition to let it die out of old age," it says, "is beyond truthful dispute, and the proofs of it are ample and overwhelming. On this point not only local papers have expatiated repeatedly, but journals at a distance have recognized it, and do so now." The same paper treats the objectors to Mormon "church influence" in politics as follows:

"We know, personally, of men who pretend to be aghast over 'Mormon' Church influence who have sought for it eagerly but in vain. They have imagined that if they could gain the support of some 'high Mormon,' as they termed it, they were sure of the votes of 'the church.' Now, they yell 'church influence' till they are hoarse. The idea seems to be with them, 'If the church helps me, it is all right; but if the church helps the other candidate, or I imagine it does, it is all wrong and un-American and shameful.'

"It should be observed by thinking people that not one particle of proof of the interference of the church authorities with the freedom of voters has been adduced. It is all suspicion, assertion, generalities, and assumption. We say the 'church influence' stormed about is a myth. 'Mormons' are not told how to vote or required to conform to any political act or doctrine by the church, and are absolutely free except when they ally themselves with political bosses, and committees, and caucuses, and they are controlled thereby. Then they measurably lose their liberty just the same as non-'Mormons' lose theirs and thus become slaves to a clique or party.

"We warn the sober-minded, peaceful, and sane people of this city and State not to suffer themselves to be led away by wild-fire agitators into anything that they may afterward regret. We should all be able to live here in peace and amity, each pursuing his own way, so long as we do not interfere with each other's rights, and do all we can to build up the State and to promote peace on earth, good-will to man. In other words, let us be rational!"

HIGH COST OF LIVING.

NOT in twenty years, according to the reckoning of *Dun's Review*, has it cost so much to live as now. The "index number," which is reached by averaging the prices of breadstuffs, meats, dairy and garden products, other food, clothing, metals, and other miscellaneous necessities of life, stood on March 1 at 103.615. This is an increase of 30 per cent. in less than seven years, the index number of July 1, 1897, standing at 72.455. *Bradstreet's*, which evidently finds its index number by a different method of reckoning, says that the present range of prices "is at the highest level in four years," and breadstuffs are "at the highest price reached in thirteen years, nothing like the March 1 level being shown since 1891, the year of the Russian crop failure."

The commercial papers seem to be at a loss to account for the high prices. *Bradstreet's* attributes them to "the largely sentimental influences of the breaking out of the war between Russia and Japan." The opinion that they are sentimental is corroborated by *Dun's*, which points out that Russia is actually exporting "much more wheat than the United States." *The United States Investor* (Boston) is puzzled to see commodities rising while wages and stocks are going down. The increased supply of gold, it remarks, might account for the increased prices, but "if the prices of commodities rise, the prices of stocks, which are measured also in value by gold, certainly ought not to decline," as they have been doing. It adds:

"The popular view of high prices, needless to say, does not deal with economics. If the 'dinner-pail' is not 'full,' the wicked trusts will be accused of forcing up prices. This view will be encouraged by the more radical newspapers. Party ammunition may be furnished as a result during the coming campaign. Combination, it is true, in many cases means elimination of competition and the opportunity of obtaining higher prices for the output, the Standard Oil Company being the most striking example of this fact. But nature's laws are inexorable, and no combine is likely long to be able to put on the screws. The combines may temporarily obtain higher prices because of demand being greater than supply. Once

let the conditions be reversed however, and prices will drop. Agricultural products may tend continually upward because of natural economic conditions, but manufactured articles are in a different category."

INEFFICIENCY OF THE CHICAGO POLICE.

"THE Chicago police force is in a disgraceful condition of demoralization and inefficiency. Instead of protecting citizens from criminals the members of the force are drinking in the saloons, playing slot-machines, or gossiping on the streets. There is practically no discipline, and the force could hardly be in a worse state." Thus Capt. Alexander R. Piper, former Deputy Commissioner of the New York Police Department, briefly states the result of his seven weeks' investigation of the Chicago police force, instigated by the members of the City Club, to find out the causes of the prevalence of crime in that city. "The facts he presents are damning," says the Chicago *Record-Herald;* and they show that of the patrolmen an "appallingly large number are little better than loafers." The Chicago *Chronicle* says that everybody has known for years that the police force is both inefficient and insufficient. Captain Piper had two assistants in the work, and in his report says that he found wide-open gambling and handbooks running practically all over the city. Patrolmen are accused of taking to their "holes" at every opportunity, instead of walking their beats. Old and incapacitated men were found in the "soft snaps," robbing the department of active men that are sorely needed. The report also gives accounts of specific charges against individuals, numbering 174, practically noted by one man. In obtaining evidence of derelictions of duty, says Captain Piper, the great difficulty was found in locating policemen at all. "It was like the 'rabbit stew' story. You had first to catch your rabbit. When once found, it was only a question of minutes when he would commit some breach of the regulations, and usually it was to go off post." Police inspectors and sergeants come in for rough handling in the report. Captain Piper found them running their divisions from their desks, and says that "if they think it beneath their dignity to get out on the street and do some patrolling to find out what is going on, they had better get out of the police business and get into one which fits their dignified state of mind." Chief of Police O'Neill, however, escapes censure. Captain Piper expresses sympathy for the head of the Chicago police, declaring that he is "an honest, overworked man, doing the best he can with the tools at his command."

Recommendations are made that would probably mean a revolution in the department. A police commission is recommended, to hold office for five years. The force must be divorced from politics, and is in need of one thousand more patrolmen and five hundred more annually during the next two years. Not a man should be taken on until the force is thoroughly reorganized. A special force should be employed to make the rounds and see that officers are at their posts, reporting all violations of duty. The statement is made that with three weeks of better discipline crime would be checked, and more policemen seen on the streets of Chicago than ever before.

The Chicago *Chronicle* thinks that in their attempt to stop gambling the authorities are neglecting to look after the safety and peace of the community. It says that if the men who have been "employed of late in running down blind telephones, in detecting the methods of pool-sellers and other gamblers, and in driving inevitable games of chance into cellars and garrets where they will be even more objectionable than usual, had been on post in the districts where crime and disorder prevail, they might have given a much better account of themselves." The Chicago *Tribune* says that charges similar to those of Mr. Piper have often been made, but the evidence has been lacking. Says *The Tribune:*

"The committeemen who were blowing trumpets and beating drums around the State's attorney's office have thrown no light on the causes of the prevalence of crime and the reasons why so many crimes go unpunished. Captain Piper has. There are so many burglaries and street robberies because of the inefficiency of the police force, which intensifies its insufficiency. . . . . .

"The charges of inefficiency and lack of discipline which Captain Piper brings against the Chicago police force have been preferred by others who have not proved their case, while he has proved his. The details submitted by him will shut the mouths of police officials who, if the evidence were lacking, would say the charges were empty talk. Facts have been furnished, and the question is as to the degree of attention which the city authorities will give them.

"Private citizens who have read the report know what they would do if they had the management of municipal affairs. They would establish discipline in the force from inspector to patrolman.

RUSSIA: "My mines are working great. Now if I could only get a Japanese ship over one of them!"

—Leipziger in the Detroit *News.*

"THE RUSSIAN BATTERIES AT VLADIVOSTOK DID NOT REPLY TO THE JAPANESE FIRE OWING TO A DESIRE NOT TO DISCLOSE THEIR POSITION."
—Press despatch.

—Satterfield in the Cleveland *Press.*

RUSSIAN OPTIMISM IN CARICATURE.

CHARLES NELAN.
—The New York *Globe*.

ROBERT W. SATTERFIELD.
—Newspaper Enterprise Association.

FLLOYD TRIGGS.
—The New York *Press*.

JOHN T. McCUTCHEON.
—The Chicago *Tribune*.

REPRESENTATIVE CARTOONISTS.

They would clean out the inefficient and incapable men and replace them with young, steady, ambitious fellows who would not be continually going into saloons ostensibly to see if there were suspicious characters there, but really to get a free drink. . . . . .

"The recommendations made by Captain Piper are addressed to the council as well as the mayor. They call for early action, so that there may be fewer burglaries committed and fewer men and women robbed by day and by night in the public streets. Captain Piper's assistant says: 'The crooks are evidently not afraid of the police, but I think some of the police are afraid of the thieves.' It is time for a change."

A SOFT-COAL STRIKE AVERTED.

SOMETHING like a sigh of relief comes from the press because of the action of the bituminous coal-miners in accepting the compromise of the operators and voting against a strike which would involve about 178,000 miners, besides seriously interfering with the industries of the country. It was chiefly through the efforts of President Mitchell that the miners, by a majority of nearly two to one, voted to accept a reduction of 5½ per cent. in wages on a two years' contract. The operators originally demanded a 15-per-cent. reduction, while the miners held out for the present scale. Mr. Mitchell argued that "the apex of industrial activity has been reached and we are slowly moving toward an industrial depression. . . . We know how hard it is to be compelled to accept a reduction in wages, but it is better to accept a slightly lower rate and hold your organization intact, ready to take advantage of any improvements which the future of the trade may show, than to be forced to accept a greater reduction at the end of a disastrous strike." He added that past experience "has shown conclusively the folly of striking when the markets are going down."

"The men were wise enough to see that steady wages were better than high," says the Philadelphia *Press*; "it is a most promising decision, giving hope of peace in the future." The New York *Mail* praises Mr. Mitchell, saying that "not all of his courses have been wise ones, but of all the labor leaders of the day none so much as Mitchell has proved his capacity for taking broad views, for adjusting the interests of the class he represents to the welfare of the entire community." The Providence *Journal* looks for war of the bitterest kind between the operators and the full strength of the miners' union in 1906, when the present "truce" is ended. *The Journal* says that "this is one of the principal reasons why the bituminous miners have been held back from striking this year; it was considered to be exceedingly bad policy to deplete the funds of the unions now and weaken the organization in a probably losing fight in view of the greater and more promising contest that is scheduled for year after next." The Pittston (Pa.) *Gazette*, which is published in the heart of the anthracite region, is glad the differences have been settled, even tho, as it says, a strike in the soft-coal fields would have benefited the hard-coal miners.

The United Mine Workers' Journal (Indianapolis) thinks that the miners have now placed their organization "in a position from whence it can appeal to the public in all confidence in the days of stress and storm," and it goes on to say:

"It was a magnificent object-lesson of the altruism and democracy which prevail in trades-unions. It proves to the world that trades-union leaders are neither fools nor cowards, nor time-servers, nor strike advocates; that they are led by reason and governed by prudence; have the moral courage to risk prestige, position, and popularity, to save their organization from disruption and disaster. It has shown to the world how groundless were assertions of the Baers and Posts—what utter deceptions they are practising upon the press and public. . . . Those who differed as to the wisdom of accepting the compromise are entitled to the respect which comes from sincere convictions, and all bickerings and criminations should cease and all stand shoulder to shoulder and push forward the cause that has won the applause of the country."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

RUSSIAN soldiers receive but $3.60 a year. They fight like it.—*The Washington Post*.

THE prejudice against the merger may move the magnates to get together again and rename the transaction.—*The Washington Star*.

ADMIRAL CERVERA ought to be able to write an interesting article on how the Russian fleet is going to get out.—*The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle*.

AN enterprising drummer should do a good business with a neat line of cyclone cellars in Vladivostok after what has happened to Port Arthur.—*The Chicago News*.

IT is announced that the President has removed Summers from office. It might not be amiss to call his attention to the present conduct of spring.—*The Baltimore American*.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN may be right in his statement that the Russian soldiers will astonish the world. In fact, the world is somewhat astonished already.—*The Kansas City Journal*.

KING MENELIK is sending a howling hyena to President Roosevelt. The President might add to the gaiety of nations by turning it over to James J. Hill.—*The Chicago Record-Herald*.

RUSSIA is said to feel that we should look on the war as a contest for supremacy between the white race and the yellow. So far as this country is concerned, it looks more like a contest between the yellow journals and the truth.—*The Jacksonville Times-Union*.

LETTERS AND ART.

WHAT CAN BE DONE TO HELP THE BRITISH STAGE?

THE "present sorry plight" of the British stage affords a text for several articles and a great deal of pessimistic discussion in the London papers and magazines. Mr. John Hare, the famous actor, has written a letter to the London *Times*, in which he declares that the time has come when "those interested in the future of the higher drama may anxiously inquire if some drastic measures can not be taken to arrest its decay in this country." Mr. Hare goes on to quote the recent statement of a leading dramatic paper to the effect that the duty of a theatrical manager is not to "stuff the public" with what they do not want, but to give them only what they do, and he adds his own comment:

"It is clear enough what the public wants—musical comedy, musical comedy, and again musical comedy—and they get it! From Temple Bar to Charing Cross there is not one single theater that is not devoted to keeping alight the 'sacred lamp.' The beautiful building designed by private enterprise as the home of English opera has been converted into a music-hall, and the Lyceum, which for twenty years upheld the noblest traditions of the British drama, is to be relegated to the same fate. These are grim facts which give us pause, and make one ask if nothing can be done to rescue our stage from being submerged in frivolity."

Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, the playwright, indorses this gloomy view in an article in *The Nineteenth Century* (March), admitting that the English drama has reached "a critical and dangerous moment" in its history. And Frederic Harrison, the eminent writer and philosopher, declares in *The Fortnightly Review* (February):

"The evil complained of is both deep and wide. The drama is suffering just as literature is suffering, or as public life is suffering, and even society. The evil is an impatience of continuous attention, of serious thought, of any hitch in our ease, our luxuries, or our indulgences. We are all afflicted with a sort of tarantula of restlessness, which makes us skip from one pleasant spot to the next without quietly enjoying any one in peace. We hurry from one crush to the next, glance at one 'short story' after another, 'drop in' to see the new acrobat, a skirt-dance, or a lovely *féerie*, smoke a cigarette, and arrange a party for to-morrow. The number of people who will sit steadily through three hours of an intellectual drama, without 'stars,' gorgeous robes, or nauseous sensations, is really very limited."

The question of vital interest is, What shall be done? and many remedies are proposed. Mr. Hare advocates, firstly, the establishment of a school of acting, and, secondly, the public or private endowment of a theater in London and every important city, "which should have such pecuniary assistance as would render it independent of mere commercial considerations, and where it would be compulsory that the masterpieces of English authors, dead or living, should from time to time be represented." It may be stated here that Mr. Herbert Beerbohm Tree, the London actor, has already taken steps toward the realization of the first part of Mr. Hare's plans. In broaching recently a plan for the establishment of a school of acting in London, Mr. Tree said:

"You can not teach acting, it is true, but there are many things you can teach. You can teach elocution and voice production; you can teach gesture and deportment; you can teach fencing; you can teach dancing; you can add that almost lost art of the actor's profession—pantomime; as well as some of the principles of oratory. Above all, you can preserve far better than it is preserved at present the noble heritage of the English language, whether it be spoken on the stage, in the pulpit, or in the House of Commons. These are some of the objects I have set before myself in the school of acting and of oratory. We may meet with success or failure, but, believing as I do that this project is one imperatively demanded by the present conditions of the British stage, I shall do my best to win its accomplishment."

Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, the well-known London author, pleads (in *The New Liberal Review*, January) for the private endowment of "at least one theater—small, unpretentious—devoted not to the passing whims of London, but to the eternal drama—a theater where the taste of the public, instead of being pandered to, might be educated, might be cultivated." He continues:

"Enthusiasm would have to be the key-note of the scheme. That enthusiasm we shall never get by appealing to the public, by appealing to county councils, by appealing to the millionaire. A national theater! It would be a battle-field of jobbery and jealousy, of dilettantism, of contention. We must do our work with our own hands. Art has never been helped forward except by the devotion, the enthusiasm, of those who loved it. . . . With a capital of £10,000 the scheme could be put to the test, could be afforded a three-years' trial at least. I do not anticipate any difficulty in finding a capitalist willing under such circumstances to build the theater required."

Mr. Henry Arthur Jones argues in favor of a state-endowed theater, and, in the event of such a theater's being established, offers to write a new comedy for it without any fees. He says (in *The Nineteenth Century*):

"A national theater should be built and endowed by the Government of England, with the approval of the majority of English citizens. It seems to me that this last would be the best, the most secure, the most creditable way of founding a national theater and of fostering a great and popular national drama. I believe that a sum of public money so expended would be one of the wisest and most economical investments that we could make. It would be the merest fleabite compared with the vast sums that are now spent—nay, that in many cases are now wasted—on public education. And yet what a potent educator a national theater would inevitably become if it were wisely directed!"

The editor of *The Fortnightly Review* has approached a number of representative authorities in various departments of Art, Literature, Drama, and the Church, with a view to obtaining the support of a movement to ameliorate the British stage. Among those who have signed a document of protest and who are agreed that "something should be done to arrest a growing deterioration and to promote a healthier condition of things" may be mentioned: Sir Henry Irving, J. M. Barrie, George Alexander, William Archer, Thomas Hardy, Arthur W. Pinero, Henry James, Edmund Gosse, Sir L. Alma-Tadema, Stephen Phillips, Mrs. Humphry Ward, the Duchess of Sutherland, and the Bishop of Ripon.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF "FEMININE" LITERATURE.

IN spite of the fact that the influence exerted by women readers and writers is more powerful now than at any time in the past, the distinctively "feminine" book has almost gone out of existence. The "gradual disappearance of books written essentially for women, and a consequent, and not irrational, tendency on the part of women to invade the territories of men" are noted by Agnes Repplier, the well-known essayist, as encouraging signs of the times. We have had a surfeit of shallow and insipid books for women, she thinks, and "the limitations that make for the feminization of literature have been fostered with disastrous solicitude." Miss Repplier says further, in *Harper's Bazar* (April):

"For much of the senseless labeling, 'Woman's this' and 'Woman's that,' women themselves must be held to blame. They have elected to preserve the intangible barrier which cradles mediocrity and upholds their self-content. The incredibly absurd scheme of a 'Woman's Bible,' designed for the exclusive spiritual solace, to say nothing of the spiritual exaltation, of the devout sex, reached the high-water mark of madness. The 'Woman's Commentary' would make angels weep. To glorify Eve because the serpent could not—or at least did not—tempt her with rich clothes is to prove once more what hardly needed proof,—that a sense of humor is the safeguard of sanity. For such vagaries women at large disclaim responsibility; they refuse to shoulder their crazed sisters' blame; but the underlying sentiment—a contentious self-

esteem—is too widely diffused to permit them to stand clear of all reproach."

Proceeding to a consideration of the development of feminine fiction in our own day, Miss Repplier says:

"When the problem-novel burst like a muddy meteor upon the world of fiction, women hailed it with an enthusiasm which only the desperation of *ennui* can explain. Its profoundly illogical character offered no barrier to their appreciation. They felt that here was something easy to read, yet presenting food for thought; something which, without taxing their intelligence, opened new fields of speculation. It was—it is still—more interesting than the tale which describes through forty chapters the vapid love-making of two young people who exist only for courtship and the wedding-march. It is more stimulating than the story in which sentiment, religion, and domestic economy are blended together for the refreshment of the female mind. This last product is recommended as being 'wholesome,' by which I suppose is meant harmless, as wholesome in the sense of nutritious or invigorating can never be implied. It has 'winsome' heroines who bear hardships with sunny resignation, dress daintily upon nothing a year, and cook to perfection on an odorless oil-stove. Its heroes, being designed exclusively for the reward of such virtues—like male houris—are quite as remote from humanity. Its sentiment is puerile. Its religion lacks nobility and distinction. It is a feeble survivor of a school of fiction once deservedly popular, a school of which Miss Charlotte Yonge was the ablest and most honored exponent.

"Now nothing seems less likely than that men—unless they were curates—ever spent much time in the perusal of Miss Yonge's novels. It is true that Mr. Austin Dobson has left on record his ungratified desire to read—when a boy—the 'Heir of Redclyffe.' The Swiss clergyman who was his tutor forbade this pious indulgence, holding that all romances were injurious to youth. But while it is pleasant to think that there ever was a lad to whom the Church of England novel, in its stainless purity, represented forbidden fruit, it is not likely that schoolboys, less carefully intrenched, coveted such diversion. The 'Heir of Redclyffe,' like 'The Young Stepmother,' and 'The Daisy Chain,' is an essentially feminine book. 'Heartsease,' the best of Miss Yonge's stories, ignores the male reader from the first page to the last. His point of view, his outlook upon life, finds no reflection in its pages. Its fault—the fault of all Miss Yonge's work—is one which women tolerate and men abhor, a plaintive and dispiriting melancholy. Its virtues are distinction of sentiment, sanity, an agreeable style, and an accurate knowledge of the life its author undertakes to describe. Among the writers of purely feminine fiction, Miss Yonge stands easily first. She is not mawkish like Miss Muloch, nor contentious like Miss Phelps, nor pietistic like Miss Warner. Her successors in the field have grown weaker and weaker, until their increasing debility has alienated all but the faintest of female hearts. The Sunday-school story is now their principal medium; and even in this chosen field of incompetence there are signs and tokens of change."

JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS AND HIS DAUGHTER (1891).

It is no new thing for novelists to lament that their powers have been unduly curbed by the restraining prejudices of women, and that they could have written better books had they only felt at liberty to do so. Miss Repplier finds it hard, however, to think that "even the necessity for discretion" accounts satisfactorily for so many feeble and foolish stories. "It is not the flaccidity of feminine taste," she concludes, "which stands responsible for the failure of fiction. The difficulty is harder to overcome."

THE ULTIMATE VALUE OF THE LITERARY LIFE.

IN recent discussion regarding the literary life and the need of "detachment" as a factor in promoting its best development (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, February 6 and 27), the ultimate value of the literary career has been taken for granted. It was not the intention either of Mr. Alden or Mr. Bridges to question the fundamental worth of that life as an exclusive aim. It is interesting, however, as contributing by a certain sort of side-light to the discussion, to note some autobiographical words quoted by Horatio F. Brown in the new edition of his Life of John Addington Symonds. Symonds was compelled by ill-health to spend the latter part of his life in the quiet isolation of the Swiss mountains. He felt the disadvantages, of course, of remoteness from libraries and the lack of association with his intellectual peers; but these matters aside, here, one would say, was the ideal opportunity for literary work. The literary world has been well content to yield to Symonds the palm of having produced masterpieces in criticism and in literary history. His own estimate of the value of the literary life as an ultimate aim is what we wish to present in the following citations. First comes a tentative expression of his feeling, which he later described with more elaboration. In 1877 he gave three lectures on "Florence and the Medici" at the Royal Institution, London. Of these lectures he writes retrospectively:

"I had composed these lectures for what I most abhor, an audience of cultivated people. This is a paradoxical confession. I am nothing if not cultivated, or at least the world only expects culture from me. But in my heart of hearts I do not believe in culture, except as an adjunct to life. 'Life is more than literature,' I say. So I can not, altho I devote my time and energy to culture (even as a carpenter makes doors, or a carver carves edelweiss on walnut wood), regard it otherwise than in the light of pastime, decoration, service. Passion, nerve, and sinew, eating and drinking, even money-getting, the coarsest forms of activity—come, in my reckoning, before culture. Little did I care what the gentlemen in frock-coats and the ladies in bonnets thought of my lectures. I did not care what they thought, because I knew that the real arena for myself and the rest of them was not in that theater of disputations, elucidations, and plausible explications of all sorts of theories. It lay outside, inside, in a world of things which each carries about with him, and into which each penetrates when the voice of the lecturer is no more heard in the theater."

Of the ultimate results of his literary career upon himself as a man he has given an account in almost the closing words of his autobiography:

"I have often endeavored to formulate my conception of the influence, physical and moral, which this literary work, prolonged for a quarter of a century, exerted over me. In the first place, it greatly contributed to enjoyment, since it gave me that pleasure and exhilaration which is the concomitant of any energy unimpaired in its exercise. I always liked writing, and never disliked reading. In the second place, it afforded me an occupation which could be carried on with more or less convenience under the peculiar conditions of my unsettled life. Had I not already formed myself for literature, when I was compelled to settle at Davos Platz in 1877, I doubt whether I should have even partially recovered health. The habit of writing rendered

me independent, and sustained my spirits under circumstances which would have been unutterably depressing to a barrister or merchant checked in his career. In the third place, it brought me a fair amount of distinction, and a certain kind of consideration. Without being ambitious or overvaluing the sort of reputation I have gained, I am not insensible to this advantage."

On the other hand, however, he could not think that literature, in the way in which he had pursued it, was exactly wholesome for a man of his peculiar temperament. The study and composition were exhausting to the nerves. Reaction followed, and the fatigue of labor craved the distraction of amusement. His particular subjects, Greek poetry and Italian culture in one of the most lawless periods of modern history, were stimulating to the imagination and excited cravings that could not be satisfied by simple pleasures. "Long after work is over the little ocean of the soul is agitated by a ground-swell." This state of emotion he has described in his sonnets in "Animi Figura" and "Vagabunduli Libellus." In the following paragraph he speaks in still plainer terms:

"It may be questioned whether the pursuit of literature—as that mode of life which secures its end by employing energy and occupying leisure agreeably to the individual—renders a man really happy. Literature takes a second place in my estimation, and for this reason, altho I have persevered in it for solace and escape from fretting care, I have never been able to regard it very seriously. In a certain sense I do not condemn this habit of mind. It enables a man to keep in view the truth that literature exists for life, not life for literature—a truth which less half-hearted men of letters do not sufficiently recognize. It delivers him from the conceit of authorship by constantly reminding him how trivial any literary successes and achievements are in comparison with the solid good things of a comely and contented existence; how little talent, or even genius, weighs in the scale against character, strength of will, goodness, and tranquillity of mind; how men ought really to be reckoned, not by what they think, or write, or create in art, but by what they are and what they have enjoyed. This attitude, however, is not without counterbalancing disadvantages. It precludes that centralizing force of enthusiasm which springs from self-dedication to a single great conception. The literary *viveur* can not hope to become a scholar or to produce a monumental work. In so far as he shares the scientific spirit of our age—in so far as he is sensible of possessing faculties above the average, and is open to the animating ideas of the modern world—he will have to endure a life-long recurrent regret for sterner paths abandoned, and for nobler triumph carelessly foregone."

THE SECRET OF TOLSTOY'S POWER.

A BIBLIOGRAPHER who attempted not long ago to catalogue the books and articles written about Leo Tolstoy found himself dealing with a list that ran into the thousands and that embraced all the languages spoken among civilized people. So remarkable a phenomenon may well provoke an inquiry into the sources of Tolstoy's strength and influence. What is it that enables him to exert this amazing power over the hearts and brains of men?

Three English-speaking writers who have lately published books on Tolstoy's life and teaching—Prof. Edward A. Steiner, of Iowa College, Mr. Ernest Howard Crosby, of New York, and Mr. T. Sharper Knowlson, of London—approach their subject each from a different angle, but agree in declaring that the real secret of Tolstoy's power lies in his absolute truthfulness and sincerity. This truthfulness, says Professor Steiner, is expressed most clearly in the personality of Tolstoy. "He often hurts one by his scrutiny," continues the same writer, "because he divines the things one hides from him, or detects the falsehoods hidden in one's speech." We quote further:

"Tolstoy's writings are best characterized by saying that there is in them an overwhelming desire for truthfulness. This explains the simple plot of his stories, the naturalness of his characters, the absence of artificial tension; and it explains also his realism, which to Anglo-Saxon readers is his least desirable quality. He never sacrifices truth to form or to good taste; his stories are loosely constructed and broken into by his moralizings, which are no doubt tedious to readers who are anxious to know whether 'they died or were married and lived happily ever after.' One can not persuade him that he might have preached more convincingly by making the sermon less apparent. But as he says: 'Sometimes

Drawn by L. Pasternak.

TOLSTOY TO-DAY.
Courtesy of The Outlook Company, New York.

one takes the pen and writes, "Early in the morning Ivan Nikitsch rose and called his son," and suddenly one says to himself: "Old man, why are you lying? You don't even know such a man as Ivan Nikitsch."' He abandoned the story only to return to it, and even now he is writing one in a reminiscent mood, dealing with his life in the Caucasus. When at the completion of his labors his memoirs are written, the critic, whether he prizes them or not, will be able to say of them, in the words of Tolstoy himself: 'The hero of his stories, whom he loved with all his heart, whom he tried to represent in all his beauty, and who always was and will remain beautiful, was—Truth.'"

Mr. Knowlson pursues the same line of thought in his "biographical and critical study" of Tolstoy, intimating that Tolstoy's writings can best be interpreted as a kind of autobiography. He says further:

"Search where we may through the pages of universal literature, we shall not find a man who has made a confession like his. His whole heart is in every sentence, and, like Samuel, he tells us 'every whit.' Rousseau whispered to us many of his secret thoughts and feelings—or he said he did; Augustine before him laid bare corners of his once pagan heart; Coleridge and many another have written charmingly of their intellectual travels; but there is no one who has dared to tell the world *all*—until Tolstoy. And he dared, because he must. Only a man of supreme moral genius is bold enough to thrust upon a jeering world the story of his sin in thought and deed, or of his loss and gain in religious belief. Only one who trusted in God and human dignity could have treated his fellows to such a confidence."

Mr. Crosby's tribute to the courage and truthfulness of Tolstoy is couched in these terms:

"And here we leave this great teacher—great especially in his candor and simplicity. A strange figure this peasant nobleman, this aristocrat, born into the ruling class of an aristocracy, who condemns all government and caste; this veteran of two wars who proscribes all bloodshed; this keen sportsman turned vegetarian; this landlord who follows Henry George; this man of wealth who will have nothing to do with money; this famous novelist who thinks that he wasted his time in writing most of his novels; this rigid moralist, one of whose books at least, the 'Kreutzer Sonata,' was placed under the ban of the American post-office. That same

dramatic instinct which made him a great novelist, which impelled Sir Henry Irving to rank his two plays among the best of the past century, and which, as we have seen, has so often led him to find lessons in the active world around him—this same instinct has made of this least theatrical and most self-forgetful of men the dramatic prefigurement in his own person of a reunited race, set free by love from the shackles of caste and violence. As it was with the prophets of old, so with him, there was a deeper significance in his life, in the tragedy of himself, than in the burden of his spoken message. He is the protagonist to-day of the drama of the human soul. A stage which can put forward such a protagonist has no reason for despair."

THE NEWEST AND BEST GERMAN DRAMAS.

IN Germany, as in France, the dramatic year now drawing to a close has witnessed the publication and production of several important and significant plays. Most of the leading dramatists have given new works to the national, if not also to the international, stage. Sudermann, Hauptmann, Fulda, Halbe, and Wedekind are among these. Curiously enough, Hauptmann's play has a theme which resembles that of Brieux's "Maternité," recently reviewed in these pages. It is called "Rosa Berndt," after the name of the heroine, and is as realistic and tragic as the French counterpart. The plot of this drama is as follows:

Rosa is a village beauty, the daughter of an ordinary peasant. She is as gifted and superior to her environment as she is beautiful. All love her, all pay her attention, and this proves her undoing.

She is betrothed to a sickly, insignificant, proper, and unattractive youth named August, a sort of clerk and dealer in writing materials, but the marriage has been postponed again and again, as Rosa, realizing the inferiority of her "intended," is reluctant to take the grave step. She is, all this time, aware that an ex-lieutenant, Flamm, who is one of the land proprietors of the village, is in love with her. He would marry her were he not unfortunately already a husband. His wife is a chronic invalid, but a gentle and thoughtful woman, for whom Flamm has sincere respect and a kind of platonic affection. She had befriended the orphan Rosa, and had no suspicion of the attachment between her husband and the girl.

LUDWIG FULDA

Whose play, "Novella d'Andrea," is one of the successes of the Berlin dramatic season.

These two meet in secret, and while their relations are not entirely meretricious, they have not a little to conceal from Father Berndt, August, and the villagers. Unfortunately a village Don Juan, a machinist named Streakmann, has discovered their relation and threatens to disgrace Rosa. The latter, proud of her beauty and jealous of her honor, implores him to be generous and remain silent. He proposes insulting and cruel terms, and she indignantly rejects them. Once, however, she makes the blunder of visiting him at his own house to continue her entreaties; he outrages her by force.

Having her in his power, he demands that she continue to visit him. Seeing himself defied and scorned, he denounces her in the market-place in the presence of her father and betrothed. She frantically calls him a liar and slanderer, and everybody believes her. To Frau Flamm alone she confesses the bitter truth—and the fact that she is soon to become a mother.

Finally the child is born, and she kills it. The crime committed, she realizes to what extreme her pride and shame had driven her, and she reveals everything to her father and to August, who is willing to forgive her and cherish her as a victim of brutality and wickedness rather than as a repentant criminal. But she makes her complete confession in the presence of an officer, and arrest follows. The arrest closes the drama.

Ludwig Fulda, who has written subtle satires, airy comedies, and tendency plays, takes for the theme of his new work the question of woman's "emancipation." He puts his scene at Bologna, in the Middle Ages, but this does not obscure his intention. He allows his heroine to expound, as well as to illustrate, the thesis that woman can not find happiness in science or fame or intellectual achievement, but only in love and right companionship. The play is called "Novella d'Andrea," and its plot is summarized in the Berlin reviews as follows:

Prof. Giovanni d'Andrea, a great scholar and jurist, has two daughters, Novella and Bettina. The latter is a charming, lively, beautiful girl, without any ambition except to be admired and humored. Novella, on the other hand, no less attractive than Bettina, is a diligent student of her father's science and a believer in the intellectual equality of the sexes. She is in love with a young jurist, Sangiorgio, who does not suspect this feeling for himself in the brilliant Novella, and she is determined to make herself worthy of him. In order to be able to win his respect and affection, she applies for a doctor's degree at the university, and is told, to her amazement, that the Bible says nothing about woman-jurists. Sangiorgio supports her request, but this avails little.

Her father falls ill, and Novella takes his place in the professorial chair to lecture in his stead. The students greet her with derisive laughter. They surround her, attempt to kiss her, and disorder ensues. One student, however, vigorously protects her from insult. He is a prince of Cyprus, and he not only falls in love with her, but, when soon thereafter he is called to succeed his father on the throne, he asks her hand in marriage. She declines the offer, saying that she desires to be a queen of the spirit.

Subsequently Novella gets her coveted degree, and is permitted to lecture as her father's substitute. The day on which these honors are conferred is a proud one in her life. But Novella is happy only in the expectation of winning Sangiorgio's love through her brilliant distinction.

Indeed, he comes to consult her on an important matter. He has been called to a Padua professorship, but he can not go without the girl who has completely stolen his heart. Will Novella help him? She tremblingly expects a confession, but it soon appears that it is Bettina the young jurist is speaking of, not Novella. The latter's disillusionment is extreme.

The marriage takes place, and Novella has lost alike the throne of Cyprus and the hope of marrying the man she loves. Years elapse. Novella is sad and lonely, her science and honors being a poor consolation. She meets Sangiorgio, who complains bitterly that Bettina is empty-headed, incapable of sympathizing with him or understanding him, and that he had committed a blunder in marrying "a face." Then she tells him the whole truth about her own wrecked hopes and dreams, and how she had cared for him. Now there is nothing in prospect except solitude and resignation.

F. Wedekind's play, "Erdgeist" ("The Spirit of Earth") deals with the influences of the primary passion, the animal side of human existence, the power of woman as woman, of man as man. A separate account of it must be given. All these plays are reported to have been popular successes, the last-named having had a long "run."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTES.

RICHARD STRAUSS'S "Symphonia Domestica" was given its first public performance last week in New York, under the composer's own direction.

THE Whistler Memorial Exhibition, in Boston, has scored a great artistic success. "It is pleasing," as a writer in the New York *Outlook* remarks, "to see a prophet thus honored in his own country. Whistler was born in Massachusetts, and had Yankee shrewdness and wit as well as the artistic temperament. There was something distinctly American, too, in his first-hand attitude toward art—his starting out to paint as if nobody else had ever painted before, and as if the art had begun with him. . . . This memorial exhibition shows Whistler for what he was, not what his eccentricities obscured. Only a simple, sincere, patient genius could have produced this collection of rich and varied work."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF BATTLE.

AN interesting light is thrown upon the developments of the Russo-Japanese war by an anonymous article published in a recent number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* which has been eagerly discussed by foreign military periodicals and attributed to General de Négrier. The writer treats of the revolution that has been produced in tactics by modern military art, and then speaks of the psychic motives that must prevail under the new conditions in future battles. He says:

"The duration of battle under the new conditions produces in the troops a considerable physical exhaustion that expresses itself in nervous relaxation. This fact easily explains the faintness and swoon of many soldiers on the day after defeat, and even on the day after victory, and affords a precise reason for their hesitation and for their inability to pursue at the close of battle. Many persons will object that this has always been the case. Certainly, but the nervous exhaustion has grown to unsuspected proportions, has grown to the very same degree to which the adversary has become invisible. Invisibility has a quick and direct effect on the moral state of a man, on the real sources of his energy and courage. The soldier who has not the enemy before his eyes is tempted to see him everywhere. From this impression to uncertainty, and then to fear, the distance is only a pace.

"The troops at Magersfontein, Colenso, and Paardeberg, for instance, where they were often posted at a greater distance than eight hundred yards from the enemy, did not become immovable in consequence of their losses, but through the moral depression that is produced in the zone in which the infantry fire becomes effective. Another fact that now dominates battle at close range is still more important, the impossibility of commanders to exercise an appreciable influence on the lines engrossed by rigid attention to the firing. The activity of the officers who march with these lines is likewise restricted. They can scarcely govern the conduct of the three or four men immediately beside them. The battle lies in the hands of every single combatant, and at no other time has the individual value of the soldier had more importance. However comprehensive the knowledge of the commander-in-chief, however deep the secret of his strategic combinations, however great the precision of his conjunction of forces, however great the numerical superiority which he has been able to procure may be, he will not attain victory unless the soldier acts for himself and has no need of surveillance and is personally inflamed with the resolve to conquer or die. He needs a much greater degree of energy than ever before, and at this juncture he has not the support of partial intoxication, as was often the case in the old attacks in mass. Formerly sheer anxiety, inspired by long waiting, gave him a fiery desire for the collision that was dangerous but brief. Now, however, all his moral and physical strength is subjected to rigorous tension for long hours, and during such a test only stoutness of heart can help him.

"Through the arms of the present day the battle of the sharpshooter has received full development in a new form, which requires that every soldier individually act in full possession of his own free will and independence to strike the enemy and annihilate him.

"The refined civilization of our day, which is often in a skeptical mood that scorns arms and approves the avoidance of military duty, makes a great part of the cultured classes manifestly unfit for military tasks. This same skeptical mood it was that lured China to disaster and defeat, that shattered the resistance of its immense army, provided with the best arms, made against a handful of Europeans. Is the Chinaman a coward, perhaps? Surely not! He does not fear a passive death. He looks at it with the courage that does not know how to sigh. But he is incapable of meeting death with defiance if he has to march first to meet it. Violent defiance is a spectacle that lames his arm and clouds his vision.

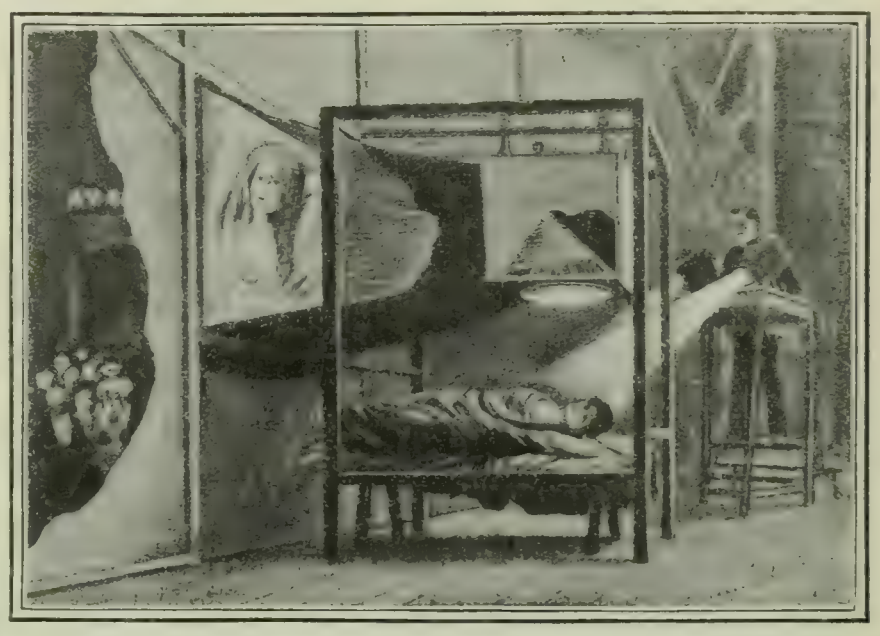
"Many a soldier kills himself to avoid going into battle. Fear is a disease like any other, and like any other has its prophylactic, which consists in methodical cultivation of physical capability, of the will and the energy in the child and the young man. In the evocation of these qualities a veritable priesthood must be exercised first by the mother and then by the school-teacher. The regiment of itself is incapable of producing them, the spirit of sacrifice is not acquired by an interchange of theories in rooms. Only the activity of the officers can develop this spirit through technical instruction combined with the stern resolve not to depreciate, on the pretext of discipline, the initiative and individuality of the young man who has become a soldier.

"In the hands of soldiers who are not stout of heart the new arms are almost worthless, however great their number may be. On the other hand, the demoralizing power of the smokeless rapid-fire, the acute importance of which certain armies stubbornly refuse to recognize, demonstrates itself on the adversary with the greater rigor the more fitness and cold energy every combatant possesses.

"The development of the moral strength of a nation, therefore, must precede all other objects of cultivation. At a later day it alone will help the soldier in the relentless test of battle in which death comes from an invisible enemy. That is the most important lesson of all recent war."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

REAL LIVING PICTURES.

THE so-called "living pictures" are, of course, not pictures at all; they are actual persons shown under such conditions of light and shade and with such surroundings as to simulate paintings. A real picture can not be alive, and yet it may be a direct and real image of a living person thrown on a screen in the natural colors and faithfully reproducing every motion of the original. Such a picture we have in miniature in every photographic camera, but to cast one, life size, on a screen for exhibition to an audience is a difficult matter. The problem, which is by no means a new one, has been taken up anew recently by M. G. Mareschal, who thus describes his results in *La Nature* (Paris). Says M. Mareschal:



DEVICE FOR SHOWING REAL LIVING PICTURES.

"Every one who has had occasion to look at the image cast by a lens on the ground glass of a camera has been struck with the beauty of its coloring. . . . In the presence of the superb colored image we have often wondered whether it would not be possible to throw it on a screen of such size that it might be seen by several persons at once. In a word, whether it would not be practicable to give a stereopticon exhibition in which the usual glass slides should be replaced by living persons. The problem is simple enough in theory, since we have a familiar device, called the megascope, which enables us to project the image of any opaque object. But this apparatus, like the ordinary lantern, has the inconvenient feature of inverting the image, so that the objects projected must be held upside down, which could not reasonably be done with the living subject. There is another solution which is frequently employed in lectures on physics—namely, the use of a prism. The image is thus brought right side up, . . . but unless the prism and lens be given huge dimensions, at considerable difficulty and expense, a great quantity of light would be lost."

The author notes that the problem was attempted in a variety of

ways as early as the beginning of the last century, and that the results are presented in the Memoirs of Robertson, now a rare work. He describes two of the methods suggested in this book, in one of which a multiplicity of lenses was used, while in the other mirrors were employed to invert the image. He tried a modification of the latter, which, altho not perfectly successful, is interesting and suggestive. Says M. Mareschal in substance:

The model was extended horizontally on a table, under a plano-convex lens of 0.8 meter [31½ inches] focal distance and 0.3 meter [12 inches] aperture; a mirror inclined at 45° threw the image on the screen. The lens and mirror were fixed in a wooden case suspended on a frame; a pyramidal arrangement of black cloth [to exclude outside light] was fixed at one side of this case, and ended in a screen of transparent paper or ground glass, fitted into the partition that divided the room into two parts. The object was focused by raising the table on which the model lay. The image was slightly larger than nature. Two electric projectors were necessary to light the object sufficiently to obtain the desired effect. The use of a simple lens without any correction gives rise to deformations that are often troublesome. Care must be taken to avoid them by keeping the subject in one plane. Besides this, it must be admitted that the reclining posture of the model was a great obstacle. It was especially necessary to arrange the hair and draperies so that they would seem to hang naturally.

The last word has not been said on this subject, and it would be interesting to take it up again, using an objective and a prism. The latter, on account of the great dimensions necessary, would have to be of liquid.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CHINESE AND THE TELEPHONE.

WE have heard much of the hostility of the Chinese to telegraph-lines, which their superstitious minds have endowed with demoniac properties. One would think that an instrument like the telephone, which repeats the user's voice with accuracy many miles away, would be even more an object of dread; but apparently this is not the case, if we are to credit a contributor to *The Electrical Review* (New York). In fact, the telephone seems to be a universal favorite among Orientals both in this country and in their own lands. Says the writer of the article to which reference has just been made:

"The telegraph is not adapted to any alphabet but those of enlightened nations using a relatively small number of letters; and for the Oriental alphabets the messages must be translated into a modern language and thence on receipt interpreted back into the original. This frequently gives rise to errors of a serious nature. But with the telephone the fact that the sender comes into personal contact with the recipient, even to recognition of the tone of voice, does much to rob the plant of the supernatural mysteries and to allay the suspicion which they always associate with the unknown. In fact, the personal contact of recognizing the small voice through the line is ascribed to good genii, and the telephone-lines do not receive the prejudice which are ascribed to other electric lines.

"A short time ago a Chinaman walked into a telephone-office which was near the Chinese quarter of an American city, and when one of the men asked him to write 'telephone-office' in Chinese characters in a record-book his manner at once changed, the imperturbable Oriental blankness of expression giving way to the most genial smiles, and he at once began shaking hands with himself and, bowing very deeply, backed out of the room. In a short time he returned and brought a strip of red paper covered with gilt spangles which he fastened to the book very neatly, and then, from his sleeves taking a bamboo brush and with a bamboo inkstand which was slung at his waist by a long cord reaching around his neck, he very quickly and neatly inscribed the accompanying five Chinese characters on the red paper, and in like manner bowed out of the room.

"When these peculiar actions were explained to the Orientalist who gave the translations, it was stated that with the Chinese two different codes govern their lives, one being the commercial and the other the social code. With the commercial code all writing must be on white paper, and with the social code red paper is used, which is further enhanced by gilt spangles whenever the highest compliment of prayers for good-luck is to be added. When this Chinaman was asked a favor by a white man, probably for the first time, the relations at once changed from the commercial to the social code, and whenever this inscription on the book has been shown to other Chinamen they at once recognize its status and begin smiling, shaking hands with themselves, bowing and smiling as was done in the first instance when the favor was requested."

New Chang Dialect.	Mandarin Dialect.		English Translation.
KO	CHIANG	講	SPEAK
DEN	TIEN	電	LIGHTNING
OU	YIN	音	SOUNDS
KO	KUG	公	PUBLIC
SHEE	SZŬ	司	COMPANY

"TELEPHONE OFFICE"—AS WRITTEN BY A CHINAMAN.

Courtesy of *The Electrical Review* (New York).

A CHEMIST'S CONCEPTION OF THE ETHER.

THE luminiferous ether, the all-pervading substance, whatever it may be, which transmits waves of light over the otherwise void space between the sun and the earth, has generally been regarded as a highly elastic medium capable of transmitting vibrations at high speed. A different theory has just been advanced by Professor Mendeléeff, the celebrated Russian chemist, who in a recent essay suggests that the ether is a gas which, like helion or argon, is incapable of chemical combination. Says a writer in *The Lancet* (February 27), reviewing Mendeléeff's essay:

"He recognizes, in spite of the enormous penetrative power of ether which enables it to pass through every envelope, that it would be impossible to determine experimentally its mass in a given amount of other substances; therefore he speaks not of the imponderability of ether, but of the impossibility of weighing it. In short, his propositions are: (1) That the ether is the lightest ultimate gas, and is endowed with a high penetrating power which signifies that its particles have, relatively to other gases, small weight and extremely high velocity; and (2) that ether is a simple body or element incapable of entering into combination or reaction with other elements or compounds, altho capable of penetrating their substance just as helion, argon, and their analogues are soluble in water and other liquids. He even proposes to place ether as an element in the periodic system at the top of the series of elements known as the zero group [lighter than hydrogen] which comprises helion, neon, krypton, and zenon. . . . He thus regards ether as the lightest of all the elements, both in density and atomic weight, as the most mobile gas, as the element least prone to enter into combination with other atoms, and as an all-permeating and penetrating substance."

This new theory appears to have been suggested by the recent discoveries in radioactivity and by the author's unwillingness to accept the new ideas regarding the compound nature of atoms. The emanation from radium he looks upon as an actual stream of his gaseous ether which had accumulated in the substance, being attracted thither by its heavier atoms. In like manner the luminosity of the sun "may be due to its great mass being able to accumulate ether in far larger quantities than the planets." These views

are revolutionary, yet not more so than the generally accepted explanations of radioactivity; and the eminence of their propounder as a chemist will gain him an audience. That the division of atoms into electrons is an unscientific conception the writer firmly maintains, and he will continue to do so, he says, until "some one demonstrates either the actual transformation of ordinary matter into ether, or the reverse, or else the transformation of one element into another."

A HOSPITAL FOR WHEAT.

THE farmers of the wheat-districts of Manitoba and the Northwestern provinces of Canada have suffered so much loss from wheat that is "diseased" or affected with the fungoid growth known as "smut" that they have built at Port Arthur, Ontario, at the northwestern end of Lake Superior, an elevator for treating diseased or wet wheat. Says Arthur Inkersley, in an article on this "wheat-hospital," contributed by him to *The American Inventor* (March 15):

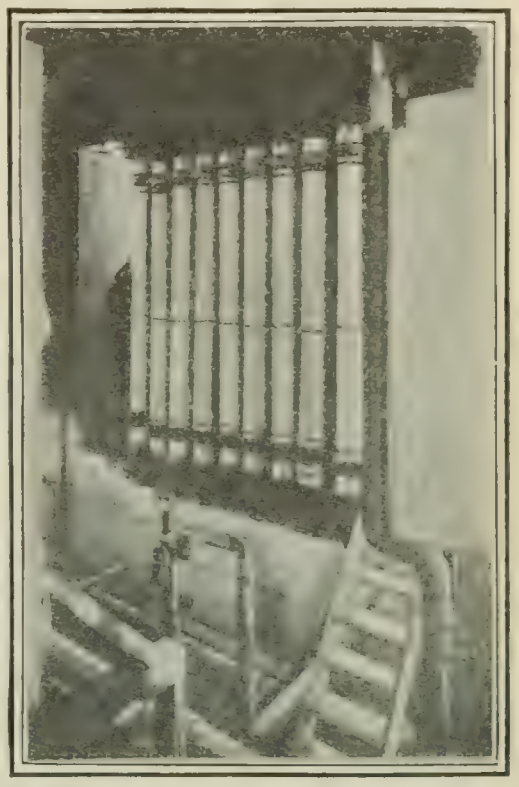
A WORKMAN EQUIPPED TO WITHSTAND THE DUST AND DIRT OF THE WHEAT HOSPITAL.
Courtesy of *The American Inventor*

"The disease [smut] attacks certain kernels: changing the gluten and starch into a black dust, which, when the grain is threshed, adheres to the sound kernels, and greatly depreciates the value of the wheat. The worst form of the disease is called 'stinking smut' or 'bunt,' and affects the whole kernel, so that it becomes a mass of germs which absorb all the nutritive parts and reduce the kernel to a thin shell. When the shell is crushed, innumerable little spores appear, which emit a fetid smell and ruin any flour that they touch. At this stage 'smut' is incurable, and wheat afflicted by it can not be rendered fit for human use.

"But if the kernels inside the brown skin are not infected, even tho they may be so blackened by 'smut' that their original color can not be distinguished, they may, by proper treatment, be thoroughly cleaned. . . . . .

"The grain reaches Port Arthur in carloads, and is examined by a grain-inspector in the service of the Dominion Government. If found to be suffering from smut, it is separated into three grades, according to the amount of smut adhering to it. That which is least dirty is scoured and brushed until all vestige of smut is removed, while the dirtier grain is thoroughly washed and dried before being cleaned. The scouring-machine turns and tosses the wheat so vigorously that every grain becomes highly polished, and is said to be in a better condition for milling than ordinary wheat, since it has lost part of its outer integument, which would have to be removed."

When wheat arrives at the elevator, the car containing it is drawn into the building, and the grain is unloaded upon an open screen by the aid of a steam-shovel. It falls through the screen to the foot of an elevator made of steel buckets attached to an endless belt, by which it is carried to the weighing-machine and afterward to the cleaning-machine. If very dirty, it is washed and dried before scouring. The loss of weight is from three to five per cent., but the cleaned grain weighs more per bushel than it did before going through the process. If the wheat is wet when received, it is treated in a drier consisting of screens through which first warm air and then cold air is drawn. Workmen in the elevator are obliged to wear respirators and goggles to protect eyes and lungs from the flying dust and smut. This "wheat-hospital," it is believed, has saved many thousands of dollars to the Northwestern farmers. Says the writer in conclusion:



COILS AND FAN FOR HEATING AND DRYING.
Courtesy of *The American Inventor*.

"Any farmer or owner of grain may send it to the elevator to be treated, the charges being the same to every one for each particular operation. The elevator has proved so useful that its capacity for drying and cleaning has been enlarged from time to time. At present from 20,000 to 30,000 bushels of wheat can be dried in twenty-four hours, and from 10,000 to 40,000 bushels can be cleaned in the same time, according to the condition of the wheat and the amount of work necessary before it can be discharged as 'cured.' About two million bushels are received and treated in a year."

THE WHEAT HOSPITAL.
Courtesy of *The American Inventor*.

THE PHYSIQUE OF THE JAPANESE.

HOW such an undersized race as the Japanese can be so hardy and so capable of remarkable feats of strength and endurance has often been an object of wonder. The Japanese themselves, we are told by a writer in *The Lancet* (London, March 12), attribute their physical strength to a plain and frugal diet, and the system of gymnastics called *jiu-jitsu*, which includes a knowledge of anatomy and of the external and internal uses of water. Says the writer:

"It is claimed that the average standard of health in Japan is much higher than in China, tho the Japanese are a very much smaller race. In 1899 a commission was appointed to consider whether by a meat diet or by other means the stature of the race could be raised; but the conclusion arrived at was that seeing that their feats of strength and enduring powers were superior to races much taller than themselves, the lowness of their stature did not matter. Altho during the period of their ascendency the Samurai kept the secret that their great physical superiority was due in a great measure to the internal and external use of water, the belief that if used liberally and intelligently water is an infallible weapon against disease is now generally held. By those who go in for *jiu-jitsu* an average of one gallon a day is drunk. Many of the springs possess medicinal properties of great value and are used, but all that is really required by the people is that the water shall be pure. By the copious ingestion of water the action of the bowels and kidneys is stimulated, and it is noteworthy that rheumatism is almost unknown in Japan; it is probable that the absence of meat from the diet, combined with the use of plenty of water, accounts for this immunity. Bathing

is indulged in frequently even by the poorest. The water in the bath is heated to a temperature which would be impossible for an Englishman to endure, generally by a stove underneath the bath. These hot baths are taken to cleanse and stimulate the skin, but cold baths also are taken to invigorate and harden, and a roll in the snow often follows the hottest bath."

In the matter of diet, as is well known, the Japanese are especially frugal, rice being the staple food in every house, and appearing at every meal. Japanese troops have often made record marches on a diet consisting solely of a little rice. To quote further:

"Vegetables and fruit are grown in abundance, and their value as a regular part of diet is realized far more than in this country. Indeed, a laborer is content to work a whole day on a dinner of tomatoes, cucumbers, and salad. Salad is eaten cooked as a cure for sleeplessness. Milk is scarce because it does not pay to keep cattle to produce milk alone, and the meat is not eaten. Tea, poured out almost immediately after it is made, is taken without milk. Beer is drunk to some extent, but not in large quantities, and, tho spirits are imported, they are little cared for. Cigarettes are smoked in great moderation, pipes being preferred; but their bowls are small, and contain only a few pinches of tobacco, as Mr. Tree has been demonstrating recently to the British public. The Japanese appreciate above all things the value of fresh air; night and day they keep their windows open and their rooms ventilated, and they do not fear drafts or damp air. Breathing exercises are an important part of their physical training—deep, careful breathing, which is only acquired by practise. They hold that in this way the heart and lungs are strengthened. Then follow other exercises of *jiu-jitsu*, described in so interesting a manner by Mr. H. Irving Hancock in his book on 'Japanese Physical Training.' Nothing short of this perfection of health and strength, with its accompaniment of good mental balance and happiness, could have caused the Japanese to accomplish in thirty years what it has taken other nations centuries to achieve."

The Nature of Electricity.—Concerning the fundamental nature of electricity, there is still no certainty, says an editorial writer in *The Electrical World and Engineer*, tho there are various hypotheses, including several that explain both electricity and magnetism in terms of the ether. The writer goes on to say:

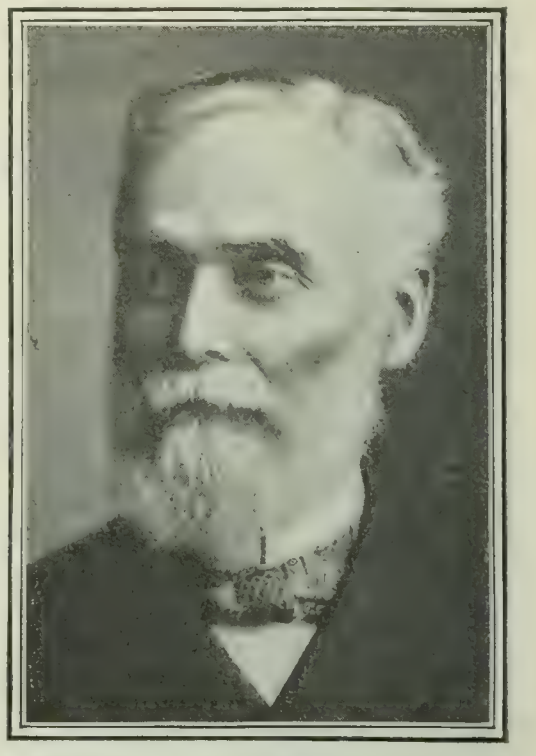
"None of these theories seem capable of being submitted to experimental demonstration. It is certain, however, that, since the interconnection between electricity and magnetism is known, a demonstration of the nature of the one must, by corollary, include a disclosure of the nature of the other. Moreover, it would now seem likely that the complete unraveling of the nature of electricity would necessarily include a revelation of the nature both of matter and of gravitation. All that can be said with reasonable certainty at present seems to be that electricity and magnetism are states of disturbance in the universal ether, altho the exact kind of disturbance can not yet be defined, partly because the mechanism of the ether itself must be sufficiently known in order to differentiate its disturbed conditions from its normal conditions. In the case of air, as an atmosphere on the surface of our globe, we have a sufficiently clear idea of its nature to enable us to say that a streaming disturbance of the air, necessarily accompanied by spinning or vorticity, constitutes the phenomenon that we all recognize as wind. Wind may, therefore, be defined as a particular disturbance of the air. Sound, as it reaches our ears, we attribute to a different kind of disturbance in air. So it seems clear, in like manner, that magnetism and electricity are particular disturbances in the ether. Just what the disturbances are is not clear. But we know that the two disturbances are mutually related in the manner that streaming is related to spin or vorticity in an incompressible fluid."

"THE creation of a new species of sea life by the use of salt solutions and crossing two varieties has been accomplished by Dr. Jacques Loeb, the physiologist," says a news despatch to the New York *Herald* (February 26): "The news of this new application of salt solutions has come in an article published by Dr. Loeb in *Pflüger's Archiv*. . . . The crossing of the sea-urchin and the starfish is Dr. Loeb's recent achievement. Starfish and sea-urchins live in the ocean under the same conditions, but scientists have found that in the natural sea water the two do not cross as do many species of animals. Dr. Loeb used an alkaline solution containing the salts of sea water and sodium hydrate. The result was a new child of the sea, neither sea-urchin nor starfish, but combining the qualities of both. Dr. Loeb has repeated the experiment more than once."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IS THE TREND OF COLLEGE EDUCATION AWAY FROM CHRIST?

INTEREST in the above question, which from time to time comes up for discussion in the religious world, has been newly awakened by an article from the pen of President J. A. Leavitt, of Ewing College, Ill. Dr. Leavitt argues that the teaching in our colleges is becoming more and more non-Christian, and he attributes this tendency mainly to the emphasis laid upon the study of science and of the ancient classics. "Every observant person," he says, "has known of numerous instances of believers who have had their faith unsettled by their scientific studies. . . . Can studies so pursued as to atrophy one's spiritual nature be said to tend toward Christ? Can an education be truly Christian that does not increase one's powers to apprehend God and to make Him known?" He continues (in *The Homiletic Review*, March):



PRESIDENT J. A. LEAVITT, OF EWING COLLEGE, ILL.

"Our education," he says, "should be Christo-centric. In so far as any education is not Christo-centric, it is partial, inadequate, and unscientific."

"It will hardly be supposed by any one that the study of the ancient classics tends toward Christ. Few thoughtful parents will entertain for a moment the idea of having their children study for years modern authors, however beautifully written, which are based upon the amours of characters like Paris and Helen, and such corrupt beings as pagan gods and goddesses. It is known that the rites and practises in the worship of some of them were prohibited by the heathen themselves. White, in his 'Mythology,' says: 'There can be no doubt that the stories concerning them had an unfavorable influence on the pagan world, and they contributed to weaken whatever respect remained for public or private virtue.' Is it reasonable to suppose that the imagination of our youth can dwell for years upon the vices of the pagans and their gods and remain untainted?"

President Leavitt goes on to call attention to three alleged facts: (1) That "few men are converted after graduation"; (2) that "revivals are almost unknown in our older institutions"; and (3) that "many bright young men return home from college absolutely wrecked." He proposes the following remedies for the evils complained of:

"Students should be grounded in the fundamentals of morals. Christian evidences should have a larger place. Psychology should be Biblical and emphasized on the spiritual side. . . . . .

"The ancient classics ought to be greatly curtailed. In its place we should have much of the oldest and purest history, the most exalted poetry, and the profoundest thought found in the Bible; the most productive of originality, the most fertile in ideas, the most disciplinary of any work given to man. It is a misnomer to call any college Christian which studies pagan authors six or eight years and gives the Bible only a nominal recognition. . . . . .

"The sciences should have a large place. God has given us three books, each one revealing Himself. The first is external nature, the second is the nature of man, and the third is the Word of God. It is absurd to suppose that these three works by the same

omniscient Author are not in perfect accord Wherever a lack of harmony appears, there is a lack of the truly scientific. . . . . .

"Our education should be Christocentric. In so far as any education is not Christocentric, it is partial, inadequate, and unscientific."

Six college presidents who were invited to comment on Dr. Leavitt's article express their views in the April issue of *The Homiletic Review*. President Henry Churchill King, of Oberlin College, is entirely out of sympathy with Dr. Leavitt's arguments and conclusion. He declares:

"I should say it was, particularly, not true that the danger of science lay in its method. It is rather lack of thought upon spiritual things than mere study of science that is the difficulty.

"As to Greek mythology, it should be remembered that it is now studied *as* mythology, and that was not true of the Greeks. The influence upon modern youth, therefore, can hardly be compared with that upon the Greeks themselves. . . . . .

"I do not quite see how any one can face the simple facts as to the growth in the study of the Bible, in the study of missions, and in positive Christian enlistment and service in our colleges, and still feel that, taking all the influences now at work in the college life into account, the trend of college education is away from Christianity."

President Andrew V. V. Raymond, of Union College, Schenectady, thinks that Dr. Leavitt's view "shows the narrowness of extreme literalism." He adds: "The danger is not to be found in the prominence given to-day to mathematics, science, and physiological psychology, but in the lack of intelligent effort to place the ethical and spiritual teachings of Christianity upon a rational basis, and to interpret the great truths of revelation in the terminology of modern thought." President Rush Rhees, of the University of Rochester, says:

"I should be inclined to say that while the trend in the last quarter of a century has probably been away from interest in and emphasis on positive religious life, I think there are many signs that that current is turning; and while we may not look for a duplication of the earlier forms of religious interest, we may look for an increasing emphasis on the supremacy of the light of the Spirit and the importance of discipleship to Jesus Christ."

PRESIDENT DAVID STARR JORDAN, OF LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY,

Who thinks that "religious life may be Christo-centric," but that "education is anthropo-centric—built up around the man who is actually educated."

President David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford Junior University, comments:

"Religious instruction should not be part of the required curriculum. It should be in the realm of personal influence. Men of forceful personality can offer such instruction in elective courses. But we must not expect the college course alone to give results which are no part of its purpose and can not be included in its machinery.

"It is doubtless true, as Mr. Leavitt points out, that 'few men are converted after graduation.' It is true that conventional 'revivals are almost unknown in our older institutions.' It is also true that most good Christians who have learned to think clearly believe that such waves of blind physical emotion do more harm than good. It is true that 'many bright young men return home from college absolutely wrecked.' I venture to say that the percentage of these cases is not less in colleges professedly or even aggressively Christian than in any other. Such cases occur in the best Christian homes. They mean that the influence of the college alone does not overcome bad forces in the environment. Perhaps President Leavitt would regard a young man as 'wrecked' who came out of the ordeal of intellectual training with a clean body and sound morals, but with the loss of his inherited religious ideas. This may be the better for him, for he will build on a sounder foundation when he frames his religion for himself. It is sometimes our condemnation that light is come into the world. A college course means enlightenment and light will bring changes in our way of seeing things. . . . . .

"Religious life may be Christocentric. Education is anthropocentric—built up around the man who is actually educated."

THE "ARISTOCRATIC" CHARACTER OF THE OLD TESTAMENT.

IT is a matter of historical knowledge that the states of antiquity were essentially "aristocratic" in their feeling and composition. They were oligarchies, not democracies. That Israel was no exception to the general rule—that, in fact, the aristocratic character of Jewish life is plainly mirrored in the books of the Old Testament—is the contention of the Rev. Canon J. C. Todd, of Natal, Africa. In a suggestive article on this subject, which appears in the London *Expositor* (February), he says:

"Let us look from this point of view at the earliest group of writing prophets—Hosea, Amos, and Micah. It has often been noticed—and, indeed, is obvious—that they condemn the sins of the rich. Refined sensuality, judicial corruption, and land-stealing are impossible vices for the lower classes. I think we may legitimately go further. The men who in Amos (ii. 8, v. 12) have control both of the temples and the law courts are apparently the same as the nobles who banquet with the king in Hosea (vii. 5) and the men who enclose the commonage in Micah (ii. 2). They are a privileged class. This is of the utmost importance, because it is *their* vices that are bringing Yahweh's wrath on Israel. The nobility is the only class that counts; the great bulk of the people are not responsible for the coming judgment and yet are powerless to avert it. The prophet's view of Israel is thoroughly 'aristocratic.'"

The Deuteronomic legislation, continues Canon Todd, can not be intelligently grasped unless we take into account the aristocratic features of Judaism. He cites, for example, the law that decrees the cancellation of all loans every seven years:

"As between neighbors and equals this would be unpractical—and, indeed, something more. If X and Y are two men of the same class, who alternately lend each other a plow, or a guinea, or a jar of oil, as occasion requires, and the law orders that every seventh year the outstanding loan is to be cancelled, it would be not only 'unpractical,' but absolutely silly. But if all the lending is on one side, and all the borrowing on the other, the case is altered. Let us imagine that a chief lives among his clan. They are his dependents, and follow him in war; he is their earthly providence, for he is the only rich man among them. In time of drought he must lend them food and seed-corn for next season; in time of rinderpest he must lend them cattle to plow; a man who wishes to marry may have to borrow from the chief the present for the bride's parents; and so on. The chief is under no legal obligation to lend, but there is a strong moral force compelling him, and if the people starve, or are wretched, he suffers in his prestige and character with the other chiefs. The temptation to such a chief is rather to lend too much than too little, to involve his people in such a hopeless network of debt that they become his slaves, and can call neither their cottages nor their families their own. It is against this that the statute is aimed. Every seven years patron and client are to start with a clean sheet. The admonition not to be niggardly because the year of release is at hand would certainly be unpractical in a case between equals; but where the chief has some obligation to lend, and the retainer some claim to borrow, the matter is wholly different. The Deuteronomic legislation is an 'aristocratic' law."

As a third and last example of the value of this peculiar point of

view, Canon Todd considers the question of the exile and the return from captivity. He writes, in conclusion:

"It used to be supposed (and the Bible to some extent countenances the idea) that almost all the people were carried captive to Babylon, and that the land was practically deserted until the return. It is now more correctly believed that only a comparatively small fraction of the inhabitants were deported. . . . It was the nobles that were deported, and they were the only class that counted. Without them any sort of *national* existence was impossible. It was the return of the nobility that was the signal for the restoration of prophecy (even if Haggai and Zechariah did not themselves come from Babylon) and for the rebuilding of the Temple. The stories in Ezra and Nehemiah will be found to be highly probable in themselves, if we regard them as written by aristocrats about aristocrats."

THE IMPENDING CONFLICT BETWEEN SOCIALISM AND ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

TWO of the leading Socialists of Europe, M. Jean Jaurès, of the French Chamber of Deputies, and Professor Emile Vandervelde, of the Belgian Parliament, have recently written articles on the subject of Socialism and religion. Both of these writers assume an attitude of hostility toward orthodox Christianity, and both agree in declaring that the great political conflict of the future, in Europe at least, will be between the Socialist movement and the supporters of the Roman Catholic Church.

M. Jaurès uses *The Independent Review* (London, March) as his medium of communication, reviewing at some length, in the pages of that magazine, the prolonged struggle between the clerical and anticlerical forces in France. He declares that "the separation of church and state is the logical conclusion of the struggle toward freedom and secularization, which was begun by the attack on the power of the congregations"; and he prophesies that the clerical issue will be "one of the essential questions on which the country will give its verdict at the general election of 1906." He continues:

"The French masses attach the greatest importance to the struggle against clericalism. For the last one hundred and twenty years, while the masses have been perpetually identified with the struggle of modern society against the social system of the past, and have been struggling to take a greater place in this new society, they have been in collision with the political power of the church, allied with all the forces of oligarchy and reaction. The struggle against the clerical party is one of the most living and ardent traditions of the French working-classes. They know, besides, that the establishment and maintenance of a new social order presuppose in the proletariat the exercise of reason, and an untrammeled spirit: they are devoted to all the efforts which tend to develop freedom in the educational system.

M. JEAN JAURÈS, OF PARIS,

Who thinks that the separation of church and state will be the logical conclusion of the present political struggle in France.

"Here lies the explanation of the unprecedented popularity of the Government now in power, among the masses of French working men. This popularity has survived even the deplorable collisions which have occurred at the Bourse du Travail. Even the group of so-called 'revolutionary' Socialists (who might rather be called 'intransigéant'), while refusing to sacrifice a single one of their popular grievances, are keenly desirous that the ministry should continue in office. The Revolutionary Socialists would be dismayed if we Ministerial Socialists were not to support with our votes the ministry whom their votes endanger."

M. EMILE VANDERVELDE, OF BRUSSELS.

According to his view, "the alliance of priest and capitalist against Socialism and free thought constitutes the most redoubtable threat against the immediate future of European civilization."

M. Vandervelde's article appears in the New York *Independent* (February 25). He says, in substance:

Clericalism seems to be gaining ground in all the countries of Western Europe. It is a great mistake, however, to suppose that this revival indicates an awakening of religious faith, even among Roman Catholics. Doubtless a certain number of persons of conservative religious instincts, fearing the logical consequences of rationalism, return to the church, and by interpreting symbolically the old articles of faith construct a new creed which contents them. But these are only superficial drifts; they are but eddies of the great tide that bears the people of Europe in a diametrically opposite direction.

One of the heads of the Belgian Catholic party, M. Woeste, acknowledged this in an article published some time ago. "The Roman Church in Europe may gain voters," he says, "but it continues to lose souls." Even in Belgium, where the church reigns through intermediaries; where the Government, in its complete subservience, chooses magistrates and functionaries, imposes religious teaching in the schools, and grants appropriations as authority and wealth command,—there is no doubt that the masses reveal a growing disaffection to the ecclesiastical power.

It is an indubitable fact that, notwithstanding appearances to the contrary, Europe is now decatholicizing herself. One might even go further with safety and say that she is dechristianizing herself. Slowly but surely, with the irresistible movement of a geological subsidence, faith is waning among the industrial workers, and even among the peasants. In Belgium, in France, in Germany, the workmen who follow no particular creed number hundreds of thousands—yes, millions—and as their hopes of any heavenly kingdom dissolve other hopes assert themselves with a growing intensity. Wherever free thought penetrates Socialism enters also.

Frightened by the socio-industrial consequences of free thought, an increasing section of the rich class leans toward the church, and especially toward the Roman Catholic Church, which is regarded by all as the strongest bulwark of the capitalists' interest. The apparent clerical reaction is thus shown to be in fact a corollary of the decline of faith among the masses. But it is nevertheless true that the alliance of priest and capitalist, the coalition of spiritual and temporal power, against Socialism and free thought, furnishes the conservative and reactionary parties with formidable means of action and constitutes the most redoubtable threat against the immediate future of European civilization. It is a contest between the Black International and the Red International. On the one hand are all those who hold that authority should descend from above and who find in the Roman Catholic Church the most perfect expression of their ideal, the most inflexible guardian of their class privileges; on the other hand are those who insist that authority shall come from the people, and who, by the logic of circumstances, can found their hopes on nothing but Social Democracy.

One may welcome or deplore the fact of this coming concentration of forces about the Roman Catholic Church on the one side, the

Social Democracy on the other. But none can deny that this concentration is inevitable, and that the future struggles will have to be fought out between these two armies. To those, therefore, who are interested in the social movement of Europe we say: Observe, above all else, if you wish to consider only the essential factors, the political activities of the Roman Catholic Church and those of international Socialism.

"FAITH-HEALING" AND THE AMERICAN TEMPERAMENT.

IN his remarkable book dealing with "Varieties of Religious Experience," Prof. William James, of Harvard University, has declared his belief that the "mind-cure" theory, in its broadest sense, is the most original contribution that America has yet made to the systematic philosophy of life. Whether his statement be true or not, it is certain that the faith-healing and mind-cure movements of this country—especially those associated with the names of John Alexander Dowie and Mrs. Eddy—present phenomena which are unparalleled in religious history, and which the Christian churches can ill afford to ignore. Prof. James Orr, of the United Free Church College, Glasgow, has been trying to discover the secret of the success of these movements, and has arrived at the conclusion that it must be attributed to the peculiarities of the American temperament. Writing in the London *Quarterly Review* (January), he says:

"It is not anticipated that either of the movements named will take much root among the populations of this country [Great Britain]. Dr. Dowie's mountebankism certainly will not, and tho Mrs. Eddy's so-called 'Christian Science' has a few churches, with handfuls of adherents, in some of the larger centers, as London, Manchester, Edinburgh, Dublin, it is not likely, at least without considerable transformation, ever to be anything but an exotic—the hobby of a few. It is otherwise in a new, rapidly developing country like America. There life is lived at higher pressure; temperamental conditions are different; there is less time and inclination for reflection; there is the demand for 'quick returns' in thought and religion, as in business. Tradition, necessarily, has less place than in an older country; what is novel, up-to-date, exciting, has more attraction. The effect of this undue stimulation is, in multitudes of cases, nervous overstrain, with its inevitable result in physical breakdown and mental fretfulness and worry. Hence the allurement of a gospel which puts in its forefront healing for mind and body on simple terms, and seems able, through altering the currents of thought, giving the mind a new interest, and inspiring hope and confidence, actually in some measure to fulfil its promise. That this is the class specially attracted by faith-healing and mind-cure nostrums and that from it the ranks of 'Christian Science' and 'Zionist' believers are chiefly recruited, needs no proof to any one who has investigated the subject on the spot. . . . When to these 'nervous wrecks' we add the hysterical class of patients, many of whose diseases, tho real enough to their consciousness, have their root literally in imagination, we have covered most of the cases reached by mind-cure treatment. Perhaps, however, even yet not all. There are still, as the student of mental science knows, profound and subtle relations of mind and body, which chiefly reveal themselves in abnormal or pathological conditions, and which through the influence of 'fixed ideas,' suggestion, or powerful emotional states, produce effects, to the marvelous character of which it is not easy to set limits. Any treatise on hypnotism, or so familiar a book as Dr. Carpenter's 'Mental Physiology,' will furnish abundant illustration of the extraordinary range of this power of mind, in its conscious and subconscious exercise, over body. Here also are springs which the professional 'mind-healer' will know how to touch, and often unwittingly does touch, with surprising results to the patient and to the healer himself or herself. Mrs. Eddy professes to eschew this source of help, but it is there in her mysterious methods and 'silent' treatments all the same. On these occult forces, however, which have their very obvious perils, it is not wise to depend for any real or permanent healing of mind. Christ's simple maxim, 'Be not therefore anxious for the morrow; for the morrow will be anxious for itself,' will, if trusted and obeyed, do more for mental health than all the nostrums of mind-curers taken together."

ADVANCE OF THE DENOMINATIONS TOWARD CHURCH UNION.

THE manifest tendency of the hour is toward church unity, and religious papers of all denominations are devoting an unusual amount of space to this topic. While the proposed union of the Presbyterian Church, North, and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church is the subject of immediate interest and affords the most striking current example of the tendency mentioned, many other noteworthy illustrations of the same trend may be recalled. *The Christian Observer* (Louisville, Presb.) says:

"In Britain, all the non-conformist churches have formed a 'free church union' in the interest of their common cause over against the established Episcopal Church. In Scotland, the United Presbyterian Church and the Free Church came together after years of negotiation to form the United Free Church of Scotland. In Canada, a good many years ago, the Methodists and the Presbyterians, both of whom had several branches in the Dominion, united, so that there is only one Presbyterian and one Methodist Church in the wide domain north of us. In Australia, the Presbyterians have gotten together, and now the Congregationalists and Presbyterians are talking of some sort of federal union. For some time there has been talk of union between the United Presbyterian and the Associate Reformed Presbyterian bodies in this country. And most of our readers are aware that union between our church and the Reformed [Dutch] Church has been mooted more than once."

For more than a year the United Brethren, Methodist Protestants, and Congregationalists have been deliberating with a view to ultimate organic union,—a consummation which, in the opinion of the Boston *Congregationalist*, is "practicable and desirable." In Massachusetts, prominent Congregational and Unitarian pastors have been recently exchanging pulpits, and Washington's Birthday was celebrated by the orthodox Congregational Club and the Channing Club (Unitarian) of Boston, with the Rev. E. A. Horton (Unitarian) and the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott (Congregationalist) as speakers. Only a few days ago a body of representative men of the Methodist, Congregationalist, and Presbyterian Churches of Canada met in Toronto and discussed the question of organic union. In view of all these facts, the Boston *Watchman* (Baptist) is led to comment:

"The movements for church union now appear to be proceeding on the right lines. Formerly the advocates of union were accustomed to represent the Baptists or the Episcopalians as the principal obstacles to Christian harmony, overlooking the fact that there are about thirteen different kinds of Presbyterians and that the Methodists and Lutherans are almost as much subdivided, and on points in which religious belief is not involved. It always seemed needless for denominations which widely differ in doctrine and practise to take up the question of church union when there were so many bodies in existence differing only in minute and unessential points. This has come to be recognized, and the churches which are nearest together are now moving toward union. . . . These movements are in the direction of harmony and greater effectiveness in advancing the Kingdom of God, and should go on. Certainly all church divisions not founded on questions of conscientious religious belief should disappear."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A "CHRISTIAN liquor saloon" has been established in Raleigh, N. C., and is being run by church-members with good results. The prime movers in this enterprise are members of the Tabernacle Baptist Church and of the Raleigh Anti-Saloon League.

THE polygamous features of Mormonism are not likely to be stamped out, in the opinion of the New York *Independent*, until a movement of protest is organized within the Mormon Church itself. The "complex marriage system" of the Oneida Community was overthrown by the young members as they grew up. "It is a hopeful statement," says *The Independent*, "which comes from Salt Lake City, that five hundred young Mormons have banded together and threaten to quit the church unless President Smith and other leaders cease living in polygamy. It is from that source, from the young men and women inside, that the hope must be expected of the utter overthrow of polygamy."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

HOW JAPAN PURPOSES TO WRECK RUSSIA'S GREAT RAILWAY.

CHUN-CHUSES seem to abound along that portion of Russia's thin railway which stretches between icy Lake Baikal and more or less frozen Vladivostok. At any rate, Chun-Chuses enter into the calculations of Europe's military organs in all their conjectures of the immediate future at the scene of war. The *Reichswehr* (Vienna) and the *Militär Wochenblatt* (Berlin) take it for granted that the Japanese have organized bands of "these fierce robbers" for the special purpose of wrecking the railway. "Russia, we may depend upon it, will not be able to reduce the large number of her railway guards." And, according to *The Standard* (London), "the first care of the Russian commander-in chief, when war became almost certain, was to double the number of men guarding the line, and there are now 100,000 soldiers engaged solely in this duty." These men, we are told by the military expert of the London *Times*, will be concentrated in large numbers at the numerous bridges along the route, and he believes that the Russians will find it very difficult to outwit the Chun-Chuses under their Japanese leaders.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN.

His long journey to his post of command in the Far East is at last ended. He is said in the Vienna *Zeit* to have advised the Czar to go to the front.

These Chun-Chuses, we are told by the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), make their home in Manchuria and are intensely hostile both to the Russians and to the imperial dynasty at Peking. "They are the backbone of the movement to drive out both the foreign devil and the usurping potentate of the forbidden city." Their leader until recently was supposed to be Tung-fu-Hsiang, now believed to be dead, and they are understood to have a candidate for the Chinese throne in the person of a young prince who has fallen under the displeasure of the Empress-Dowager. But such information must be accepted with caution, it would appear from the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), because the Chun-Chuses (or Khunguses) are members of a secret society and have not divulged their plans. The *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin) represents them as the great obstacle to Russian predominance in Manchuria since the Boxer outbreak, and the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna) believes they will prove formidable allies of Japan in efforts to disable the railway. Most efforts, as yet, have resulted in failure, altho the frontier guards have arrested and hanged Japanese disguised as coolies who acted suspiciously in the vicinity of bridges. A band of about five hundred Chun-Chuses made a desperate attack last month on one of the bridges near Fu-chau, and other attacks in force have been reported since. The military correspondent of the London *Standard* thinks the fall of Vladivostok certain in the near future if Russia does not more adequately protect the lines from the operations of Chun-Chuses between Harbin and Vladivostok.

Even leaving the Chun-Chuses out of the account, the Russian railway problem is complicating itself, according to the military expert of the London *Times*, who believes that the forces at the command of General Kuropatkin will be tied up along the line for weeks, since the fear of the Japanese wrecking tactics must be ever present. He also calls attention to a special difficulty at Lake Baikal:

"The break in the Transsiberian at Lake Baikal is the greatest blot in the Russian military position in the East. A railway is under construction round the southern shores of the lake, but so far it has only reached Tonkhoi, whence it is a two hours' journey to the eastern shore. The railway enterprise encounters many difficulties; it requires the piercing of nineteen tunnels through the spurs of the lofty mountains which fall abruptly to the shores of the lake, and Russian engineers have very little experience of making tunnels and are not adepts in this branch of railway work. There are, besides, many broad and deep marshes to be spanned, and the plant required for this purpose will require many construction-trains to be devoted to its transport if the work is to be carried on concurrently with the supply and reinforcements of the army in the East. We learned what it meant in the Sudan to continue work on a railway and yet keep an army of only 20,000 men at the front supplied. The Russian numbers are ten times greater, and the line of communications three times longer; the Russian difficulties are, therefore, greater, even tho the Transsiberian is, on the whole, more solid than the desert railway of 1898. Lake Baikal is four hundred miles in length, and is usually frozen over for several months in winter, the first serious frost having occurred this year on January 2. The ice generally increases to a thickness of three feet, and tho a steam ice-breaker, the *Ledokol*, is able to break through ice of moderate thickness heavy frost is liable to cause steam traffic to be suspended.

"During the months of February, March, and April the traffic is almost exclusively by sledges; it is at this moment that the circulation on the Russian roads in the East reaches its *maximum*, and so long as Baikal remains hard frozen it is rather an advantage than the reverse. But the lake is subject to severe storms, and if these occur before the ice has become firmly set it becomes hummocky, and the traffic by means of sledges is often delayed. In early spring and in autumn the greatest difficulties arise, since the ice is too weak to bear sledges and yet strong enough to impede navigation except by specially constructed craft. With the melting of the ice the Russians are thrown back upon their steamers, and when this moment arrives the French general staff calculates that only two trainloads can be despatched each way in twenty-four hours.

"The calculation of the Japanese staff is that six trains a day can be sent east every twenty-four hours under wholly favorable circumstances, but they believe that four trains a day are more likely to represent the fact. The report that dynamite has been discovered in the masonry of bridges on the line, and that other preparations have been made to destroy the railway may be true or false. In any case the insecurity of the railway is plain, and the necessity for breaking it up must have long ago occurred to the Japanese staff."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SERIOUS ACCUSATIONS AGAINST RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

UNLESS correspondents of some English organs have formed a conspiracy to inflame public opinion or have been egregiously misled, every atrocity is being perpetrated upon women within their reach by the Russian soldiers now in the Far East. A system of organized rapine, in which high commanding officers are at times implicated, is said to spare neither wife nor daughter, matron nor maid. The London *Times*, the London *Standard*, and the London *News* have printed a wealth of detail on the subject, making, besides, indignant comment of their own. They all declare the charges to be well supported. "The Russian soldiery," according to the London *Times*, "are totally undisciplined," and the town of New-Chwang is now "unfit for European ladies," while one hundred Japanese women, during a forced detention at Port

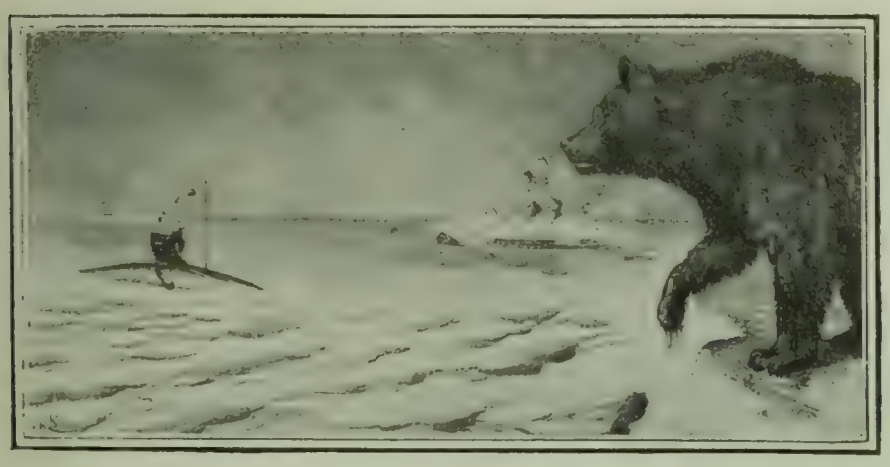
Arthur, we are assured by the same authority, "were nearly all outraged by Russian soldiers, who stole their entire belongings. These women are mostly wives and daughters of respectable men."

GENERAL ARTAMANOFF.
He is understood to be in command of one of the Russian rifle brigades against which serious charges have been made with reference to non-combatants and refugees.

Women of the villages near the Sungari River have been massacred and outraged by the Russians, we are told by the London *Standard*, which further reports that at Kangkai, a Korean town near the frontier, girls have been found dead after hours of maltreatment. In other Korean towns, women of high social position have been dragged from their homes by the troops. "Should the Russians be defeated, the whole country would rise against them to take revenge." "Atrocities are being committed daily," declares the London *News*, "and, it is feared, will precipitate an immediate reign of terror if the Powers do not interfere."

The efforts of United States consular officials to protect refugees have been baffled by the action of the Russian authorities, says the London *Times*. "It seems to be the purpose of the authorities to control and remove the refugees, so preventing them from lodging complaints and laying evidence of their treatment before foreigners." The London *Standard* lays the chief blame upon the Cossacks, who, it believes, have now inspired hatred throughout Manchuria by their excesses. "The Cossack," it remarks, "is a sufficiently useful instrument of government so long as the only purpose is to overawe the natives; but one of the weaknesses of Admiral Alexeieff's position is that his garrisons are, after all, mere handfuls of armed men in the midst of a dense population. There has not been time, even if there had been inclination, to establish relations of confidence, or even to get in touch with Manchu society." This society is represented as burning with resentment at wrongs for which no appeal can obtain redress.

Admiral Alexeieff has done his best to protect refugees and natives, thinks the Paris *Figaro*, which is like other French organs in generally maintaining silence on the details of the subject, altho frequent reference is made to Admiral Alexeieff's proclamations and to the official utterances of Russians in high command. But the London *Times* feels convinced that the proclamations of the admiral have led to the very excesses which they might be supposed to forbid. They are designed merely to "strike terror," and



OUT OF THEIR ELEMENT.
JAPAN: "Come out here if you dare, you ugly monster!"
RUSSIA: "Come where I am and I'll teach you something, you water rat!" —*Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

they are alleged to have emboldened local commanders to refer all complaints to headquarters, refusing to take action themselves. The United States, it further observes, "is increasing her demands for information concerning the Japanese fugitives, and has made strong representations in regard to the right of search and inspection," but as yet, it fears, with little success. "It is evident," in the opinion of this daily, "that only by the most determined action to maintain the rights of the refugees can the proper consideration be secured from the high authorities."

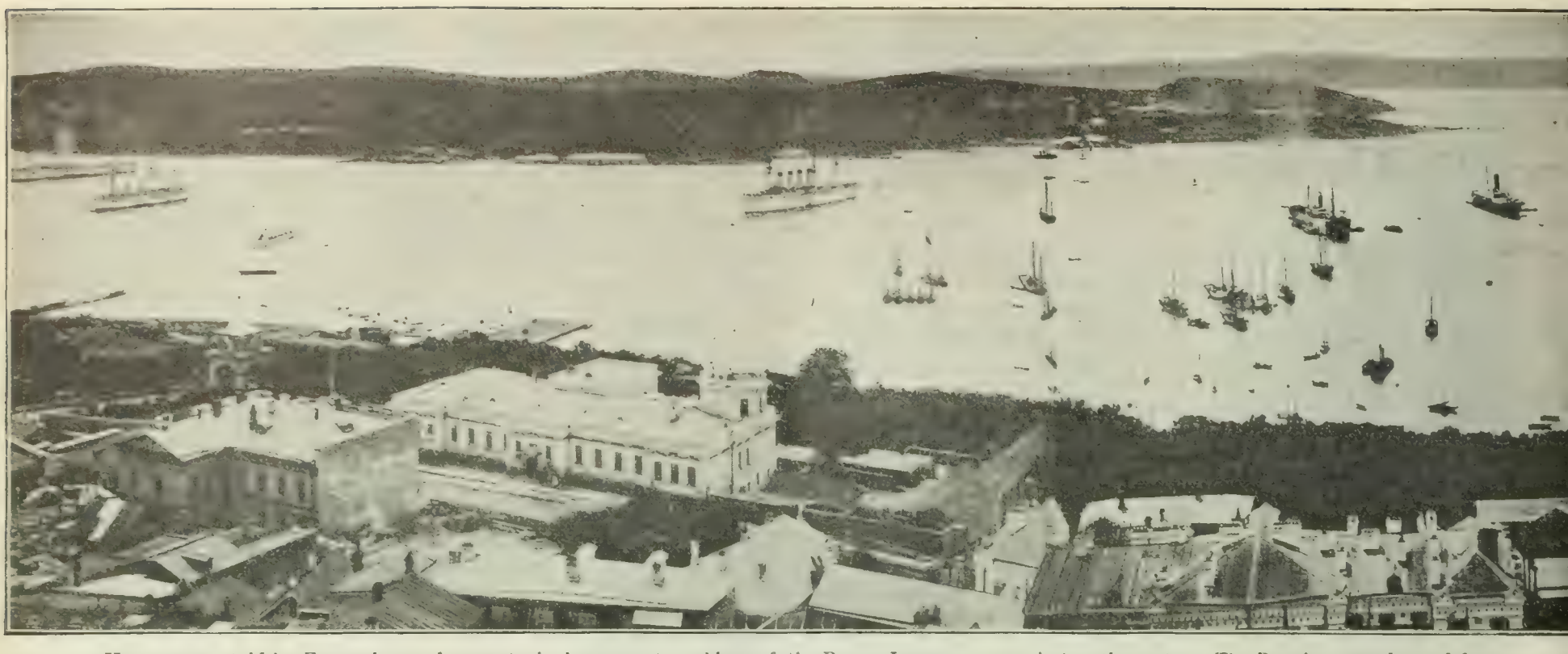
ALLEGED DESPERATION OF ST. PETERSBURG'S WAR PARTY.

DISCREDITED as is the clique of Russian grand dukes and Russian courtiers whose influence led to the deadlock with Japan, it has rallied into a cabal that may, in the opinion of some European newspapers, yet make a bold effort to regain the influence it is said to have lost over "the vacillating mind" of the Czar. It was anxiety on this account, we are led to understand by the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), which caused a hasty visit to the Russian capital of Count Benckendorff, the Czar's minister in London. The object of this visit, we read further, was to counteract a wide conspiracy alleged to have been hatched lately by the war party with a view to extending the scope of hostilities. The war party, it seems, would not shrink from involving Great Britain and other Powers in the present campaign. The count, says the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), was the bearer of "an urgent personal message" from King Edward VII. This message, whatever its tenor, "nipped in the bud" a movement which might have had serious consequences.

Efforts of French organs, like the Paris *Temps* and the Paris *Figaro*, to make light of the influence of this war party about the Czar do not reassure influential organs in England. The London *Standard* fears that the war party is finding allies in certain unspecified capitals on the Continent. As a part of the present "conspiracy," the Czar is being overworked and probably misled, according to the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), a statement supported by an anonymous writer in *The Fortnightly Review* (London). "Constant interviews with ministers and officials consume the whole of his time," we are told by this observer, "and a light in his Majesty's writing-room may be seen far into the night as he labors with the mountains of papers that are despatched to him by cunning ministers who are resolved to surround the young Czar with a parapet of detail in order to prevent his mastery of the larger questions affecting Russian policy." And as regards the aims of this war party and its point of view we are told by the London *Spectator*:

M. KOKOVSOFF.
His recent appointment as Minister of Finance seems to the London *News* to mean that Russia anticipates a long war.

"We can well understand that to escape from that humiliation [total defeat by Japan] the military party—as is alleged to be the case—greatly favor a war with Britain, and would be only too glad if they could find an excusé for picking a quarrel. Looked at from the point of view of the short-sighted and ill-advised men who managed to get their country involved in the present war, the idea of salvation by war with Britain is not so absurd after all. In the first place, a great European war would obliterate all traces of the Japanese war. In the new convulsion men would forget the old blunders. A popular would cover up an unpopular war. Next, a great European war would give the Russians an excuse either to make peace with Japan or else to withdraw out of Japan's reach, and so stanch the bleeding in men and money which is now going on in Manchuria. Lastly, a war against Britain conducted as the military party believe it would be conducted—*i.e.*, in company with Germany and France—would be one which presented no risks for Russia whatever. The whole brunt of the fighting would fall on France and Germany. We could, if victorious, take the French



Here, we are told by Europe's naval experts, is the present problem of the Russo-Japanese campaign on the water. The Russian squadron of four swift cruisers is making Vladivostok its base. The Japanese are supposed to contemplate its destruction. English experts restrict the Russian squadron's exploits to a vain consumption of coal, whereas French experts report it as steaming to a most significant point of the compass.

VLADIVOSTOK—A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF

and German colonies, but we could not inflict any injury on Russia, for the very good reason that her fleet is gone already for war purposes, and that in Manchuria ill-fortune has already done its worst. The hostility of the British fleet in the Far East could not make things worse than they are already. At the same time, a Russian demonstration on the Indian frontier would fill the British Government with anxiety about India without exposing Russia to any counter-attack that would be likely to do her real injury. In other words, if Russia were now to enter upon a war with Britain, the fighting would fall upon Russia's allies, and not upon herself. If they were victorious, Russia could claim her share in the spoils; if they failed, Russia would at any rate not be the only fox that had lost its tail."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIAN PUBLIC OPINION AND THE WAR.

SINCE the naval reverses of Russia off Port Arthur and Chemulpo there has been published in Russian journals very little specific and concrete comment on the actual course of the war. Articles of a general nature on Japan's policy, the certainty of ultimate Russian victory, the responsibility of England and the United States for the war, the yellow peril, and the duty of Europe at large to support the Christian and Western Power which is opposing a half-civilized Asiatic race, are appearing in all the papers. But some significant utterances are found with regard to Russian public opinion as to the war itself and its probable outcome and consequences. A peculiarly outspoken interview with Prince Ukhtomsky, the editor of the St. Petersburg *Viedomosti*, and one of the best-informed writers on Far Eastern problems, has attracted much attention.

While blaming Japan for the rupture and declaring that the Russian Government neither expected nor wished war, Prince Ukhtomsky says that behind this immediate technical issue as to who was the first aggressor is the great fact that Russia's course in the Far East has been the course not of a civilizing government, but of a promoter and speculator. Too many, he says, were personally and peculiarly interested in the railroad contracts, the jobs at Harbin and elsewhere, and the exploitation of the new territory. He continues:

"Port Arthur was wholly unnecessary to our purposes. As a port it is no better than Vladivostok, and we gained nothing by acquiring it and building a railway to the point. Yet, because irresponsible bureaucrats and unthinking officials wanted it, we had to become the near neighbors of the Japanese, to whom we brought anything but neighborly sentiments. No wonder they do not love us. The legitimate and systematic advance of Russia has been jeopardized by a militant-commercial policy of conquest. Herein is the real cause of the conflict.

"While we can not recede now and must go on till we defeat the Japanese, no one is glad of the war. It will exhaust us financially, strengthen the military and reactionary elements, without at the same time yielding us any advantages, material or moral; and, besides, it may extend over a very long period and lead to utterly unforeseen complications."

The prince adds that the Japanese, in spite of their prowess, can not excite in Russia those national sentiments of pride, enthusiasm, and unity which war between moral equals generally arouses. The Jap is regarded by the Russian as half a man and there is no glory in fighting him even successfully:

"This sentiment is the same throughout Russia. We feel as does a refined man who has been embroiled in a fight with one far inferior to himself. Neither pleasure nor honor is to be had, while unpleasant consequences there are sure to be. This is why we are so apathetic or, more correctly, disgruntled and in the worst of humors."

A. Souvorin, the publisher of the *Novoye Vremya*, has been saying all along that Russia did not care sufficiently for Manchuria and Korea to favor war over them, and would cheerfully have approved any concessions the Government might have made. The question of further expansion, even of access to Pacific warm-water ports, he says, might well have been left to another generation. Now that Russian prestige, influence, and honor are at stake, M. Souvorin says, Russia must put forth all her strength and spare nothing and no one. He hints at internal changes, at a national awakening, at freer development of Russian resources and faculties. The Russian people, he says, have never been properly appreciated, and they must henceforth play the part for which they are fitted.

C. Siromiatrükoff, a leading publicist, writes in the *Novoye Vremya* that Russia's greatest enemy is her own ignorance, her failure to adapt herself to modern conditions of warfare and diplomacy. Her initial defeats, like those sustained in the Crimean war half a century ago, should teach her the necessity of reorganization and reform. Other writers express the same opinion—that

The harbor is ice locked during the winter months, and the English correspondents report the severity of the present season to be such that there is no prospect of a genuine thaw until about the middle of April. If this be so, the Vladivostok squadron may be imprisoned at its moorings, altho some reports indicate the contrary. The military experts of the London *Times* and the London *Standard* think Vladivostok must in due time be captured by the Japanese.

THE CITY AND HARBOR—VLADIVOSTOK.

the war will be followed by great internal improvements, as the Crimean war was. All this, it is significant to note, agrees with the view of the "illegal" liberal organ, the *Osvoboydenie*, published in Germany and circulated more or less surreptitiously in Russia, which says:

"This jubilee-war [in 1854 Nicholas I. declared war on the English and French], we are certain, will do more than any revolutionary propaganda to arouse Russian public opinion. It will show in the most convincing way how great the cost of an irresponsible autocracy is to us, and how many lives we must uselessly sacrifice to correct the blunders of an inefficient and unintelligent government. The lesson is simple and startling."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROREAN PRESS ON OUR ATTITUDE TOWARD THE BELLIGERENTS.

NEWSPAPERS in England and newspapers in Russia are conducting the Russo-Japanese war with an energy worthy of emulation at Ping Yang and Vladivostok. The attitude of the United States toward the belligerents has led to the hottest of all recent skirmishes between the outposts on the editorial firing-line. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), the *Viedomosti* (St. Petersburg), and some others see in Washington a provincial subservience to London reflecting little credit upon a republic for which Russia has done so much. The London *Times*, the London *Standard*, and not a few besides, profess to know the real value of opinion emanating from a censored press smarting under the influence of all despatches from the front. "France and Germany have but to declare that they will tolerate nothing that affects Russia's territorial integrity, and the mobilization of Great Britain and the United States is vain," asserts the *Viedomosti* of the Czar's capital. The only departure from the strictest neutrality in the United States, the London *Times* avers, is the outcome of the fact that, as it expresses it, "the Clan-na-Gael of New York, in full force, male and female, have come to the rescue of Russia."

French newspaper opinion is not on the offensive. Russia's stoutest champion in Paris, the *Figaro*, fears that Russia is misunderstood in the United States. It also suspects that American neutrality has the same benevolent propensities discoverable, it alleges, in the neutrality now flourishing throughout England. The organ of the French Foreign Office, the *Temps* (Paris), is certain that in this war the United States, Great Britain, and Japan comprise a diplomatic unit of too great homogeneity for continental European approval. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) supplies the following exhaustive analysis of American neutrality:

"It is right, as a matter of fact, to distinguish between the attitude of the American press and the attitude of the Washington Government. As far as the latter is concerned, it might for a moment have been thought that it was manifesting tendencies little in sympathy with Russia and of an intentional partiality in favor of Japan. Its step as regards other Powers, with a view to guaranteeing the neutrality of China and the maintenance of her 'administrative entity,' seemed at first to favor the pretensions of the Tokyo Government. On the other hand, the question of what has been called the American consular representation in Manchuria seemed to denote on the part of the Washington Government an attitude hostile to the action of Russia in this part of China. But this first impression has been dissipated. The American proposal regarding China's neutrality, which had no reference to Manchuria, was, as regards this point, free from all reservation to such an extent that it could be accepted by every government.

"It seems, moreover, that Mr. Hay, in the question of the Manchurian consulates, intended not so much to interfere with Russia's action as to assert in advance the rights of the United States to the open door, whatever might be the issue of the war. He has also taken into consideration the Russian Government's observation to the effect that the state of war existing in Manchuria renders premature and practically useless, from the point of view of commercial interests, the establishment of consulates in this region. And quite recently, when Count Cassini asked Mr. Hay if it were true that the Commercial Cable Company had requested the United States Government to authorize direct connection between Japan and the island of Guam, he received from the Secretary of State a reply indicating that this project would not be favorably entertained. It is, therefore, no exaggeration to say that the attitude of the American Government has hitherto been correct.

"It is for this reason that the attitude of the American press produces an impression all the more painful. Without having the same reasons that the English press has for taking sides against Russia, since there is no alliance between the United States and Japan, and since, too, there is no conflict on many points between Russian interests and American interests, the American press has adopted, where Russia is concerned, an attitude in comparison with which the tone of the English press is almost moderate. The Russian press, on its side, has responded in the same tone. Now

Copyright 1904 by "Collier's Weekly"

BLOWING UP OF THE "KORIETZ" IN CHEMULPO HARBOR.

Photograph by the special correspondent of *Collier's Weekly* and used by courtesy of the publishers.

it is well known how the press can contribute to envenom international relations, notwithstanding the best dispositions of governments.

"Count Cassini has, therefore, done a meritorious work in forcing himself, before it was too late, to stop this newspaper war, and in addressing, for this purpose, a sort of official communication to the press and the people of the United States. He recalls the excellent relations which have subsisted hitherto between Russia and the United States and the sympathies which Russians have always manifested toward the Americans. As regards the grievances which the United States may have against Russia, the ambassador of Nicholas II. observes that Russia is not the only nation which has been unable to evacuate at a given time a country she has promised to evacuate. As for the question of the consulates in Manchuria, he furnishes the explanation we have given already and which has been found satisfactory by the Washington Government.

"Count Cassini thinks, therefore, that he has found the cause of the hostile attitude of the American press in the machinations of foreign agents who are interested in embroiling Russia and the United States, or in the bad impression, where the responsibility of his country is concerned, lastingly produced by the antisemite troubles at Kishineff.

"In alluding to these troubles, the Russian ambassador had in mind, no doubt, one of the principal causes that might divide the Americans and the Russians. We refer to the great difference between the institutions of the two countries, politically and socially, and to the different conceptions of the two peoples. It is certainly a fact that in many countries public opinion as well as the press, the latter having often no more comprehension than the former of matters relating to world-politics, is hostile to Russia on account of the nature of her domestic polity. But this is too contingent a point of view, we had almost said too feminine a point of view, for governments worthy of the name to take into account when the great international interests for which they are responsible become involved."

The neutrality of the United States is viewed as somewhat suspicious by those German newspapers which, like the *Hamburger Nachrichten* and the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), are never wholly at ease on the subject of Washingtonian ambitions. The last-named paper, an exponent of official Berlin opinion, understands that great designs of world conquest are concealed behind the last Congressional appropriations for the navy. "Jingodom," it remarks for perhaps the twentieth time, "is in the ascendant at Washington," the great aim of the Roosevelt Administration being, we are assured, expansion in Asia. It also says that American neutrality is interpreted in the English school. But the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), organ of the liberal element, considers the attitude of the United States correct. The democratic *Frankfurter Zeitung* thinks President Roosevelt means to make good the American claim to mastery of the Pacific, which fact must in time bring about an antagonism between Great Britain and the United States. In the mean time:

"Public opinion in the United States is overwhelmingly on the Japanese side. The reasons are various. The diplomatic tiff that the Secretary of State had with Russia recently over the ports in Manchuria must certainly have intensified the distrust of the Czar's government. Nor is the influence exercised by the English press to be underestimated. It is very instructive to observe how well the English understand how to suggest ideas to the Americans which impel their minds in a particular direction. That English publicists can do this is because of the superiority of England's intellectual life over the intellectual life of America. One such false idea is the phantom of Anglo-Saxon community of interest, in which it is desired that the Americans shall have faith. In England this theory is intelligently propagated. It inculcates hatred of both Russia and Germany—of Russia because she is England's political foe, and of Germany because she is England's commercial foe."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

DIPLOMATIC DEADLOCK.—The Peking Government is incensed at the Grand Lama, thinks the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), because the ruler of Tibet refuses the Chinese representative mules to go home with, a proceeding pronounced by the London *Times* "ignominious, if effective."

WAR IN THE BALKANS.—Austria is well prepared for a war in the Balkans, according to the *Sanktpetersburgkiya Viedomosti*, which claims to speak on the authority of "a diplomatist who knows." Russia, it is further stated in the St. Petersburg paper, anticipates some emergency and can send troops to Macedonia if necessary.

CHINA'S COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—"Now that Yuan-shi-kai has marched his doughty warriors within easy reach of Mukden and other posts of vantage for attacking the Russian rear, it would be interesting to know if those Japanese officers and drill instructors are still with them," says the military expert of the London *News*. "Yuan, I see, stays at home; but then, tho a much belauded individual in certain quarters, his past has proved him to be anything but a bold man except and only in appearance and words. He was China's representative in Seoul when war broke out between his country and Japan, and upon the Japanese advancing upon that city of filth he bolted, leaving all the archives of his legation for the Japanese to make such use of as they might consider best. It is said, I know not with what amount of truth, that he was smuggled across to Chefoo on a British steamer. The engineer of it, having cut away the interior of his chest of drawers, then locked up the redoubtable Yuan in it. Now Yuan is a man of proportions, and tho he must have been terribly cramped, it is further said he lay as still as a mouse throughout the two hundred miles or so sea trip across."

Copyright 1904 by "Collier's Weekly."

THE "VARIAG" ON FIRE IN CHEMULPO HARBOR.

Photograph by the special correspondent of *Collier's Weekly* and used by courtesy of the publishers.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

COMMON-SENSE CRITICISM OF A COMMON-SENSE PERIOD.

ENGLISH LITERATURE AND SOCIETY IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By Sir Leslie Stephen. Cloth, vii.+224 pp. Price, $2. net. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE late Sir Leslie Stephen was undoubtedly well equipped for dealing with relations of literature and society in the age of Anne and the Georgian period. His most considerable work, "English Thought in the Eighteenth Century," had in a measure dealt with the subject from the converse point of view, that is, the influence of thought and literature upon society; whereas these very readable lectures—delivered as the Ford Lectures at Oxford—deal rather with the influence of society upon literature: how the politicians became patrons, how an appeal to the people in political life involves the growth of Grub Street, how the church squabbles tended to produce heterodox opinions. These topics are treated with much skill and clearness by the former editor of *The Cornhill* and of "The Dictionary of National Biography."

Sir Leslie Stephen was of a somewhat rare but characteristic type of mind. Together with Walter Bagehot, Richard H. Hutton, and a few others, he formed a class apart among English critics. Without any sparkle or dash, they represented the common sense and rationalism of the ordinary Englishman, when he deals with imaginative topics. Their light was dry, to use Bacon's term, but penetrating and distinct. If they did not see very far, they saw very thoroughly. Qualities such as these are eminently appropriate when applied to the criticism of the eighteenth century, eminently the century of common sense. If Sir Leslie Stephen never lets himself go, he at any rate always has something definite to say, and he says it in a very clear manner. His lectures are eminently readable and eminently instructive, and if the class of literature and the form of society with which he deals are not very attractive, that is not his fault. It is quite remarkable the number of literary figures that cross his pages, most of them characterized by, and many of them brought into connection with, larger social movements. Addison and Pope, Gray and Johnson, Thompson and Collins, Locke and Hume are naturally the chief topics of interest; but quite minor lights like Arbuthnot and Gay, David Hartley and Mrs. Montague, also cross the stage and play their part. Altogether, no better introduction to the period for those interested in its literary side is likely to be written.

SIR LESLIE STEPHEN.

A WASTREL OF THE ORIENT.

SAÏD THE FISHERMAN. By Marmaduke Pickthall. Cloth, 302 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

A NEW dish on the literary table is, in truth, a cheering thing for the gourmet of books. Novelty in the matter of sauce is about as much as experience leads him to expect. Mr. Pickthall's "Saïd the Fisherman" is of Oriental composition, and that is as old as "Arabian Nights"; but its determined realism, its vivid portraiture, the rigorous impersonality of its author in his analysis, the suspicious flavor of moral purpose in the story, due to an undercurrent which does not ruffle the surface—these combine to hold the reader's attention, tho, in the absence of more definite story interest, they will not make the book popular.

As the minute biography of a wretched Oriental knave, it is well worth while. Saïd is a poor fisherman of whom Fate makes a plaything. Some such divinity as Mr. Hardy has adumbrated in "The Dynasts" might well have been the arbiter in Saïd's checkered and sordid career. His selfish, heartless, lying, vulgarly aspiring course winds up in a tragedy that seems too liberal punishment even for his misdeeds, which, after all, were due more to his race and environment than to election or deliberate malignancy.

Saïd is but casually described, even as to his physical presentment. He was young and strong, loved money like a miser, had pride of life like a parvenu, and had a gusty animal passion. Superstitious, a coward, hypocrite, thief, slayer of men, supremely selfish, and an ingrate—*Voila* Saïd! "He hath no drowning mark on him, but perfect gallows." Yet his wife, Hasneh, whom he deserts, maltreats, and dishonors, cleaves to him throughout, and a worthy muleteer, Selim, has a dog-like devotion to him, despite fine qualities in himself.

In the beginning only is Saïd a fisherman, living in a hovel with one dirty room, with a fig-tree hard by in which he sometimes goes to sleep. But he has nearly amassed a sum which shall purchase a little coffee-house, and then he will be Saïd Effendi. Then he might be Bey! And when his partner, Abdullah, "came to beg him to buy fish, he would seize by both ears and spit in his face." This blissful dream is the keynote of Saïd's ambitions. Unfortunately, Abdullah steals his hoard, and convinces the fisherman that a jinni has done it. Saïd abandons his roof tree. Mounted on his ass, with the patient Hasneh dragging behind, under the weight of her bundle, he goes forth, otherwhere.

MARMADUKE PICKTHALL.

He promptly develops a braggart mendaciousness that would do credit to Munchausen. Through cunning and good-luck, he several times acquires money, only to lose it again. But finally, for ten years, he lives in wealth in Damascus. Then just as he is on the point of purchasing a lordly residence, his money is stolen once more and he falls into such disrepute that he flies to London. There is a tragic intensity to the sordid misery he meets with there, and he loses his mind. Lastly, he drifts back to the East, and on the day following the bombardment of Alexandria, July 12, 1882, heading a crowd of furious fanatics, the white-haired, white-bearded wastrel is shot down like a dog.

Mr. Pickthall lived in Syria for some years and thoroughly absorbed its atmosphere and learned Eastern character and life. His style is concise and simple, yet with much poetic diction in description and portraiture that is like actual vision.

MAYOR McCLELLAN'S POLITICAL SURVEY OF VENICE.

THE OLIGARCHY OF VENICE. By George B. McClellan. Cloth, 202 pp. Price, $1.25 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

IT is from the viewpoint of a student of governments that the present mayor of New York surveys, bit by bit, the history of Venice from its rise some fifteen hundred years ago to its fall at the word of Napoleon nearly a century past. It is a wonderful history, told in a manner so graphic and lucid that it carries the reader along with all the interest of a romance. It is in fact the sort of history that, had it not been actually lived, would be likely to impress one as a quite improbable invention. Says the author:

"The history of Venice is unlike that of any other nation, in that it is a completed whole. Extending over a period of fourteen hundred years, its lines of demarkation are clearly fixed. There was no shading off of Venetian institutions or of Venetian government into those of any other state. There was no absorption of her ruling caste into another nationality. She ceased to exist as absolutely as she began; she died as she was born, like a conscious, sentient being; and when she passed away those who guided her fortunes disappeared from human activity as completely as tho the waters of the lagoons had closed over them. And so the history of Venice may be studied from beginning to end as a tale that is told, as a life that has been lived. But for her there is no hope of resurrection, no possibility of a life to come."

A spectacle of might and glory and magnificence is Venice as her story unfolds in these pages, with, as the author remarks, nothing commonplace about her. Her story was a great melodrama divided into tableaux appealing to imagination rather than to cold logic.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

As early as the end of the tenth century, we are shown, she was by comparison "as great as the France of Philip I., the Germany of Henry IV., or the England of William Rufus. . . . She was powerful in the might that comes from wealth and rich in resources derived from trade. While her government, in name at least, was still popular, the affairs of state were in the hands of a commercial aristocracy that was essentially modern in its point of view. For them everything was subordinated to the material prosperity of Venice, and in consequence to that of their class. The fostering of commerce and the commercial expansion of the republic were the chief articles of their creed. The story of their efforts to obtain new markets and to maintain an open door in the East reads like the records of the diplomacy of the twentieth century."

This, and much more about Venice, whether told of her at the rising

of her power or when that power had reached its zenith, carries with it a curious parallel to events of the present. Altho the comparison is nowhere made or hinted at, one can hardly fail to trace a family likeness in the commercial aristocrats who ruled Venice in the name of the people and the moneyed aristocracy of other republics.

The analogy between the semblance of power vested in the people and the practical power manipulated by a class is inevitable. For this reason, if for no other, this book is likely to prove very readable to the rank and file of Americans. As for Venice, the historic pageant of her bygone greatness affects the sympathetic reader like a very present and poignant regret.

A HEROINE OF THE SLUMS.

JOAN OF THE ALLEY. By Frederick Orin Bartlett. Cloth, 290 pp. Price, $1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE author of this work reveals the vein and grain of the true story-teller. A naturally close observer, he feels the mental habit of his people and catches their local tone, and the pathos of their situation mingles naturally with its humor. The latter is subdued, for the reality from which it springs is grim indeed.

Joan, the heroine, is the offspring of an Irish father and a French Canadian mother. She is an enthusiast of heroic possibilities, tho quite ignorant of the idealism latent in her own soul. This is first set in motion by an old Canadian neighbor who reads to her a book on socialism, which awakens her to the meaning of the vague unrest she feels concerning her own condition.

The machinery of the story thus set in motion finds vent in the dramatic incidents surrounding a strike of the mill-hands, led by Joan, who feels called upon, like her great namesake, Joan of Arc, to deliver her people. Denny Ryan, the unconscious hero of the tale, finally serves and saves the girl at a great crisis.

FREDERICK ORIN BARTLETT.

Some shocking pictures of human brutality are projected. That of Joan's own brother, "Spike" Sullivan, touches the outer rim of credibility. In others of the people, the native goodness that works without reasoning why is brought into effective relief, and there is a rather new example of a benevolent local boss. The place where the story happens is not named nor does description outline it. The mingled strains of humanity suggest a New England factory town, but this guess is thrown out by the decidedly East Side New York patois of the speakers, who say "dey" for "they," "foist" for "first," "Gawd" for "God," "speil" for "dance," etc. The manner of speech, however, is truly rendered.

An effective feature of the tale, tho a minor one, is the little girl Maggie, who relieves her native longing by reciting to an Italian tenement baby whom she "minds" all the romances that haunt her own hungry vision. Here is a specimen of her talk to "Jovey" (Giovanni).

"Oncet der was a kid wot gut nuff ter eat—all he wanted ter eat. . . . 'Maw,' sez der kid. 'Yessir,' says der maw, cause she wus a perlite maw. 'Maw, I wants sixteen junks er pie!' Jus like dat—'I wants sixteen junks er pie!'

"So der maw, she sez ter der guy wot's aroun', 'Swipes, bring on sixteen junks er pie 'n' git er move on,' sez she.

"So der guy, he goes out 'n' brings in every durned pie der bakeman has gut 'n' takes em ter der kid 'n' he eats em."

Evidently, the nether side of American life has found an interpreter in Mr. Bartlett.

A LOOSE-JOINTED ROMANCE.

THE DAYSPRING. By Dr. William Barry. Cloth, 331 pp. Price, $1.50. Dodd, Mead & Co.

SOME thrilling happenings in modern history, a somewhat improbable tho pleasing love story, a dash of latter-day necromancy or spiritism, all meeting and mingling within an atmosphere of rather melodramatic romance, with Paris of Commune days for a background, form the substance of Dr. Barry's latest story.

The hero, a victim of a chain of political horrors, flies from his home in Ireland to take refuge in Paris, and, under the borrowed name of Henry Guiron, happens to render great service to a French nobleman, who introduces him to members of his own family. Through this he meets fate in the person of a titled young French widow. In the downfall of Napoleon III., and the subsequent revolution, he believes he sees the day-spring of a new era. Association with the Socialists causes him as a matter of honor to break away from aristocratic affiliations, even those of the woman he loves.

The story is not altogether strong of construction nor convincing in situation, and falls distinctly short in artistic welding. Some strange feats are enacted by the wizard of the tale—an American spiritualist, by the way—but the author from beginning to end leaves the reader in doubt as to whether he regards the performances as mere sham or whether he more than half believes in the achievements of the charlatan. There is also the American wife of an Englishman, whom we may suppose is intended to portray a typical American flirt, with hazy notions concerning the sacredness of the marriage tie. But of this we are also left in doubt, for the author apparently uses her as a peg on which to hang his own beliefs regarding the inviolability of marriage—especially for the woman.

Yet despite many faults a certain intangible charm adheres to the love story of the young Irishman and the ideally feminine comtesse, and that alone will doubtless redeem in the eyes of many readers this rather loose-jointed romance.

A NEW VIEW OF THE GREEK GODS.

PROLEGOMENA TO THE STUDY OF GREEK RELIGION. By Jane Ellen Harrison. Cloth, xxii + 680 pp. Price, $5 net. The Macmillan Company.

THIS is in many ways a most remarkable work, which will undoubtedly modify the ordinary conceptions of Greek religion based mainly upon the advanced views held by the more refined poets and philosophers of Greece. Miss Harrison, in the spirit of Mr. Tylor and Mr. Andrew Lang, has gone to the ritual of Greek religion to study the earlier stages of it, and in so doing has come across quite a different conception of the gods from that shown in the higher mythology of later times. She draws into account the remains of Greek art, on which she has been for so many years one of the greatest experts, and much of her material is derived from the masses of Greek inscriptions which have been made accessible of recent years, and deal with the actual practise of the Greek religion. She has attempted most ingeniously to restore the actual course of Greek religious development from the earliest stages of the fear of ghosts to the most mystic and refined conceptions of the Orphic mysteries.

It is impossible in this place to criticize the close line of reasoning helped out by hypothesis by which Miss Harrison arrives at her striking results. She divides the gods of the ancient world into friendly gods, with whom the worshiper shared the sacrificial banquet, and gods of aversion, who claimed the whole of the sacrifice. She gives many pertinent reasons for regarding the latter as the earlier form. Whether she is justified in identifying them further with the ghosts of ancestors and others is a more difficult problem. One thing is at least undoubted: she has brought together for the first time in English a mass of material which can not be neglected by any inquirer into the history of religion or into the development of Greek thought on religious subjects.

A BUNCH OF CRANKS.

THE WOODHOUSE CORRESPONDENCE. By George W. E. Russell and Edith Sichel. Cloth, 281 pp. Price, $1.50. Dodd, Mead & Co.

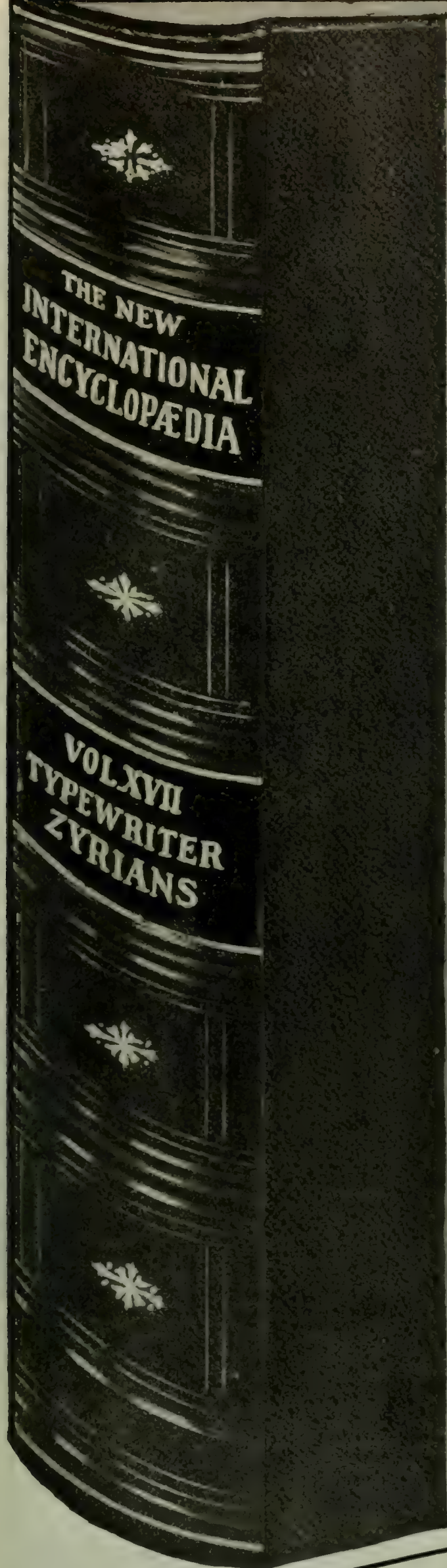
THIS is a moderately entertaining volume made up of letters from somewhat exaggerated types. The king-pin of them all, and the most detestable, is Algernon Wentworth Woodhouse, a widower. He is a wealthy, pompous old prig, frankly concerned about nothing so much as his health. He is a lamentable example of family, money, and education, and he is target for most of the letters, as nearly all the other correspondents wish to use him. Selfishness marks as its own everybody except his nephew, Frank Murray, a very decent sort of fellow with a small income and some slight literary ability, and a vigorous and sane spinster, Barbara Moore, who is Murray's friend. The priggish Woodhouse has a goddaughter, Ellen Thompson, a silly girl with a craving for a literary career. She dubs herself "Elaine," and is poetess and novelist, bent on uplifting. There is a shrewd, worldly sister-in-law, Mrs. George Quintilian Woodhouse, with two daughters to be married off. There is also a female of much the same type as Woodhouse, his aunt, Lady Louise Fitzwigan. She is "hipped," bluntly cantankerous, and an impossible old thing.

These are the people who expose their mean traits with the utmost complacency and insensibility to their shortcomings. The characterization is pushed so far that they become rather impossible caricatures; still their foibles are somewhat diverting.

Elaine Thompson, as poured out in poetry, is clever. She is so intrenched in self-conceit that nothing can pierce her romantic soul. Elaine finally winds up, after sending her novel, "Warp-Woof," on many journeys, as writer of advertisements for a Food.

There is hardly any originality in thought, word, or deed on the part of anybody but Miss Moore, who is keen and very sensible. For a spinster, this on the married state is commendable and well put:

"Like most happy unmarried people, I have a profound belief in marriage and a desire to thrust that natural solution of life on every one excepting myself. The married, thank goodness, have not the monopoly of Illogic, which I always maintain is a science much more necessary to study than Logic; everybody is illogical, and life would be quite insane if they weren't. It is only the mad who demand absolute logic, and the place at which people, great or little, begin to do this is the place where their reason is in danger. (Look at Tolstoy and Ruskin, if you doubt this!)"



The only new, the most comprehensive, best illustrated and most practical Encyclopædiain the English language, designed especiallv for American readers.

SEVENTEEN VOLUMES OF THIS SIZE
complete

The New International Encyclopaedia

Editors-in-Chief:
DANIEL COIT GILMAN, LL.D.
President Johns Hopkins University (1876-1902), President of Carnegie Institution.

HARRY THURSTON PECK, Ph.D., L.H.D.
Professor in Columbia University.

FRANK MOORE COLBY, M.A.
Late Professor in New York University.

Librarians know what a work of reference should be. The great Universities and Colleges:

Havard University
Yale University
Cornell Unfversity
Chicago University
University of Maine
University of West Va.
University of Tennessee

Harvard Divinity School
Princeton University
Johns Hopkins University
Columbia University
Wesleyan University
University of Georgia
University of Nashville

Harvard Law School
University of Pennsylvania
Brown University
New York University
University of N. C.
Tulane University

Amherst College
N. E. Conservatory of Music
Swarthmore College
Whitworth College
Clemson College
South Carolina College
Bridgewater College

Williams College
Mt. Holyoke College
St. Elizabeth College
Sam Houston College
Columbia Female College
Erskine College
Peabody Institute

Vassar College
Wellesley College
Oberlin College
Paine College
Brenau College
Converse College
Adelbert College

as well as more than 700 Schools and Public Libraries have purchased this Encyclopædia, because they required the **newest** and **best** Encyclopædia published.

It is safe to follow such leaders and rely on their judgment.

It is entirely new—newly written, new plates, new matter, edited by eminent scholars and the **information brought down to the present year.**

Three more volumes, almost ready, remain to complete this monumental reference work.

The New International Encyclopædia is published at a price so low, and sold on such easy payment conditions, that any one can afford to buy.

A handsome eighty-page book containing full information, specimen pages, maps and illustrations, will be mailed to you if you cut out and send the coupon to

Dodd, Mead & Co.
372 Fifth Avenue
New York City

FILL IN NAME AND ADDRESS AND SEND THIS COUPON

DODD, MEAD & CO., New York:
Please send, without cost to me, the handsome book describing **The New International Encyclopædia** and containing specimen pages, colored illustrations, maps and information regarding discount and easy payment plan.

Name.....

No 24. L. D. *Post-Office*.....*State*.....

Two Purposes are Accomplished

by an Endowment Policy. It insures your having a cash sum if you live till the end of the Endowment period. It also insures your family, business or estate for full amount of policy in event of your death, before that time.

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO. OF AMERICA.

JOHN F. DRYDEN, Prest.

Home Office: NEWARK, N. J.

Send Coupon for Information.

Without committing myself to any action I shall be glad to receive free, particulars and rates of Endowment Policies.

For .....

Name ..... Age.....

Address.....

Occupation..... Dept. R.

LEARN TO WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS

Taught by Mail Thoroughly. Taught by the founders of the original school. Taught in an expert manner, enabling you to earn expert salary. Seven years' success and hundreds of successful graduates. Large prospectus free on request.

PAGE-DAVIS CO., Suite 31, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago

GOV'T AUCTION SALE CATALOG GUNS, Pistols, Military Goods. Illustrated, 15c., mailed 6c. stamps. F. Bannerman, 579 Broadway, N. Y.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"John Addington Symonds."—Horatio F. Brown. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"The History of American Music."—Louis C. Elson. (380 pp.; $5. The Macmillan Company.)

"The Trusts of To-Day."—Gilbert H. Montague. (219 pp.; $1.20 net. McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"The Middle Wall."—Edward Marshall. (G. W. Dillingham & Co., $1.50.)

"The Theatrical Primer."—H. A. Vivian. (G. W. Dillingham & Co., $0.75.)

"The Red Leaguers."—Shan Bullock. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"Heart of my Heart."—Ellis Meredith. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"Twisted History."—Frank G. Voorhies. (G. W. Dillingham & Co., $1.)

"Quintus Oakes."—Charles Ross Jackson. (G. W. Dillingham & Co., $1.50.)

"The Merchant of Venice."—William Shakespeare. "First Folio" edition. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $0.50 net.)

"A Bachelor in Arcady."—Halliwell Sutcliffe. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $1.50.)

"The Life of Frederic William Farrar."—Reginald A. Farrar. (361 pp.; $2 net. T. Y. Crowell & Co.)

"Minute Marvels of Nature."—John J. Ward. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $1.60 net.)

"The Mastery of the Pacific."—Archibald R. Colquhoun. (410 pp.; The Macmillan Company.)

"The Great Companion."—Lyman Abbott. (The Outlook Company, $1 net.)

"Ruskin Relics."—W. G. Collingwood. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $2.50 net.)

"Overtones."—James Huneker. (335 pp.; $1.25 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"Brevities."—L. de Vaux Matthewman. (Henry T. Coates & Co., $0.80 net.)

"Manual of Parliamentary Terms and Procedure."—Mrs. Lillian M. Hollister, 307 Kirby Avenue West, Detroit, Mich.

"A Guide to Gold in Bible Mines."—Rev. David M. Cleland, Oakdale, Pa.

"The Rainbow Chasers."—John H. Whitson. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)

"Order No. 11."—Caroline Abbot Stanley. (The Century Company, $1.50.)

"My Air-Ships."—Alberto Santos-Dumont. (360 pp.; $1.40 net. The Century Company.)

"The Philosophy of Education."—Herman H. Horne. (295 pp.; $1.75 net. The Macmillan Company.)

"The Homebuilders."—Karl Edwin Harriman. (G. W. Jacobs & Co., $1.50.)

"Sure."—New "Chimmie Fadden" stories by Edward W. Townsend. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $0.75.)

"The Yeoman."—Charles Kennet Burrow. (John Lane, $1.50.)

"Tolstoy and his Problems."—Aylmer Maude. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1.)

"The Horse-Leech's Daughters."—Margaret Doyle Jackson. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"The Stolen Emperor."—Mrs. Hugh Fraser. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"How Tyson Came Home."—William H. Rideing. (John Lane, $1.50.)

"Theodore Roosevelt the Citizen."—Jacob A. Riis. (471 pp.; $2 net. The Outlook Company.)

"The Admirable Tinker."—Edgar Jepson. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"He That Eateth Bread With Me."—H. A. Mitchell Keays. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"The Truth About the Trusts."—John Moody. (514 pp.; $5.00. Moody Publishing Company, New York.)

"In the Bishop's Carriage."—Miriam Michelson. (Bobbs-Merrill Company, $1.50.)

Music Lovers

If your music dealer cannot supply you,

Send us 50c

in U.S. stamps and we will send (prepaid) one of the

Ditson Half-Dollar Series

Full folio size and the greatest values ever given in music collections

Do not confuse these with CHEAP music

They represent such composers as Mascagni, Bohm, Behr, Gabriel-Marie, Ascher, Braga, Boccherini, Mendelssohn, Rubinstein, Raff, Schumann, Handel, Burgmuller, Reinecke, etc., are beautifully printed on extra quality paper and well bound.

If bought as Sheet Music these collections would cost $5.00 or more each

Dance Waltzes for the Piano. 64 pages.
Easy Four-Hand Pieces (2d & 3d gds.) 62 p.
Easy Pieces in Easy Keys. 56 p.
Easy Salon Music for the Piano. 64 p.
Favorite Duets for Violin and Piano. 60 p.
Forty Very Easy Piano Pieces. 64 p.
Four-Hand Recreations (3d grade). 62 p.
Marches & Two-Steps for the Piano. 62 p.
Very Easy Piano Duets (1st & 2d gds.) 60 p.

Sold by Music Dealers or mailed as above.

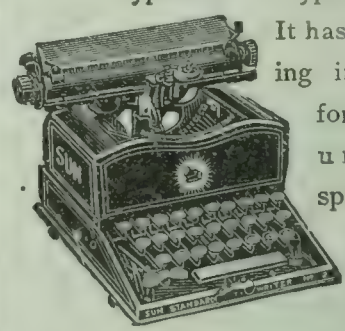
OLIVER DITSON COMPANY

B131 Dept. 7, 150 Tremont St., Boston

The SUN Typewriter No. 2

Perfect in Mechanical Action

It is a type lever or type bar machine.



It has visible writing in its truest form. It has unlimited speed. Beautiful print. It is a heavy manifolder.

A high-grade writing machine sold for $40. Active agents desired in territory not allotted.

SUN TYPEWRITER COMPANY

239 BROADWAY - - NEW YORK

Established 1823

Chickering PIANOS

Illustrated Catalogue sent upon application

CHICKERING & SONS, 805 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

"Letters from Japan." — Mrs. Hugh Fraser. (794 pp.; $3 net. The Macmillan Company.)

"Lord Acton's Letters to Mary Gladstone."—Edited by Herbert Paul. (353 pp.; $3 net. The Macmillan Company.)

"Matthew Arnold."—William Harbutt Dawson. (450 pp.; $2. G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Leo Tolstoy."—T. S. Knowlson. (190 pp.; $1 net. F. Warne & Co., New York.)

"Stepping-Stones to Architecture." — Thomas Mitchell. (Industrial Publication Company, $0.50.)

"A Tramp in Spain."—Bart Kennedy. (319 pp.; $2.50 net. F. Warne & Co.)

"Teutonic Legends."—W. C. Sawyer. (343 pp.; $2 net. J. B. Lippincott & Co.)

"Forward."—Lina Boegli. (320 pp.; $2 net. J. B. Lippincott & Co.)

"I."—Anonymous. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"The Evolution of the Soul."— Thompson J. Hudson. (344 pp.; $1.20 net. A. C. McClurg Company.)

"The Issues of Life."—Mrs. John Van Vorst. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"The Gordon Elopement."—Carolyn Wells and Harry Persons Faber. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.25.)

"The Great Adventurer."—Robert Shackleton. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

"Memoirs of Henry Villard."—(In two volumes, 786 pp.; $5 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"Essays and Letters."—Leo Tolstoy. (372 pp.; $1. Funk & Wagnalls Company.)

"In the Red Hills."—Elliott Crayton McCants. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The Misanthrope.

By CLINTON SCOLLARD.

He neither joys nor grieves,
But cavils and mistrusts;
His hopes are like the wizened leaves,
Swirled down the Autumn gusts.

He looks askance at Life,
If so be Mirth lurk near;
He has ill-humored Doubt to wife,
And is the slave of Sneer.

He makes a mock of Love,
And all that on her wait;
Yet, howsoe'er desire may move,
He can not rise to Hate.

Crimes of a former birth
Must wreak on him their spell,
Else why, while yet upon this earth,
Must he abide in hell?

—From *The Smart Set.*

Mirage.

By ETHEL TINDAL ATKINSON.

Once prayed I to forget your face,
That pride might make me deaf and blind,
And blunt the passion of the mind
To memory of your scornful grace.

Yet did I dream of you one night,
And all the bitter days between
Were fled, as flees a forest scene
From one who steps into the light.

Out in the sun I saw you move,
And passed to fall before your feet,
The smile upon your mouth was sweet,
As on the very lips of love.

CALIFORNIA, $33.

From Chicago daily during March and April via Chicago, Union Pacific & Northwestern Line. Daily and personally conducted excursions; $7 double berth from Chicago to the Coast. All agents sell tickets via this line. For illustrated booklets, maps, rates, and full information address W. B. Kniskern, Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago, Ill.

The EVERETT PIANO.

The advancement of the EVERETT PIANO to the foremost position among ARTISTIC INSTRUMENTS is announced as an accomplished fact rather than with purpose of boastfulness.

We especially wish to avoid the intimation that former leaders have lost any part of their value. On the contrary, we desire to express the belief that they are probably all they have been, and all the manufacturers of them have represented them to be; all that the piano-building science of forty years ago could produce. At the same time we state that

The EVERETT PIANO is the Greater Achievement of the more advanced Science of this Epoch

In a recent note on Tone Quality (as exemplified in the **Everett Piano**), the eminent musical critic, Mr. H. E. Krehbiel, states:—"But Tone Quality is demanded by all the music that ever was, and will be demanded by all the music that is to come so long as the Art remains in the service of the Beautiful."

The Individual Tone Quality of the **Everett Piano** has gained for it the approval of such great artists as Reisenauer, Gabrilowitsch, Burmeister, Hirschman, Gallico, Pierce, Nordica, Campanari and Shonert, who use it exclusively and endorse it unconditionally. You would make no mistake by following their example.

If you are interested, we have a special proposition to make to you

Address Department J

THE JOHN CHURCH CO.

Cincinnati New York Chicago
London Leipsic

Hutchins Horizontal

Roller Swing

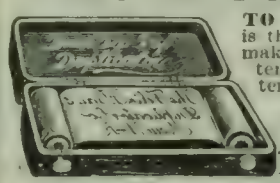
Absolutely new, better than an electric fan in hot weather. **Operates as easy as a Rocking Chair.** Delightful motion. Guaranteed not to make you sick.

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED
Exclusive Territory

Travelers wanted to carry as a side line. Handsome model furnished. Address nearest factory.

Hutchins Roller Swing Co.
BOX 112
Alton, Ill. Live Oak, Fla. Wilmington, Del.

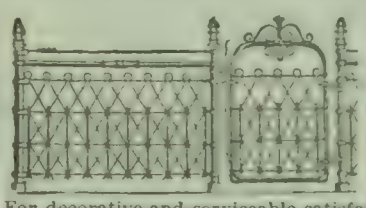
What Is Daus' Tip-Top?



TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-Top" is the best and simplest device for making **100 copies** from pen written and **50 copies** from typewritten original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, **without deposit, on ten (10) days' trial**

Price $7.50 less Trade Discount of 33⅓%, or **$5 net**

THE FELIX F. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.
Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City.



DWIGGINS
Lifetime Quality

Best of good fences. Woven throughout of double galvanized steel wire, unchanged by climatic extremes; never loses its poise and trimness. Designs show unusual taste. For decorative and serviceable satisfaction get "DWIGGINS FENCE." Catalogue FREE. All styles, 10c to 50c a foot.

Dwiggins Wire Fence Co., 28 Dwiggins Ave., Anderson, Ind.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

Now that I would, I dream no more,
Now that I would not, I forget;
The forest is about me yet
A moving darkness as before.
—From London *Pilot*.

On the Portrait of a Beautiful Woman Carved Upon Her Tomb.

By Giacomo Leopardi

Translated by Sir Theodore Martin, K.C.B.

Thou wert like this; and now
Beneath this covering earth here dost thou lie,
A skeleton and dust! And thou,
Fair counterfeit of what was once so fair,
O'er mold and crumbling bones set up in vain,
Staring immovable and mute, apart,
Upon the seasons as they come and go,
Thou of remembrance and of bygone wo
The sole custodian art.
The look, so passing sweet,
That thrill'd, as here we see, men's hearts erewhile,
Doth now the gazer's smile
With cold indifference meet;
The lips, that, like a brimming urn, well'd out
Words freighted with delight,
The throat, that kindled longings infinite,
The hand of shapeliest mold,
That many a time
Hath made the hand that clasp'd it winter-cold,
The bosom that has turn'd to ashy white
The cheeks of many a wight,
Its perfect form to view,
What made the charm for which thou once wert known,
All now mere rottenness and dust,
A thing to waken horror and disgust,
Hid out of sight beneath this sculptured stone.
To this pass Fate doth bring
A form that, while it lived,
A reflex seem'd of all we dream of heaven!
Eternal mystery of this
Our mortal state! To-day the spring
Of thoughts of boundless sweep,
High aspirations, feelings infinite,
Beauty withal, triumphant in its power,
Like some transcendent radiance from the sky
By nature flash'd upon this nether earth,
To be to man's estate a pledge and sign
Of golden worlds beyond, replete with bliss
And destinies sublime;
To-morrow, at a touch, what was so bright,
So angel-like in guise,
Becomes a thing abhorrent to men's eyes,
Degraded, loathly, vile,
And all the wealth so vast
Of fancies noble, that therein were bred,
Hath into silence everlasting pass'd.
Chords, touch'd with skilful hand,
By native charm create
Within our wandering thoughts
A host of visions fanciful and grand,
And infinite desires;
And, quicken'd so,
Our mortal spirit straight—
We know not how or why—
Floats on a sea of exquisite delight,
Like the stout swimmer, who
Disports him on the ocean's buoyant waves;
But if upon the ear
A note discordant strike,
The spell within us wrought
Is broke, and all that ecstasy of bliss
Is in a moment turn'd to nought.

The Kelly-Springfield Tire

THE YANKEE CORK PULLER

A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

Fastened up anywhere you wish—on the sideboard, ice box, door frame or wall—**never mislaid.**

Pulls all corks instantly and without effort.

Simply moving handle up and down **not only** draws the tightest cork, but also automatically discharges it from the machine. **It is a mechanical marvel.**

Removes corks clean—no bits left in bottle.

Sold everywhere, or sent direct, express prepaid, on receipt of price. **After 30 days' trial money refunded if not pleased.**

Nickel Plated, $1.25. Silver plated, $3.50. For Hotels, etc., with clamp, Nickel Plated, $2.

Booklet free. Order to-day from makers

THE GILCHRIST CO.,
120 Lafayette St., Newark, N. J.

I Print My Own Circulars Cards &c. $5 PRESS

Saves money. Big profit printing for others. Large press for book, newspaper $18. Full instruction sent for use. Write for catalogue presses, type, &c. to factory

THE PRESS CO.
MERIDEN, CONN.

KLIPS Write for Price List. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

Stop drinking Coffee!!
Have Breakfast
with Me

IT'S Huyler's "IF YOU WANT QUALITY"

YOUR GROCER HAS IT.

The Velvet Grip HOSE SUPPORTER

Never Slips nor Tears

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED

BE SURE YOUR CORSET HOSE SUPPORTERS HAVE THIS CLASP

CUSHION BUTTON

Sold all over the world

GEORGE FROST CO., Makers, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Sample pair, by mail, 25 cents.

LOOK for the name on every loop

If, mortal man, thou be
So altogether pitiful and vile,
If thou be merely dust,
A phantom life for but a little while,
If, too, thou be in some things nigh divine,
Why should each worthiest impulse, why
Should every worthiest thought of thine,
From source so trivial and ignoble spring,
And be with it dissolved and perish utterly?

—From *Blackwood's Magazine.*

I Know Not How to Find the Spring.

By FLORENCE EARLE COATES.

I know not how to find the Spring,
  Tho violets are here,
And in the boughs high over me
  The birds are fluting clear;
The magic and the melody,
  The rapture—all are fled,
And could they wake, they would but break
  My heart, now you are dead.

—From *Scribner's Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

Judge Alton B. Parker.—Judge Parker, of the New York Court of Appeals, has for some time been prominently mentioned as a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination. He was born at Cortlandt, N. Y., in 1852. He taught school for a time, and in 1871 he went to Kingston. He studied law at Albany law-school and graduated, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. That same year he formed the law firm of Parker & Kenyon. *The Green Bag*, a lawyers' magazine of Boston, from which we take some of the above facts, gives this brief summary of Parker's career:

About the first thing that happened to young Parker was that he was made clerk of the Ulster county board of supervisors. Soon after he represented Ulster county in a protracted suit with the city of Kingston involving the equalization of assessments. This was Parker's first "big case," and so patiently and exhaustively did he master its prosaic details that he was victorious at every point. For his services in this litigation he received a fee of $3,600, a windfall for a young lawyer in his early twenties.

By 1877, when Parker was twenty-six, he had already made his talents and energy so well known in Ulster county that he was asked to take the Democratic nomination for surrogate. He was in the minority party, and the Democratic ticket went down in defeat; but so remarkably large was the vote for Parker that on election night the return for surrogate was still in doubt. When the count was complete it was found that Parker alone had "pulled through." Except in the larger cities, the surrogate is not debarred from the practise of his profession. In 1883 Parker was reelected.

A word should be said about Judge Parker's political leadership at this time. . . . Parker was in close and intimate relations with the Albany regency of latter days, and was a warm friend of President Cleveland. Early in 1895, he was summoned by a telegram to Washington, where President Cleveland offered him the post of first assistant postmaster-general of the United States. The salary was $5,000. Parker thought the matter over, and altho his salary as surrogate was only $3,000, he promptly declined the place, as he feared that to withdraw from the active life of his own county would mean the loss of his practise, which gave every promise of being established within a very few years.

The time was at hand when Parker should definitely retire from politics, altho he was not yet half through his thirties. On the urgent solicitation of the Democratic leaders, Parker consented, in the autumn of 1885, to act as chairman of the Democratic executive committee in the state campaign. That campaign is still spoken of as one of the most efficient and successful campaigns of the past generation. With practically no campaign funds, Parker fought an uphill fight wherein few

CRYSTAL Domino SUGAR

A Triumph in Sugar Making!

Sold only in 5 lb. sealed boxes!

Hence, no dirt, no waste, no possible adulteration. Every piece sparkles like a cluster of diamonds, the result of its perfect crystallization. You will be pleased the moment you open a box. You will be better pleased when you have tried it in your tea, coffee, etc. SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS GROCERS.

THE EQUITABLE

HENRY B. HYDE FOUNDER

J. W. ALEXANDER PRESIDENT

STRONGEST IN THE WORLD

J. H. HYDE VICE PRESIDENT

DO YOU KNOW that you can buy 5% Gold Bonds on instalments — and have them insured while you are paying for them?

A good investment for you — if you live. A splendid protection for your family — if you die.

Opportunities for men of character to act as representatives.

Apply to GAGE E. TARBELL, 2ND Vice President.

SEND THIS COUPON, OR WRITE, FOR PARTICULARS.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of the United States, 120 Broadway, New York. Dept. No. 56.

I would like to receive information regarding a Gold Bond for $.....issued to a person aged.....years.

Name.....

Address.....

hoped for success, and ended the campaign with a decisive victory. Here his political service came to an end, for in December of the same year, 1885, he was appointed to a vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court. In the following year he was elected to a full term, the Republicans paying him the compliment of running no candidate. He was only thirty-five years old.

In 1892 Judge Parker was appointed to sit in what was then the general term of the Supreme Court, a court composed of three or four judges sitting *en banc* to review the judgments of their brethren on the circuits. Owing to the amount and importance of the business in New York county, additional judges were sent to the general term there, and Judge Parker has become known to the metropolitan bar chiefly through his service as a member of the general term from 1892 until the court's abolition by the new constitution of 1894. The present appellate division of the Supreme Court succeeded to the jurisdiction of the old general term, and when Judge Barrett was disabled by illness from sitting in the appellate division, and a judge had to be sent from up the State to take his place, it was the justices of the appellate division themselves, at whose request Justice Parker was again assigned to the onerous duties of the first department. In 1897 he was elected chief judge of the Court of Appeals by a majority of over sixty thousand. The State had given a Republican majority of over two hundred and fifty thousand a year before.

Lincoln's Sensible Hint. — Abraham Lincoln was no sooner inaugurated President of the United States than he was besieged by a horde of office-seekers, says *The Youth's Companion*, and he was compelled to devote much of his time to listening to their claims. "It is a marvelous tribute to Mr. Lincoln's patience and kindness of heart that he never lost his temper. He hated to say No, but there were not enough offices to go round; so he often met the importunate applicant with a story that left him in good humor, but effectually balked his ambition to serve his country as postmaster or in one of the departments in Washington." In illustration *The Youth's Companion* tells this story:

Among those who went to Washington soon after Lincoln was inaugurated was a man named Chase, whose home was in New Hampshire. He had worked hard for Lincoln's election, and thought he was entitled to some consideration. He wanted an office of some kind. He had several interviews with the President, but could get no satisfaction. One day Mr. Lincoln noticed him in the throng of office-seekers, and, calling him into his private office, said:

"Chase, you are from New Hampshire, I believe?"

"Yes, sir."

"I never was in New Hampshire but once," said Mr. Lincoln, "and that was in the fall of the year—a cold, rough day, and a high wind was blowing. Just outside the city I noticed a big bull-thistle, and on this thistle was a bumblebee trying to extract honey from the blossom. The wind blew the thistle every which way, but the bumblebee stuck. I have come to the conclusion that persistency is characteristic of everything in New Hampshire, whether men or bumblebees."

Chase laughed, but said nothing. Doubtless he thought that at last he was to be rewarded with an office. Then Mr. Lincoln went on, thoughtfully:

"Chase, I have often wondered whether that bumblebee got enough honey out of that bull-thistle to pay him for his gymnastics."

This completed the interview. Chase left the presence of the President, and a few hours later started on his way home to New Hampshire.

He went back to his business, which was that of running a sawmill, and managed it so successfully that he became one of the substantial men of his town. He had the good sense not to be offended at the President's somewhat pointed story, with its personal application, and when Mr. Lincoln was shot there was no more sincere mourner than he.

LET US BUILD YOU A SPLIT HICKORY $50. SPECIAL BUGGY

Read the Following Description.
Write us your suggestions and any changes you would wish in **your** Buggy and we will put you on the right track to get **just what you want** promptly, make your buggy to order as you desire, and ship to you when spring opens or at any reasonable time after your order is placed. That way you will get just what you want, the best Buggy made

The same price for which the regular Stock Split Hickory is sold. Don't put this off.

READ THIS DESCRIPTION OF THE $50 SPLIT HICKORY SPECIAL BUGGY.

Wheels—Sarven patent, 38 and 42 inches high or higher if wanted. Tire ⅝ inch by ¼ inch thick, round edge. **Axles**—Long distance, dust proof, with cemented axle beds. **Springs**—Oil tempered, graded and graduated, 8 and 4 leaf. Wooden Spring Bar furnished regularly, Bailey Loop if preferred. **Upholstering**—Finest quality 16 oz. imported all wool broadcloth cushion and back. Spring cushion and solid panel spring back. **Top**—Genuine No. 1 enameled leather quarters with heavy waterproof rubber roof and back curtain, lined and reinforced. **Painting**—Wheels, gear wood, body and all wood work carried 100 days in pure oil and lead. 16 coats of paint with the very highest grade of finishing varnish. Gear painted any color desired. Body plain black with or without any striping.

This buggy is furnished complete with good, high padded, patent leather dash, fine quality, full length carpet, side curtains, storm apron, quick shifting shaft couplings, full leathered shafts with 36 inch point leathers, special heel braces and corner braces. Longitudinal Center Spring.

Any reasonable changes can be made in the finish and construction of this Buggy. We make it to suit the customer's taste, and guarantee it to please, no matter what the requirements are.

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL allowed on Split Hickory Vehicles for you to test them thoroughly in every way. A positive 2 years' guarantee given with every one. This is a plain business proposition between business men. Our reputation is established by many years of honorable dealing with buggy users direct and you are assured of a square deal when you accept our proposition. Send for our FREE 136-page Catalogue of Split Hickory Vehicles and Harness.

THE OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. CO., (H. C. Phelps, President,) 1074 Sixth Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
NOTE: We carry a full line of high-grade Harness sold direct to the user at wholesale prices.

FRENCH—GERMAN—SPANISH
Spoken, Taught, and Mastered through the
LANGUAGE-PHONE METHOD
Combined with
The Rosenthal Common Sense Method of Practical Linguistry
The Latest and Best Work of Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal

No longer unnecessary memorizing of verbs, declensions, or rules. You **hear** the exact pronunciation of each word and phrase thousands of times if you like. It requires but a few minutes' practise several times a day at spare moments to acquire a thorough mastery of conversational **French, German, or Spanish.** College professors all over this and other countries, and the press generally, endorse this perfect and natural system of teaching languages.

Send for testimonials, booklet, and letter telling all about this 20th-century scientific marvel. A postal will do.

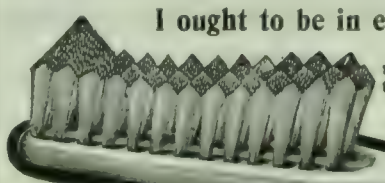
INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF LANGUAGES, 1103 Metropolis Building, New York City

Buy from Our Factory
SAVE A THIRD

Our plan of selling direct to user cuts out two profits and saves a third on retail prices. Our assortment of carriages and harness is larger than any dealer can show you. We guarantee all our goods. We are bona-fide manufacturers—not a commission house. Send for our free illustrated catalogue.

THE COLUMBUS CARRIAGE AND HARNESS CO., Columbus, Ohio.

I ought to be in everybody's mouth, adults and children, three times a day.



Sold Only in a Yellow Box—for your protection. Curved handle and face to fit the mouth. Bristles in irregular tufts—**cleans between the teeth.** Hole in handle and hook to hold it. This means much to cleanly persons—the only ones who like our brush.
Send for our free booklet, "Tooth Truths."

MEDIUM PATENTED OCT. 21, 1902 AUG. 12, 1902

The Prophylactic

Adults' 35c. Youths' 25c. Children's 25c. By mail or at dealers'. FLORENCE MFG. CO., 14 Pine St., Florence, Mass.

The culmination of progressive enterprise

Western Department, Chicago, Ill. **Two-Speed Gear, Coaster Brake** Eastern Department, Hartford, Conn.

CHAINLESS BICYCLES

Catalogues free at our 10,000 dealers' stores, or any one catalogue mailed on receipt of 2-cent stamp.

POPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Delicious Eggs
CLOVER BRAND

NOT THE STALE OR COLD STORAGE EGGS of the CORNER GROCERY, but the choicest grade of fresh laid eggs direct from our poultry farms to you—shipped by fast express on your mail order. Every egg guaranteed to be delivered at your door (within 1000 miles of Ionia) within 48 to 60 hours after the egg is laid. CLOVER BRAND EGGS give health because they are absolutely fresh and are from grain fed hens free from disease. Economical to buy. Express charges small. Shipped in crates of 6 and 12 dozen. Special prices to yearly contract customers. Write for free booklet about CLOVER BRAND EGGS and why this is the best way to buy eggs. Get the genuine. Every Egg Branded

CLOVER BRAND EGG CO., 1 Clover St., Ionia, Mich.

THIS HIGH GRADE BUGGY $44.95
DIRECT TO YOU FOR ONLY

We are the only vehicle manufacturers who sell you one buggy at the same price dealers pay by the car load and save you middleman's profits. At $44.95 (with rubber tires, $55.90) we offer our A1 Custom Made Special. This is a first-class buggy, sold under two years' guarantee and sent anywhere on

30 DAYS' TRIAL

Before buying a vehicle of any description write for our liberal trial and freight offers and no money with order plan. U. S. BUGGY & CART CO., B 360, Cincinnati, O.

CATALOGUE FREE.

WHEEL CHAIRS
WE MAKE OVER 70 STYLES

Catalogue "B" illustrates and describes (free).

RECLINING and LIBRARY CHAIRS, over 30 styles.

Catalogue "C" (free).

GEO. F. SARGENT CO., 291 Fourth Ave., NEW YORK.

STARK TREES SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL
Largest Nursery. Fruit Book Free. Result of 78 years' experience
STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

March 21.—General Zhilinski reports that the Japanese are in control of Anju. The German consul at New-Chwang warns his countrymen that they would remain in the town at their own risk. The attitude of China continues to cause disquiet in Russia. Four Chinese cruisers reach Che-Foo, and it is reported that they will go to New-Chwang as soon as the port was free from ice. Only thirty-three military trains have arrived at Harbin within the past forty days, bringing only 20,000 Russian troops, according to despatches from that center.

March 22.—The Japanese, it is reported, renewed the attack on Port Arthur, beginning at midnight, March 21, but the two attacks are repulsed. General Kuropatkin leaves Irkutsk for Lake Baikal. The United States consul at New-Chwang succeeds in obtaining the release of Japanese prisoners and refugees at Port Arthur.

March 23.—Japan formally denies the intention to solicit or accept aid of China in the war. Yongampho, Korea, is opened to foreign trade. Despatches say that the positions held by the Japanese at Ping-Yang and between Hwangju and Seoul are of great strength; there is much sickness in the army.

March 24.—Russia accuses Japan of being about to break faith with this country in regard to the integrity of China, and land troops near Shan-Hai-Kwan, in the neutral zone, to attack the Russians from the west.

March 25.—Two strong detachments of Russians are reported south of the Yalu River, near Anju. The Japanese are reinforcing Ping-Yang, which is being intrenched and prepared as a base of operations in Korea.

March 26.—Despite reports that the Japanese succeeded in blocking the entrance to Port Arthur, Admiral Makaroff reports having left the harbor to make reconnaissance of some adjacent islands. An uncomfirmed despatch says that the Russian squadron returned to Vladivostock towing a second-class Japanese cruiser.

March 27.—Another attempt of the Japanese to block the channel at Port Arthur is foiled after a desperate defense by the Russian fleet and forts; the Russian torpedo-boat *Silni* loses seven men killed and thirteen wounded in an engagement with the six Japanese torpedo-boats, which preceded the steamers. The Japanese fleet of sixteen warships appear off the port, but decline to battle with the Russian fleet, which steamed out to meet them.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

March 22.—A report from St. Petersburg says the Ameer of Afghanistan has been poisoned.

March 23.—A force of Turkish troops surrounds 10,000 Albanians at Babatepe.

The Governor of the Cameroons, South Africa, reports that the revolt of the natives has spread into British territory.

March 24.—Sir Edwin Arnold, the famous poet, dies in London.

March 25.—Despatches from Constantinople report that Turkey had agreed to carry out reform in Macedonia.

March 26.—The German Emperor visits King Victor Emmanuel at Naples.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

March 21.—*Senate:* The architect who planned the changes in the White House is criticized in the debate on the bill for a new department building.

House: The Committee on Judiciary votes to impeach Federal Judge Charles Swayne, of Florida. Mr. Bristow tells the special inquiry committee in the postal investigation his aim was to uncover the misdoings of Beavers, and not to involve Congressmen.

March 22.—*Senate:* The Indian Appropriation bill is discussed. A treaty with Cuba, embodying the Platt amendments, is ratified.

House: The Post-office Appropriation bill is considered; efforts to curtail the powers of Mr. Bristow and to provide larger salaries for letter-carriers fail.

March 23.—*Senate:* Consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill is continued. Charles Dick is sworn in as the successor of Mark Hanna.

House: Debate on the Post-office Appropriation bill is continued.

March 24.—*Senate:* The Indian Appropriation bill is passed.

Daniel Webster's Works
NATIONAL EDITION

THE ONLY COMPLETE WORKS OF THE GREAT AMERICAN STATESMAN

This set of 18 handsome octavo volumes embraces more than five hundred and fifty addresses and speeches, miscellaneous and diplomatic papers, legal arguments, etc., and nearly eighteen hundred letters, including **over 2500 pages of hitherto uncollected material of inestimable value.**

Superbly illustrated with more **than one hundred photogravure plates**, embracing portraits of the most eminent American statesmen, numerous portraits of Mr. Webster and his family, views, historical paintings, etc.; also several facsimiles from original manuscripts.

The edition is limited to 1050 numbered sets and sold only in sets by subscription.

We will send you descriptive Webster pamphlet, and special terms of payment, if you mention THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Little, Brown & Co., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

Temple-Clasps

IF YOU VALUE YOUR EYES

you should wear the **BRIGGS IMPROVED TEMPLE CLASP glasses that Don't Pinch the Nose, Don't Pull the Ears, Don't Make your Head Ache, and Don't Fall Off,** as other glasses do. They are the only glasses that always rest the eyes, as they enable you to look through the center always. Everybody who wears glasses or has eye weakness needs our BOOK on EYE LOGIC. It's **FREE.** Write for it.

BRIGGS OPTICAL COMPANY
354 F A, Triangle Building ROCHESTER, N. Y.

A SPRING BARGAIN

$2,200 House.

Are You Going to Build?

Send 25c. silver and 6c. for postage and we will send you our large book of 125 plans—finest published—giving views, plans, description and estimates to build. Many of the latest Colonial patterns. The regular price of this book is $1.00, but in order to add 50,000 more customers to our lists, we are making this special one-fourth price offer for the next few weeks only. Write to-day.

J. H. DAVERMAN & SON, Architects
466 Smith Block Grand Rapids, Mich.

"He can't upset."

"More Fun!"
That's what every youngster, boy or girl, says of the

Irish Mail
"It's geared"

Safest, fastest, sportiest, strongest, most up-to-date hand car made. Great developer of ALL THE MUSCLES. Rubber tired; light running, splendidly built.

Write for booklet. Free.

If "Irish Mail"—look for name on seat—is not on sale in your town, order from us.

The Standard Mfg. Co., 2520 Irish Mail Street, Anderson, Ind.

USE Le Page's Photo Paste
LE PAGE'S GLUE STRONGEST IN THE WORLD
Le Page's Gold Medal Mucilage.

SOUTHERN MUTUAL INVESTMENT CO.

of Lexington, Kentucky. A. Smith Bowman Sec. & Gen. Mgr.

Through Modern Facilities

Including the Commercial agencies, investigation of opportunities for investment hundreds of miles away may be made as easily as was formerly possible in making local investments. The

Southern Mutual Investment Company

of Lexington, Ky., invites the closest scrutiny of its standing and methods, as such a course can only result in the investment seeker buying its bonds. This Company

Offers Extraordinary Opportunities

To every one with great or small means—the capitalist or wage earner—for profitably investing surplus in either large amounts or in monthly installments.

For Investments by Mail

It makes better provision for paying large profits and protecting the interests of its investors than any other institution.

$100,000 Deposited with Treasurer of Kentucky.
$1,000,000 Accumulated in Assets.
10 Years in Business. $1,400,000 Paid Investors.

A post card secures full information.
Agents can be used.

Address, Dept. 2, S. M. I. Co. Block.

COLT'S Acetylene Gas

CARBIDE-FEED GENERATOR
CHEAPEST AND BEST
Complete Gas Plants from **$48 to $5,000**
More brilliant than gas or electricity. Costs less than kerosene. Suited for any building anywhere.
Write for booklet T

J. B. COLT CO.
21 Barclay St. New York
The largest makers of Acetylene Apparatus and Stereopticons.

Branches
Philadelphia
Chicago
Los Angeles

100 VISITING CARDS Post paid **35c**

Correct styles and sizes. Order filled day received. Booklet "Card Style" Free! Also business, professional and fraternal cards. We have cuts of emblems for all societies.
E. J. SCHUSTER PTG. & ENG. CO., DEPT. 308 T. LOUIS, MO.

7% GUARANTEED Interest for Life on Life Annuities issued at age 50, at age 62, Ten Per Cent. Tax exempt. Sales in 1903, Ten Million Dollars. J. A. Steele, 115 B'dway, New York

House: An amendment to the Post-office bill, proposed by Representative Williams, of Mississippi, providing for a Congressional postal inquiry, is turned down.

March 25.—*Senate:* District of Columbia Appropriation bill is discussed. Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, declares that a powerful lobby is behind the movement to repeal land laws.

House: The Post-office Appropriation bill is passed. Senatorial charges are made against Judge Swayne, of Florida, in the report of the judiciary committee, recommending his impeachment.

March 26.—*Senate:* Discussion of the District of Columbia bill is continued.

House: The Sundry Civil bill is taken up; Representative Miers, of Indiana, attacks the recent pension order.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

March 22.—Missouri selects delegates to the national convention and instructs them for Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt picks General Davis as governor of the Panama Canal zone, and sends a letter of instructions to the Canal Commission.

March 23.—Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, in an address at Providence, R. I., compares President Cleveland's course upon trust legislation and that of President Roosevelt's Administration.

March 24.—A hurricane sweeps two Indiana towns, twenty-two miles southeast from Chicago, and reaching that city causes much damage.

March 25.—Senator Burton, of Kansas, testifies in his trial in St. Louis on the charge of illegally accepting money from a grain company of that city; he says he took a job with the grain company because he needed the money, and that he wanted to build up a practise before the Post-office Department, as other Senators and many representatives had done.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

His Comment.—William had just been informed of the arrival of the new baby at his cousin's house, it being the third one, all of whom are girls. When asked what he thinks of it, he replies:

"It seems to be a continuous performance, with no variety."—*Life.*

Slightly Mixed.—DOCTOR: "Well, Mrs. Muggeridge, how are you getting on? Taken the medicine, eh?"

MRS. M.: "Yes, doctor. I've taken all the tabloids you've sent, and now I want a new persecution."—*Punch* (London).

A Modest Petition.—Little Johnnie had been taught to ask a blessing at the table. One morning there was company present to breakfast, and Johnnie, being a little embarrassed, made the following brief petition, "O Lord, forgive us for this food."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Anything to Oblige.—A mother recently brought her little boy to school for his first time, and she said to the teacher:

"This little boy is very delicate, as he is afther a fit of harmonya on the loongs; but if he does anything bould—and I know he will—bate the wan next to him an' 'twill frighten him."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Busy Man.—Here is a peculiar advertisement which recently appeared in a Brisbane paper: "Permanent—Wanted, a man to look after one horse and a few cows and pigs. One who can im-

5% Per Annum *Why Less?*

Assets $1,700,000
Surplus and Profits $160,000

We should like to have you investigate thoroughly the merits of our investment—examine our record—and the earnings made during the past ten years by methods free from speculative dangers. We are certain we can prove to your satisfaction that your savings should earn 5% per annum, at the same time be absolutely safe. The INDUSTRIAL pays 5% per annum—your money may be withdrawn at any time and bear earnings for each day invested. Write for particulars and endorsement of prominent clergymen, professional and business men.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO.
1139 Broadway, New York

"GUNN" IMPROVED SYSTEM SECTIONAL BOOK CASE

PATENTED

The GUNN has a handsome appearance with all the sectional earmarks eliminated. Cabinetwork and finish best of Grand Rapids production. **Removable** anti-friction **Doors**; valuable books not soiled when cleaning the glass. For further information ask "The man with a GUNN"—He knows. Complete catalogue free. For sale by leading dealers or direct from the factory. No higher in price than the old styles.

Gunn Furniture Co. Grand Rapids, Mich.
Also makers of GUNN DESKS and FILING CABINETS.

Have you any confidence in the future of the South?

Do you think anything of its lands and timber?

Are you a believer in its cotton and other staples?

Would you like to invest $100 or more in a strictly legitimate company who will deal in the above, handled by business men of experience and gilt-edge references?

If so, write at once to

Merchants & Manufacturers,
P. O. Box 307,
DONALDSONVILLE, LA.

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER

A Positive Relief For PRICKLY HEAT, CHAFING, and SUNBURN, and all afflictions of the skin.
"A LITTLE HIGHER IN PRICE, PERHAPS, THAN WORTHLESS SUBSTITUTES, BUT A REASON FOR IT"
Removes all odor of perspiration. Delightful after Shaving. Sold everywhere, or mailed on receipt of 25c. Get Mennen's (the original). *Sample Free.*
GERHARD MENNEN COMPANY, Newark, N.J.

WELL WORTH LOOKING INTO

$500—will buy a 20-share interest in one-half of the receipts from the sales of lots in a new Park Cemetery, a beautiful property, well located and under excellent management.

This interest, following well established precedents, should double in value within a year, and on a conservative estimate will return about $8,000.

Cemetery securities rank among the safest investments.

Full particulars furnished on request.

O. E. MADDEN,
20 Broad Street, New York.

ASTHMA cured to stay cured. Cause removed. Health restored. Attacks never return. Eat heartily. Sleep soundly all night. No further need of medicines. Over 52,000 Asthma and Hay Fever sufferers treated. Write for BOOK 25A FREE. **P. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.**

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

part the rudiments of French, singing, and the piano to children preferred."—*Tit-Bits.*

Got What They Wanted.—Over in the mosquito country an old farmer died. He was reputed to be rich. After his death, however, it was found that he died penniless. His will was very brief. It ran as follows:

"In the name of God, Amen. There's only one thing I leave. I leave the earth. My relatives have always wanted that. They can have it.

"BILL L. INDNER."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

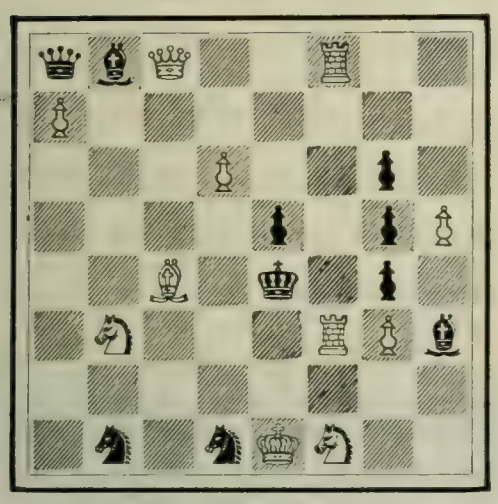
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 918.

By J. STAL.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

q b Q 2 R 2; P 7; 3 P 2 p 1; 4 p 1 p P; 2 B 1 k 1 p 1; 1 S 3 R P b; 8; 1 s 1 s K S 2.

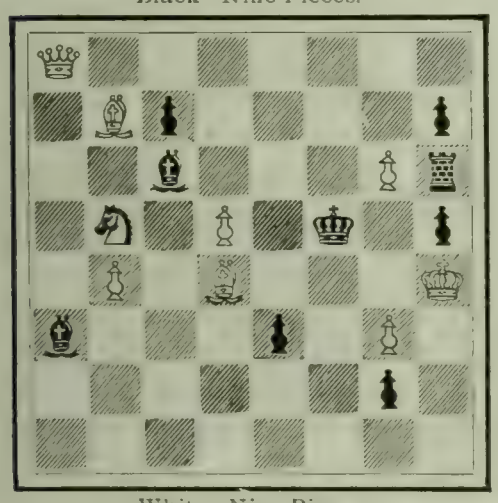
White mates in two moves.

Problem 919.

By E. PRADIGNAT.

First and Second Prize (*ex æquo*) *Wedrowice* Problem-Tourney.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

Q 7; 1 B p 4 p; 2 b 3 P r; 1 S 1 P 1 k 1 p; 1 P 1 B 3 K; b 3 p 1 P 1; 6 p 1; 8.

White mates in three moves.

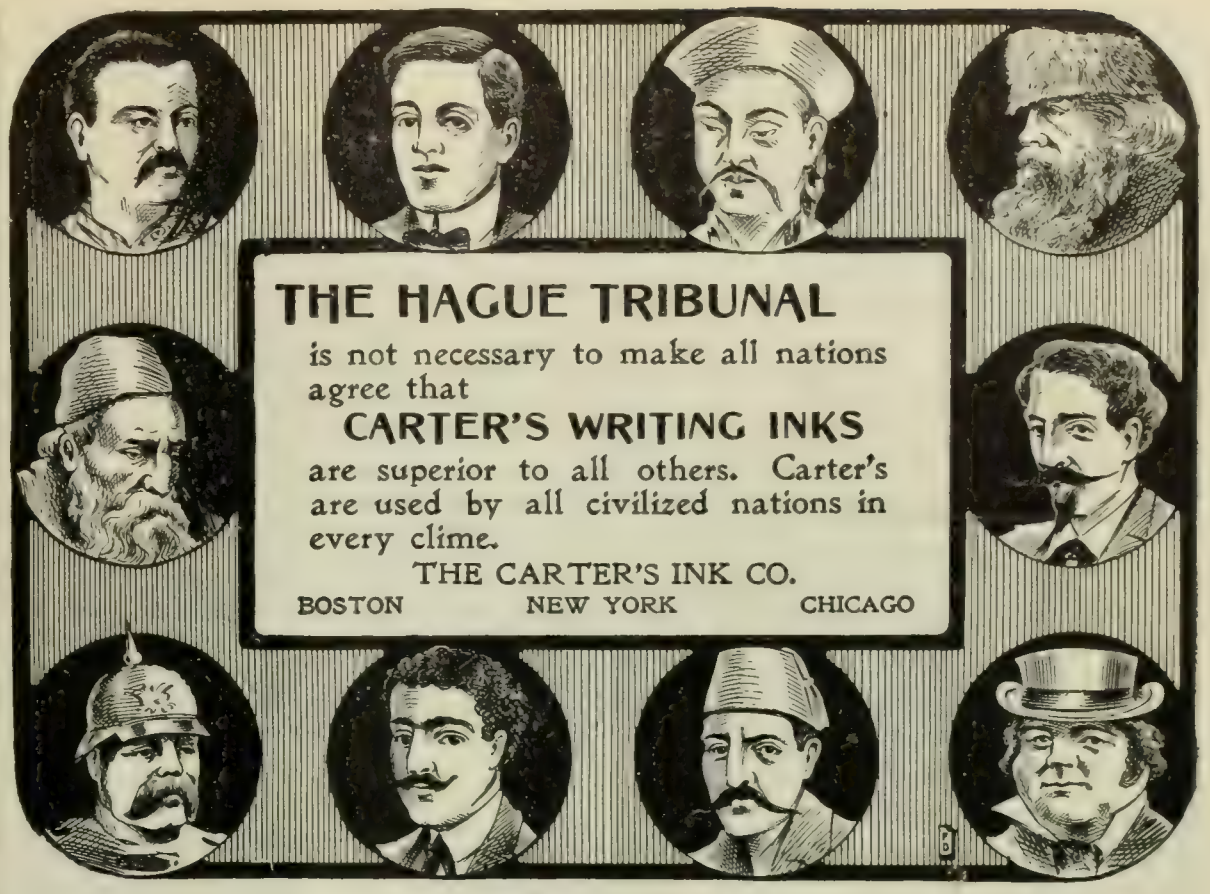
Solution of Problems.

No. 912. Key-move: K - Kt sq.

No. 913.

1. P—Q 6	2. Kt—Q 3, ch	3. P B 5, mate
K—B 4	K—Kt 3	
	2.	3. B—Kt 3, mate
	K x P	
1.	2. Kt—Q 3 ch	3. B—B 3, mate
K—K 4	K x B P	

BABY'S PHOTO ON A Pillow Top. Any photo reproduced in natural colors on various fabrics, Satin, Duck, &c., size 20x20 inches, for pillow tops or framing. Send for special limited offer.
THE PHOTO CUSHION CO., 6 Grove City, Pa.



IF WOMEN More Fully Understood all the evil effects of sweeping their carpets and fine rugs with a corn broom, they would not let a day pass without procuring a "CYCO" BEARING **BISSELL Sweeper**

BUY A Bissell NOW and send us the purchase slip, and we will send you a neat, useful present.

The corn broom is not only extremely harsh upon your carpets and rugs, but in its use fills every portion of the house with dust, that settles back upon the furniture, delicate draperies, etc., filling the lungs of the operator as well, and producing a bodily weariness that every woman dreads.

The Bissell, on the contrary, with its rapidly revolving brush that touches the surface of the carpet uniformly, is perfectly harmless, operates easily and noiselessly, confines all the dust, saves 95 per cent. of the labor, brightens and preserves your carpets.

For sale everywhere—Price $2.50 to $4.50

BISSELL CARPET SWEEPER CO.
Dept. V, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
(*Largest Carpet Sweeper Makers in the World.*)

COSTS 25 CENTS LASTS 25 YEARS

Solid German Silver. Trims, Files and Cleans the nails with either hand. Don't take imitations. Sold everywhere or by mail for 25c. Money back if you want it. Manicure Book, "A Handy Hand Book of the Hands" complete instruction on the care of the hands and nails. Sent for two 2c. stamps.

KLIP-KLIP CO., 558 Clinton Ave. S., Rochester, N. Y.

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

$10 Dresses ANY MAN

Complete from HEAD TO TOE in Latest Style. Free Samples and Measurement Blanks.

To introduce direct to the wearer our custom tailoring we will *make* the first ten thousand suits in 1904 made to measures sent us for only $10 and give the following *complete outfit* FREE, actually $28 value for only $10 and nothing to pay till after you receive the suit and free outfit and find it just as represented. Send us your name and postoffice address, and we will send you FREE SAMPLES OF CLOTH, 5-foot tapeline and measurement blank for size of Suit, Hat, Shirt and Shoes.

A GENUINE CHEVIOT SUIT made to measure in the latest English Sack Style, well made and durably trimmed, such a suit as some tailors charge.....$20.00
Dunlap Block Derby or Fedora Hat... 2.50
Pr stylish Lace Shoes, new queen last.. 2.50
Percale Shirt, with Collars and Cuffs.. 1.25
Neat Silk Four-in-Hand or Bow Tie..... .50
Pair fancy Web Elastic Suspenders. $0.50
Japanese Silk Handkerchief ..... .50
Pair of fancy Lisle Thread Socks... .25
Thousands of American citizens pay daily for this $28.00

GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTING CO.,
Dept. 114, 242 Market St., . . Chicago, Ill.
Reference: First National Bank, Chicago; Capital $12,000,000.

Increase Your Salary

Learn and earn at the same time

We teach any kind of Drawing you wish to take up, and give a $1000 guarantee with your Scholarship to teach you correct methods or refund the tuition you pay.

Good Illustrators earn $50 a week
Women & men earn equal salaries

Write for our Free Illustrated Booklets, and state kind of Drawing you wish to learn.

ACME SCHOOL OF DRAWING
221 Masonic Tpl., Kalamazoo, Mich.

STOP SNORING and CURE MOUTH BREATHING

by wearing one of my devices while sleeping. The first is embarrassing to yourself and annoying to others. The second is the principal cause of throat and lung troubles.

Price $1.00. Send for leaflet

Dr. Henry K. Mitchell Drawer 567, Buffalo, N. Y.

What You Eat YOU ARE, is a true saying. Worthless cereals are fully exposed in U. S. Gov't. analysis, sent free for postal card request. *Be wise in time.* Friends will remark your brilliance in conversation on topics of absorbing interest if you write.
THE FRANKLIN MILLS CO., LOCKPORT, N.Y.

A Hot Bath

anywhere—any time—in one minute—for one cent.

Send for our valuable and interesting booklet, **"The Luxury of a Bath,"** which tells how

Hot Water

and plenty of it, has been brought within the reach of everyone, no matter where, at an insignificant cost, by the

Humphrey Crescent Instantaneous Water Heater

Sold by All Plumbers

This heater is used in over 50000 homes, is handsome in appearance and readily and quickly installed. Hot water starts the moment the match is applied and flows in unlimited supply. Gas is the fuel and less of it is used than in any other heater. Saves time and money and is the greatest convenience a house can have. Sent on

30 DAYS TRIAL.

Humphrey Co., Dept. J, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Luxury and Economy for all. Williams' Shaving Stick supplies them. No cup required. Just a brush and the shaving stick. One stick furnishes over 300 shaves.

25c. of all druggists.

The J. B. WILLIAMS CO., Glastonbury, Conn.

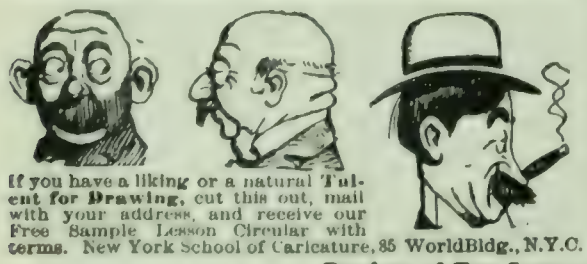
LEARN

SUCCESS SHORTHAND

Taught by mail under the direction of the most successful firm of shorthand reporters in the world. They teach you by mail the same system they use. Write to-day for our book, "Success Shorthand System."

WALTON, JAMES & FORD

Suite 25, 77-79 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.



If you have a liking or a natural **Talent for Drawing**, cut this out, mail with your address, and receive our Free Sample Lesson Circular with terms. New York School of Caricature, 35 World Bldg., N.Y.C.

1. ..... / P—B 4	2. R—Kt 4 / Any	3. R—Q 5, mate
1. ..... / P—R 8(Q)	2. Kt—Q 5, dis ch / K—K 4	3. B—Kt 3, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 4	3. B—Kt 4, mate
	2. ..... / K—Q 6	3. Kt—Kt 4, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; C. B. E., Youngstown, N. Y.; R.O'C., San Francisco; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. N. F. Rome, Ga.; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; "Arata," New York City; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; H. Schneider, Ossian, Ind.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; H. P. Brunner, University of Pennsylvania; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; S. C. Bell, Mahaffey, Pa.

912: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; W. R. Coumbe, Mulberry, Fla.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; J. H. Cravens, Kansas City, Mo.; J. F. Court, New York City; E. A. Kusell, and H. Leggett, Oroville, Cal.; C. A. Fisher, West Hartford, Conn.; C. W. and H. A., Staunton, Va.; J. M. Wantz, Blanchester, O.; J. H. T., Cincinnati., A. F. Gesche, Anamoose, N. D.; F. W. Hill, Victor, N. Y.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; H. Greely, Boston; B. R. Nash, Belcher, La.; L. P. Worl, Newcastle, Ala.; R. G. Eyrich, New Orleans; C. W. Shewalter, Washington, D. C.; C. H. Carter, Cambridge, Mass.; J. B. Harnung, Detroit; H. B. Pierce, Bridgeton, N. J.; Z. G., Detroit; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; F. Altschul, New York City.

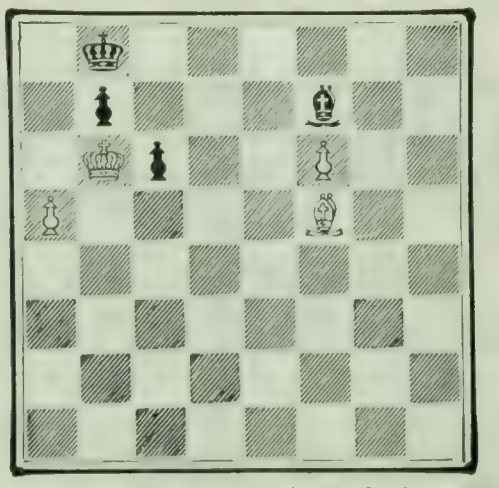
Comments (912): "Key, fair; problem, average."—M. M.; "Clever key"—G. D.; "Refreshingly neat"—W. T. St. A.; "The duals created by the black S-moves, while insignificant, betray a lack of finish"—O. W.; "Most ordinary"—W. R. C.; "As pretty as a picture"—J. G. L; "Neat, well concealed"—J. H. C.; "Good and sly"—J. F. C.

913: "First-class but for the removal of P from being *en prise*"—M. W. H.; "Very entertaining"—M. M.; "The matting-Kt well employed"—G. D.; "The key is hard to find among so many provoking 'tries.' White's second move, Kt—Q 5 is masterful"—F. S. F.; "Shrewd and interesting"—J. H. S.; "Most elegant"—W. T. St. A.; "A slovenly position in which the play lacks brilliancy and point"—O. W.

In addition to those reported, F. W. H. got 910, 911; Lyndon, D. F. S., Westerly, R. I.; A. B. McGrew, Beaver, Penn., 911.

A Lasker Ending.

The following position was brought about in a game recently played in Hamburg. It looks like a Draw; but the Champion forced a win.



White (Lasker) to play and win.

Napier's Great Chess.

W. E. Napier recently played a series of six exhibition games in Brooklyn, against the strongest

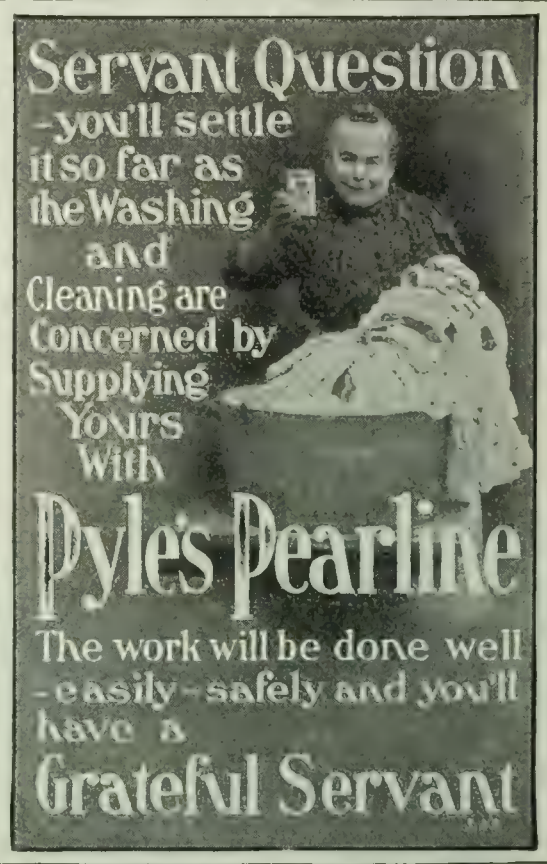
Pears'

Which would you rather have, if you could have your choice, transparent skin or perfect features?

All the world would choose one way; and you can have it measurably.

If you use Pears' Soap and live wholesomely otherwise, you will have the best complexion Nature has for you.

Sold all over the world.



MORE SALARY We know of a profession in which situations are daily created in excess of the qualified persons, and which commands the highest salaries, with no discrimination on account of sex. Would you like to know what it is? Write us.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. F, Philadelphia, Pa.

Let Us Help You Think

Have you been called upon to speak on short notice? Do you require help in the preparation of literary work? Do you seek facts or statistics which are difficult to obtain?

We prepare carefully

SPEECHES	SERMONS
TOASTS	LECTURES
ESSAYS	TREATISES, etc.

Novels, Plays, and All Kinds of Manuscripts Criticised, Revised, and Sold on Commission

All Transactions Strictly Confidential

The International Literary Bureau

Established 1893

Bible House New York City

players of the Brooklyn Chess-club, winning five and drawing one. The score:

Players.	Openings.	Moves.	Winner.
Howell-Napier.	Sicilian defense	50	Napier
Curt-Napier....	Ruy Lopez.....	30	Napier
Fox-Napier.....	Petroff defense.	36	Napier
Napier-Hodges	Queen's gambit dec. .	29	Drawn
Zirn-Napier	French defense.....	17	Napier
Barrett-Napier.	Ruy Lopez....	35	Napier

Petroff Defense.

FOX. *White.*	NAPIER. *Black.*	FOX. *White.*	NAPIER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	20 Kt—B sq	P—B 5
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3	21 Kt x B	R x Kt
3 P—Q 4	Kt x P	22 K—B sq	R x R
4 B—Q 3	P—Q 4	23 R x R	R x R
5 Kt x P	Kt—Q 2	24 B x R	K x P
6 Castles	B—K 2	25 B—B 3 ch	K—K 5
7 P—Q B 4	Kt x Kt	26 B x P	K—Q 6
8 P x Kt	B—K 3	27 P—K Kt 4	B—Kt 4
9 P x P	B x P	28 K—Kt 2	B—B 8
10 Q—R 4 ch	Q—Q 2	29 P—R 4	K—B 7
11 Q x Q ch	K x Q	30 P—R 5	B x P
12 R—Q sq	K—K 3	31 P—R 6	K—Kt 6
13 B x Kt	B x B	32 P—B 4	P—B 6
14 Kt—B 3	K R—Q sq	33 B x P	B x B
15 B—B 4	B—Q 6	34 P—Kt 5	K x P
16 R—Q 2	R—Q 2	35 P—B 5	P—Kt 5
17 Q R—Q sq	Q R—Q sq	36 P—B 6	B x P
18 P—Q R 3	P—Q Kt 4	White resigns.	
19 Kt—R 2	P—Q B 4		

Ruy Lopez.

BARRETT. *White.*	NAPIER. *Black.*	BARRETT. *White.*	NAPIER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	19 R x R ch	R x R
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	20 Q x Kt	K—B sq
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	21 Q—K 3	Q—B 4
4 Castles	Kt x P	22 B—Kt 3	Q—B 7
5 P—Q 4	B—K 2	23 P—K 6	R—Q 8
6 Q—K 2	Kt—Q 3	24 Q—B 3	R x R ch
7 B x Kt	Q P x P (a)	25 K x R	Q—Kt 8 ch
8 P x P	Kt—B 4	26 K—K 2	Q x P ch
9 Kt—B 3	Castles	27 K—B sq	Q—Kt 8 ch
10 B—B 4	B—K 3	28 K—K 2	Q—Kt 3
11 Q R—Q sq	Q—K sq	29 P x P	Q—B 7 ch
12 Kt—K Kt 5	B—Q Kt 5	30 K—B sq	Q x P
13 Q Kt—K 4	P—K R 3	31 B x P	P—R 5
14 Kt x B(b)	Q x Kt	32 B—K 5	Q—Kt 4 ch
15 P—Q B 3	B—K 2	33 Q—K 2	P—R 6
16 P—Q Kt 3	K R—Q sq	34 P—B 4	Q—Kt 8 ch
17 Kt—Kt 3	P—Q R 4	35 Q—K sq	P—R 7
18 Q—Kt 4	Kt x Kt	Resigns.	

(a) Napier said he was willing to take his chances against the attack initiated by Showalter in his cable-game with Locock, made possible by capturing with this Pawn. Tho generally considered to give White the better game, Barrett preferred his own development.

(b) Here Barrett seriously considered the tempting sacrifice of Kt—B 6 ch, which subsequent analysis showed to be quite sound. If, after 14 Kt—B 6 ch, P x Kt; 15 Kt—K 4, B—K 2; 16 P x P,

Finsen Light Cure in America

AT the American branch of the Finsen Light Cure we have the only complete high power Finsen apparatus in this country.

The picture shows one of our four large Finsen lamps in the actual work of curing disease; operated by physicians and assistants trained under Dr. Finsen in Copenhagen. With the same apparatus and methods we are obtaining the same wonderful results secured in the parent institute.

We all know that there is life, health, strength, in the sunshine. Dr. Finsen has reduced this principle to a scientific, practical working basis. His method of cure is Nature's own way; painless, drugless; just the application in concentrated form of the healing rays of light—the actinic or Finsen rays—to the affected tissues. Disease germs wither and die; results are positive and permanent.

The light treatment is not a cure-all; not a quick-acting treatment; but it is sure in many diseases regarded as incurable. Lupus (Consumption of the Skin), Eczema, Epithelioma (Skin Cancer), Goitre, Acne, Psoriasis, Consumption (Pulmonary Tuberculosis in its early stages); with these the light cure seldom fails.

We will send free, an eighty page book describing the Finsen Light Treatment and showing photographs of many cured ones to whom we refer by permission: also a copy of the official report endorsing the light cure filed at Washington by Honorable R. R. Frazier, United States Consul at Copenhagen.—Do you want these?

Finsen Light Institute of America
Suite C 78 State Street Chicago

"The only Linen Mesh Underwear that is guaranteed to wear to the satisfaction of the purchaser."

To doubters, everywhere, we gladly send *free*, samples of the fabric of

Belfast Mesh

Linen Underwear

"Belfast Mesh" has remarkable absorbent qualities; takes up body moisture instantly and evaporates it rapidly. It has no hot-day creep or tickle. It is summer comfort and healthfulness, indeed.

Our Book Convinces

let us send it with the samples—both are free

"Belfast Mesh" is for sale by good dealers everywhere. If yours will not supply it, do not take any other, but buy of us direct. Please let us hear from you at once—our samples will please you.

THE BELFAST MESH UNDERWEAR CO.
334 Mechanic St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Charcoal

is a sweetener and purifier of the stomach. It arrests fermentation, and causes complete digestion. Eat and drink anything you like in moderation, and use charcoal daily.
The finest preparation made is

MURRAY'S CHARCOAL TABLETS

For 10c. in stamps, a full size 25c. box mailed for trial. Once only.

A. J. Ditman, 41 Astor House, N. Y.

VARICOSE VEINS, WEAK JOINTS, VARICOSE ULCERS and LEG SWELLINGS Cured by

OUR PATENT SEAMLESS HEEL

ELASTIC STOCKINGS.

We make all goods **to measure** of new elastic made by us and send by mail to any part of the world, and **guarantee a fit.** Free Catalogue tells how to measure, gives prices, etc. Send for one. We are the largest weavers of special elastic work in the United States.

CURTIS & SPINDELL CO.,
67 Market Street, Lynn, Mass.

Black were to try and save his Bishop, defeat would follow in all variations.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NAPIER. *White.*	HODGES. *Black.*	NAPIER. *White.*	HODGES. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	16 P x B ch	K—Kt 2
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	17 R—R 6	Q x P
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	18 R x P ch	Q x R (b)
4 B—Kt 5	B—K 2	19 Kt x Q	P x Kt
5 P—K 3	Castles	20 Q—Kt 4	P x P
6 Kt—B 3	P—Q Kt 3	21 Q—Q 4 ch	R—B 3
7 P x P	P x P	22 Q x K P	Kt—Q 2
8 B—Q 3	B—Kt 2	23 Castles	Q R—K B sq
9 B x Kt	B x B	24 Q—Q 4	R—B ch
10 P-K R4(a)	P—Q B 4	25 K—Kt sq	R—B 5
11 B x P ch	K x B	26 Q—Q 2	Kt—K 4
12 Kt-Kt 5 ch	K—R 3	27 P—B 3	Kt—B 2
13 Q—B 3	P x P	28 P—Q Kt 3	Q R—B 5
14 Kt—K 2	P—Kt 3	29 Q—K 3	P—Q R 4
15 Kt—B 4	B x Kt	Drawn.	

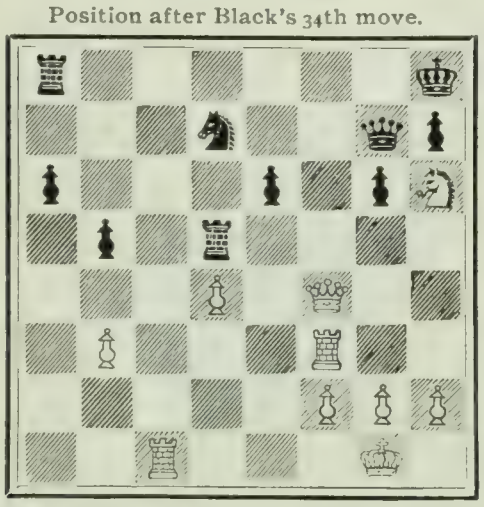
(a) Played by Marshall in Paris against Burn and Marco, both of whom the Brooklyn player defeated. In these games Black defended with P—K Kt 3 and did not allow the Bishop sacrifice.

(b) If 18.., P x R ; 19 Kt—K 6 ch, etc.

From the Monte Carlo Tourney.

MARSHALL. *White.*	MAROCZY. *Black.*	MARSHALL. *White.*	MAROCZY. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—K 3	25 Q—B 4	K—R sq
2 P—Q B 4	P—Q 4	26 Kt—K 5	Q—Kt 2
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	27 P—Q Kt 3	B—Q 4
4 B—Kt 5	B—K 2	28 B x B	R x B
5 P—K 3	Castles	29 R—K B 3	K—Kt sq
6 B—Q 3	P x P	30 R—Q B sq	R—R sq
7 B x P	P—B 4	31 Kt—Kt 4	Kt—Q 2
8 Kt—B 3	P—Q R 3	32 Kt-R 6 ch	K—R sq
9 B—Q 3	Q Kt—Q 2	33 Kt—B 7 ch	K—Kt sq
10 Castles	P—Q Kt 4	34 Kt—R 6 ch	K—R sq
11 Kt—K 5	B—Kt 2	35 K R—B 3	R—K B sq
12 Q—K 2	P x P	36 R—B 8	P—Kt 4
13 P x P	R—K sq	37 R x R ch	Kt x R
14 Q R-Q sq	Kt—B sq	38 Q—K B 7	Q x Kt
15 K R—K sq	Kt—Q 4	39 R—B 8	R—K B 4
16 Q—R 5	P—Kt 3	40 Q—R 7	P—Kt 5
17 B x B	Q x B	41 Q—Kt 8	Q—B 3
18 Q—R 6	P—B 3	42 Q—Kt 3	Q x P
19 Kt—Kt 4	P—B 4	43 P—R 3	P x P
20 Kt x Kt	B x Kt	44 P x P	Q—Kt 2
21 B x B P	B x R P	45 R—R 8	R—B 6
22 B—K 4	R—R 2	46 Q—Kt 4	R x Kt P
23 R—R sq	B—B 5	47 R x Kt ch	Q x R
24 R—K 3	R—Q sq	Resigns.	

Position after Black's 34th move.



Mr. Marshall had perpetual check by Kt—B 7 ch, and Kt—R 6 ch. This would have placed him with Maroczy and Schlechter for first prize. By losing

To Prevent Loss of Hair

Shampoo the hair once a week with Glenn's Sulphur Soap. The sulphur is absorbed by the hair and revives the hair roots.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap is a specific for parasitic scalp and skin diseases and cures dandruff. Refuse all substitutes for

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

25c. a cake, all drug stores, or mailed for 30c. by The Chas. N. Crittenton Co., 115 Fulton Street, New York.

THE Keeley Cure

Alcohol, Opium, Tobacco Using

Produce each a disease having definite pathology. The disease yields easily to the Treatment as administered at the following Keeley Institutes:

P. D. ARMOUR

Head of the great Armour Packing Company, Chicago, Ill. (in a personal letter to Dr. Keeley), said:

I have sent about two hundred of my employees, from butchers to foremen, and all have been permanently cured. I do not think there is any one thing, or any one man, who ever did the good to humanity that you are doing with your cure.

A Friend's Opportunity

THOUSANDS of men have been saved from business ruin and a drunkard's grave and their families from misery and poverty by the timely suggestion of a friend. It is unnecessary to depict the sufferings that are being caused by intemperance. There is no one but who would appreciate reading Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage's lecture on the evils of intemperance. Probably it is the grandest portrayal of the curse of liquor that the world has received. If you are interested at all, or know of any one who is in the clutches of the liquor habit, we would be glad to send you a copy of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage's lecture, together with other printed matter, which will clearly demonstrate to you that the indulgence in liquor is a disease and that we have cured thousands and thousands. Please fill out and mail coupon below. We will forward you by mail—plain envelope, sealed—the matter spoken of above, which we believe must be of interest.

Cut Out and Mail to Institute Nearest to You

I would be interested in receiving copy of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage's lecture and other printed matter.

Name .....

Town .....

State .....

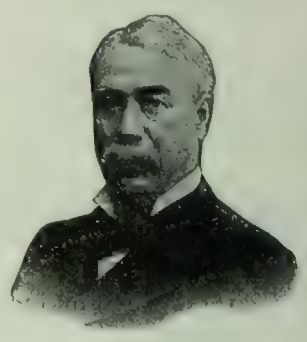
Hundreds of well-known people have indorsed and recommended the Keeley treatment.

Among them the following:

General NEAL DOW
Col. C. H. TAYLOR
Judge-Advocate-Gen. GROESBECK
Dr. PARKHURST
Rev. Canon FLEMING
FRANCES E. WILLARD
Hon. LUTHER LAFLIN MILLS
Ex-Gov. HASTINGS
Rev. Dr. GEO. C. LORIMER
Rev. T. DEWITT TALMAGE
JOHN V. FARWELL
Dr. EDWARD MCGLYNN
Rear-Admiral WALKER
Ex-Gov. CLAUDE MATTHEWS
Ex-Gov. JOHN P. ALTGELD
Rt. Rev. JOHN SHANLEY
Gen. JAMES W. FORSYTH, U.S.A.

ALWAYS ADDRESS THE INSTITUTE NEAREST TO YOU.

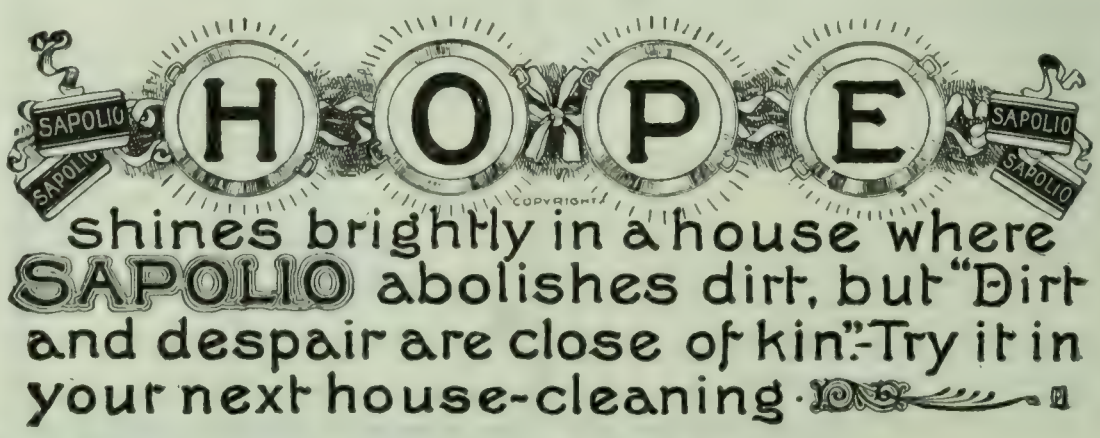
Birmingham, Ala.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Los Angeles, Cal.
San Francisco, Cal. 1170 Market St.
West Haven, Conn.
Washington, D. C., 211 N. Capitol St.
Dwight, Ill.
Charlestown, Ind.
Marion, Ind.
Des Moines, Iowa.
Crab Orchard, Ky.
New Orleans, La., 1628-38 Felicity St.
Portland, Me.
Lexington, Mass.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
St. Louis, Mo. 2803 Locust St.
Boulder Hot Sp'ngs, Boulder, Mont.
Fargo, No. Dak.
No. Conway, N. H.
Omaha, Neb., 724 South 19th St.
Buffalo, N. Y.
White Plains, N. Y.
Columbus, Ohio. Cor. 3d & Dennison Ave's.
Portland, Ore.
Harrisburg, Pa.
Philadelphia, Pa. 812 N. Broad St.
Providence, R. I.
Pittsburg, Pa., 4246 Fifth Ave.
Columbia, S. C.
Dallas, Texas, Bellevue Place.
Richmond, Va.
Seattle, Wash.
Huntington, W. Va.
Waukesha, Wis.
Toronto, Ont
Winnipeg, Man.
London, Eng.
Cape Town, S. A.



LESLIE E. KEELEY, M.D., LL.D.

Details of treatment, and proofs of its success, sent free on application to any of the above-named institutes.

"Non-Heredity of Inebriety," by Dr. Leslie E. Keeley, mailed on application.



shines brightly in a house where SAPOLIO abolishes dirt, but "Dirt and despair are close of kin."—Try it in your next house-cleaning.

I am proud of my lamp-chimneys. I put my name on them.

MACBETH.

How to take care of lamps, including the getting of right-shape chimneys, is in my Index; sent free.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

REV. CLARENCE L. BALL, Pastor of the 2nd and 3rd Universalist Churches, Springfield, Mass., uses the Little Giant Heater on his lamp to warm his study, and in writing of the heater under date of February 28, 1903, he says: "Got up this morning, found my furnace fire out, dining room cold; put Giant Heater on my lamp and started it up. When breakfast was ready the room was comfortably warm. It is a wonder." This is the universal opinion of parties who are using the heater.

The Giant Heater

is light (weighing 12 ounces) and portable; can be adapted to Welsbach gas light or common gas bracket, as well as the lamp, giving heat and light at same cost. Odorless, and positively circulates the air in the room.

The little heater will be found useful on damp, cold days and evenings the year around, or at the seashore and mountains during the summer.

Will be sent, charges prepaid, anywhere in the United States or Canada.

In Brass, $1.50. Nickel-plated, $2.00

Descriptive pamphlet for the asking.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE GIANT HEATER CO.

64 Monmouth Street SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The Wonderful Vapor

Varoma

CURES

Whooping Cough and Croup

Relieves all throat and lung diseases. As a germicide, disinfects perfectly (without injury to the most delicate fabrics) sick rooms, etc. The vapor is non-poisonous, non-irritating and agreeable.

At all druggists or by mail. Particulars free.

THE VAROMA MEDICAL COMPANY

Schieffelin & Co., New York, Sole Agents

WRITE FOR MONEY

Earn big money writing newspaper and magazine articles. We train by **mail** to do every branch of this work. Send for "The How of It," **free.** Sprague Corr. School of Journalism, 203 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

this game, Marshall took third place, and Maroczy first

Four Knights Opening.

MAROCZY. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*	MAROCZY. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	23 B—R 5	Q x Q ch
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	24 K x Q	P—Q B 4
3 Kt—B 3	Kt—B 3	25 P—Q 4	P x P
4 B—Kt 5	B—B 4	26 B x P	R—K 5
5 Castles	Castles	27 P—B 3	R—K R 5
6 Kt x K P	Kt—Q 5	28 B—B 3	R x P
7 B—K 2	R—K sq	29 B x R P	R—R 8
8 Kt—B 3	Kt x P	30 P—Q Kt 3	B—K 3
9 K Kt x Kt	Kt x B P	31 B—Q 4	P—K Kt 4
10 R x Kt	B x Kt	32 Kt—K 3	R—Q R 5
11 Q—B sq	P—Q 4	33 Kt x P	R x P ch
12 Kt—Q sq	B x R ch	34 K—K 3	P—B 4
13 Q x B	Q—K 2	35 Kt-B 6 ch	K—B 2
14 B—B 3	P—Q B 3	36 Kt x P	P—B 5 ch
15 P—Q 3	B—Q 2	37 K—K 4	P—K Kt 5
16 B—Q 2	Q—Q 3	38 Kt-Kt 5 ch	K—K 2
17 Kt—B 3	R—K 2	39 B—Q sq	P—B 6
18 R—K sq	R x R ch	40 B—B 5 ch	K—B 3
19 B x R	R—K sq	41 Kt x B	K x Kt
20 B—Q 2	Q—Kt 5	42 P x P	R—Q 7
21 Kt—Q sq	Q—R 5	43 P x P	R x B
22 B—B 3	Q—K B 5	Drawn.	

Queen's Gambit Declined.

SCHLECHTER. *White.*	MARCO. *Black.*	SCHLECHTER. *White.*	MARCO. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	17 B—Q 3	Q—B 3
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	18 B x Kt	Kt P x B
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	19 P—Kt 5	B—Q 2
4 B—Kt 5	B—K 2	20 P x P	B x P
5 P—K 3	Castles	21 R—Kt sq	P—Kt 3
6 Kt—B 3	Q Kt—Q 2	22 Q—R 6 ch	K—K 2
7 R—B sq	P—Q R 3	23 R—Kt 6	K—Q 2
8 P—B 5	P—Q Kt 4	24 Q—R 3	Q—Kt 4
9 P-Q Kt 4	P—B 3	25 K R-Kt sq	R—R sq
10 B—Q 3	P—Q R 4	26 Q—B 3	P—B 4
11 P—Q R 3	R—K sq	27 R x B	K x R
12 Castles	Kt—R 4	28 Kt x P	Q R—Kt sq
13 B x B	Q x B	29 Kt-B 4 ch	K—Q 2
14 Kt—K 5	Kt x Kt	30 R-Kt 7 ch	R x R
15 B x P ch	K—B sq	31 Q x R ch	K—K sq
16 Q x Kt	Kt—B 5	32 P—B 6	Resigns.

Ruy Lopez.

MAROCZY. *White.*	GUNSBERG. *Black.*	MAROCZY. *White.*	GUNSBERG. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	25 R x R ch	Q x R
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	26 P—R 3	Q—K 3
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	27 Q—K 3	Q x Q
4 B—R 4	Kt—B 3	28 B x Q	K—B 2
5 Castles	Kt x P	29 P-K Kt 4	Kt—Q 2
6 P—Q 4	P—Q Kt 4	30 P—B 4	Kt—B 3
7 B—Kt 3	P—Q 4	31 Kt—B sq	B—B 2
8 P x P	B—K 3	32 Kt—Q 3	B—Q 3
9 P—B 3	B—Q B 4	33 P—B 5	Kt—Q 2
10 P—Q R 4	R—Q Kt sq	34 K—Kt 2	P—Kt 3
11 P x P	P x P	35 P x P ch	K x P
12 Q Kt-Q 2	Castles	36 P—R 4	Kt—Kt 3
13 B—B 2	P—B 4	37 K—B 3	P—R 4
14 P x P *e.p.*	Kt x P	38 P—Kt 5	Kt—Q 2
15 Kt—Kt 3	B—Kt 3	39 Kt-B 4 ch	B x Kt
16 K Kt—Q 4	Kt x Kt	40 K x B	K—B 2
17 P x Kt	Q—Q 2	41 K—B 5	Kt—B sq
18 B—B 4	B—K B 4	42 B—B 2	Kt—Kt 3
19 Q R—B sq	B x B	43 B—K sq	Kt—B sq
20 R x B	Q R—B sq	44 K—K 5	Kt—Kt 3 ch
21 Q—B sq	P—B 3	45 K—Q 6	Kt—K 2
22 K R-K sq	K R—K sq	46 B—B 2	P—Kt 5
23 Q R—K 2	R x R	47 P—Kt 3	Resigns.
24 R x R	R—K sq		

A Fine Ending.

Ruy Lopez.

SERBIN. *White.*	MALIUTIN. *Black.*	SERBIN. *White.*	MALIUTIN. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	13 Kt x P	Kt x Kt
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	14 P—Q 6 ch (d)	K—R sq
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	15 R x Kt	Q—B 3
4 Castles	B—K 2	16 R—K 2	B x B
5 P—Q 4	Kt x P	17 Q x B	Q x P
6 P—Q 5	Kt—Q 3	18 Kt—B 3	Kt—Kt 5
7 B—R 4 (a)	P—K 5	19 P—Kt 3	Q—Q 5 ch
8 K Kt—Q 2 (b)	Kt—K 4	20 K—R sq	Kt—B 7 ch
9 R—K sq	P—K B 4	21 K—Kt 2	P—Q 3
10 P—K B 3	Castles (c)	22 Q—Q 2 (e)	B—R 6, ch
11 B—Kt 3	B—Kt 4	23 K—Kt sq	Kt—Q 8, ch
12 P x P	P x P	24 Resigns.	

Notes by M. Maliutin.

(a) Tschigorin, in a game against Zukertort (London Tourney, 1883), played 7 B x Kt, Q P x B; 8 P x P, P—K B 3; 9 P x P. Zukertort obtained a strong attack and won the game.

(b) Better 8 P x Kt, P x Kt; 9 P x P ch, B x P; 10 B x B ch, etc.

(c) Black gives up a P. If 11 P x P, P x P; 12 Kt x P, Kt x Kt; 13 R x Kt, P—Q 3, followed by B—B 4, and Black has an excellent game.

(d) 14 R x Kt would have been better. But Black gets an excellent game by the continuation. 14.., Q—B 3; 15 R—K 2, B x B; 16 Q x B, P—Q 3, followed by B—Kt 5, (Black's game is indisputably a good one; but he would appear to have little chance of winning after 17 Q—K sq, B—Kt 5; 18 R—B 2, etc., Tschigorin).

(e) If 22 Q—K 3, the finish would have been still more interesting; *e.g.*, ... B—R 6 ch; 23 K—Kt sq, Kt—Q 8! If 24 R x Kt, Q x R ch; 25 Kt x R, R—B 8, mate.

Beware of imitations that are substituted for Pantasote because they are cheaper. Test the goods offered by holding a lighted match to the surface. The imitations burn violently. Pantasote will not burn.

PANTASOTE CO. (*Dept. D.*)
11 Broadway, New York City

SANE FOOD AT LAST!

FOR THIN PEOPLE—FOR FAT PEOPLE—FOR CONSTIPATED AND DYSPEPTIC PEOPLE—A NATURAL LAXATIVE—A STRENGTH GIVER AND TISSUE BUILDER.

Endorsed by Prominent Physicians and Enthusiastically Praised by all users! Hundreds of Testimonials!

Mascerated Wheat

(SOLD UNDER STRICT GUARANTEE

A Natural Uncooked Food, Ready to Eat

Made without cooking and purely from FINEST KANSAS WHOLE WHEAT, HYGIENICALLY PURIFIED, and BLENDED WITH FRUIT and NUTS.

Eaten as prescribed, I guarantee that my MASCERATED WHEAT will at once cure constipation and indigestion; I guarantee that it will rapidly produce solid flesh on thin people; I guarantee that it will bring the weight of any stout person down to normal. Phenomenal results obtained when fed to children of stunted growth or sickly tendency; produces steady, sturdy increase in height, vitality, glowing cheeks, bright eyes and intellects. I have testimonials without number to positively prove these claims and will gladly send them to you at once.

Pleasant, palatable, satisfying, and economical, for every member of the family—a food you never tire of—does not cause a dull, heavy, "filled-up" sensation after eating.

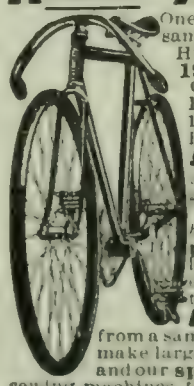
Send today for testimonials and further convincing proofs.

Put up in 6-lb. double cloth sacks, enough for thirty days, and sold under strict guarantee. Price, express prepaid, $1 east of Rocky Mountains, $1.50 west. Impossible to fill orders from Canada for less than two sacks; Mexico, parcels post, $1.75. Complete Directions, course of diet, etc., accompanying each sack.

BYRON TYLER, MFGR., New Ridge Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

References, Any Bank in Kansas City.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED



One in each town to ride and exhibit a sample Bicycle. *Write for special offer.*

Highest Grade **1904 Models $8.75 to $17**

Coaster Brakes, Hedgethorn Puncture Proof Tires and best equipment

1902 & '03 Models Best Makes **$7 to $12**

500 Second-Hand Wheels All makes and Models good as new **$3 to $8**

Great **factory clearing sale** at *half factory cost.* We **Ship on Approval** *without a cent deposit* and allow **10 DAYS FREE TRIAL** on every bicycle. Any wheel not satisfactory *returned at our expense.*

EARN A BICYCLE taking orders from a sample wheel furnished by us. Our agents make large profits. *Write at once* for catalogues and our **special offer. AUTOMOBILES,** sewing machines tires sundries, etc., *half usual prices.*

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. 62G, Chicago

GRAY HAIR RESTORED

"WALNUTTA" HAIR STAIN is prepared from the juice of the Philippine Islands walnut, and restores Gray, Streaked, Faded or Bleached Hair, Eyebrows, Beard or Moustache to its original color, **instantaneously.** Gives any shade from **Light Brown to Black. Does not wash off or rub off.** Contains no poisons, and is not sticky or greasy. **"Walnutta" Hair Stain** will give more satisfactory results in one minute than all the hair restorers and hair dyes will in a lifetime. **Price 60 cents a bottle,** postpaid. To convince you of its merits we will send a **sample bottle postpaid for 20c.**

PACIFIC TRADING CO., Dist. Office 78, St. Louis, Mo.

HOW I GREW TALL

A Startling Story Which Will Interest All Who Are Short.

The Height of Either Sex Can Quickly Be Increased from Two to Five Inches. These Marvelous Results Can Be Accomplished at Home Without the Knowledge of Your Most Intimate Friends.

THE FREE BOOK TELLS YOU ALL ABOUT IT

MR. K. LEO MINGES.

Inventors, scientists and physicians have for years been trying to find some method whereby the height of an individual could be increased, and up to the last few years have met with failure. It remained for a comparatively young man, Mr. K. Leo Minges by name, to discover what so many others had failed to do.

Mr. Minges resides in Rochester, N. Y., and has devoted the best part of his life in studying and experimenting on the Cartilage, and his great efforts have at last been crowned with success. A large company, composed of Rochester's leading citizens, has been formed for the purpose of placing Mr. Minges's discoveries and inventions before the public, so that now it is possible for any lady or gentlemen who is short to increase her or his height from two to five inches. These results are absolutely guaranteed.

Mr. Minges has successfully used his method on himself, and has grown from a short, stunted boy to a handsome, robust man of six feet one inch in height. Thousands of people living in all parts of the world are using his method with equally startling results. Let us send you the absolute proof of the above statements. We have just issued a beautifully illustrated book, entitled "The Secret of How to Grow Tall," which contains information that will surprise you. Ten thousand of these remarkable books will be given away absolutely free of charge in order to introduce them. If you fail to receive a copy, you will always regret it. This great book tells how Mr. Minges made his wonderful discovery. It tells how you can increase your height and build up the entire system. It contains the pictures and statements of many who have used this method. After you receive the book you will thank us the longest day you live for having placed within your reach this great opportunity.

Remember, a postal card will bring it to your very door, all charges prepaid. All correspondence strictly confidential, and sent in plain envelopes. If you wish a free copy of this book and the proof of our claims, write to-day. Address The Cartilage Co., Dept. 354 F A, Rochester, N. Y.

A new and revised edition of the author's previous work "The Ten Commandments in the 19th Century"

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS AND THE LORD'S PRAYER

By FERDINAND S. SCHENCK, D.D.

Professor of Practical Theology, Theological Seminary of the Reformed (Dutch) Church in America, New Brunswick

The author takes up each of the ten commandments in order, and applies them socially, commercially, politically, and religiously. He also points out the wealth of meaning contained in the Lord's Prayer.

12mo, Cloth, $1.00 net. By Mail, $1.10

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"E. B. W.," Tenafly, N. J.—Say, rather, "similar to" and "different from." The form "different to," altho now used in England as you say, is an undesirable English colloquialism.

"W.D.B.," Bloomsburg, Pa.—"We have your Standard Dictionary in our office and referred to it recently for the purpose of determining the correct spelling of the comparative and superlative of the word *juicy* for the purpose of settling a dispute. A claims that *juicier* and *juiciest* are the correct forms; B, claiming another dictionary as authority, asserts that the only allowable way to spell the words is *juicer* and *juicest*. Kindly favor me with your opinion."

By referring to the Special Explanatory Notes which face the first page of the Standard Dictionary vocabulary, "W. D. B." will see it stated that "where the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives and the plurals of nouns are not given, they are formed regularly, according to the simplest rules of grammar." Adjectives of more than one syllable ending in *y* take *-ier* in the comparative degree and *-iest* in the superlative; thus "juic*ier*" and "juic*iest*" are the correct forms.

We have never seen "jucier" and "juciest" given as the comparative and superlative of "juicy." Such words do not exist in the language, and if B will again refer to the authority he cites he will ascertain he is mistaken.

"G. E. T.," Wolfville, Nova Scotia.—"It would be interesting to know why you omit from the Standard Dictionary such words as *appasia*, *autiseptic*, etc."

We are glad to be able to accommodate our correspondent. We omit such "words" as he cites because they do not exist. Evidently "G. E. T." sought *aphasia* without knowing how to spell it, and *antiseptic* under *autiseptic* without realizing that it is possible for compositors to set a letter upside down. Both the terms *aphasia* and *antiseptic* are to be found in their respective alphabetical places in the Standard Dictionary. The definitions are reproduced below:

"**aphasia**, n. Loss or impairment of the power of using language, especially of articulate speech. Aphasia usually results from cerebral disease, though the mental powers may not seem to be impaired. It may be (1) *ataxic*, when the patient is unable to express his ideas; (2) *amnesic*, when he can not recall words; or (3) *sensory*, comprising word-deafness and word-blindness, when he can not comprehend spoken or written words."

"**antiseptic**, n. An agent or medicine used in antisepsis; anything that destroys or restrains the growth of putrefactive micro-organisms." The latter word is used also as an adjective.

"S. L. M.," Newburg.—"So" is used colloquially as the equivalent of "indeed," which itself means "in reality, in truth." In this particular use, "so" is an adverb, not an adjective.

"H. B. G.," Ravenswood, Ill.—*Chicle* is the milky juice of the sapodilla (*Achras Sapota*), of a rubber-like consistency, used as the basic principle of chewing-gum. The word is of Mexican origin.

"M. L. R.," New York.—Elizabethan, *not* Elizabethian.

RHEUMATISM

Relieved Through the Feet

Don't Take Medicine, External Remedy Brings Quick Relief. Sent

FREE ON APPROVAL. TRY IT.

We want everyone who has rheumatism to send us his or her name. We will send by return mail a pair of Magic Foot Drafts, the wonderful external remedy which has brought more comfort into the United States than any internal remedy ever made. If they give relief, send us **One Dollar**; if not, don't send us a cent—**you decide.**

Magic Foot Drafts are worn on the soles of the feet and work by absorbing the poisonous acids in the blood through the large pores. They relieve rheumatism in every part of the body. It must be evident to you that we couldn't afford to send the drafts on approval if they did not do so, even after everything else has failed.

Since I used the Drafts I walk without crutches. They do just what you claim.
ANNIE LEE GUNN, Augusta, Ark.

I am much pleased with your cheap and simple remedy. I have found it to be just as you promised.
J. H. DIRKMAN, Danube, Minn.

I never found anything that would help me before trying your Drafts. JOHN WHITE, Grafton, Mich.

I have suffered with rheumatism for the past ten years, but Magic Foot Drafts have entirely cured me. I have felt no pain since using them.
MRS. MARY ST. ANGE, Woonsocket, R. I.

We have thousands of long letters of gratitude from men and women relieved of rheumatism by Magic Foot Drafts. Will you let them help you? Write to-day to the **Magic Foot Draft Co., R U 2, Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich.,** for a trial pair of drafts **free on approval** We send also a valuable booklet on rheumatism, **free.**

NOW DEPOSITED IN THE BANK

$75,000.00

IN CASH GIVEN AWAY.

To arouse interest in, and to advertise the **GREAT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR**, this enormous sum will be distributed. Full information will be sent you **ABSOLUTELY FREE.** Just send your name and address on a postal card and we will send you full particulars.

World's Fair Contest Co.,
108 N. 8th Street
St. Louis, Mo.

3 Months Free

THE INVESTOR'S REVIEW

A journal of advice for everybody. Fully illustrated. Gives latest and most reliable information concerning industrial, mining, oil and other stocks and enterprises. No investor can afford to be without it. Keep posted. Knowledge is power. Fortunes have been lost for the want of knowledge of opportunities that came too late, and fortunes have been made by gaining knowledge easily obtained if you will only seek it. Great opportunities come and go. Great fakes likewise. Get posted before investing in anything. Write at once for *free sample copy.*

THE INVESTOR'S REVIEW,
1300 Gaff Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Encyclopedia of Social Reforms

Edited by W. D. P. Bliss with the cooperation of many eminent specialists. Complete and up-to-date information on all social and economic questions. 8vo, 1,447 pp., cloth, $7.50; sheep, $9.50; half morocco, $12; full morocco, $14.

"It will stand in years to come as an epitome of the social and economic conditions and the state of human progress." — *The Review of Reviews.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs, NEW YORK

The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVIII., No. 15 New York, April 9, 1904 Whole Number, 729

Published Weekly by
Funk & Wagnalls Company.
30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given**.

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

PARKER PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS.

THE movement to nominate Judge Alton B. Parker for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket "turned the corner" on Tuesday of last week, and is now traveling the main road toward St. Louis with daily increasing momentum; and a large part of the Democratic press is swinging into line behind the Parker banner. Realizing the importance and possibility of carrying New York this year, the Democratic papers the country over have been rather waiting for New York to express a preference, and on Tuesday of last week the Democratic primaries in the Empire State showed the Hill-Parker forces to be in control of 300 or more delegates of the 450 elected to the state convention that will assemble in Albany on April 18. The Albany convention is expected, therefore, to send 78 Parker delegates to St. Louis, and the papers referred to above expect that the St. Louis convention will ratify New York's choice. The movement toward Parker seems to be due partly to a desire to unite on some man who will not alienate either the radical or the conservative wing of the party, partly to a desire to find some candidate who will carry New York, and partly to a desire to head off the Hearst boom. As noted in these columns a few weeks ago, enthusiasm for the New York judge himself seems to be lacking.

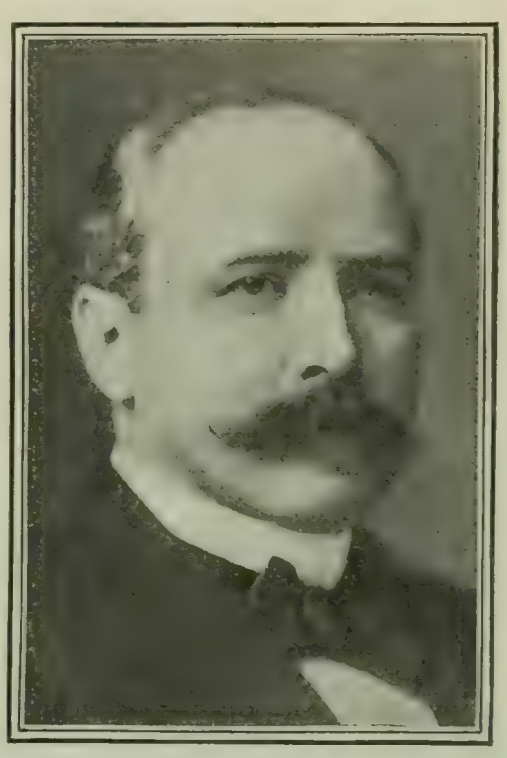
The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) and *World* (Ind. Dem.), and the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) and *Citizen* (Dem.) have come out for Parker, but Mr. Hearst's *American* (Dem.) seems to insinuate, in its news treatment of the situation, that Parker is too much under the influence of David B. Hill. Many Southern papers have declared for him. Parker is the "one available candidate for the party this year," declares the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* (Dem.), and so say the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.), the Macon *Telegraph* (Dem.), the Nashville *American* (Dem.), and the Montgomery *Advertiser* (Dem.). The Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) says that when it shall be "called upon to assist in the effort to put this State in the Parker column at St. Louis," it "will cheerfully perform" that duty "when New York leads the way." And the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.) says:

"The logic of the situation demands Democratic unity upon the candidacy of Judge Parker. New York is for him, and the decision of New York is final. He is the man upon whom all factions of the party can unite, the safe and sure leader who must be opposed to the unsafe and erratic Mr. Roosevelt, and every consideration of the present situation calls for his nomination.

"We urge all Democrats, everywhere, to sink all merely personal preferences and get together upon the New Yorker."

The New York *Times*, mentioned above, observes:

"Democrats everywhere are becoming persuaded that Judge Parker is in truth the best candidate to make the fight against President Roosevelt. The qualities of steadiness and conservatism which Mr. Roosevelt lacks are among the distinguishing characteristics of Judge Parker. His nomination would make the 'Roosevelt issue' effective for campaign use, and the temper of Mr. Roosevelt's own party indicates that it is against him, his practises, and his tendencies that the fight must be made. The action of the New York convention will in all probability determine the set of the current which will carry Judge Parker forward to the nomination at St. Louis."



ALTON BROOKS PARKER,

Chief Justice of the New York State Court of Appeals; New York State's probable choice for the Democratic presidential nomination.

The objection urged against Judge Parker by his critics is that nobody knows what his position is upon public questions. Mr. Bryan has spoken satirically of the proposed Parker nomination as "the nomination of an interrogation point"; to which an anti-Bryan paper replies that even that would be better than nominating a full stop, as the party did in 1896 and 1900. The Atlanta *News* (Dem.), which is supporting Hearst, calls Parker a "sphinx," and asks:

"What does he believe? Is he a political Confucian, Buddhist, Mohammedan, Shintoist, or a plain economic agnostic? Nobody seems to know. The campaign fund is adequate to pay for elegant suites at the Kimball, but it can't pay for a stamp to answer a plain, honest, civil question as to what Judge Parker believes in. Does he believe in anything except silence palpable?"

The Washington *Post* (Ind.) says similarly:

"Should Judge Parker be nominated, either he or Mr. Roosevelt will, in all human probability, fill the next Presidential term. The country knows the views of Mr. Roosevelt on all important matters, including the delicate question of the 'open shop' in government service. Is the Democracy 'going it blind' as to Judge Parker, save as he is represented by David B. Hill? Will not the

THE MOTH AND THE FLAME.
—Plaschke in the Louisville *Post*.

CARTOON GLIMPSES

Democracy insist, for instance, on an authentic statement of Hill's meaning when he assures representatives of organized labor that Parker is 'all right'? Is he with or against Mr. Roosevelt on the 'open shop'? That is a fair question, and it ought to be answered by the only man who can answer it satisfactorily."

The Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) says in reply that at any rate "the country has already made up its mind that he is a safe man and can be trusted in all emergencies," and "that is precisely what Mr. Roosevelt is not." The New York *Times* adds:

"If Judge Parker had not been equal to the tasks that fall to him, we should most certainly have found it out. His life has been spent in the practise of law and upon the bench. Since 1898 he has been Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals. Is it not altogether to his credit, is it not a proof of his strength of character, of his high sense of the dignity of his office, that he has not during those six years paraded himself or permitted himself to be paraded in the public view? In short, has not his career been of sufficient amplitude and distinction to constitute a degree of 'availability' that does not fall below the standards set up in previous campaigns?"

After all this effort to find a man who can "carry New York," will the judge be equal to the task? Walter Wellman says on this point in the Philadelphia *Press*:

"It is, of course, far too early for an independent and neutral correspondent to pass opinion upon any such claims, but one can not enter the atmosphere of New York politics without becoming impressed by the confidence of the Democrats and the anxiety of the Republicans as to the outcome in this State. All this may easily be changed before election day, but at the present time the Democrats appear to have the best of the situation here.

"The Republican leaders are still quarreling, and heaven knows when they will get together and settle their differences. Peace within the Republican ranks of New York is yet purely nominal and superficial. Underneath, the fires of hatred are burning fiercely.

"If the friends of Justice Parker are able to make the Democracy of the country believe he can carry New York, there should be little reason to doubt his nomination at St. Louis. News from New York City is that independents like Everett P. Wheeler are coming out strong for Parker. The judge is popular among the conservative elements throughout the State, particularly with the bar. Without question he will get a vote in New York State that no Democratic candidate except former President Cleveland has been able to command in recent years."

CONVICTION OF SENATOR BURTON.

FOR the first time in the history of the country a United States Senator has been convicted in a criminal court of offenses in his official capacity, but the action does not meet with such expressions of surprise from the press as might be expected under the circumstances. The Senator, Joseph Ralph Burton (Rep.), of Kansas, who was charged with accepting fees from the Rialto Grain and Securities Company, of St. Louis, for using his influence with the Post-Office Department to prevent the issue of a fraud order against the company, was found guilty on March 28,

FARMER BRYAN.
—Triggs in the New York *Press*.

OF DEMOCRATIC ASPIRANTS

in the United States District Court at St. Louis, of violating the law forbidding any member of Congress to accept compensation for rendering services before a federal department in a matter in which the United States is interested. The penalty is imprisonment for not more than two years, or a fine not exceeding $10,000, or both. Furthermore, any one so convicted is rendered forever incapable of holding office under the United States Government. The case is to be taken to the United States Court of Appeals.

The Rialto Company had been under the scrutiny of the post-office officials on charges of using the mails for improper purposes, and Burton, it was charged, attempted to exert his influence to prevent the issuance of a fraud order against the company. It was in November, 1902, that he accepted the proposition to become general counsel for the company. Senator Burton in his testimony insists that the fee he received was for legal services, and says that he appeared in his capacity as an attorney, not in his capacity as a United States Senator. But this technicality did not save him, as Judge Adams stated that "the gist of the offense . . . is the accepting of money for services before the department." Senator Burton says he visited Chief Post-Office Inspector Cochran at Washington to say that if anything should "come to his notice in the nature of a complaint against the Rialto Company, I wished that he would call my attention to it, as I could not afford to be connected with a company that did not obey the law." He denies that he ever indicated to the inspector his intention to interfere with the process of the department, or to restrain Mr. Cochran from taking any action in the complaints against the company. Senator Burton also added that other Senators and Representatives had built up large private practises during their terms of office, and that he "in a small way desired to emulate

them." No action will be taken by the Senate, say the Washington despatches, until Burton's appeal has been decided.

The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) and *Evening Mail* (Rep.) think it best for the Senator to resign at once, and the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind. Dem.) says that "if the Senate has any regard for its own traditions it will make short shrift of Burton." The latter paper adds that when Burton was elected to the Senate one of his political enemies "expressed the opinion that the State would be fortunate if the new Senator succeeded in keeping out of the penitentiary until the expiration of his term"; and "this estimate of Burton's character has been sustained by the courts." The Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) remarks that "no man with a sense of honor would have placed himself in the position Senator Burton did," and it remarks upon the fact that "even the federal Senate has become infected with the all-pervading atmosphere of 'graft.'"

The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), in speaking of the absence of surprise in regard to the outcome of the case, says:

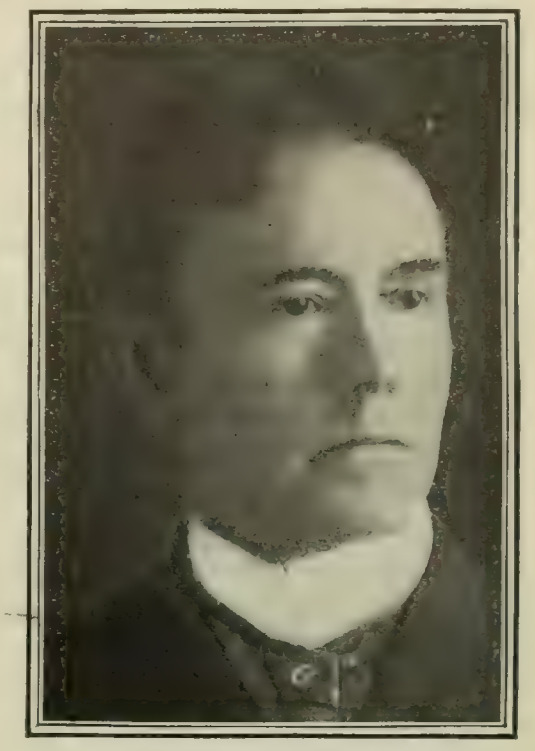
"We can not wonder that the Burton case fails to shock the nation. It has become used to these revelations of Congressmen and others employing their official positions and influence to put money in their purses. 'Graft' is a term which has come to fit broadly upon the public, as upon the private, life of the time. The people have been furiously on the make, and their public officials have naturally been drawn into the 'push,' to the staggering extent indicated. The country has been made drunken with the spirit of prosperity, and Burtons reel about in Congress as certain trust-promoters reel about in the financial districts. It is a sobering spectacle. The country may well pray to be spared more

GENERAL MILES—"I believe I'll wait a while."
Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

IN THEIR HOURS

such commercial debauches as these of the early seventies and the late nineties. They seem to be peculiar to post-bellum times."

Few, if any, papers doubt that it was solely because of his influence as a Senator that Burton was retained by the corporation to look after its interests. The Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Rep.) says that "if he had not been a United States Senator, his services would not have been worth twenty-five cents to the shady concern which retained him." "There can be little doubt," says the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.), "that he will cease from now on to have any consideration from his State or his party. His effrontery, his complete insensibility to the moral aspects of his conduct have so disgusted all people who have followed his trial that no self-respecting person could think of associating with him." The Pittsburg *Gazette* (Rep.) and *Chronicle-Telegraph* (Rep.) give credit to President Roosevelt for the conviction. *The Chronicle-Telegraph* says that this case "is only a part of the general house-cleaning that is going on in all departments of government under the direction of the President. When he has completed his work, every branch of the public service will have been made clean and wholesome." Other Senators, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.) suggests, may be "tarred with the same stick." "Burton violated the law unskilfully," says the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind.), but "what of those who have flouted it for years, secure in the astuteness with which they accomplish their ends?" And the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) remarks similarly: "The lid must be pried off at Washington before the pot can be cleaned out. The postal scandals lifted it, revealing smoke and smell, and then it fell back again. Now Senator Burton's conviction pries it up a little—just enough to let loose these rumors of other misconduct of members of Congress."



SENATOR JOSEPH R. BURTON,
Said to be the first United States Senator to be convicted of crime.

The Topeka (Kan.) *Capital* (Rep.) expresses no surprise over the conviction of the senior Kansas Senator. It says:

"There will be plenty of morals drawn from this ending to Senator Burton's career, and they will be justified. Three years ago a great opportunity opened before him. He had for ten years previously shown a grasp of public questions that lifted him above the heads of most Republican campaigners in Kansas. He had the courage of his convictions when others wobbled and faltered. He commanded a following all over the State by his aggressive assertion of his party's principles and as well by taking personal

WILL IT HATCH?
—Pughe in *Puck*.

OF DOUBT.

defeats without resentfulness or sulking. These qualities in Senator Burton, together with the fact that he was a student of public issues, gave him a strong position in the State. When he was elected to the Senate by the unanimous vote of his party in the legislature, it was believed that he would justify the confidence of the party. It is enough to say that his failure to do so has brought terrible consequences upon himself and humiliation to Kansas. Senator Burton's failure was predicted, and those who predicted it were wiser than those who believed he would rise to the great opportunity of the office."

EXILE OF COLORADO LABOR LEADERS.

THE deportation of Colorado labor agitators and members of labor-unions, at the point of the bayonet, strikes the newspapers as a typically Western way of handling a strike situation. "It may not be constitutional, but it is undoubtedly effective," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, which goes on to remark: "The Westerners have a way of doing things before reading up the law. When they read the law afterward, they sometimes find that it exacts a different conduct; but when they get to the reading, the complainants are not always in a position to object." These deportations form the latest feature of the miners' strike, which has been in progress all winter. At times parts of the State have been under martial law. On or about March 1 the civil authorities of Telluride, Colo., arrested thirty-seven members and friends of the striking miners' union, charged them with vagrancy, and condemned them to pay fines of $25 each, return to work, or leave the county. Those who refused to acquiesce were put to work upon the streets, and one man who would not work was chained to a telegraph-pole. On March 14 sixty-five or seventy union miners and sympathizers were seized in the night in Telluride and vicinity by an armed posse of the Telluride "Citizens' Alliance," were placed on a special train, and sent to Ouray, in the next county, with warnings not to return. The authorities in Trinidad, in another part of the State, were favorably impressed by this example, and on March 26 Major Hill, commanding the militia at Trinidad, arrested "Mother" Jones, William Wardjon, a labor leader from Iowa, and Joseph Poggianni and Adolph Bartoli, editors of an Italian radical weekly, placed them on an eastbound train, and ordered them never to return to the county.

WON'T STAY CORKED.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

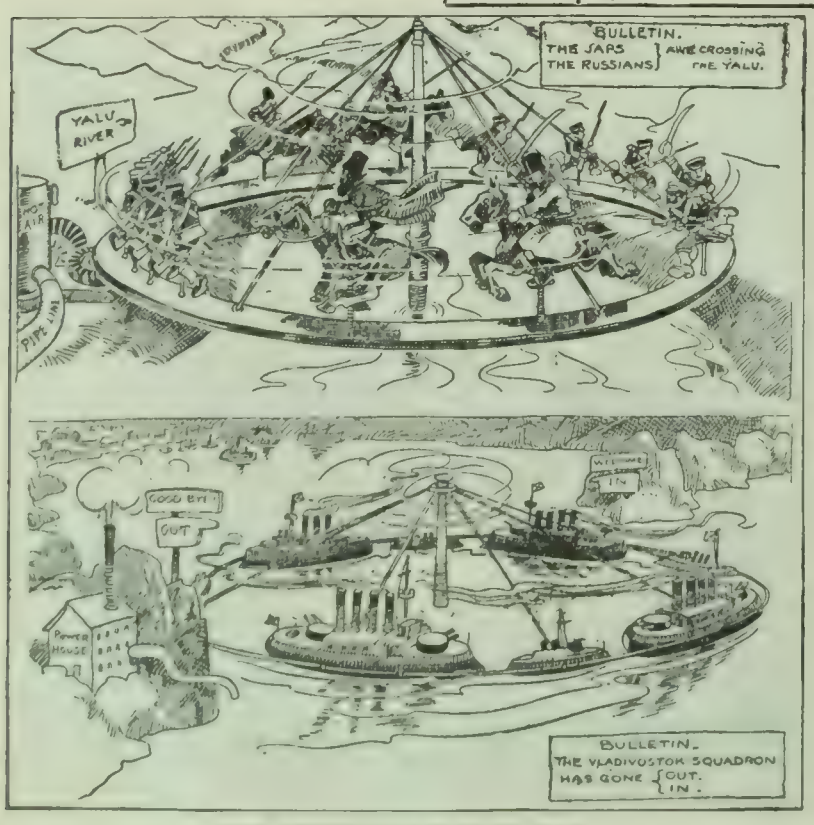
THE BEAR: "Wait until I thaw out."
—Rogers in *Harper's Weekly*.

The Brooklyn *Eagle*, quoted above, approves this action in the following editorial:

"The trouble-makers have been advising the assassination of free workmen and soldiers, they have paraded with the red flag aloft and the stars and stripes trailing in the filth of the streets, and both in the union meetings and in their newspaper they have been counseling defiance of law and order. They have invited a sorer punishment then they received; indeed, it is feared that they will convert their exile to a cheap martyrdom and resume their mischief in States that have less courage than has Colorado. The Italians in the latter State have proved ready followers of such leaders, and the exile has happened none too soon. It is obvious that our immigration laws are not enforced so rigorously as they should be. Speech and faith have no trammels in this country, but compliance with evil teachings is dangerous. The exiles from Colorado were not expelled as leaders of labor-unions, but as potential murderers."

Another approving newspaper is the Chicago *Chronicle*, which says:

"What they call a strike in the Colorado mines is, in fact, an insurrection. The people whom they designate as working men in Colorado are in truth rebels and outlaws. What they call free speech in Colorado is incitement to violence and crime. What they call the constitutional rights of working men in Colorado are not constitutional rights at all. They are false pretenses made to cover active sedition. When they say that the military forces of the State have been used to break a strike, they know that they are



THE MERRY-GO-ROUND IN WAR.
Mechanical explanation of the war news.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

SPRING OPENINGS IN THE FAR EAST.

publishing falsehood. The military forces of the State have been used to enforce order and maintain law."

The Springfield *Republican*, however, regards the deportation as an illegal act, and remarks that this resort "to high-handed and lawless measures on the part of established authority is calculated to create the impression that the state power is lending itself to the selfish purposes of only one party to the controversy," while at the same time "it conveys an idea of persecution which would not be helpful in preventing the labor movement from being carried to extremes." The New York *Times* observes similarly:

"Deporting obnoxious persons is not only an outrage upon individual liberty, but it is futile. If such people violate the law, arrest them, apply to them the penalties which the law prescribes, and follow them on appeal, if necessary, to the Supreme Court of the United States. Labor leaders should be given to understand that they have no class privilege in exemption from the statutes and ordinances established for the protection of the public peace and the defense of individual and corporate rights. Their own rights are sacred; but so are the rights of others, and these must be respected as fully as are their own.

"The people of Colorado, acting through their duly accredited representatives and in strict accordance with law, could quickly end the conditions which they have come to regard as intolerable, and which they propose to remedy by creating conditions different, perhaps, but scarcely more tolerable. Lawlessness is anarchy, whether created by act of a trades-union or resulting from a conference between the governor and the attorney-general. One brave man, by applying the law, broke up the terrible Molly Maguire conspiracy in Pennsylvania, which had maintained a reign of terror for years in the anthracite districts. There are no conditions existing in Colorado which one brave man, with public support, could not end in a fortnight."

Labor, a Socialist weekly published in St. Louis, says:

"Corporate and commercial greed in Telluride are manufacturing the match that may light the flames of an industrial revolution that may require oceans of human blood to extinguish. The principles of unionism teach the working man to be patient, but there is a breaking point, and it may be reached by the cupidity of the despots who are shielded by a corrupt and debauched state administration. The chattel slaves whose flesh bore the marks of a master's lash, and the cry of an African mother whose babe was torn from her breast and sold for profit, awakened the brawn of a nation to rise like a giant and strangle the monstrous system that put upon the auction-block man, woman, and child. A few more Telluride infamies and the spark of rebellion may grow to a blaze, and if patience ever ceases to be a virtue, the tornado will burst with a fury that will leap every barrier of law, and will not stop until the appetite of revenge is fully satiated. If the owners of mines and the venders of merchandise can violate the law and subject citizens who toil to insult and humiliation, with the sanction and approval of a governor, then it is time that the most sacred law of nature—the law of self-defense—should appeal to every man who hates tyranny and loves liberty."

ATTACKING THE MEAT TRUST.

NOW that the Administration has won its case against the Northern Securities merger, a demand is being made for action against the meat trust, or, as it is often called, the beef trust. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, a strongly Republican paper, published in a great meat-packing center, a paper which can not be accused of trying to ensnare the President with unfriendly advice, declares that the beef trust "is a far meaner and more destructive combine than the Hill and Morgan pool ever was or ever could be," and calls upon the President to "smash" it. It seems that an investigation of this trust is being made by the Department of Commerce and Labor, but the Chicago *Tribune*, another Republican paper published in a great meat-packing center, thinks that such treatment is too gentle, and suggests that "it needs to be given a more powerful medicine." What angers these journals more than anything else is the fact that immediately after the merger decision the price of beef was strongly advanced while the price of beef on the hoof remained the same. This is taken as an exhibition of defiant arrogance and avarice. Says the Des Moines *Register and Leader* (Rep.):

"The situation calls for prompt action and relief. The validity of the anti-trust laws of the country has recently been assured. The alleged meat trust affects every person in the country. The arbitrary controlling of the market and raising of meat prices are unwarranted and unlawful. No time should be lost in putting a stop to it in a manner at once peremptory, exemplary, and admonitory."

The Washington *Post* (Ind.) says of the action by the Washington authorities:

"The work of inquiring into the beef trust has been delegated to

DROPPING THE PILOT.

The Morgan steamship trust passes into the hands of British stockholders.
—Naughton in the Minneapolis *Tribune*.

"WE'RE NOT RUNNING AMUCK—ARE WE, KNOX?"
—Bush in the New York *World*.

TRUST DEFIANCE OF GREAT RULERS.

the Department of Commerce, which now has agents in the field assigned to that duty. It is generally admitted that it will be much more difficult to make a case against the beef trust than against the Northern Securities Company. The railroad organization was a physical consolidation, a matter of records and stocks and bonds. The beef trust, like the lobby, keeps no books, but operates under an agreement which has probably never been reduced to writing. That the combination works successfully there is no room for doubt. The fact that a combination exists may be very difficult to prove. The beef trust is apparently resting serene in the confidence that the Supreme Court will not base a decision against it upon circumstantial evidence."

In the mean time another movement against the trust is afoot, this one by the cattlemen. It is described by the Salt Lake *Herald* (Dem.), which says:

"If the venture proposed by the stockmen of the West, backed by the National Livestock Association, is as successful as most of us hope it will be, there will be no necessity for any investigation into the conduct of the meat trust. This is true because there will be no meat trust to investigate. The stockmen are going into the meat-packing business for themselves. They propose to give the trust something it has not had for a long time—competition.

"Money is being subscribed for the purchase of a big plant at Kansas City, a plant with a capacity of 2,000 head of cattle, 4,000 hogs, and 4,000 sheep daily. An option on this plant, running until May 1, has been secured, and there is little doubt that the purchase will be completed on or before that date. Surely the stockmen will have all the sympathy they could desire in their fight against the trust. And they are in an excellent position to fight it.

"The National Livestock Association is a corporation that represents many millons of dollars in cattle and sheep and hogs. Members of this organization own the greater part of the livestock in the country. They should be able to make things decidedly interesting for the trust. The first object of the stockmen is, of course, to secure higher prices for their cattle. This does not necessarily mean that the prices of dressed meats will be increased. On the contrary, it is reasonable to expect they will be lowered.

"The cry of the livestock men has been all along that the difference between the price of cattle on the hoof and dressed meat is entirely too great. They contend that the meat trust could well afford to pay more for livestock and still reduce the price of dressed meats. They think they will be able to accomplish exactly these things by the establishment of packing-plants of their own. By diverting their stock to independent plants operated by their own people the stockmen will deprive the trust of much of its raw material, and the consumer will be immeasurably benefited.

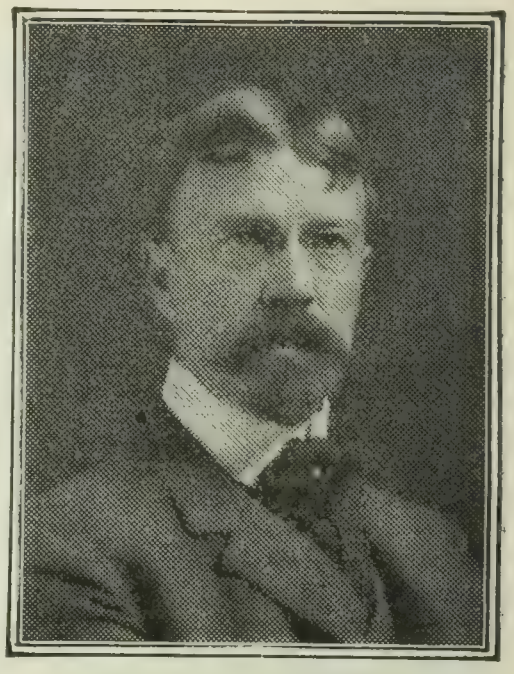
"The question is as to whether or not the trust will be able to drive the independents out of business before they get fairly started. There are many difficulties in the way of the independents. They must build or purchase refrigerator-cars, they must secure favorable freight rates, they must be prepared to market their output promptly and cheaply. The trust has all the facilities now. It can be depended upon to take every advantage of them and by fair means or foul to drive out the independents if it is at all possible for it to do so."

"GRAFT" AS A NATIONAL TAINT.

"THE spirit of graft and of lawlessness is the American spirit," says Mr. Lincoln Steffens, in his new book on city corruption, and this piercing and stinging charge is indorsed by practically all the newspapers that comment on it. "The corruption of our American politics is our American corruption, political, but financial and industrial too," says Mr. Steffens in an article in the current *McClure's;* and the New York *Journal of Commerce* remarks corroboratively that "it is a severe indictment, but it contains a deplorable measure of truth." The fact is, this commercial authority adds, our "general moral sense is blunted." "Our politics are rotten because prominent citizens can make money by keeping them rotten," declares the New York *Evening Post;* and the Kansas City *Journal* says of Mr. Steffens's biting words that "every person who has any knowledge of the inside of American state and municipal politics is well aware that he has a fearfully broad basis of fact to rest his conclusions upon."

The people who are forever talking about the need of "business men in politics" are informed by Mr. Steffens that the business men are really the arch-corruptors. He says:

"Business started the corruption of politics in Pittsburg; upholds it in Philadelphia; boomed with it in Chicago, and withered with its reform; and in New York business financed the return of Tammany Hall. Here, then, is our guide out of the labyrinth. Not the political ring, but big business—that is the crux of the situation. Our political corruption is a system, a regularly established custom of the country, by which our political leaders are hired, by bribery, by the license to loot, and by quiet moral support, to conduct the government of city, state, and nation, not for the common good, but for the special interests of private business. Not the politician, then, not the bribe-taker, but the bribe-giver, the man we are so proud of, our successful business man—he is the source and the sustenance of our bad government."



MR. LINCOLN STEFFENS.

His investigations of political corruption convince him that the spirit of graft "is the American spirit."

Well, the graft spirit, then, is the business spirit, and the business spirit is the American spirit. So there we are. Mr. Steffens goes on to handle the business man in the following fashion:

"Now, the typical American citizen is the business man. The typical business man is a bad citizen; he is busy. If he is a 'big business man' and very busy, he does not neglect, he is busy with politics, oh, very busy and very businesslike. I found him buying boodlers in St. Louis, defending grafters in Minneapolis, originating corruption in Pittsburg, sharing with bosses in Philadelphia, deploring reform in Chicago, and beating good government with corruption funds in New York. He is a self-righteous fraud, this big business man. He is the chief source of corruption, and it were a boon if he would neglect politics."

Nor can we clear ourselves by blaming the "foreign element" for our political corruption. Says Mr. Steffens:

"When I set out on my travels, an honest New Yorker told me honestly that I would find that the Irish, the Catholic Irish, were at the bottom of it all everywhere. The first city I went to was St. Louis, a German city. The next was Minneapolis, a Scandinavian city, with a leadership of New Englanders. Then came Pittsburg, Scotch Presbyterian, and that was what my New England friend was. 'Ah, but they are all foreign populations,' I heard. The next city was Philadelphia, the purest American community of all, and the most hopeless. And after that came Chicago and New York, both mongrel-bred, but the one a triumph of reform, and the other the best example of good government that I had seen. The 'foreign element' excuse is one of the hypocritical lies that save us from the clear sight of ourselves."

We are not as those who are without hope, however, thinks the Chicago *Tribune*, published in a city that is "half-free and fighting on." It remarks:

"In spite of all the preaching of the moralists there will continue to be 'captains of industry' and other business men who will be ready to pay bribes when they can find men willing to take them. But the corruption of legislatures and councils is becoming a matter of increasing difficulty, because the mass of the people understand the situation much better than they used to. They see that the bribe-givers and the bribe-takers are in a conspiracy

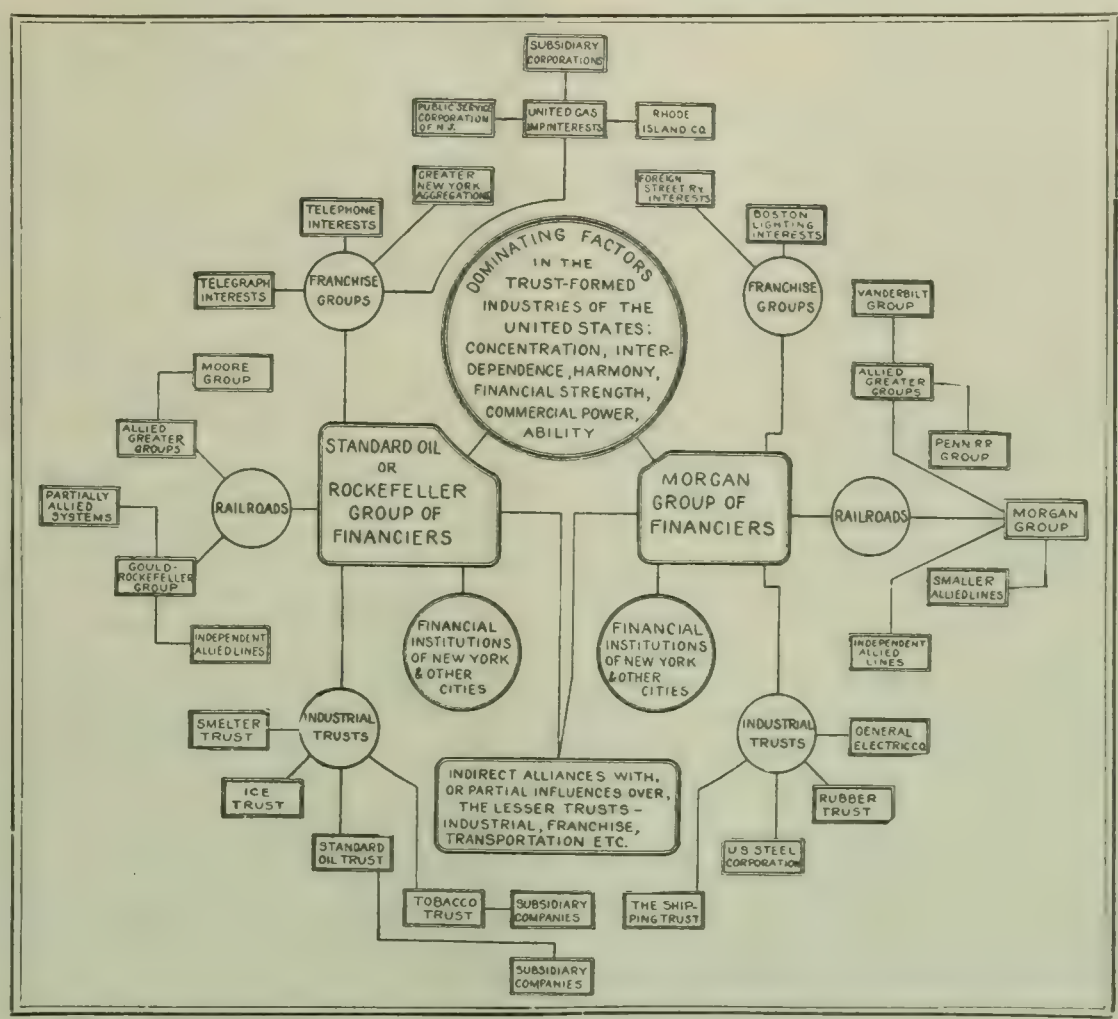
to plunder them. Their business instincts are awakened, and to protect their property interests they unite to elect representatives who can not be so easily corrupted. Chicagoans see now far more clearly than they did a few years ago that it is unbusinesslike to elect aldermen who will assist street-railroad capitalists to rob them.

"When the business education of the people who are not in business or in politics—and they are the great majority—shall have been perfected so that they perceive fully that corruption in public life exists at their expense—that the bribes the business man pays and the profits he makes out of the legislation he buys come out of their pockets—they will take steps to protect themselves.

"It is right to educate the conscience of the public as to the iniquity of bribery. The intelligence of the public should be educated also so that it may know what bribery costs it. It has cost Chicagoans many millions of dollars in the single item of street-car franchises."

THE AMERICAN COMMERCIAL DUUMVIRATE.

JOHN MOODY, editor of "Moody's Manual of Corporation Securities," who speaks with authority upon matters commercial, informs us that the centralization of industry and finance has gone so far in this country that our whole business system revolves around two mighty allied groups of capitalists, the Rockefeller group and the Morgan group. In his new and valuable reference book on the trusts Mr. Moody says that these two powerful aggregations, working now in harmony, and soon, perhaps, in unity, "constitute the heart of the business and commercial life of the nation, the others all being the arteries which permeate in a thousand ways our whole national life, making their influence felt in every home and hamlet, yet all connected with and dependent on this great central source, the influence and policy of which dominates them all."



Copyright, 1904, by John Moody.

THE ROCKEFELLER-MORGAN "FAMILY TREE."

Chart showing the concentration, alliance, and interdependence of the great financial, commercial, and industrial interests of the United States.

—From "The Truth about the Trusts," by John Moody.

The Morgan group has had the misfortune to be connected with the Mercantile Marine trust, the steel trust, and, in popular supposition, with the shipbuilding trust, all three of which have failed to realize the rosy hopes of their projectors, while the Rockefeller group, Mr. Moody remarks, does not seem "to be prominently connected with any of the crippled or mismanaged trusts."

Mr. Moody says of the Rockefeller group:

"The large diagram . . . gives an indication of the extent to which the greater trusts are dominated by that remarkable group of men known as the 'Standard Oil,' or Rockefeller financiers. These men, it will be seen, either entirely control or make their influence felt to a marked degree in all the greater trusts. They are, in fact, the real fathers of the trust idea in this country, and, of course, have always been the controlling factors in that most far-reaching and successful of all trusts, the Standard Oil Company. This latter corporation, with a par value capitalization of $97,500,000, absolutely dominates the oil industry of the United States, supplying eighty-four per cent. of the domestic demand of oil and over ninety per cent. of the export demand. Furthermore, it produces in the neighborhood of two hundred different by-products of oil, and in nearly all of these latter industries there are said to be large profits which contribute to an important extent in making up the enormous earnings of the trust. The dividends of the Standard Oil trust are more than $40,000,000 per year, and its net profits are reported to exceed over $60,000,000 per annum.

"But it is not merely in oil and its allied industries that the Rockefeller interests are dominant. They are the controlling factors in the copper trust and the smelters' trust, and are also closely identified with the mammoth tobacco trust, which now practically encircles the globe. Furthermore, while not entirely dominant, they are interested in and display a marked influence in the great Morgan properties, such as the United States Steel Corporation. In the hundreds of smaller industrial trusts, the Rockefeller interests are also conspicuous in many ways. They dominate a variety of minor industries, and it was recently reported that they had acquired an important interest in the production of asbestos.

"Even a hasty glance through the pages of this book will show that the different members of the Standard group of financiers are identified with a great many of the prominent trusts herein described, and it is a well-known fact that their indirect influence is of great importance in many other industrial consolidations. It is worth noting, however, and is a matter of some significance that they do not seem to be prominently connected with any of the crippled or mismanaged trusts which are described in Part III.

"Coming to the franchise aggregations, we find that everywhere the Standard Oil influence is most prominent. The Rockefeller interests practically dominate the entire public service aggregations of Greater New York, represented by over $725,000,000 of capital; they are allied in interest with the well-known United Gas Improvement Company, of Philadelphia, which is itself the leading corporation of the famous Philadelphia or Widener-Elkins group, and which dominates the public utility interests in a number of the largest centers of population in the United States, and in addition controls the lighting interests of a score or more of the smaller American cities.

"And turning to the steam-railroad field, we find that the Standard Oil interests are one of the conspicuous factors, and are steadily increasing their influence there. One of the greater groups (the Gould-Rockefeller) is, of course, directly dominated by them; but, as a matter of fact, the Standard influence is felt quite forcefully in all the railroad groups, and this influence is showing a steady growth throughout the entire steam-railroad field. It is now freely predicted in Wall Street that the next decade will see the Rockefeller interests

the single dominating force in the world of railway finance and control.

"The great Rockefeller alliances in the railroad and industrial fields are supplemented and welded together, as it were, through the New York City financial interests of the group. Their banking influence is of very great importance, and their ramifications are far-reaching and of great effectiveness. Thus, the Standard Oil chain of banking institutions, headed by the great National City Bank, with a capital and surplus of $40,000,000, and deposits exceeding $200,000,000, includes also the Hanover National Bank and Second National Bank, the United States Trust Company, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, and a number of smaller institutions. Some of these banks (particularly the National City) have strong dominating influence with the larger banking institutions of other great cities. The Standard interests are also closely allied with the great life insurance companies, such as the Equitable and the Mutual, of New York.

"In fact, it is not possible to more than attempt an approximate estimate of the entire Standard Oil industrial, financial, and commercial interests of the nation, as their ramifications are so varied and extensive that a clear line of demarcation could not be drawn which would absolutely distinguish the interests which are more or less dominated by them from those which are not. The chart which we publish, however, gives a fairly accurate 'bird's-eye view' of the immensity of their influence and importance as the leading factors in American financial and industrial affairs."

Turning now to the Morgan group, we find it only a little less important than the Standard Oil aggregation:

"The Morgan group of industries and transportation companies is, next to the Standard Oil interests, by far the most important. In fact, the only gigantic interests or groups which can in any sense be considered as on the same plane are the Rockefeller and Morgan groups. There are, it is true, a number of other large groups in special lines, but these two are the only distinctively great interests that dominate immense areas in all lines—steam transportation, public service, industrial, financial, banking, insurance, and so forth. The great Morgan enterprises in the industrial world are the steel and shipping trusts, the electrical supply trust, the rubber trust, and a score or more of smaller aggregations. In the public utility field the Morgan interests dominate a series of lesser enterprises, but have never been so conspicuous in these lines as have the Rockefeller financiers.

"But it is in the railroad world that the Morgan influence makes its greatest claim for public attention. In Part V. of this book will be found figures indicating that the Morgan group of steam-railroad properties embraces over 47,000 miles of lines, or nearly twice the mileage of any other one group; and its capitalization exceeds $2,265,000,000, a sum far in excess of that of any of the other five groups, and, in fact, amounting to nearly twenty-five per cent. of all the group railroad capital of the United States. The Morgan railroad properties are nearly all located in growing sections of the country, and there is probably a very small proportion of worthless and unprofitable mileage embraced in the various Morgan systems. Another feature about the Morgan group is that in most cases the lines embraced absolutely dominate certain sections of the country, such as, for instance, the entire South and the great Northwest.

"The Morgan domination, like the Standard Oil, makes itself felt through the means and influence of large metropolitan financial institutions and great banks, such as the National Bank of Commerce, First National Bank, Chase National Bank, and Liberty National Bank. The great life insurance companies, such as the New York Life, and trust companies, such as the Mercantile, Guaranty, and Central Trust, are generally rated as being at least partially under the Morgan control."

Far from being hostile to each other, these two mighty groups are so closely allied that it would not be far wrong to call them one. Says Mr. Moody:

"It should not be supposed, however, that these two great groups of capitalists and financiers are in any real sense rivals or competitors for power, or that such a thing as 'war' exists between them, for, as a matter of fact, they are not only friendly, but they are allied to each other by many close ties, and it would probably require only a little stretch of the imagination to describe them as a single great Rockefeller-Morgan group. It is felt and recognized on every hand in Wall Street to-day that they are harmonious in nearly all particulars, and that instead of there being danger of their relations ever becoming strained it will be only a matter of a brief period when one will be more or less completely absorbed by the other, and a grand close alliance will be the natural outcome of conditions which, so far as human foresight can see, can logically have no other result.

"Around these two groups, or what must ultimately become one greater group, all the other smaller groups of capitalists congregate. They are all allied and intertwined by their various mutual interests; for instance, the Pennsylvania Railroad interests are, on the one hand, allied with the Vanderbilts, and, on the other, with the Rockefellers. The Vanderbilts are closely allied with the Morgan group, and both the Pennsylvania and Vanderbilt interests have recently become the dominating factors in the Reading system, a former Morgan road, and the most important part of the anthracite coal combine, which has always been dominated by the Morgan people. Furthermore, the Goulds, who are closely allied with the Rockefellers, are on most harmonious terms with the Moores, of the Rock Island system, and the latter are allied in interest quite closely with both the Harriman and the Morgan groups. Therefore, viewed as a whole, we find the dominating influences in the trusts to be made up of an intricate network of large and small groups of capitalists, many allied to one another by ties of more or less importance, but all being appendages to or parts of the greater groups, which are themselves dependent on and allied with the two mammoth or Rockefeller and Morgan groups. These two mammoth groups jointly (for, as pointed out, they really may be regarded as one) constitute the heart of the business and commercial life of the nation, the others all being the arteries which permeate in a thousand ways our whole national life, making their influence felt in every home and hamlet, yet all connected with and dependent on this great central source, the influence and policy of which dominates them all."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

RUSSIA'S troops are said to be in splendid health, but they are on the edge of some very unhealthful territory.—*The Chicago News.*

A NEW ORLEANS man lives with his backbone removed. He would attract no attention in Washington.—*The Washington Post.*

PERHAPS the beef trust raised the price merely to help Mr. Knox's head along on its return to its normal size.—*The Detroit Tribune.*

IT would be easier for Mr. Hearst if the Democrats were as enthusiastic as the Republicans are over his candidacy.—*The Washington Post.*

IF the Democratic party can not save itself from Hearst, how could it be trusted to save the country from anything?—*The Kansas City Journal.*

TOGO the Russian wants, we know;
But can't tell where he is Togo.
—*John B. Tabb in the Baltimore Sun.*

IF the worse comes to the worst, President Roosevelt should not hesitate to reelect himself to the presidency by executive order.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

IS it in accordance with the usages of civilized warfare for Port Arthur to keep on resisting after it has been captured so often in the despatches?—*The Chicago News.*

JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER has just rendered a decision in a negligence case to the effect that the value of a wife does not depend on her good looks. And that man thinks he can be a candidate for President!—*The Buffalo Express.*

NORTHERN Securities stock has been advancing in price since the Supreme Court decision. Holders of Steel stock may now feel disposed to ask the Attorney-General to "run amuck" a little in their direction.—*The Washington Post.*

"HAVE you ever done anything to entitle you to the gratitude of posterity?" "No," answered Senator Sorghum; "and when I see some of the statuary that is scattered about I don't feel like tempting posterity to be too grateful."—*The Washington Star.*

"DEAN WORCESTER tells of a [native Filipino] family who secured a cartoon of President Cleveland in the garb of a friar, with a tin halo about his head, from an old copy of *Judge* which he happened to leave out of his baggage, and when he next visited that family he found them all on their knees before this wretched cartoon, engaged in their evening devotions."—"*The Philippines and the Far East*," by *Homer C. Stuntz.*

LITTLE seeds of kindness are
Quite charming in their way,
But those sent out by Congressmen
Are the little seeds that pay.
—*The New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

LETTERS AND ART.

IS FICTION DETERIORATING?—AN ENGLISH VIEW.

FIFTY years ago, the kind of fiction that was most popular in England consisted of simple tales, with more or less domestic interest and unvarying moral purpose. It was the day of Miss Charlotte Yonge's vogue, and her novels were found in every household. To us of a later era the types she portrayed seem unreal and old-fashioned, when compared with the heroes and heroines of contemporary fiction. It is possible, however, that the change which has taken place has been attended by loss, as well as by gain. Miss Jane H. Findlater, an English writer, who moralizes (in *The National Review*, March) on the "deterioration" of modern fiction, has this to say:

"There is a tendency in human nature to run always to one extreme or another. You will find either a very bad or a very good type of hero the favorite of each generation—there is no place found in public favor for the real man of real life who is neither one thing nor the other. Characters, necessarily, before they become types, must be extreme instances of that which they embody. Whether Charlotte Yonge had consciously grasped this fact we shall never know. Sufficient to say that she acted upon it, and in Sir Guy Morville, the hero of the 'Heir of Redclyffe,' created a type of the good hero which, in popularity, outran all competitors. Just as Charlotte Bronté years before had fascinated the world by a wicked hero and created the 'Rochester type,' so Charlotte Yonge made 'Morvillism' the fashion of the hour. Half the youth of England were modeling themselves on Sir Guy a few years after the publication of the 'Heir of Redclyffe.' 'The enthusiasm about Charlotte Yonge among the undergraduates of Oxford in 1865 was surprising,' we are told, and we hear of regiments where every officer had his copy of the famous novel. The pre-Raphaelite brethren—Rossetti, William Morris, and Burne-Jones—'took Sir Guy as their model' (a model which they followed afar off, by all accounts). In fact, the popularity of the book in the most unlikely quarters was extraordinary."

In our own day, continues Miss Findlater, the "good" hero has gone suddenly and completely out of fashion. The first and greatest essential in the making of the modern hero is held to be strength, and this not merely as an admirable quality, but as a means to an end, as the road to success. We quote further:

"The millionaire hero at present carries all before him. The type is rapidly becoming stereotyped, and this richly gilded idol bids fair to be worshiped for many days to come. He is always self-made, the clever carver-out of his own destinies; generally rough, blatant, unscrupulous, but always and under all circumstances forceful and masterful. Let us select at random a few descriptions of this favorite type. They will be found to be curiously alike in their main characteristics. Each hero, you will observe, is a man of affairs—of large pecuniary affairs. The type was first ably drawn by Mr. Anthony Hope in 'The God in the Car,' some ten years ago. Since then African empire-makers and millionaires have appeared in countless numbers. This was the original embryo: 'Ruston's first five years of adult life had been spent on a stool in a coal-merchant's office, and the second five somewhere in Africa. He came before the public offering in one closed hand a new empire, asking with the other opened hand for three million pounds.'

"The Company Promoter is thus discussed:

"'*Gentleman!* Well, everybody's a gentleman now, so I suppose Ruston's one.'

"'I call him an unmannerly brute. . . . Such an *ugly mug as he's got, too; but they say it's full of character.*'

"'Character! I should think so—enough to hang him on sight.'

"Keep in mind this description and observe how little it has varied after ten years of use in the mill of fiction:

"'Karl Altham was *a plain man tho impressive*—a man about forty-five, his gray thick hair crowning a strong, clean-shaven, mobile face. *He did not look like a gentleman, but he had a personality*—he stood out from the ruck of men as something bigger, stronger, more important than his fellows.'

The first employment of Karl Altham had been winkle-selling; but when the story opens he is a multimillionaire of immense importance in African affairs."—("Pigs in Clover," by Frank Danby.)

Proceeding to a comparison of the older and newer methods of treating love and marriage, Miss Findlater says:

"The tender passion, as it was understood, or at least described, by Miss Yonge, is far other than it would appear to be at present among the sons and daughters of our day. As an instance of the bygone style of things, may I quote from the 'Heir of Redclyffe' a passage which describes Amy and Guy, their feelings and their intercourse during their engagement:

"'It was a time of tranquil, serene happiness. It was like the lovely weather, only to be met with in the spring, and then but rarely, when the sky is cloudless and intensely blue. . . . Such days as these shone on Guy and Amy, looking little to the future, or if they did so at all, with a grave, peaceful awe, reposing in the present and resuming old habits—singing, reading, gardening, walking as of old, and that intercourse with each other that was so much more than ever before. It was more, but it was not quite the same; for Guy was a very chivalrous lover; the polish and courtesy that sat so well on his frank, truthful manners were even more remarkable in his courtship. His ways with Amy had less of easy familiarity than in the time of their brother-and-sister-like intimacy, so that a stranger might have imagined her wooed, not won. *It was as if he hardly dared to believe that she could really be his own, and treated her with a sort of reverential love and gentleness, while she looked up to him with ever-increasing honor.* . . . When alone with Amy he was generally very grave, often silent and meditative, or else their talk was deep and serious.'

So much for lovers of the old school. Let us take a modern couple as a foil and the reader shall judge if things have altered for the better or no—whether the 'tender passion' has more worthy exponents just now. I quote from a novel named 'Mrs. Craddock,' which has received considerable attention of late:

"'He sat down, and a certain pleasant odor of the farmyard was wafted over Bertha, a mingled perfume of strong tobacco, of cattle and horses; she did not understand why it made her heart beat, but *she inhaled it voluptuously and her eyes glittered.* . . . When he bade her good-by and shook hands she blushed again; she was extraordinarily troubled, and, as with his rising the strong masculine odor of the countryside reached her nostrils, her head whirled. . . . Above all he was manly, and the pleasing thought passed through Bertha that his strength must be quite herculean. *She barely concealed her admiration.* . . . "Shut your eyes," she whispered, and she kissed the closed lids; she passed her lips slowly over his lips, and the soft contact made her shudder and laugh; she buried her face in his clothes, inhaling their masterful scents of the countryside. . . . *She knew not how to show the immensity of her passion.*'

This is Bertha's first love: but she is a woman of volatile affections, for ere the book ends we have another description of an even more erotic nature—the object of this passion being a Rugby schoolboy:

"'She flung her arms round his neck and pressed her lips to his; she did not try to hide her passion now; she clasped him to her heart and their very souls (?) flew to their lips and mingled. This kiss was rapture, madness, it was an ecstasy beyond description, their senses were powerless to contain their pleasure. Bertha felt herself about to die; in the bliss, in the agony, her spirit failed and she tottered—he pressed her more closely to him.'"

It may be objected that Bertha is an exceptional figure; but Miss Findlater insists that "Bertha is already a type in fiction," and adds: "It would be easy to adduce half a dozen authors—popular, all of them—whose heroines differ from Bertha in name only." We quote in conclusion:

"If Miss Yonge and her generation avoided the realities of life, our authors of to-day emphasize them in a quite unnecessary manner, and the one picture is fully more untrue than the other. It is not possible to take a charitable view of this development in heroines: the masterful hero may be regarded as only another manifestation of the ideal; but by no stretch of charity can the courtesan-heroine be viewed in this favorable light. The 'oldest profession in the world' certainly furnishes the novelist with many an effective subject; but it seems a pity for the idea to get abroad that every woman is at heart a rake or worse. This, without mincing matters, is just what is being taught us on all sides at present. The return to nature, to 'reality,' is being overdone: in this attempt to analyze the primitive instincts of women, many of her most inborn characteristics are entirely ignored—for bad as the world is, it would be even worse if faithfulness, purity, and modesty were not unchangeable instincts with the larger proportion of women.

"We need then, indeed, a return to nature—to the whole of human nature instead of one side of it—a return, in fact, to some of

those simple, undeniable goodnesses which form such a large part of life, and are as truly real as half the primordial instincts we hear so much about just now."

THE ART OF THE STAGE-MANAGER.

PROF. BRANDER MATTHEWS, of Columbia University, devotes one of his recent articles on the drama to the consideration of an art which he claims is "as necessary, as novel, and as difficult" as that of an orchestral conductor, but which is "as yet scarcely recognized and rarely appreciated,"—the art of the stage-manager. He writes (in *The North American Review*, February):

BRANDER MATTHEWS,
Professor of Dramatic Literature at Columbia University.

"Only the expert ever thinks of giving due meed of praise to the hidden stage-manager. . . . His face is not familiar on the posters and his name is not in large type on the playbill. All the credit he gets is contained in the single line which records that the play has been 'produced' by him. Yet he has been responsible for the entire performance — for the acting and for the costumes, for the scenery and for the properties, for the lighting and for the incidental music; not so much indeed for any one of these things as for the harmony of the whole. If there has been a perfect coordination of all these elements, if there have been no jarring notes, if the spirit of the play has been brought out completely, if everything has gone right from beginning to end, if the whole performance has moved so smoothly as to seem spontaneous, the stage-manager deserves the highest praise for what he has wrought unseen. Yet his sole reward is his own consciousness of work well done, and the chance appreciation of the scanty few who may be competent to estimate the worth of his achievement."

The "producer" of the play, continues Professor Matthews, may be the dramatist himself; Mr. Sardou and Mr. Pinero "have shown surpassing skill in bringing forth all that lies latent in the inert manuscript of their plays." He may be the actual manager of the theater, as was Augustin Daly. He may be the actor of the chief part in the play; Mr. Willard and Mr. Sothern have made reputations both as actors and as managers. He may be at once author and actor and manager, like Mr. Gillette, "a past-master of this new and difficult art." Or he may be simply a stage-manager and nothing else. We quote further:

"To the first rehearsal of a play, new or old, the stage-manager comes with all the salient details of the future performance visualized in advance. He knows just where every character ought to place himself at every moment of the action. He has decided where every piece of furniture shall stand, and how the actors will avail themselves of its assistance. . . . When the late James A. Herne brought out a play in which husband and wife took opposite sides on the slavery question, the curiously stiff and old-fashioned furniture used in the first act seemed to strike the key-note of the drama; the spectators could not but feel that those who lived amid such surroundings were precisely the persons who would behave in that way.

"The stage-manager is encouraged to try for these pictorial effects, because the stage is now withdrawn behind a picture-frame in which the curtain rises and falls. It is no longer thrust out into the midst of the spectators, as it was in Shakespeare's time; nor does it now project beyond the line of the curtain, curving out alongside the stage-boxes, as it did until the third quarter of the nineteenth century. It is now separated from the audience by the straight row of footlights, within the lower border of the frame, and the electric-light, which reaches every corner of the stage, has put it into the power of the stage-manager to modify his illumination at will, and to be confident that no gesture will be lost, no matter how he may arrange his groups against his background. He can darken the whole stage, slowly or suddenly as he sees fit. Much of the intense effect attained by Sir Henry Irving in the trial-scene of the 'Bells' was due to the very adroit handling of the single ray of light that illumined the haunted burgomaster, while the persons who peopled his fatal dream were left in the shadow, indistinct and doubtful. Perhaps the most moving moment in Mrs. Fiske's production of Herr Paul Heyse's 'Mary of Magdala' was after night had fallen, when the betrayer knocked at the door of Caiaphas, who came forth with a lantern and cast its rays full on the contorted face of the villain—that face being the sole thing visible on the darkened stage, as the High-Priest hissed forth the single word, 'Judas!'"

The art of the stage-manager, as we are reminded in conclusion, already has a very respectable history behind it, and has undergone striking changes and modifications during the centuries. To quote again:

"In the spacious days of Elizabeth, the half-roofed theaters were only a little less medieval than the pageants of the mysteries had been; and the task of the stage-manager must have been very simple indeed. There was no scenery, and the performance took place by daylight, so that all the producer of a new play had to do was to arrange such elementary business as was possible on a platform encumbered with an indefinite number of spectators. Like all stage-managers, then and now, he had, of course, to direct the actors themselves; and Hamlet's speech to the Players gives us good reason to believe that Shakespeare must have been an excellent trainer, however modest may have been his own native gifts as an actor. Molière, like Shakespeare in so many ways, was like him in being author and actor and manager; and in the 'Impromptu of Versailles' he has left us a most instructive record of his own methods of rehearsing his own company.

"But, altho the playhouse in which Molière performed was roofed and lighted, and altho he had some scenery, yet there were spectators sitting on his stage as on Shakespeare's, and the conditions were those of the platform and not of the picture. Oddly enough, the most pictorial of all the theaters that have preceded our own time is the theater of the Athenians. Few spectacles can ever have excelled in beauty an outdoor performance in the theater of Dionysus, when the richly appareled chorus circled into the orchestra, to the sound of music, in the spring sunshine, with the breeze from the Bay of Salamis blowing back their floating draperies, that could not but fall into lines of unexpected delight and ineffable grace. Stage-management, which was necessarily neglected by the great Elizabethans, owing to the rudeness of their playhouses, was studied as an art by the great Greeks and held by them in high esteem."

AMERICAN LITERARY INFLUENCE ABROAD.

WITH a view to ascertaining the extent to which American literature commands attention on the continent of Europe, a circular letter of inquiry was recently sent, through the courtesy of the State Department, to the United States consular officers in the leading European cities. The replies, which are described as "numerous, courteous, painstaking, and satisfactory," indicate that while the English language, and both English and American literature, command a certain amount of interest in many localities and in many institutions, there are certain places, and indeed countries, in which they are practically disregarded. Mr. Charles A. L. Reed, who sums up the results of the inquiry in *The American Monthly Review of Reviews* (April), says:

"The American who felicitates himself that . . . interest in the English language engenders interest in the literature of America is

doomed to disappointment; for whatever interest is thus aroused centers in the literature of England; to which country, rather than to America, all literature in the English language is most frequently attributed. This is distinctly manifested in the report from Frankfort, where 'the English authors and the English periodicals are in favor with the Germans, who consider the United States vernacular as being inferior English.' Another report, from a smaller German city, reads: 'Most people in this city, as far as I can judge, make no difference between the literature of the two countries, as, generally, they do not know which is which.' From Antwerp comes the message that 'American literature is read to some extent by the educated classes, but it is little known as compared with English literature, which is popular and spreading rapidly throughout the district, especially among wealthy and business men.' In Hungary, 'translations of individual works by Cooper, Mark Twain, Bret Harte, Longfellow, Poe, Stockton, Hawthorne, Howells, Bellamy, Mrs. Stowe, and others have appeared, altho these authors are generally recognized and spoken of as English rather than American.'"

In Paris, "American books are hardly read except by American residents." In Nantes, American literature is almost unknown, "most Frenchmen thinking of Longfellow and Washington Irving as Englishmen." It is hardly surprising that American literature should be very scarce in Spain, when from a prominent consular district comes word that "only a limited number even of cultivated Spaniards know Shakespeare's *chefs d'œuvre* otherwise than by hearsay." Italy, outside of Rome and Florence, is declared to be indifferent equally to English and to American literature. In Switzerland, "there is but little discrimination between the literatures of England and of America, and but little interest in that of either." We quote further:

"Unpleasing as is this condition, there are at least a few evidences of a hopeful beginning. Thus, Holland manifests an interest almost equally in English and American books and magazines, while in both Rotterdam and Amsterdam there seems to be a distinct demand for American works on economic questions. In Norway, 'the literature of America is becoming gradually better known, and some works are very well received.' American magazines are sold in the bookstores at Christiania. In Sweden, or at least in Stockholm, American literature commands attention 'more especially as it relates to specialties. American humorists are much appreciated. Mark Twain is much admired. Longfellow is looked upon as America's most representative poet. American newspapers are looked upon as marvels of enterprise and endeavor.' In Austria, the glassmakers at Haida have taken a keen interest in the works of Bellamy and George, which, however, are read in translations. At Prague, 'American literature seems to be equally well known with that of England, and Mark Twain seems to have been read by almost every one and is as well known as in America.' The works of Mark Twain, 'America's most widely known author and citizen,' together with those of Cooper, Bret Harte, and Marion Crawford, are translated and extensively read at Breslau. The cheap Tauchnitz editions are, however, the usual form of publication. Mark Twain and Bret Harte, of American writers, are best known in France, altho Gertrude Atherton comes in for mention from Boulogne-sur-mer. There is a cordial sentiment toward American publications at La Rochelle, while American fashion journals are well known at St. Étienne."

This survey of the situation leads Mr. Reed to four generalizations:

"First, that, with few exceptions, notably Spain and Italy, there is a certain interest in literature printed in the English language; secondly, that the literature of England is so distinctly dominant in many cities and districts that all literature in the English language is assumed to emanate from that country; thirdly, that, with the exception of a few authors, the literature of America, as contradistinguished from that of England, does not command attention in the majority of the cities and countries; and, fourthly, that in the few localities in which American literature has gained a footing, it seems to be received as favorably as does that of the mother country."

A "GOSPELER OF THE ORIENT."

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD, who died in London a few days ago at the age of seventy-two years, was in his time Oxford honor man, Birmingham schoolmaster, Indian college principal, London editor, Sanskrit scholar, and gentleman of Japan; but he is best known as a poet, and his claims to literary immortality are generally conceded to rest upon his famous epic, "The Light of Asia." His life, as the Boston *Transcript* remarks, "presented singular contrasts, not only in the wide gap between his daily labors and those which he voluntarily accomplished in higher fields than those of journalism, but in the fact that, while an aristocrat in title, he was possessed of the unaffected simplicity of the East, and knew no aristocracy save that of intellect." He was a "gospeler of the Orient," adds the New York *Evening Post*. The last-named paper says further:

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD,
Author of "The Light of Asia," "The Light of the World," etc.

"Considered broadly, 'The Light of Asia' was merely the British phase of a pseudo-Orientalism that obtained throughout the last century. A common afflatus pervades the Indian epigrams of Goethe, the Oriental poetry of Hugo, the painting of Delacroix. It is as marked in a sheer fantasy like Coleridge's 'Kubla Khan' as it is in the actualities of Kinglake's 'Eothen,' or, in our own times, in Verdi's masterpiece 'Aïda.' From all these works breathes the sense that the East is the home of mystery and the ultimate resort of a picturesqueness elsewhere departed.

"Orientalists tell us that this is largely glamour. To them the ideals of the East are very definite—far more logical, indeed, than those of the West; and its picturesqueness is merely superficial. But surely the thinking of Europe and America during the nineteenth century could be very ill understood without reference to that mirage of the Orient by which all imaginations have been haunted. . . . Mr. Arnold possessed to the full that sentimental sub-Christian quality which is the earmark and the weakness of nearly all the accredited Victorians. Sensuousness his poem by no means lacked, but it was of that half-canonized type which, as in the 'Song of Solomon,' permits the most orthodox and edifying application. Of course this deficiency in austerity is the prime defect of the poem as literature. It was unquestionably the ground of its popularity."

The Springfield *Republican* gives the following résumé of Sir Edwin Arnold's life and work:

Edwin Arnold was the son of Robert Coles Arnold, a justice of the peace in Sussex; he was born at Gravesend, June 10, 1832. He gained a scholarship at University College, Oxford, and won at the age of 20 the Newdigate prize by a poem on "The Feast of Belshazzar." After leaving college he began teaching as master of King Edward's school at Birmingham; in 1856 he received the appointment of principal of the government Sanskrit college at Poona, and was made fellow of Bombay University. Here he stayed until 1861, and became thoroughly captivated and infatuated with the charm of the East, from which he never escaped, altho on his return to England he almost immediately attached himself to the London *Telegraph*, first as a writer of leaders, and he became in a few years the chief editor of this influential paper, and remained in charge for more than twenty years.

Arnold's authorship began while he was yet young, and as a poet chiefly, altho he contributed to many critical literary journals,

and had published "Griselda: a Drama" (1856), "Poems, Narrative and Lyrical" (1853), "Education in India," "The Euterpe of Herodotus" from the Greek, with notes; "The Hitopadesa," a Sanskrit classic, with vocabulary in English, Sanskrit and Marathi; later he published a metrical translation of the "Hitopadesa" under the title of "The Book of Good Counsels." An elaborate history of the administration of British India by the Marquis of Dalhousie appeared in 1862-64 in two volumes. In 1869 he published a slight, superficial survey of "The Poets of Greece"; in 1874 a translation of Musaeus, "Hero and Leander." In 1877 he set forth "A Simple Transliteral Grammar of the Turkish Language." In 1879 appeared his masterpiece, "The Light of Asia," or the "Great Renunciation." This is the story of Gautama the Buddha, which has brought the true human origin of Buddhism to thousands who would never otherwise have understood it. "The Light of the World" he wrote as a balance in Christian faith to the story of Buddha. Among his other books are translations from Oriental verses,—"Mahabharata"; the "Bostan" and "Gulistan" of Saadi; "The Voyage of Ithobal," "Potiphar's Wife and Other Poems," and some books of travel, among which his "Japonica," a description of manners and customs in Japan, was severely arraigned as a flagrant example of plagiarism, and with justice.

This leads to the final period of Arnold's life. He was made knight commander of the order of the Indian Empire in 1888, having been since 1877 companion of the order of the Star of India. He was officer of the White Elephant of Siam, grand commander of the Crown of Siam, grand commander of the Sun of Japan; had received from Turkey the second class of the Imperial Medjidieh, the third class of Osmanieh; and from Persia the order of commander of Lion and Sun. Sir Edwin was thrice married; the first time to Katherine Elizabeth Biddulph in London, 1854; his second wife was Frances, daughter of Rev. William Henry Channing, of Boston, who died in 1889; and finally he married a charming and cultivated Japanese woman, Tama Kurokawa, of Sendai, in 1897. He had dwelt in Japan for a few years before this union, which brought on an estrangement from his old friends.

A MOVEMENT FOR "NEW IDEALS" IN GERMAN LITERATURE.

A NEW literary movement, which has sprung up in Berlin with the avowed object of combating "decadent" and "pessimistic" tendencies in German literature, is described as follows by Count S. C. de Soissons, a writer in *The Contemporary Review* (February):

"This new movement, as is always the case in Germany, has at its disposal a publisher of repute (H. G. Meyer, of Berlin), a special magazine, called *Heimat*, and energetic leaders. These are Rudolf Huch, whose polemical pamphlet 'Mehr Goethe' was a well-known essay of about two years ago; and Fritz Lienhard, the author of a passionately discussed pamphlet against the 'Absolutism of Berlin,' and of some sketches called 'New Ideals.' In those three booklets are concentrated the views and tendencies of a strong opposition against the stream that has prevailed for the last ten years. The negative point of the program is a fight against Nietzsche, against *übermenschen*, and especially against *überweiben*, against the depressing pessimism of Ibsen and Tolstoy who kill the desire for life, *Lebensfreude*, and raise myriads of doubts without indicating any way of escape from them; it is a fight against degenerate pathological literature, reproducing with cold-blooded cruelty, for the sake of a pseudo-esthetic passion, the most disgusting filth and the most despairing misery of modern life, a fight against Berlin which devours all individuality and destroys all originality. Instead of all that, the 'new ideals' mean the tendency to personal and national individuality, a return to wholesome thought, the healthy heart of Luther and Goethe, a desire for grand poetry, which raises man above the paltriness of every-day life; poetry nourished at the bosom of Mother Nature—free, lofty, and joyful; poetry not sickly and decadent, but virile, sound, and cheerful. Lienhard emphasizes with great strength of conviction the view that poetry is a superior force acting in us, that the expression applied to it 'by the grace of God' is not a phrase, but the truth; that God, fatherland, and the poet's mighty personality are the sources of art. Lienhard is entirely national, but not entirely German, for he recommends native art not to Germans alone, but to all nations, and he contends vehemently against the modern cosmopolitan poetry, be it naturalistic or symbolic.

"To-day the movement is weak, but who can tell whether it may not rule over the near future?"

A FREE NATIONAL SYSTEM OF MUSIC.

THE adoption by this country of a system of free musical instruction, such as has existed in France for more than a century, is urged by Fannie Edgar Thomas, a writer in the New York *Outlook* (March 12). "At the dawn of our republic," she says, "we Anglo-Saxons, filled with the instinct of general intelligence, saw the necessity of free education and established the public-school system. The Latins, filled with art intuition, saw the necessity of free education in music. They laid the foundations of a free national system of musical instruction in the midst of the chaos that lay between the fall of a ruinous royalty and the rise of an untried liberty." The same writer says further:

"In France a music student may enter the school at nine and remain till forty-nine if need be, without its costing him one single solitary sou—for teaching, for instruments, for music. From A to Z of a complete musical education is provided by the state, in the interest of the art of the nation.

"As is the case in our general education, the course is planned, divided, graded, the pupils directed, controlled, protected, examined, according to the best-known principles of pedagogic law, as applied to the study of music."

The successful results achieved under the French system make it clear, according to this writer, "that education in all things, music as the rest, must not be left to haphazard, to chance, to exception."

"It must be directed, controlled, organized, placed under authority, above all things be separated from self-interest.

"A free national system of musical education is a necessity of the music art of a republic.

"Only so may a republic ever have standard in music, knowledge of music, real love of music. Only so may it ever hope to have national music, national musicians, a national music art."

NOTES.

MR. ALFRED HARMSWORTH, of London, confesses that he "dropped £100,000" in an effort to establish *The Daily Mirror*, "a penny newspaper for women." He has changed the name to *The Daily Illustrated Mirror*, "a paper for men and women," and has cut the price in half. The new paper is declared to be a great financial success.

The Bookman's April list of the six best-selling books of the previous month is as follows:

1. The Deliverance.—Glasgow.
2. My Friend Prospero.—Harland.
3. The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come.—Fox.
4. Rebecca.—Wiggin.
5. The Call of the Wild.—London.
6. The Russian Advance.—Beveridge.

THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE OLD MUSIC AND THE NEW.
Dvorak and Beethoven *versus* Richard Strauss and Wagner.
—*The Musician* (Boston).

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE DIFFERENT FORMS OF MEMORY.

IT is not generally realized that there are different ways of remembering the same thing, and that these may be unconsciously used in various degrees by different persons. One man easily retains in his mind visual images, while sounds are quickly forgotten; another recollects sounds better than sights. In committing a passage to memory the former will naturally rely more on the appearance of the words on the printed page, while the latter must repeat them aloud so that he can hear and retain them as spoken language. In an article in *Cosmos* (March 12) Dr. Leon Meunier gives some interesting information about how to distinguish and measure the different kinds of memory. He says:

"Some children, when they learn a lesson, have only to read it over a few times; others will not remember it unless they have heard it recited; others still must repeat it over themselves. These are the three forms of memory—visual, auditive, and motor. Those who need to recite the lesson aloud to themselves are at once auditive and motor. Certain persons retain a passage well only after they have copied it out. These have a combination of motor and visual memory.

"By instinct, a scholar who wants to learn his lesson uses the means that is best fitted to his aptitudes. He reads and rereads his text, repeats it over to himself or copies it, according to the particular form of memory that is predominant in him.

"There are ingenious methods that enable us to determine the predominating type of verbal memory in a scholar.

"Suppose that we desire to know whether a boy remembers his letters or figures better by reading them than by hearing them repeated. We present to him a series of twenty-five letters or figures written on a blackboard on five lines regularly spaced, taking care that the characters of the vertical columns shall be exactly in line. We shall thus have a square. . . . We ask the subject to learn the letters by heart, following the natural order—that is, going from left to right and taking the lines in order from the top. Suppose, for the sake of clearness, that the letters are as follows:

l	q	v	n	o
a	p	c	w	n
v	i	u	m	l
h	r	g	k	v
f	v	l	u	r

"When the subject is able to repeat this series correctly in the proper order, he is asked to repeat successively the first letter of the first line, the second of the second line, and so on, as follows:

l p u k r

"Then he is made to recite the letters by columns, running up or down. . . . These exercises are relatively easy for a visual. He sees in his mind a table like the one he has observed in reality. On this image it is easy for him to follow the diagonals, columns, etc. . . . . .

"It is altogether different with an auditive. He sees no table in his mind; he hears an interior voice repeating the series of letters —a series localized in time, not in space. To find the second letter in the second line, etc., he has to count . . . and calculate. . . . The auditive must, therefore, take considerable time to do what a visual would execute rapidly. . . . . .

"Another more exact method is to present to the child a certain number of written syllables. He is made to read, for example, fifty words in a hundred seconds. If he retains and can repeat at once twenty-five of them, his visual motor memory will be $\frac{25}{50}$.

"The same process is repeated by pronouncing a series of words, one every two seconds. If he retains twenty, his auditive memory will be rated at $\frac{20}{50}$."

Certain familiar words are remembered more easily than others, so, to avoid error, meaningless syllables have been invented for this test. In a series devised by Van Biervliet, each of the syllables is composed of two consonants and a vowel; for instance, *obc*, *cbo*, *ocb*; *ibc*, *cbi*, *bci*, etc. Dr. Meunier goes on to say:

"This process is not very new. A Jesuit of the seventeenth century, Father Ménétrier, used it to show the superiority of his memory in a public test before the Queen of Sweden. There were written and pronounced before him two thousand unusual words. He remembered them all, and repeated them exactly in the proper order.

"This is doubtless a great feat, but it is a question whether it is necessary to develop this form of purely verbal memory, altho such tests have, of course, some interest from the standpoint of psychophysiologic research."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SUCCESS OF THE INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMP.

IN discussing the wonderful success and widepread use of the ordinary incandescent lamp, a writer in *Engineering News* (February 18) asserts that its most impressive feature, viewed with our present knowledge, is that its originator and those associated with him should ever have been able to make it a commercial success. The idea of the lamp was simple and all the principles on which its working depends had long been known at the time of its invention. Yet before it could be made a practical commercial product thousands of difficulties had to be surmounted. The writer imagines some capitalist considering an investment in the new invention at its start, and exhibiting the new lamp to an expert with a request for advice. The expert, he says, if thoroughly posted and conservative, would have had to reply about as follows:

"This is a very ingenious invention, and it gives a very pretty light; but I must warn you that there are very strong chances that it can never be anything more than the mere scientific toy that all previous electric lamps, with the sole exception of the arc lamp, have been.

"In the first place, the whole existence of the lamp depends upon a long, slender piece of carbon, which is nothing more than charcoal, as fine as a human hair. All our knowledge of charcoal goes to show that it is an extremely weak and fragile substance. It is true that the specimen you show me seems to have really surprising strength to resist jar, etc., without rupture, but the chances are strong that after it has been heated to incandescence for some time it will grow more brittle.

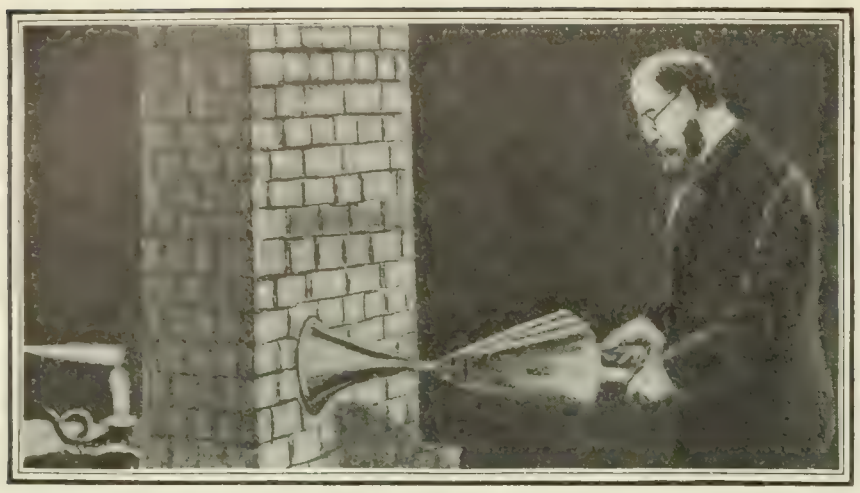
"Suppose, however, that this difficulty can be overcome, the point that appeals to me is: Can these lamps be made at a cost low enough to make them commercially practicable? The lamp consists of a glass chamber which must be specially blown, prepared, and annealed and must withstand high temperature, while at the same time liable to exposure to cold drafts, and all the while under an external pressure of fifteen pounds per square inch. This glass globe must have a metal base attached with means for automatically connecting the current from the supply wires to the carbon filament; the carbon filament must be formed and put in place with nobody knows what expense and difficulty, and must be connected to wires made of platinum, a metal as rare and valuable as gold. Besides this, the interior of the lamp must be exhausted of air with a nearer approach to a perfect vacuum than has ever been attained, save in the most elaborate and costly experiments in a scientific laboratory.

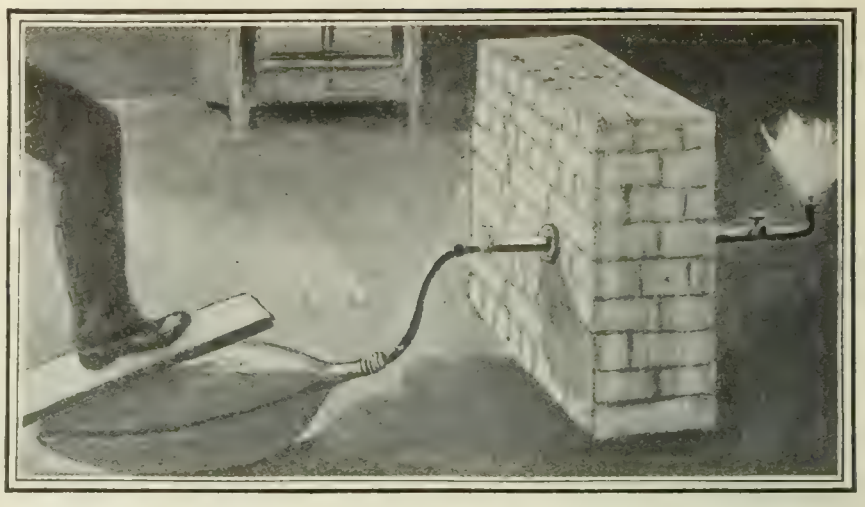
"This is what must be done to produce each lamp, and if the lamp costs more than a fraction of a dollar, its commercial use will be exceedingly limited, if, indeed, it ever comes into use at all."

The writer goes on to say:

"We do not think the above imaginary statement at all exaggerates the discouraging report that any conservative scientist would have felt bound to make on the incandescent lamp as first invented. Yet these difficulties and a host of others which we have not enumerated have all been surmounted, and we buy to-day an incandescent lamp, to whose creation all the resources of inventive genius and scientific investigation have been taxed, for little more than the cost of a common glass lamp chimney!

"As for the unforeseen results that have grown from the commercial perfection of this little bulb of glass enclosing a carbon filament, it would take pages to record them. It has created new industries by dozens and hundreds. It has furnished a profitable field for the investment of capital measured in hundreds of millions





EXPERIMENTS SHOWING THE POROSITY OF WALLS.

of dollars; it has set a thousand cataracts at work for the benefit of the race; it has made a revolution in the comfort and safety of ocean travel, and, indeed, of all travel and transport by water.

"Let us not forget, too, that this vast range of new industries has given employment and opportunity to tens of thousands of civil engineers, mechanical engineers and mining engineers, as well as to the electrical engineers in whose particular department of the profession the development first began. It seems to us an admirable illustration of the interdependence of the different branches of the engineering profession."

THE LANGUAGE OF THE MIND.

IN what language do we think? That thought must have some definite vehicle, even when it is unexpressed, most psychologists seem to agree. That this vehicle is the mental image of speech has been asserted by some, while others believe that it may be also the image of written language or some special combination of images that is neither of these. A recent book on this mental vehicle of thought—"interior language," as it has been called, by M. G. Saint-Paul, a French psychologist—is reviewed in the *Revue Scientifique* (March 5). Says the writer:

"There may be distinguished in the brain two sorts of regions. On the one hand, zones corresponding to distinct groups of neurons on the surface of the body. On the other hand, zones of association, whose excitation determines no localized reaction, but which serve to put the former regions in touch with one another. It is in this latter group that are situated the psychic centers, properly so-called. These are connected with the nerves of sensation only in a secondary or indirect manner. They receive, not impressions, but impressions of impressions. They react, not by motor acts, but by incitations that produce motor acts.

"These considerations explain, according to M. Saint-Paul, why thought can not be completely conscious of itself. The superior neurons perceive the modifications of the neurons just inferior to them, but they do not perceive themselves. The psychic centers, then, are not conscious of their own activity; they catch only the reflection of this activity on the centers immediately subordinate to them. Now of all these regions, the most differentiated are the centers of language. Hence it comes that in introspection the processes of ideation remain hidden, and reveal themselves only indirectly by the aid of interior language. This shows the importance of an analysis of this language as a method of analysis of intellectual facts. . . . . .

"A very complete set of questions on the individual mechanism of ideation, interior language, sensation, and memory has been propounded by M. Saint-Paul to a number of persons familiar with psychologic observation—physicians, professors, artists. Some of the answers, collected and interpreted by the author, furnish interesting reading. They confirm the hypothesis that interior speech, or the endophasic function, is distinct from the special memories. The faculty of evoking sensible images—for instance, the visual image of a text learned by heart—is independent of the habit that we have of thinking by means of one or another verbal image—for example, by auditive or motor images—to the exclusion of all others. A person may be gifted with an excellent visual imagination of objects or words, and yet may use in his processes of ideation only the auditive images of words. He makes use in this case of a cerebral mechanism that connects the working of the intellectual centers with the sympathetic action of the endophasic center."

The author shows that his theory may be applied to explain a large number of pathologic facts connected with confusion of thought and language in mental disease. In the same number of the *Revue Scientifique* is a brief notice of another book on the same subject by Prof. V. Egger. This writer describes the auditive type of "interior language," which a study of his own case has led him to believe is the natural and normal, perhaps the necessary, type in human thought. The reviewer, however, agrees with M. Saint-Paul, whose view appears to be that of the majority of writers on this subject, that there are also visual and motor types, as natural and as normal as the other. The topic is an interesting one, and any one may serve at once as experimenter and subject with regard to it. In what words do we think—in spoken words, in written words, or in some special language of mental signs or movements?—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRICKS AS VENTILATORS.

THAT air may pass easily through a brick wall has been long known, tho it is still not generally understood. Says a writer in *Für alle Welt:*

"In old books one may still read that a human being, locked into a room whose doors and windows are all carefully fastened and calked, must in the end die miserably for want of air. This opinion persisted until about the middle of the last century, when the renowned hygienist Pettenkofer (to whose researches we certainly owe the greater part of our knowledge of ventilation) had the honor of clearing up the error by means of a drastic experiment. It is true that the air in a closed room continually deteriorates in consequence of breathing, and that it may finally become so bad as to cause discomfort. But it will never reach a point where one will suffocate in a badly ventilated room; for, as Pettenkofer has shown, there is a constant interchange of the outer and inner air through the walls. By an experiment of his own invention, which has become classic, he demonstrated that the air can, in fact, penetrate walls easily. In his lectures he usually performed this experiment in the manner represented by our illustration. On one side of a small brick wall (furnished with iron frames and sheet-metal guards, so that no air could sweep by from the side) he placed a burning light. Then he took a small pair of bellows, at whose opening a funnel was fastened. This he placed firmly against the other side of the wall opposite the light. If now he began to blow with the bellows, he could easily extinguish the light. A strong current of air had actually gone through the wall.

"But the porosity of the wall and its penetrability by gases may be proven in still another way. If a small wall of brick be taken again, and covered with a sheath of sheet-metal that prevents the lateral draft of gases, the following pleasing experiment can be performed: To one side a pipe is made fast, which by means of a hose is connected with the gas-service or a gas-sack. On the other side in like manner is fastened an upward turning-pipe which ends in a gas-burner. If now the valve be opened, the gas flows

through the first pipe to the wall, then through the latter, thus entering the second pipe and the burner, where it may be lighted. These experiments have great practical significance. They prove to us that the walls of our houses serve as ventilators, through which a continual flow of fresh air into the interior of the rooms takes place; and they show us further that it is advisable, for hygienic reasons, to maintain this porosity and not to neutralize or destroy it by the application of glazing or other impenetrable substances to our houses or their walls."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Grafting of a Nerve.—A cure of infantile palsy by grafting or splicing the nerves in a child's leg has been effected by a Philadelphia surgeon, Dr. James K. Young, according to despatches printed in the daily papers. In the operation, as described, the dead portion of a nerve on one side of the leg was removed and the remaining part carried across and spliced into the corresponding branch on the opposite side, in which an incision had been made for the purpose. Says the New York *Sun* (March 21):

"The operation occupied just ten minutes, and only a few drops of blood were shed. The patient had suffered no perceptible shock. A plaster cast was placed about the child's leg. Then began the tedious wait for the result, which could mean so much for the child and for the surgical world at large. . . . . .

"About a month after the operation there gathered in one of the hospital wards a number of representative surgeons. They had been told of the experiment and were anxious to see its result. Carefully the case was cut loose, the bandages removed.

"'Move your foot, little one,' said Dr. Young.

"Slowly but surely the foot obeyed the impulse of its owner, moved back and forth where before it had lain helpless. The child has continued to gain strength until now there is no longer a doubt that the grafting of those two tiny nerves has brought back much of the retarded energy which seemed to doom the affected member to a life of inactivity. The foot will probably never be quite so good as the other, and Dr. Young claims only partial success for the experiment, but the result indicates that progress may be made in this line.

"The former method of treating infantile palsy, and one which is still in vogue with many eminent surgeons all over the world, is the transplanting of muscles or tendons. In this operation an active muscle is transplanted into one that is paralyzed. Sometimes it is successful.

"Owing to the newness of the nerve-grafting system, the conservative surgeons who have witnessed the operation hesitate to speculate too enthusiastically upon the extent it may reach in the treatment of all forms of paralysis. Even Dr. Young admits he is not so sure that every phase of palsy may be successfully treated by the grafting of nerves, but says that the discovery extends hope to those sufferers who before have been considered incurable."

Passing of Our Medicinal Plants.—The approaching extermination of our chief medicinal plants, unless measures are taken for protecting and cultivating them, is predicted in *The Journal of Pharmacy* (December) by Dr. Kraemer. Says *The British Medical Journal*, in a notice of this article:

"Some well-known plants as spigelia, serpentaria, and senega, which in the time of Linnæus were found in abundance in Maryland and other Atlantic States, are already becoming scarce. It is well known that some plants have been improved by cultivation, and it may reasonably be supposed that all can be when the peculiar requirements of each have been ascertained. Dr. Kraemer urges a study of these plants in their natural surroundings in order that they may be successfully cultivated and conserved. Many of the medicinal plants now in use are being cultivated in the United States. It is stated that 40,000,000 pounds of peppermint are produced annually near Kalamazoo, Mich. Castor beans, from which castor oil is obtained, are grown in the Western and Middle States. Valerian is produced in Vermont. Digitalis purpurea, atropa belladonna, sanguinaria canadensis, cimicifuga racemosa, and many equally valuable plants have been raised experimentally in America, and, in Dr. Kraemer's opinion, could be grown successfully with the proper cultivation. He urges the further cultivation of certain plants—such as senna, colocynth, gentian, poppy, etc.—which have been introduced into the United States and grown there to some extent. He believes that three-fourths of all medicinal plants are grown either wild or in cultivation in the United States, and that fully one-half of the remaining fourth could be successfully raised there. He points out that Americans must realize the necessity of protecting their forests and plants, and must consider their care and preservation a duty both to themselves and to future generations."

How Will x-Rays Affect Insects?—Sir John Lubbock's classical experiments on ants with ultra-violet light seemed to show conclusively that these insects perceive and avoid rays much higher in the scale of vision than our eyes are able to detect. Having this in mind, a contributor to *The Electrical World and Engineer*, Edward P. Thompson, suggests that similar experiments be tried with Roentgen rays. He says:

"Whether the ants actually see some new color or light, or feel or hear it, is not certainly known; but that ants constitute a detector of the invisible portion of the spectrum beyond the violet appears conclusive to Sir John Lubbock.

"I have no longer the facilities for making *x*-ray experiments, nor do I know if others have tested their effect upon ants; but I propose to the Carnegie Institution at Washington or to others who are experimenting in the field of ether vibrations or limits of vision in animals to determine if ants are affected by *x*-rays.

"The electrical engineer is not so much concerned about the physiology of ants as is the naturalist, but he is anxious to add more facts for assisting in arriving at a more exact knowledge of the nature of *x*-rays. So far it is known that this form of radiant energy causes certain salts to fluoresce, and that it affects the photographic plate. Consequently, it is like the short wave-length from a luminous source. It is at the same time invisible to man, and is thus like either the very short or very long wave-length. It is like a long wave-length in its power of penetrating substances which are opaque to light. As the same wave could not be both long and short at the same time, there is no reason why it could not be a mixture of long and short waves or else some energy without waves. Until ants are experimented upon, therefore, there is a void in this department of the science of radiant energy."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"DOCTOR NICHOLS, of Boston, alleges," says *The American Inventor*, "that cocain is used to stimulate football players. 'Besides enormous doses of strychnin, cocain is known to be employed by professionals in athletic games. I have unquestioned evidence that in the last Harvard game one of the eleven was drugged to force his supreme effort.'"

SOME kind of a sand fire engine seems to be needed for certain fires of electrical origin, according to *The Electrical Review* (London). It says: "Recently smoke was noticed coming from a substation near London. The fire department responded to the alarm and quickly flooded the place, making matters worse, not only for the substation, but for the power-station as well. To meet such emergencies, Mr. E. Kilburn Scott says: 'It looks as tho special fire engines are required, which would throw a jet of sand in place of water.'"

BACTERIA ON MONEY.—Experiments conducted by Dr. William H. Park, a bacteriologist in the research laboratory of the New York City Department of Health, show, says *The Evening Post*, "that while the metal in coins possesses antiseptic properties, infected coins may spread disease if distributed within a few hours after contamination. The experiments with paper money will not be completed for several weeks, but the investigation so far has established the fact that paper money contains no substance which will kill bacteria."

FROM an extended discussion of starvation, by Vanlair, in the *Revue de Belgique*, the following symptoms are gathered by *The American Inventor*: "A person fasting has remembrances of flavors and aromas and soon the mandatory desire for food shows itself in rumbling of the intestines, painful spasms of the stomach, and dizziness. Cerebral activity decreases, while the hands tremble, the limbs shake, and muscular weakness becomes excessive. Soon the pulsations of the heart become more numerous and lighter, while the weight of the body decreases, the diminution first affecting the fat cells. At a later period the liver, muscles, blood, intestines, and bones are affected, leaving intact almost to the end the integrity of the vital organs, the heart and nervous centers. In the meanwhile there is a lowering of the functioning of the body, from which there results a very rapid fall of internal temperature. When death is approaching the color of the face becomes ashy and the eyes are fixed. Muscular inertia has reached its extreme limit, the legs are swollen and covered with blotches; in many cases internal hemorrhages take place, exhausting the little remaining strength, and deceiving mirages close the scene."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

AMERICAN RELIGION IN FRENCH EYES.

A YEAR and a half ago, a book was published in Paris entitled "La Religion dans la société aux Etats-Unis." Its author, M. H. Bargy, summed up the results of a careful investigation of religious conditions in this country, arriving at the conclusion that American Christianity is, first of all, a *social* religion, in that it concerns itself with society more than with individuals, and, secondly, a *positive* religion, in its interest in what is human rather than in what is supernatural. He tried to show that theology in this country is being gradually superseded by ethics, and that the purely ethical aspirations of to-day, manifested in Dr. Felix Adler's Society for Ethical Culture, and in other organizations of the same kind, are the logical outgrowth of Puritan sentiment.

M. Albert Schinz, professor of French literature in Bryn Mawr College, contributes an interesting critique on this book to a recent issue of the *Revue Chrétienne* (Paris), taking issue with M. Bargy's argument, and declaring that the French author has been led to misinterpret the results of the materialistic spirit in America. He writes, in part:

"Every one will concede that the large number of religious denominations in the United States owe their origin to questions of a practical order, matters of discipline, or the method of ecclesiastical government; and yet it is impossible to deny the obvious existence of a theological and speculative sectarianism. All the books in the world can not blot this out, however M. Bargy may pretend to ignore the fact. Here is a country where the sects teem as nowhere else, and where there seems to be really no difference between them. At all events, they have always and at all times been perfectly agreed—so we are told—in relegating to the background questions of creed, in order to hold fast to moral truth. Is it conceivable that during a history of two hundred years Americans should have so far deceived themselves that they have always really believed in the supremacy of moral truth, but have always acted as if dogma were the important matter? Even were it true that there has been this general agreement in subordinating belief to morals, it would still be necessary to explain the astonishing contradiction between the thinking and the action of a people who take a very common-sense view of their religion and practise it with such good results. Of this M. Bargy has not given the shadow of an explanation."

In all times, Professor Schinz reminds us, religion and morality have been intimately blended:

"Yet the two domains are none the less distinct, and, while it is not necessary here to examine the foundation of the question, it will be easily recognized that it is impossible to sustain Judaism, Buddhism, Christianity, or Mohammedanism without the moral code. Everywhere there is an element, specifically religious or metaphysical, which, nevertheless, often plays an inferior rôle in the practical life. If we examine closely the history of Christianity in particular, this truth will perhaps become more clearly manifest. During all its different epochs Christianity has been colored by the attitude of its votaries toward moral problems. The Christians of the first centuries wished to reform the customs of the Roman Empire. The Catholicism of the Middle Ages moralized the barbarians who invaded the civilized world. Protestantism claimed to reform the morality of the Roman Catholic Church, Jansenism to reform that of the church in France, and Methodism that of the church in England. Everywhere the moral element is very conspicuous, and yet nowhere does the moral element exist alone; there is always a distinct religious and Christian element."

If, as M. Bargy would claim, religion itself is actually a dead weight in the American church, then, says Professor Schinz, "the sect which is most indifferent to dogma—Unitarianism—should have had the largest number of converts from year to year, and those sects in which the *credo* is important should have perished." In reality, the contrary has taken place. "Unitarianism remains stationary; Episcopalianism and Catholicism, especially, make constant gains. It may be that Unitarianism is superior, but, in any case, the great majority of American Christians refuse to accept it." Even the organizations based on pure morality, such as the ethical culture societies, "are constantly approaching the type of the established church. They are organized on almost the same model, and, last winter, Dr. Adler announced his intention of composing a liturgy, complete and detailed, for fêtes, reunions, and different ceremonies, such as those of birth, marriage, and death."

The existence of such sects as the Christian Scientists and Dowieites furnish, in Professor Schinz's opinion, a sufficient answer to M. Bargy's claim that the religious faculty and credulity are dead in America. Men have always sought happiness, and they have always needed to speculate about the origin of things, and these two universal cravings have created religion in America, as elsewhere. We quote again:

"There are men like President Roosevelt, certainly a typical American. No one has a larger faith than he in the power of the human will, yet he always retains enough good, sound American sense to remember that even the mightiest human will is not absolute. Strong and vigorous as he is, he bows as a child before the limit of all individual power. He has often affirmed, with a sincerity that is beyond question, the littleness of those who declare they do not believe in a God. We are greatly mistaken, or it is this sentiment among the compatriots of Mr. Roosevelt which prevents the development of societies of ethical culture and Unitarianism. The first movement fails because it absolutely ignores the overruling power as a factor in religion; the second, because it reduces this power to an expression so simple that it seems puerile, as did the deism of Voltaire and the Encyclopedists."

There is a tendency, Professor Schinz admits, to laicise the church in America, to reduce it to a sort of agency for the solution of economic and social problems. But there will probably always be mysticism in American religious thought, "since we must not forget Emerson, Channing, and Henry James." The American, concludes Professor Schinz, does not wish to abandon the church. He is simply trying to adapt it to the conditions of his own life.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FUTURE OF JAPANESE RELIGION.

CHRISTIAN missionaries who visit Japan to-day find themselves in conflict not so much with the representatives of the older paganism as with the thinkers of the new "intellectual" movement, which is based on the comparative study of religions. "The great question," says Mr. Arthur B. Reeve, a writer in the Boston *Transcript* (March 26), "is not one of indifference, as it is with us. The Japanese is anything but indifferent to religion. The great problem, is what is to be the effect of the marked rationalizing tendencies of the Japanese mind on the future of Christianity in the Orient." Proceeding to a description of the intellectual leaders of Japan and the philosophical movements with which they are associated, Mr. Reeve mentions, first of all, Mr. Ebina Danjo, a writer and lecturer who is said to "combine many characteristics that entitle him to rank as a Japanese Henry Drummond." As an illustration of Mr. Danjo's attitude toward fundamental religious problems, the following paragraph from one of his recent articles in the monthly *Shinjin* (The New Man) is cited:

"Religion that is founded on philosophy appeals to the reason. Religion that is founded on revelation appeals to the imagination. Both are designed to be put in practise. The religion that is founded on philosophy is in the possession of the few; that which is founded on revelation is in the possession of the many. The chief object of the latter is to teach submissiveness and veneration and thereby lead men to God; that of the former is to develop the reason of each individual man. In rendering man more God-like they pursue different methods, but they have the same object in view. Tho the arguments revelation upholds may have a thousand discrepancies, they must be received without questioning, and there is no need of mixing up philosophic investigation with revelation. Since a rational religion founded on philosophy is something that

can not be understood by the majority of people, no one has a right to despise the religion founded on revelation. Tho the spheres of the forms of faith are different, the objects are plainly one and the same."

If Mr. Danjo can be described as a Japanese Henry Drummond, Mr. Fukuzawa, the founder of the Mita school of ethics, "may very justly," we are told, "be called the John Stuart Mill of Japan." Another influential thinker is Prof. Tsubouchi Yuzo, of the Waseda University, who has recently published a work on popular ethics. Says Mr. Reeve:

"The tone of Dr. Tsubouchi's ethics is distinctly optimistic throughout, as distinguished from Mr. Fukuzawa, altho in its ultimate analysis it is utilitarian also and bears a close resemblance to Hobbes. The treatment of the moral obligation, the views as to the origin of virtue and vice, and the estimates of the various virtues are strongly in accord with the teachings of the English philosopher. The most notable feature of Dr. Tsubouchi's system is its bearing on the national ideal of Japan to attain the hegemony of the Far East. In fact, every system of ethics seems to have this fitting of the nation for her high future in view. He shows that he has a very high opinion of Japanese national character, and adds that 'We have only to go on developing the strong points in our character—our love of absolute purity and truth undefiled, and our veneration for the good and beautiful. These qualities will in the future make other nations look up to the Japanese as leaders of thought, but it will take at least another generation for us to establish the preeminence which we deserve.'"

Patriotism has always been a prominent trait in the national character of Japan, and has helped to influence her religion, as well as her fighting. Mr. Reeve writes on this point:

"Japan aspires to a high position among Eastern peoples, as what nation would not in her place? And to make herself worthy and capable of holding such a place accounts for the present trend of her ethical thinking. No better illustration of what this spirit is leading to can be cited than an article in the December number of the *Shinjin* on 'The Future of Japanese Christianity,' by Mr. Murata Tsutomu. Mr. Murata begins by relating the story of a knight who had decided to be baptized, but before baptism asked if his non-Christian ancestors had gone to heaven. On being told that they had not, he refused to enter the church, saying that it would be no pleasure for him to live in a paradise from which his forefathers were banished. 'This,' says the author, 'is precisely the feeling we Japanese have.' He then goes on to show why Christianity should be made a national religion, and urges all his fellow Christians to strive to make it so. He is rather skeptical of the immediate success of their efforts, for in his opinion both Buddhism and Confucianism will retain their hold on large sections of the nation for many generations to come, owing to that feeling which he pointed out in his opening paragraph. 'But,' he concludes, 'Christianity is more suited to our modern life, and hence has been welcomed by us. If, however (and this is characteristic), it should lead to developments that endanger the existence of the state, if circumstances should arise that involve the separation of Christians from their kith and kin throughout the country, then, like the knight of old, I would refuse to be a member of the Christian Church.'"

"'Our interests are too narrow,' remarks another writer in a recent issue of a magazine called the *Keisei*, which makes it a special object to influence young men. 'Our outlook is too confined; we are not yet as a people entered into the great world of Western sentiment, feeling, and inspiration. In the near future we will be put to the test and will be brought in closer relations with the Occidentals than we have hitherto been. Mere military prowess will not serve us in time of peace.' And then he concludes with the inevitable thought: 'Do we as a nation possess those qualities which tend to beneficent rule? Will those who become subject to us profit thereby? We have reached the parting of the ways that lead to heaven or to hell. Will Japan show herself worthy of the high place she aspires to occupy in the Far East?'"

The ultimate form of Japanese religion can, of course, only be surmised at this time. "That it will be agnosticism," says Mr. Reeve, "may be safely ruled out, in spite of a rather vociferous element which is making itself heard just at present, for the Japanese are essentially, in common with all Eastern peoples, deeply religious by nature."

THE SEARCH FOR GOD.

THE era in which we live has often been called an age of religious doubt. Perhaps it could more correctly be described as one of religious hesitation and helplessness. The bewildering changes of recent years have created for us a new world, but we have not discovered a heaven to match it. The old conception of God has become impossible, and we have not found another to take its place. So has come about what a recent writer regards as "one of the most wonderful phenomena in the history of religion,"—the withdrawal of multitudes of good men from affiliation with the church. They have turned their backs upon Christianity not at all because they are out of sympathy with the religious impulse, but because they are intellectually unconvinced. They have lost faith in God.

THE REV. SAMUEL D. M'CONNELL, D.D., LL.D.

Rector of All Souls' Church, New York; author of "A History of the American Episcopal Church," "The Evolution of Immortality," etc.

Such is the train of thought suggested by a perusal of the Rev. Dr. S. D. M'Connell's new book, entitled "Christ"; and the significance of the "phenomenon" disclosed is best indicated in his own words:

"This is the situation of modern men by the thousands. 'Where is now my God?' they ask in every mood, from flippant contempt to moral despair. Nothing less than the redis covery of God will serve the occasion. Most of the medicaments offered to the spiritual malady of the times must avail little or nothing because the diagnosis has not been sufficiently searching. It is no mere phase of superficial skepticism through which we are passing. Half the men one meets are 'agnostics,' and this whether they call themselves that or call themselves Christians. As Professor Flint truly says: 'As regards knowledge of God, religious and irreligious men take up the same attitude. Both endeavor to persuade men that there is and can be no such knowledge, that the best attainable is to be content with unreasoned and unenlightened belief.'

"But that sort of belief is becoming more unsatisfying every day. Belief in a God about whom the believer avowedly knows not anything may be sustained for a time as a sort of religious obligation, or as a surviving habit, but sooner or later must be given up. One can not stand on tiptoe forever stretching up his hands to the inane. He gets tired, settles down upon his feet, and goes about his every-day business. This is what men are doing. Numbers of them have given up all idea of ever getting hold of anything coherent in the realm of religion, and disturb themselves but little about the matter. Still larger numbers yet join with the worshipers and listen to the preachers, hoping that they may yet, somehow, be converted and enlightened."

If we would understand the religious restlessness of our age, we must remember, says Dr. M'Connell, that "the idea of God, as it floats in the mind of the average man, is compounded of three or four inherited conceptions, each of which has to a large extent ceased to fit in with the other portions of his mental furniture, and

all of which have grown to be impossible." There is, first of all, the conception of the "Kingly God," called into being by a Hebrew people who believed implicitly in absolute monarchy, and who regarded the earth as the center of the universe. There is, secondly, the conception of a God of Justice,—a Roman God, worshiped by Calvin and Augustine and Tertullian. Thirdly, we have to deal with the idea of God considered purely as the Creator —an "infinitely skilful Architect and Engineer" who may awaken awe, dread, wonder, or curiosity, but who "has no commerce with the conscience or the heart." Fourthly, must be mentioned the quasi-pantheistic conception of a "God Immanent," which appeals to the mystic sense, but is "too incoherent and evasive to serve the every-day uses of the average man." Dr. M'Connell continues:

"At this point speaks the philosophy which controls the thought of our time. Its word is, 'God is Unknowable.' This is not the judgment of evil or shallow men. It is the deliberate conclusion of the earnest-minded and best men. Nor is it an excuse offered by intellectual laziness or moral indifference for declining a painful and difficult task. It is the sober judgment of those who have tried by 'searching to find out God,' and have failed. It is the conclusion of Christian and non-Christian philosophy alike. When Mr. Herbert Spencer had arrived at this conviction for himself, he preferred to state his conclusion in the words of Dr. Mansel, a dignitary of the Church of England. Spencer, the master in philosophy, formulates the dictum; Mansel, the master in theology, phrases it; Huxley, the master in science, gives it its name—Agnosticism; Balfour, a Christian prime minister, indorses and extends it. 'Who by searching can find out God?' To the challenge of Job comes the reply of to-day, No one."

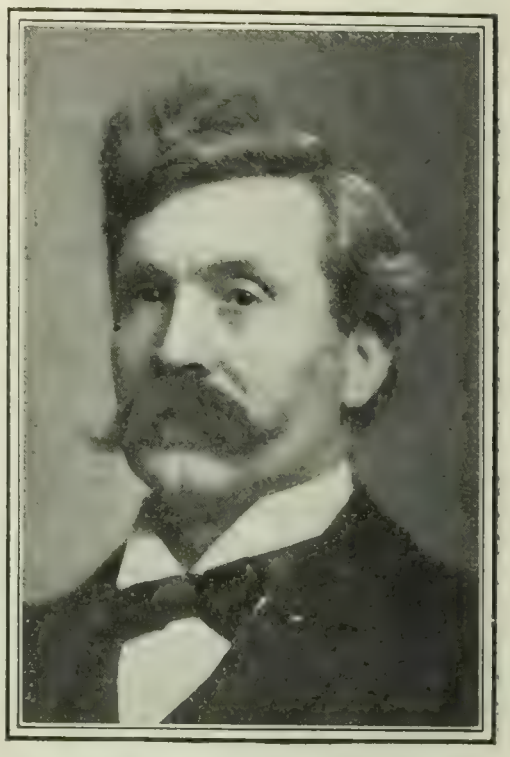
But Agnosticism, in spite of all the forces ranged on its side, is not, according to Dr. M'Connell's view, the final word. It has failed to reckon with the strongest argument of all, the argument of Christ. It has overlooked the words of one who said: "Ye have not known him, but *I* know him . . . I am the light of the world; he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life." We quote, in conclusion:

"Here, at last, we reach the elemental fact concerning Christ. According to his own presentation of himself, he is not primarily savior, or redeemer, or exemplar; he is the Revealer. He offers to uncover the hidden God. He declares categorically that without this action by himself the secret of the universe must remain forever unsolved. At last the world's thought has come to agreement with him, so far as to be convinced that all the theological chimeras, all the fabrications of philosophy, all the airy structures called divine, are really not God. They are but names; they express no knowable reality. Agnosticism has unwittingly become an apostle. This is a gain whose magnitude will be better realized in the times to come. In the difficult navigation of life it is much to have had those things which have been mistaken for harbor lights examined and shown to be but corposants. When it is once realized that all other avenues toward the Eternal Reality are *cul de sacs*, men will be more ready to be guided by him who claims to be the Way, the Truth, the Light.

"What, then, is the essential significance of Christ to the world? What but this—he is 'God manifest in the flesh.' If the quintessence of the gospel could be expressed and confined in fit box of alabaster, it would be in that phrase. As to what God may be 'absolutely,' we know nothing at all. Such magnifical attributes as Infinite, Omnipotent, Eternal, Omniscient, Self-Existent, and the like, are only symbols to hide ignorance, like the algebraic 'x' or 'n.' They stand for unknown quantities, and they are not verifiable. 'Eternal,' for instance, is a symbol which marks one down at the beginning or the ending of his concept of Time. One sets his thought to moving either backward or forward through duration, and at the point where it falters and stops he writes 'eternal' for what lies beyond his reach. So of all the other like phrases. They are not real, but *pseudo* concepts, and can only be applied to a *pseudo* God. What that being which we call God may be in completeness, we have no idea, and can never have any. We have neither imagination to conceive nor words to frame it in. So to speak, we only know Him *quantitatively*—that is, we only know so much of Him as is expressible in terms of humanity. We know the Son of Man, who was also the Son of God."

IS THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR MOVEMENT A "SPENT FORCE"?

THE moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly, Dr. Robert F. Coyle, of Denver, declared in a speech in Philadelphia not long ago that he regarded the Christian Endeavor movement as a "spent force." It had over-emphasized the spectacular in religion, and, now that the inevitable reaction has come, the organization is found lacking in vitality, and, the speaker implied, its end is within the range of present vision.



THE REV. DR. ROBERT F. COYLE, OF DENVER,

Whose recent statement that Christian Endeavor is a "spent force" has aroused discussion in religious circles.

The Presbyterian Banner (Pittsburg) comes to the defense of the Christian Endeavor movement in an editorial which is cordially indorsed by *The Christian Endeavor World* (Boston), and which we reprint as follows:

"During the first ten years of Christian Endeavor it was a magnificent outburst of youthful enthusiasm. It swept over our church and some other churches in great waves, practically submerging opposition, swallowing up hesitation, and rising to floodtide. Banners, badges, and conventions were its symbols and means. The life of youth, long dormant or restrained in the church, found itself suddenly freed and had to express itself jubilantly, as the disciples flung their palm branches on the road and the children cheered when Jesus made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem. The beginning of a great movement is usually attended with such an outburst of enthusiasm. Christianity itself leaped into full life at Pentecost, when thousands were intoxicated with the Spirit. The Reformation filled a whole century with splendid enthusiasm. The Wesleyan movement in England was a sudden fire of fervency. The birth of a political party that has a great idea for its principle is an outburst of enthusiasm and expresses itself in 'banners, badges, and conventions.' But after this initial period of youthful fervency and fireworks a movement usually settles down to quiet, steady work. The mountain stream is more noisy and picturesque and spectacular as it comes dashing and foaming down its rocky declivities, but when it strikes the plain it quiets down to the steady work of feeding the meadows and turning mills and bearing commerce. Such a stream is not 'a spent force' because it no longer leaps down the mountainside: rather, its true work begins at the plain.

"We think Christian Endeavor, instead of being spent, has only reached the plain. Its days of youthful spectacular dash and display are over. It has decked itself with badges and marched under its banners and had its great conventions flooding the largest cities: now it is settling down to more quiet but not less useful work. For the first ten years these youthful hosts mounted up with wings as eagles; for the next ten years they ran and were not weary; now they have reached the point where they are to walk and not faint. Walking is less conspicuous and exciting than flying, but it lasts longer and in the end will go farther. Christian Endeavor is young people organized in worship and work. No doubt they were worshiping and working in the church before the Endeavor movement came, as they still are in many churches where the Endeavor Society has not been accepted. Christian Endeavor is not an inspired movement enjoined upon us by authority. But it has proved itself an effective means of getting the young people to work. It binds them down to acts of worship, and it gives them definite means and opportunities of service. . . .

"Having got through with the youthful period of enthusiasm, of

'banners, badges, and conventions,' Christian Endeavor must now settle down to quiet, steady service. It bears about the same relation to worship and work as the Sabbath-school bears to the study of God's Word, and it has a permanent place in the life and work of the church. At first the church and Christian Endeavor hardly knew how to regard each other. The church was somewhat suspicious of Christian Endeavor as an intruder and a usurper, and Christian Endeavor was somewhat impatient of the church as imposing restrictive control. But all this has passed, and the church is now exercising rightful rule over the Endeavor Society as a part of itself, and the Endeavor Society is loyal to the church. We believe the Endeavor movement is to-day a quieter but a more powerful force than ever before; that its principle is one of the greatest ideas that have stirred the church in our day; and that it is a lasting contribution to efficient and practical Christianity."

A MINISTER'S INDICTMENT OF HIS PROFESSION.

THERE has been, during the past few years, a marked tendency on the part of prominent clergymen to abandon the active life of the ministry and to enter new fields of work as professors, authors, and editors. This fact gives a certain significance to an autobiographical article appearing in the New York *Independent* (March 10) under the title, "Why I Gave Up the Ministry—A Soul's Tragedy." The anonymous clergyman who pens this "confession" claims that "every man in the ministry to-day" is "in much the same condition" as himself—a statement which has been promptly challenged. There can be no doubt, however, that he does speak for many others besides himself, and he declares, at the outset of his article, that of thirty men who were graduated with him from a theological seminary six years ago, ten have already abandoned the ministry. He says further:

"I am thirty-two years old—at that point where I should be most active in that profession for which I have spent my life thus far in fitting myself, and just now ought to be most happy in it. Instead, I am deliberately resigning it and leaving all behind me. My purpose here is to set forth a statement of my motives, to analyze a situation, and to search for reasons why other men along with myself are doing this."

This minister goes on to say that he is not leaving his profession because of ill-health, or failure, or money considerations, or because there is "a woman in the case." The reasons are quite other. He is impelled, first of all, by "a feeling of revulsion at the type of man with whom one must associate," and he writes on this point:

"Any man in the ministry of any strength himself has felt this at some time. The probability is that he began to feel it back as early as his college days. He noticed there that strong men prepared to study law or medicine, weak ones theology. . . . I do not mean to say that this feeling is justified: the personal element enters so largely and personal pride is so strong. I have heard this very thing said by almost every clergyman I know, and am sure that they who say it feel it. The curious thing is the way in which each one seems to think that he himself is fit, but is not quite sure about anybody else. I know, too, what a large part self-conceit might play here; and yet I am just as sure that in my own case this feeling is not wholly a sign of egotism. I have merely come deliberately to believe that statement heard so often—namely, that the ministry to-day is not the profession which attracts the strongest men."

A second reason for the step taken is found in "a feeling that the young man in the ministry to-day has, or ought to have, of something not far from dishonesty." We quote again:

"If he is as honest as he ought to be, he dislikes everything that bears the semblance of a pose, and when he compares himself with the other young men whom he knows—men of his own age in other professions—he realizes that he is no better than they are, and it grates upon his nerves to think that he should be considered so, or be considered one of those who think that they are so. He notices, too, that young men who were his companions once in college, and who are now working along other lines, work harder than he does. They have to do so in order to win corresponding position or promotion. He notices, too, that their average salary is smaller. Again, he notices that, both as regards their time for study and their opportunity for gaining social prestige and position, they are restrained in a way that he is not. He comes to wonder why, or whether at all, he is entitled thus to rank or pose above them.

"And, furthermore, and worse than this, for my own part I have come to feel, and that deeply, that these young men of whom I speak, my *confrères*, lead a more normal life than I do. They have less restraint and less constraint. What they do they do naturally; what I do I have to do in large measure professionally."

These reasons, however, are admittedly subordinate. The real difficulty of the minister who furnishes this autobiographical document seems to lie in the fact that he has ceased to believe in the efficiency or necessity of the churchly institution. At the time he entered the ministry, he says, he wanted to help men and thought he saw how. Now, "the desire is much stronger—so strong, indeed, at times as to be overwhelming, but the method is less clear—so obscure, indeed, at times that I confess I have no theory as to what it is at all." It is at this point that the writer's doubt takes its deepest plunge, and shapes itself into the question: Will the church continue to exist at all? To this he replies: "I can find no reason for believing in the church's perpetuity apart from its mission, and the duration of its mission I conceive to be determined by its utility." We quote, in conclusion:

"The church has sent its clergy out, or at least has allowed them to go out, to do many things in the name of religion which have nothing whatever to do with it. The clergy to-day are busy? Yes. But busy doing what? Not things they ever were ordered to do. They are busy as managers of institutions, as members of committees, as representatives on boards, as trustees of asylums, orphanages, schools, and hospitals, dispensaries, and colleges, and builders for themselves of parish-houses, where they organize and execute affairs of clubs and gilds, societies and institutes. They were not 'ordained' to do these things, nor did they need years of professional training to become able to do them. Thus it would seem that those men who are busiest in the ministry to-day are busy only doing things which lie wholly outside of that especial sphere, so far as there ever was a special sphere for work in which they were especially trained, in so far as they ever were specially trained. For my own part, I must either find for myself some work in the church which is sufficiently unique to justify my continuing in the unique position of a 'calling,' or I must abandon the latter here to find the former somewhere else."

The confession of this disheartened minister was submitted to the Rev. Dr. W. L. Robbins, dean of the General Theological (Episcopal) Seminary, New York, who made the comment: "The key to this young man's 'tragedy' seems to lie in the fact that, as far as one can judge from his words, the distinctively spiritual aspect of life seems never to have dawned on him. Under the circumstances, it is hardly strange that he has lost a sense of vocation." The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson, pastor of the Manhattan Congregational Church, New York, writes as follows (in *The Independent*, March 24):

"Every earnest man has his time of impatience and weariness. We all need to be reminded that a different occupation does not really change the conditions of life or of service. 'Who cross the sea change clime, not mind.' Before any man leaves the ministry or allows himself to believe that all his friends are eager to do the same, or are equally perplexed to know how to meet their daily tasks, it might be well to try to find out where in life men are exempt from similar unrest and dissatisfaction over their own inefficient service."

Considerable space is devoted by the New York *Sun* to the issues raised, and the editor of *The Independent* regrets his inability to print "half a dozen more valuable articles" out of the large number received since the first article was printed. "It is interesting to add," he says, "that fully as many of these articles agree with the anonymous young minister as with Dr. Stimson."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

PROBABLE OUTCOME OF THE WAR.

ALL that has hitherto happened in the Far East strengthens the European impression that the Russo-Japanese war will last a long time, possibly from three to five years. Only some active mode of intervention can alter this prospect, in the opinion of weighty journals like the London *Times*, the Paris *Figaro*, and the Vienna *Fremdenblatt*. Now a long war, if we are to accept the continental European view, necessarily means that Japan must be finally worn out. Her resources, asserts the eminent French economist, M. Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris), are quite inadequate to meet the strain of prolonged hostilities with an antagonist of Russia's endurance. Japan's strength, he admits, is underestimated on the continent of Europe. She is strong in her army—which M. Leroy-Beaulieu deems a wonderfully efficient fighting machine—strong in her navy, and strong even from the purely financial point of view. But, in spite of all she can do, we are told, Japan will never drive Russia out of Manchuria, altho the end of the war will probably see Japan entrenched in Korea. Russia, on the other hand, will never be in a position to invade Japan even if the Japanese fleet be swept from the sea and the Japanese army annihilated. Says this authority:

"In spite of everything, highly as one may appreciate the army of Japan, and great as may be the admiration felt for the work accomplished in the past thirty-five years by this extraordinary people, it seems very difficult not to regard the obstacles in the way of Japan, should she undertake to expel the Russians from Manchuria, as almost insurmountable. Her army contains almost no cavalry. On the day that army leaves the mountains, which cover not only Korea, but an extensive region on the Chinese bank of the Yalu, when that army descends into the Manchurian plain in the vicinity of Mukden, it would make headway only after the most exhausting fatigues. The thick and moving curtain of Cossack cavalry would envelop it on all sides, masking the movements of the enemy and exposing it to every surprise. Besides, even tho Russia found herself in a somewhat inferior position upon the outbreak of hostilities, even tho she had perhaps but 100,000 men available in February, even tho 1,400 or 1,500 men at the outside can be conveyed each day by means of the Siberian Railway, and not only ammunition but provisions have to be transported thousands of miles, Russia ought to have available during the month of April fully 200,000 men, while in the beginning of July she would have 300,000 men at the front. Now even if Japan succeeded by that time in throwing 400,000 men into Korea—an extreme hypothesis—and were absolute mistress of the sea (which would enable her to shorten her lines of communication and hence to diminish her outposts of men on guard duty by effecting the junction of her transports with her land forces at the mouth of the Yalu) she would still require an army of occupation in Korea and thus use up an appreciable portion of her forces. Russia, costly as it might be to her, would indefinitely increase her forces, because the prize at stake is too great to permit anything else and because the prestige of her Government is at stake abroad as well as at home.

"It thus seems that in Manchuria Japan must succumb to numbers. In Korea the situation is not quite the same. There the Russians will find the enemy in possession, the enemy having probably had time to fortify himself. In those rugged mountains, which fill men of the plain with a sort of malady, in those rice-fields absolutely impassable to horses, Russia will find her cavalry but a feeble resource. If the Japanese cavalry deserves the praise it has received, if it strengthens its hold on the soil, if communication with Japan is properly maintained, it would become extremely difficult, if not impossible, to dislodge the Mikado's army from the peninsula.

"One of the most serious events that could happen in the course of the war would be the fall of Port Arthur, not so much on account of its military results as on account of its political effect. Something more than bombardments would be required, 'those military operations of the fifth or sixth class,' in the words of the lamented Borgnis-Desbordes [the French strategical expert]. There would have to be a landing in force and much good fortune on the side of the Japanese. But once lost, this place, which is connected with the mainland only by an isthmus some leagues in width—an isthmus that could be swept by the guns of the Japanese fleet—would be excessively difficult to retake. As Russia could not give up the city without hopelessly losing face in the eyes of the Chinese, the war would very likely be greatly prolonged.

"One of the special features of this war is the fact that it would be most difficult for either of the adversaries to force the other to make peace by a blow at the heart. Japan could not deal it to Russia. But, on the other hand, if Russia, having expelled the Japanese invaders from the continent, proposed excessive conditions of peace and Japan refused to parley, how could Russia compel her? A landing in Japan proper is absolutely out of the question. However huge might be the number of men thrown into that country, there would ensue there such a war as perhaps the world has never witnessed. The women, the very children, would engage in it, and from the midst of the delicate and slender natives would spring, if not a Joan of Arc at any rate a swarm of Judiths or Jeanne Hachettes. As for a Russian descent upon the northern island of Yezo, apart from the fact that its success would require Russia to be mistress of the sea, it would entail the immediate intervention of Great Britain and the United States.

"In truth, if there be one forecast that may be made with some degree of plausibility, it is that of an intervention by the neutral

GENERAL GRODEKOFF.
He, too, is said to have given the Czar valuable advice recently, but its nature is not definitely specified.

GENERAL WASMUNDT.
Chief of staff of the guard regiments and holding a special post as adviser on military affairs in St. Petersburg.

M. TCHICHKATSCHEFF.
Formerly Minister of Marine and now in the imperial council as "adviser." Said to favor a Russian "dash through the Dardanelles."

GENERAL BARSOFF.
On the supreme war council in St. Petersburg and noted as an artillery expert.

ADMIRAL TIRTOFF.
The Czar's Minister of Marine who is credited with the plan to send reenforcements to Admiral Makaroff by the northwest passage.

MORE ADVISERS OF NICHOLAS II.

VICE-ADMIRAL SHIBAYAMA.
A noted Japanese naval hero, but not on the list of "flag officers with their flags flying."

ADMIRAL INOUYE.
He is commandant at Japan's great naval station of Yokosuka.

PRINCE YOSHITO.
This possible future Mikado is a colonel in the Japanese army in addition to holding a naval commission.

VICE-ADMIRAL YAMAMOTO.
He is Japan's naval executive and responsible for administrative detail to the Diet.

PRINCE TAKAHITO.
He is a vice-admiral in the Mikado's navy.

NOTABILITIES OF THE JAPANESE NAVY.

'owers at the termination of the conflict, to prevent the victor from pushing his triumph too far. The neutral Powers are themselves divided into two camps, and their aims are not in harmony. But it is certain that measures will be taken, if not by all, at least by some, to prevent the victor from laying too heavy a hand upon China, and, it may be, upon Korea.

"From this deplorable struggle it is doubtful, therefore, if either of the combatants can win any great prize, unless the termination is to be the fearful drama of a universal conflagration."

These gloomy forebodings find some echo even in England, where the London *Spectator* continues from week to week to warn the world that Russia might conceivably welcome the "fearful drama of a universal conflagration" to which our French authority refers. It also suspects that Englishmen have too hastily inferred from recent events that Japan must win. "Onlookers," it remarks, "are tempted by their very amazement to expect that the smaller Power, which has shown such perfect efficiency, will proceed from victory to victory, and will inflict upon Russia in the end a humiliating defeat." It may be so, the English weekly acknowledges, and Japan has shown an efficiency which it pronounces both surprising and unexampled in an Asiatic state:

"But we would warn our readers not to allow a natural admiration for the Japanese to make them forget all the teachings of the past. It is not a mere cynical epigram to assert that Providence is usually on the side of big battalions. Russia was not ruined by the loss of Sebastopol, and will not be ruined by the surrender of Vladivostok and Port Arthur. She will only be the stronger if she is forced back to Lake Baikal, where she can concentrate her immense resources. We have yet to see how her soldiers will fare in this campaign. Their frightful losses, it must be remembered—losses from exposure and disease which it makes one wince even to read of—are perpetually repaired, and are probably not greater than those which during the Crimean war made the Emperor Nicholas I. declare himself hopeless of securing victory with the *morale* of his officers tripping him at every step. The group who govern at St. Petersburg have as yet displayed but little competence; but every failure tends to weed out the inefficient, and Russia, which is not hampered by any difficulty of tradition or system in promoting the competent man, may yet throw up the kind of reckless general—the Suwarrow or Skobelef—who seems essential to bring out the highest qualities of the Russian soldiery. It is probable, reasoning from analogy, that the Japanese have first-rate generals too; but we have no history to guide us in deciding what their quality is likely to be, and they have always against them the necessity for husbanding their forces. True, they are more than forty millions; but the losses of which Russia is scarcely aware will be severely felt in the island kingdom, for they will fall first of all upon the warrior clans, who till thirty years ago held a monopoly of the business of war. Japan has a conscription, it is true; but the losses which are hardly felt in a people of a hundred and forty millions must fall with terrible weight upon a people of forty-five. Even as regards the navy, tho the Japanese triumph appears to be secure, we should remember that she triumphs by superior energy and skill, and perhaps by superior audacity rather than by any superior weight in the weapon employed. A very few accidents to her limited number of battle-ships might gravely diminish the value of that triumph in the campaign. All will depend, however, upon the comparative staying-power of the two empires."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST

REVOLT AGAINST JAPAN'S CENSORSHIP.

DESPATCHES from the front, while "horribly stuffed with epithets of war," are making good the Japanese threat that the rigors of censorship would intensify before they abate. Many war correspondents, all distinguished more or less, are reported in the Kobe *Herald*, a British paper published in Japan, to have reached the verge of desperation in consequence of their prolonged detention at Tokyo. Native journals, and especially the *Mainichi* (Osaka), complain of something like persecution for publishing details of battle-ship speed and the state of ordnance. The British paper has now revolted against the censorship, and it openly defies what it considers purely arbitrary restrictions, saying:

"We imagine that most people are under the impression that the censorship under which newspapers in this country now labor is already quite as severe as can be required by the exigencies of warfare. This, however, does not appear to be the view of the Japanese Government. We have this afternoon received an official intimation as to various categories of news which are not to be published, which is of a really remarkable character. It commences by stating that no 'details or accounts relating to tactics' must be published. Secondly, it forbids any reference to future military movements. It goes on to prohibit mention of the formation of naval squadrons and torpedo flotillas, and, in the third place, it forbids the publication of any damage done to Japanese war-ships and transports. The latter part of the caution makes impermissible the publishing of details as to the range of guns used in action or the number of shots fired, or as to the locality of war-ships and transports. Furthermore, even if the particulars published in newspapers do not actually contain these details, they will be subject to prosecution if the authorities consider it possible that readers may divine the forbidden details from the articles they contain—this really reads like a passage from the grotesque adventures of Alice in Wonderland, but it is apparently put forward in solemn earnest. The official warning winds up with a prohibition of the publication of any particulars relating to coaling, fresh

water, munitions of war, etc. We may say at once, frankly and openly, that we consider some of these restrictions to be entirely absurd and unjust, and that, whatever the consequence may be, it will be impossible for us to undertake to respect them as it is our

THE WISDOM OF THE EAST.

JAPANESE OFFICER (to Press Correspondent): "Abjectly we desire to distinguish honorable newspaper man by honorable badge."

—*Punch* (London).

wish to respect all official instructions. If they are to be literally construed, they practically prohibit the publishing of any accurate war news at all. For instance, how can it be possible to give a true account of any naval engagement if the damage to Japanese vessels and the accuracy, or the reverse, of the latter's fire are not to be recorded? The fact is that the enforcement of such regulations as these would make a perfect farce of the efforts of journalists to give their readers a correct idea of the events of the war. It is, therefore, necessary that a stand should be made without delay, and we intend to do the best we can to make it. As to our own position, there should be no ambiguity. We are altogether friends to the cause of Japan—even to the point of enthusiasm. We ardently trust that she will be successful in the present conflict. This attitude has been consistently maintained in this journal for months and years past, and we are quite determined to adhere to it. But that is no reason why we should submit to treatment of an arbitrary and unjust description. We perfectly recognize that we are under certain obligations to the Government under which we live, but we also owe certain duties to our readers, paramount among which is the publication of as accurate and unprejudiced accounts of the events of the day as it lies in our power to give. This duty we are resolved to fulfil, and we, therefore, state at once that the official prohibition will not prevent us from publishing any incidents of naval and military contests which may come to our knowledge. News as to military or naval preparations is, of course, quite another matter, and we shall most gladly acquiesce in the verdict of the authorities as to whether they should be published or not. To this extent, the Government are doubtless justified in the action they are taking, but we can not conceive any possible sound reason for preventing the publication of details of occurrences which have actually taken place, unless, of course, they affect the success of other operations."

Several informal meetings of correspondents are said to have been held in Tokyo for the purpose of securing a mitigation of the censorship's severity, and on April 1 about sixteen of the detained newspaper men were permitted to go to the front. The strictness of the censorship, however, has by no means been relaxed. The latest restriction upon war correspondents forbids the publication of details relating to torpedoes. The new constitution of Japan prohibits the extremities to which the censor has gone, according to the British organ already named. The Kobe *Chronicle* is fully as indignant as its contemporary in its criticisms. It supplies the following details regarding one stage of the censorship.

"Indeed, for some days before the actual rupture of negotiations occurred, attempts made to send to Europe definite information of the critical state of affairs, and of the certainty that failing the receipt of the Russian reply within a certain time Japan would take action—all such references in the press messages were struck out, so that news of the actual rupture must have come upon Europe with considerable shock, to the great injury of trade and commerce generally. Such methods naturally suggest that it was deliberately intended to take Russia by surprise and strike a blow before it was realized in St. Petersburg that the rupture of diplomatic relations meant the beginning of hostilities. It is even rumored in Tokyo that for ten days before the actual rupture of relations took place not a single telegram—whether despatched by a legation or a private individual—was allowed to leave Tokyo for abroad."

GENERAL KUROPATKIN AT THE FRONT.

GEN. ALEXEI NIKOLAIEVITCH KUROPATKIN, who is to win that decisive land victory over the Japanese without which, say the Czar's French friends, Russia will not stoop to peace, arrived at the scene of war rather sooner than was expected. English newspapers will have it that Admiral Alexeieff was far from pleased to see General Kuropatkin. Yet we have the authority of the Paris *Figaro* for the assertion that the general and the admiral are really overjoyed by their brotherhood in arms —in fact, "will cordially cooperate." The last-named French exponent of Russian hopes points out that General Kuropatkin has "the great advantage" of "a sympathetic spirit" in General Sakaroff, who temporarily fills General Kuropatkin's post as Minister of War in St. Petersburg. The two have agreed upon a plan of campaign. There will be "neither friction nor misunderstanding" between the Czar's capital and Port Arthur. We read, too, that General Kuropatkin will postpone active operations on a large scale until he has at least 375,000 men under his command. He calculates a total effective Japanese force of 200,000 men as the utmost that can take the field against him by next summer, "when the serious encounters begin."

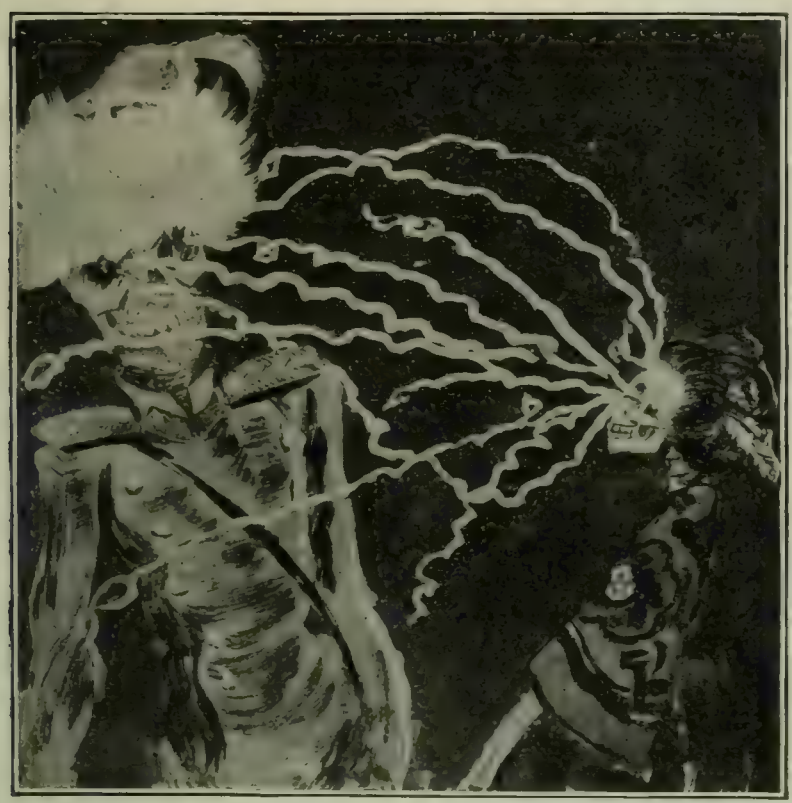
But the military expert of the London *News* thinks General Kuropatkin is miscalculating here:

"The great war-shadow which for weeks has overhung the turbid waters of the Yellow Sea is at last beginning to move across the frosty Manchurian plains, and bit by bit comes the news which enables us to guess something of the strategy of the coming grand encounter. The railways of Manchuria are like a great capital T on the map of the country. The flat top part crosses the province from the Siberian Railway on the left to Vladivostok on the right, and from the middle drops the upright stalk, six hundred miles long, which leads to Port Arthur. At the middle point, in the very center of Manchuria, stands Harbin, where General Kuropatkin will go on concentrating his great army till the time comes to make a move in the spring. From Harbin to the sea are two lines of railway, both of them practically level all the way. The six hundred miles of line to Port Arthur have no gradient of more than one in one hundred and ten, and the three hundred and fifty miles to Vladivostok have no point steeper than one in seventy-five. Up both these railways, it is clear, Japan is preparing to push toward the Russian center. She is attacking Vladivostok, and also isolating it by aiming at the railway inland from Possiet Bay. From Takushan, in the Korean Bay, she is seeking to isolate Port Arthur by cutting the other line at Liao-Yang, two hundred miles north, and also cutting the line of communication of the Russian troops on the Yalu, which leave the railway at Liao-Yang. It is clear that the Russian general, instead of advancing gaily into Korea, will have to concentrate his whole forces at Harbin."

The great flaw in General Kuropatkin's plan of campaign, as the *Militär Wochenblatt* (Berlin), organ of the German general staff, sees it, is still the weakness of the Siberian Railway. The Russian commander, it says, made a careful inspection of the line on his way out. What he saw is supposed to have inspired his

present policy of delay. To this the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) adds that St. Petersburg's disappointment in the Siberian Railway prevented M. de Witte's return to power. The Czar is particularly aggrieved, and his former Finance Minister has to shoulder the consequences. Whoever may be at fault, the drift of expert opinion abroad more and more indorses the English view that General Kuropatkin can never, at any stage of his campaign, wholly rely upon the railway in furthering the plans attributed to him in French journals. But the Paris *Temps* reminds us that General Kuropatkin's "really splendid genius" must not be lost sight of. He was sent to the Far East on account of his "special aptitude to face the present emergency." And in the course of a glowing tribute to the military capacity of the general the organ of the French Foreign Office says:

"As Minister of War, General Kuropatkin was accused by his opponents of not being a good administrator. If by this be meant that he prefers to work in the open rather than at a desk, the charge is true. But if, on the contrary, it be meant that he is not capable of performing his present task, nothing could be more



THE CARNIVAL IN THE FAR EAST.
"Getting in Touch."
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

false. The truth is that while scrupulously performing his ministerial duties—sometimes somewhat deliberately because of this very scrupulousness—he eagerly seized every opportunity to come into direct contact with the soldiers. . . . . .

"Scarcely fifty-six years old, solid and well-built, with a face wreathed in a black beard that has whitened in spots, the new commander-in-chief of Russia's forces at the front would certainly have been given his post by a vote of the men of all ranks in the army had that, instead of the imperial choice, been the mode of his selection. He adheres, in a manner peculiarly his own on the score of detail and energy, to the great Russian tradition, a tradition of resolute objectivity, of which Skobelef and Suwarrow, separated by about a century of time, have been the chief exponents. He was, in a word, made for the command he assumes, as that command was made for him."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PREMIER COMBES FACES A NEW CRISIS.

ONCE more is Premier Combes poised giddily on the tightrope of French anticlericalism, and this time, in the opinion of many Parisian journals, his exquisite balancing may not avert a fall. But his majority of eighty on a vote of confidence in the Chamber just before it adjourned (to reassemble next month) means another impending triumph, say anticlerical organs. The present situation, as viewed by the anticlerical *Action* (Paris) is an outcome of long efforts on the part of M. Camille Pelletan, Minister of Marine, to "declericalize" the French navy. That navy, thinks the *Action*, has for a generation "served the ends of monks and nuns" in ways which it sets forth at length. Posts of high responsibility have been reserved for scions of clerical families from Brittany and the "Romanized" coast region. Nuns have managed naval hospitals. Monks have enforced attendance at religious exercises aboard battle-ships. "A reign of clericalism was established throughout the squadrons of the republic." To change all this, that most anticlerical of men, M. Camille Pelletan, was made Minister of Marine.

The rigor of this statesman's anticlericalism is not questioned anywhere. He is a Radical Socialist, "firing under the shelter of his unkempt hair and beard," observes *The St. James's Gazette* (London), "shots on every side," and rendering himself peculiarly odious to admirals, whom he has retired out of hand. "He is a peculiar figure—tall, awkward, with clothes that never seem to fit. His unkempt hair and still more unkempt beard go some way in concealing those eyes of his that are always awake and ever on the alert. There is also a good deal of character in his turned-up nose." Such is the English impressionist portrait of the gentleman who, for months past, has been accused of all sorts of maladministration by the *Figaro* (Paris). "He has," says this opponent, "demoralized the navy of the republic." Commanding officers, it is alleged, lose their self-respect through petty persecution. The building program has been arbitrarily modified and delayed, so that cruisers now on the way are months behind time, while battle-ships put to sea minus equipment of men and material. Lastly, colonial possessions are now defenseless because of failure to construct land batteries and docks. "Such is anticlericalism run mad."

Premier Combes has come valiantly to the defense of his colleague. He is thus quoted in the *Figaro* itself:

"M. Pelletan has already been questioned in the Chamber of Deputies, and he has carried his point. They purpose to attack him again, and he will win again. There is nothing serious against him. You may rely upon me as to this. I am somewhat well informed as regards the navy. For some years I was chairman of the Senate committee on naval affairs. Let me even confess that my real ambition would have been to become Minister of Marine. I once told M. Waldeck-Rousseau so when he occupied the chair I now sit in. . . . Pelletan, whose enemies have been made for him rather than by him, will triumphantly answer those who now accuse him."

Every anticlerical organ of importance in France has echoed these sentiments in numerous editorial utterances. The *Lanterne* observes that documents published by the *Figaro* in support of its accusations could have come into the possession of that paper only through a breach of trust on the part of clerical admirals. The *Figaro*, while not specific in reply to this insinuation, continues to maintain that, thanks to M. Pelletan, the French navy is unready to face "responsibility in the Far East," and that the prestige of the republic on the seas is "dead." "What occasions genuine sorrow," it reflects, "is the spectacle of the head of the Government responsible for the armed strength of the nation making common cause with the disorganizer of the French navy. M. Combes had a very narrow escape from defeat nearly a month ago on this question of the navy, it is hinted in both the *Action* and the *Lanterne*. They suspect an obscure conspiracy on the part of certain "traitors" in the anticlerical combination which gives so many votes of confidence to M. Combes. The charge against these "traitors" is that they yet hope to take advantage of the war on M. Pelletan to turn against the ministry. There are vague allegations, too, in the *Dépêche de Toulouse*, supposed to be the organ of M. Pelletan himself, to the effect that the anticlerical combination has occasionally seemed reluctant to "rescue the republic's navy" from monks and nuns. That looker-on in Vienna,

the *Neue Freie Presse*, thinks the present difficulty of the ministry a formidable one. The clericals are declared to have hailed the Russo-Japanese war as a promising opportunity, and, if the Vienna authority is correct, they will exploit it on all occasions:

"The investigation aimed against Minister of Marine Pelletan is now in full swing, and the budget commission conducting this investigation desires to establish a culpable responsibility on Pelletan's part in order to bring about his retirement. Great as may be the hatred of Pelletan, whose rude demeanor has affronted many and whose unyielding nature is prejudicial to numerous interests—especially those of go-betweens, armor-plate makers, and great shipbuilders—the struggle does not seem directed wholly against him. The Minister of Marine is aimed at, but Premier Combes is the man it is hoped to hit. The Russo-Japanese war serves as an excuse for attaining the long-desired end of rescuing the religious orders from annihilation, and Rome, in the eleventh hour, from denunciation of the concordat. We have to deal here with no modern Asiatic question, but with the old Roman question."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MR. BALFOUR DECLINES TO RESIGN.

IN a series of speeches exciting unwonted enthusiasm in *The Saturday Review* (London), Prime Minister Balfour has informed the House of Commons that he sees no reason to resign. With the preliminary assurance that "the great fact about Mr. Balfour" is "the atmosphere of his character," the English weekly imparts the ensuing idea:

"It is perhaps a somewhat vulgar phrase to use, but every one will know exactly what we mean, and we believe every one who has had the opportunity to judge will agree, when we say that the element Mr. Balfour contributes to public life never leaves a bad taste in the mouth. If any one thinks that is a small thing to say of a leading statesman, since it ought to mean nothing more than that he is a gentleman, he is making a very great mistake."

From this point of view, the Liberal *News* (London) would seem to be "making a very great mistake," for we read in that organ that Prime Minister Balfour is "a humbug," "ungentlemanly," "a hypocrite," and "given to shifty evasions," in proof of which we are referred to his refusal to resign. The Liberal daily supplies numerous reasons why the Prime Minister should resign, or, as it puts it, "get out." The country, it avers, is against the ministry on the education question. The country is opposed to the introduction of Chinese labor into the Transvaal, a measure indorsed by the House of Commons, it thinks, under pressure. And Mr. Balfour was outvoted recently on a detail relating to the expenditure of money in Ireland. That, however, says the Conservative *Mail* (London), was a "snap division," taken when the House was accidentally short of ministerialists:

"Snap divisions must not again be allowed to place the ministry in a minority. They have at best a demoralizing influence, and may be misunderstood abroad by people who do not comprehend the niceties and anomalies of our parliamentary procedure. Such culpable neglect as that of yesterday may some night involve the defeat of the Government on a really important issue, and the result at this moment would be deplorable in the highest degree. As we have repeatedly pointed out, the international situation is full of uncertainty, and the mere news of the division caused a drop in Consols. The greatest efforts are being made on the Continent to embroil Great Britain in the Eastern troubles and to enlarge the area of the war. In a situation so pregnant a change of Government would be a national disaster against which we must guard at whatever cost of personal convenience. The duty lies personally on every Unionist member, and he will be false to his trust who fails to discharge it daily and hourly."

This strain on Unionist members is eased temporarily, the House of Commons having adjourned until the twelfth. When it reassembles, Mr. Balfour will have to resign or dissolve Parliament, in the opinion of the London *News*, organ of that section of the Liberal party which follows Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's leadership. We find it saying:

"The hint of the coming dissolution has already gone out to the Tory organizations in the country, and it is doubtless the rumor of it which has had such a sudden effect on Mr. Chamberlain [whose vacation in Egypt ended recently]. We may reasonably exercise our thoughts on the problem—What next? . . . But when the Government have really taken leave of official existence and ended the present miserable farce, the Liberals will have to face a situation requiring careful thought. The last thing that Mr. Balfour will wish to do is to dissolve on his present program. Chinese labor, sectarian education, and protection—that is not an attractive program to go to the country on. Overwhelming defeat would be certain. He will not dissolve; he will resign. He will follow the precedent of Mr. Gladstone in 1885 and Lord Roseberry in 1895, and will attempt to throw on the conquerors the burden of forming a Government. The question is, Should the Liberals accept or refuse? In our view, they should refuse. They should place no interval of time between the defeat of the Government and a dissolution. They should not give the Tories the advantage of diverting the attention of the country from their disastrous blunders. They should not accept the burden of an unpopular budget and an impossible situation in South Africa without first consulting the country. Above all, they can not consent to administer the Education act. The first and last duty of the Liberals is to force an appeal to the country. The country has a right to ask for it, and it is the duty of both parties to give it."

But the Liberal party is in no position to form a ministry either now or in the immediate future, thinks the Conservative *Standard* (London), which, nevertheless, is much dissatisfied with Prime Minister Balfour's "ill-defined" attitude toward the preferential tariff proposals of Mr. Chamberlain. This organ affects to regard Lord Rosebery as the real Liberal leader just now, and the political prospect inspires it to this effect:

"The leaders of the Opposition are mistaken if they suppose that they can justify their claim to public confidence by captious criticisms or bitter invective. It is not enough for them to dwell on the errors of the cabinet, on the revelations of the [South African] war commission, or the confusion produced by Mr. Chamberlain's hasty move toward protection. They must endeavor to show that something is to be gained by substituting for present ministers the persons who are so extremely eager to take their places. But we can not find, through all the columns of Lord Roseberry's brisk verbiage, any guarantee of this kind, or any attempt to supply it. He dwells severely on the increase of national expenditure during the past eight years, and pronounces it a unique achievement in administrative extravagance. But would the showing be more favorable if Lord Rosebery and his associates had the control of the public funds? Have they better financiers than Mr. Ritchie [formerly in the Balfour ministry] and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach [formerly in the ministry]? There is no reason to think so. Lord Rosebery, instead of bringing a general accusation of extravagance, should tell us where he proposes to begin his economies. Will he reduce the strength of the navy? As an ardent imperialist, we can hardly credit him with any such intention. Does he think the army too costly? If so, he should indicate the precise departments in which he thinks the diminution of expenditure may be essayed. There remain education, the foreign and colonial services, grants to local authorities, and so on. In some at least of these quarters it has not been evident that Lord Rosebery's supporters would favor a parsimonious policy. . . . . .

"If the Unionist policy is sound, it had better be left in the hands of Unionist politicians. There is, however, another great question on which Lord Rosebery has little to say. He hopes that the next Liberal Government will have taken to heart the causes which have so long 'alienated the sympathies' of the people of England from the Liberal party. We do not fathom the exact meaning of this cryptic warning. Does it apply to Home Rule? On this latter subject there is an ominous silence in the ranks of 'official' Liberalism. But Mr. Redmond has made it known that he and his friends do not intend to relieve their ancient allies from any of their former troubles. Is 'the next Liberal Government' to abandon Home Rule and offend the Irish, or to go back to the Gladstonian adventure, and very likely alienate Lord Rosebery himself and his Leaguers? This is one of the points which have to be seriously considered when we are invited to turn over the control of the executive to the party which has never yet recovered from the disruption of eighteen years ago."

NEW BOOKS FOR ALL READERS

An Autobiography by HERBERT SPENCER

The most important and interesting book of the year.

Ready about April 15.

The ripest thought of one of the rarest minds the world ever has produced.

With Illustrations, many of them from the Author's own drawings
8vo, Cloth, Gilt Top, 2 Vols. in a Box. $5.50 net. Postage 40c. additional.

THE MAN ROOSEVELT

A PORTRAIT SKETCH. By FRANCIS E. LEUPP, Washington Correspondent of the *New York Evening Post.*

A close personal study of President Roosevelt, by one who has known him intimately for twenty-five years. It is written from the standpoint of a close observer of practical politics, with the candor and fearlessness of a trained newspaper man, is rich in anecdote, and contains many bits of hitherto unwritten history. Illustrated from photographs, **$1.25 net.** Postage 12 cents additional.

THE MODERN BANK

By AMOS K. FISKE. The only complete popular treatise on the methods employed by the great banks of the present day. Illustrated, 12mo, cloth, **$1.50 net.** Postage 12 cents additional.

HOW TO KNOW ORIENTAL RUGS

By MARY B. LANGTON. With 12 colored plates, many full pages in half tone and a map of the rug districts. 12mo, cloth, **$2.00 net.** Postage 15 cents additional.

DOLLARS AND DEMOCRACY

By SIR PHILIP BURNE-JONES, Bart. A volume of comment on America and Americans. With many illustrations from his own drawings. 12mo, cloth, **$1.25 net.** Postage 10 cents additional.

RECENT FICTION

THE IMPERIALIST

By MRS. EVERARD COTES (Sara Jeannette Duncan), author of "An American Girl in London," "Those Delightful Americans," etc. 12mo, cloth, **$1.50.**

THE CLOSE OF THE DAY

By FRANK H. SPEARMAN, author of "The Daughter of a Magnate," etc. (*Fourth Printing*). 12mo, cloth, **$1.25.**

BUTTERNUT JONES

By TILDEN TILFORD. (*Fifth Printing*). Frontispiece. 12mo, cloth, **$1.50.**

THE LAW OF LIFE

By ANNA MCCLURE SHOLL. (*Fifth Printing*). 12mo, cloth, **$1.50.**

THE VINEYARD

By JOHN OLIVER HOBBES (Mrs. Craigie), author of "The Gods, Some Mortals, and Lord Wickenham," etc. 12mo, cloth, **$1.50.**

I

IN WHICH A WOMAN TELLS THE TRUTH ABOUT HERSELF. By AN ANONYMOUS AUTHOR. (*Second Printing*). 12mo, cloth, **$1.50.**

THE SILVER POPPY

By ARTHUR STRINGER. (*Fifth Printing*). 12mo, cloth, **$1.50.**

SYLVIA'S HUSBAND

By MRS. BURTON HARRISON. A new volume in the NOVELETTES DE LUXE series. 12mo, cloth, **$1.25.**

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books

"Korea."—Angus Hamilton. (313 pp.; $1.50 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"Golf for Women."—Genevieve Hecker. (217 pp.; $2 net. Baker & Taylor Company.)

"Cardinal Newman."—William Barry. (125 pp.; $1 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"New Light on the Life of Jesus."—Charles Augustus Briggs. (196 pp.; $1.20 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"Letters from England."—Mrs. George Bancroft. (224 pp.; $1.50 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"The Rise of English Culture."—Edwin Johnson. (585 pp.; $4 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"A Knight of Columbia."—Gen. Charles King. The Hobart Company, New York. $1.50.)

"God's Living Oracles."—Arthur T. Pierson. (257 pp.; $1 net. Baker & Taylor Company.)

"Moses Brown, Captain United States Navy."—Edgar Stanton Maclay. (220 pp.; $1.25 net. Baker & Taylor Company.)

"Living Counterparts."—Minnie S. Davis. (Alliance Publishing Company, New York.)

"Europe on $4 a Day."—A. Rollingstone. (The Rolling Stone Club, Medina, New York, $0.25.)

"Young America in the hands of his Friends." A Political Drama.—Arthur W. Sanborn. (James H. West Company, Boston.)

"The Shame of Cities."—Lincoln Steffens. (306 pp.; $1.20 net. McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"Rules for Compositors and Readers."—Horace Hart. (Henry Frowde, London.)

"Early Western Travels, 1748–1846."—Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites. (Vol. i., 328 pp.; $4 net. Arthur H. Clarke Company, Cleveland.)

"The Aristocracy of Health."—Mary Foote Henderson. (772 pp.; $1.50 net. Colton Publishing Company.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The Reason.

By RALPH TELLER.

It seems as if the moon at night
  Shines brighter since you went,
And that the stars more grandeur give
  To all the firmament.
The reason? When I had your eyes
  To luminate the night,
Their light which shone alone for me
  Made stars and moon less bright.
And when I had your smile by day,
  I cared not if the sun
Arose or set—nor if the day
  Had ended or begun.
But now you're gone—like common men
  I turn to nature's light,
And think the sun your smile by day,
  The stars your eyes at night.

—From *Everybody's Magazine*.

First Love.

By MCCREA PICKERING.

"Why do you look from the window so,
  Little Felicia, daughter of mine?
There still is the long white seam to sew,
  And the white lamb's wool to spin."
"Oh, mother, below, there in the snow,
  Stands a little lad with a mouth like wine—
A little lad with a carven bow,
  And he makes as tho he would enter in,
  Mother of mine."

OLDSMOBILE

All nations pay willing tribute to the Oldsmobile. Its unequalled motor equipment; the ease with which the motor is started from the seat; the device by which the spark is retarded in starting to a point where "back fire" is impossible, all emphasize its superiority, placing it in a class by itself.

Our Light Tonneau Car and Touring Runabout have attracted widespread attention by reason of their beauty of external design and perfection of mechanical construction.

Full information about the Oldsmobile line can be obtained from our nearest sales agent, or by writing direct. An interesting and beautifully illustrated automobile story, "Golden Gate to Hell Gate," will be sent on receipt of a two-cent stamp. Address Dept. H.

Oldsmobile Standard Runabout, $650.00
Oldsmobile Touring Runabout, $750.00
Oldsmobile Light Delivery Wagon, $850.00
Oldsmobile Light Tonneau Car $950.00

Olds Motor Works
Detroit, U. S. A.
Member of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers

"The Car of Quality"

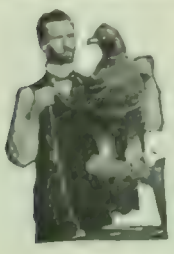
Represents Good Value.

Premier 16 Horse Power. Air Cooled. Without Tonneau, Price $1,250; with Tonneau, $1,400. 32-inch wheels. 3½-inch tires. 82-inch wheel base. Many excellent features which posted drivers appreciate.

Write for illustrated, descriptive catalog.
PREMIER MOTOR MFG. CO.,
905 Ft. Wayne Ave., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

GET YOUR GLASSES AT WHOLESALE

Originators of Fitting Glasses by Mail. Inventors of the "OCULARSCOPE." Examine your eyes without an oculist, with our "OCULARSCOPE." Sent free with catalog of Spectacles and Eye Glasses. See the name "OCULARSCOPE." All other devices are infringements and NOT reliable. Send to-day.
GRAND RAPIDS WHOLESALE OPTICIANS
404 Houseman Block, Grand Rapids, Mich.



A Delightful Recreation

Learn to skillfully mount Birds and Animals. Adorn your home and others with fine art. We can teach you easily and quickly BY MAIL. Interesting, fascinating, profitable. Suitable to men and women of every vocation.

Learn Taxidermy during your spare time.

Standard methods, expert instructors, reasonable tuition. We want every reader of LITERARY DIGEST to see our new illustrated catalog. IT'S YOURS FOR THE ASKING. WRITE FOR ONE TODAY. **The Northwestern School of Taxidermy, Inc., 78 Com. Nat. Bank, Omaha, Neb.** The only school of Taxidermy in the World.

To Owners of Gasoline Engines, Automobiles, Launches, etc.

The Auto-Sparker

does away with all starting and running batteries, their annoyance and expense. No belt, no switch, no batteries. Can be attached to any engine now using batteries. Fully guaranteed, write for descriptive catalog.

Motsinger Device Mfg. Co.
67 Main St., Pendleton, Ind.

HANDBOOKS Amateur Journalism, Stamp Collecting, Club Members' Guide, How to Win Success. CATALOGUE FREE. Send ten cents for each book you want. Money back if you ask it. THE SUCCESS LEAGUE, Room D, University Bldg., Washington Square, New York.

KLIPS Write for Price List. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

"Nay—there is no one there at all,
Little Felicia, my idle one;
Naught I see but the white snow's fall,
And your task is still the same."
"Oh, mother, harken, I hear him call,
'Pray, sweetheart, is the door undone?
Let me in who am weak and small.'
May I bid him enter, in Pity's name,
Mother of mine?"

"Nothing I hear and naught I see,
Little Felicia, who work so ill;
And there's much to do ere darkness be
Come, daughter, your task begin."
But little Felicia blushingly
Turned away from the window-sill;
"Oh, mother, I spake no word," quoth she,
"But I fear—I fear he hath entered in,
Mother of mine."

—From *The Smart Set.*

PERSONALS.

Balked Effort to Walk on Water.—Charles H. Cartwell, writing in the Chicago *Tribune*, repeats this joke played on the so-called "Prophet" Joseph Smith, Sr., of the Mormon Church:

"Some time in the thirties Smith and a party of his followers were proselyting in Muskingum County, Ohio. He appointed a certain day when he would show the people his wonderful powers, and that he was a second Christ, by walking on the waters of Mud Creek. The water was always muddy. A day or two before the time set grandmother's brother Robert and a couple of neighbor boys were accidentally attracted to the Mormons working at the creek, and, concealing themselves, watched the Mormons put down stakes and put planks on them from bank to banks, the plank resting about six inches under water. After the Mormons left the boys went down and took out the center plank, where the water was about ten feet deep. The next day 'Balaam' Smith came down to the creek, and, after a long exhortation, started across the creek. He was all right and on top till he came to the center, where his 'powers' seemed to leave him, and he, like McGinty, went to the bottom. This was the end of Mormonism in that old tried and true Presbyterian County."

A Photograph of Meissonier.—The museum of the army has just received a most interesting souvenir, says *Le Gaulois* (Paris):

Almost everybody has forgotten that Meissonier, during the campaign of Italy, received permission to follow the Emperor's staff. He took a double satisfaction in this, for it was not only the painter who found pleasure in this expedition but also the cavalier. Not to differ in appearance too much from the officers whom he accompanied he devised a sort of uniform which was at the same

Good books are gifts that endure. The New Century Library is composed of the works of standard authors in the new and dainty form originated by Thomas Nelson & Sons

NELSON'S
New Century Library
OF STANDARD AUTHORS

Represents an entirely new departure in the art of book-making. Works which formerly occupied two large volumes can now be obtained in **one small volume** of handy pocket size and yet the **size of type remains the same.**

This wonderful result has been brought about by the use of Nelson's India Paper (the thinnest printing paper in the world). This library contains the complete works of

DICKENS, THACKERAY AND SCOTT

and selected works of the best authors, including Tennyson, Burns, Milton, Bunyan, etc.

SOLD IN SINGLE VOLUMES OR IN SETS

Handsomely bound in Cloth, gilt top, $1.00; Leather Limp, gilt edges, frontispiece, $1.50 per vol.

For sale by all booksellers or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

THOMAS NELSON & SONS, Publishers, 37 East 18th Street, New York

Pope Manufacturing Co.
CHAINLESS BICYCLES
WITH
Two-Speed Gear and Coaster Brake
REPRESENT
The culmination of progressive enterprise

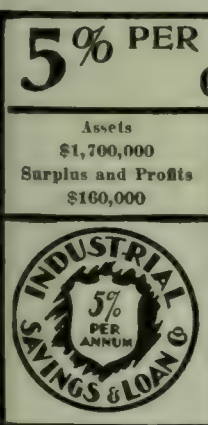
Eastern Department, Hartford, Conn.
"Columbia"
"Cleveland"
"Tribune"
"Crawford"

Western Department, Chicago, Ill.
"Rambler"
"Crescent"
"Monarch"
"Imperial"

Catalogues free at our 10,000 dealers' stores, or any one catalogue mailed on receipt of 2-cent stamp.

5% PER ANNUM ON EVERY DOLLAR

Assets $1,700,000
Surplus and Profits $160,000



The earning power of your savings invested with this Company at 5% is 25% greater than if invested at 4%; is 42 6-7% greater than if invested at 3½%; and 66⅔% greater than if invested at 3%. At the same time, free from speculation and subject to withdrawal at your pleasure without loss of earnings. Established over 10 years under N.Y. Banking Dept. supervision. Our patrons prominent clergymen, business and professional men endorse our methods.

Write for particulars.

Industrial Savings and Loan Co.
1139 Broadway, New York

Singers, Teachers, Elocutionists.

In a great many instances an impaired Voice is due simply and solely to an inability to breathe through the nose.

MOUTH-BREATHING can be cured, and SNORING during sleep, the result of mouth-breathing, stopped at once. My device and instructions will do both.

Price, $1.00. *Send for Leaflet.*

DR. H. K. MITCHELL, BUFFALO, N. Y. Drawer 567 C

A NEW INVENTION IN PRACTICAL UTILITY
A Twentieth Century Idea
The WIZARD "TICK TACK" NURSERY CLOCK

is delivered to you in parts complete, with illustrated chart, to be put together by a school child or any one desiring knowledge of the mechanism of that indispensable. It is a perfect, handsome Clock, to be constructed with the boy's or girl's own hands; guaranteed perfect in every detail; an absolutely correct timepiece. It may be compared with an interesting, instructive game, a delightful, educational puzzle, or a practical object lesson in mechanics. The duty of winding it each day exercises wholesome, mental discipline in the child. A practical proposition for practical people. Write for Booklet, or send us $2.00, and we will deliver, prepaid, the Clock complete, and if you are not entirely satisfied, return it and your money will be refunded.

WIZARD NOVELTY CO., Inc., - 1002 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ASTHMA cured to stay cured. Cause removed. Health restored. Attacks never return. Eat heartily. Sleep soundly all night. No further need of medicines. Over 52,000 Asthma and Hay Fever sufferers treated. Write for BOOK 25A FREE. P. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Individual Communion Outfits. Send for FREE catalogue and list of uses.
SANITARY COMMUNION OUTFIT CO.
Box L, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

"The only Linen Mesh Underwear that is guaranteed to wear to the satisfaction of the purchaser."

Stick to Undergarments that won't stick to you.

Belfast Mesh

Linen Underwear

quickly absorbs moisture and as quickly dispels it—keeps you cool, clean, comfortable.

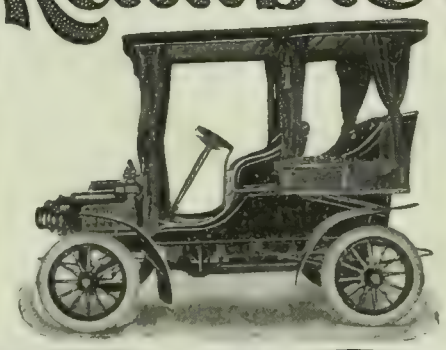
Send for Free Samples

of the fabric and our convincing book.

"Belfast Mesh" is for sale by good dealers everywhere. If yours will not supply it, do not take any other, but buy of us direct. Please let us hear from you at once—our samples will please you.

THE BELFAST MESH UNDERWEAR CO.
334 Mechanic St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Rambler



TOURING CARS

Eight models, **$650.00 to $1,350.00** at the factory.

Model "L," illustrated above, has 16 H. P. double cylinder opposed engines, 84 inch wheel base, 30 inch wood artillery wheels, four full elliptic springs, 3½ inch tires, and two powerful brakes; speed 6 to 40 miles per hour; weight, 1,725 lbs.; equipment tools, oilers, pump, repair kit, Solar triple-top brass oil side lamps, No. 1 Phare Solar brass head light, Solar brass tail light, brass tube horn, two willow baskets, canopy top with beveled plate glass swinging front, and waterproof side curtains. Price, **$1,350.00 at the factory.**

Send for New Illustrated Catalog.

Thomas B. Jeffery & Co.,
Kenosha, Wis., U. S. A.
Chicago Branch, 304 Wabash Ave.
Boston Branch, 145 Columbus Ave.

Vapo-Cresolene

CURES WHILE YOU SLEEP

Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Coughs, Grip, Hay Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever

Don't fail to use CRESOLENE for the distressing and often fatal affections for which it is recommended. For more than twenty years we have had the most conclusive assurances that there is nothing better. Ask your physician about it.

An interesting descriptive booklet is sent free, which gives the highest testimonials as to its value. **All Druggists.**

VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton Street, New York.

time picturesque and practical. He wore velvet breeches and boots, and a tunic with facings of velvet which showed his white shirt and black cravat. On his head was a high *kepi* with a velvet turban around it, but without a band. In this costume, and with a pipe in his mouth, he was photographed in 1859, and one of these photographs M. Rouff has just given to the Army Museum in Paris.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Higher Strategy.—Senator Spooner particularly likes to tell stories, showing the humorous side of legal proceedings. Here is one repeated by *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia):

Senator Spooner tells of a lawyer in Wisconsin who had been retained by a farmer to prosecute a suit against a neighbor relative to the title to a strip of land running between their respective farms.

It appears that during a conversation as to the status of the suit the first-mentioned farmer suggested to his attorney that it might be a good idea to send the presiding judge a couple of fine turkeys.

"Dear me!" exclaimed the counsel, "that would never do, my man! You would be sure to lose your suit!"

Nothing more was said on the subject. The case came up, was tried, and judgment was rendered in the plaintiff's favor. When the news was brought to him, the farmer expressed his satisfaction, adding: "I sent him the turkeys!"

Too astonished at the man's temerity to say anything, the lawyer merely stared at his client.

"Yes," chuckled the farmer, "I sent him the turkeys, but I sent them in my opponent's name!"

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Useful Small Boy.—MR. HOPKINS: "Hunt up Japan on the map, Louisa."

MRS. HOPKINS: "No; wait till Jimmy gets home; that's what we pay his school bills for."—Indianapolis *Sentinel.*

A Mixed Affair.—"GILHOOLY: "You say your wife is in a bad humor?"

PENNYBUNKER: "Yes, she is."

GILHOOLY: "What is she angry about?"

PENNYBUNKER: "In the first place she got angry at the servant girl, then she got angry at me because I didn't get angry at the servant-girl, and now she is angry at herself because I got angry at her because she got angry at the servant-girl. Do you understand?"—*Tit-Bits.*

His Solicitude.—"Mama, can God hear everything?"

"Everything, Willie."

"And is God always happy?"

"Always, Willie. Why do you ask?"

"Well, I should think it would make Him suffer a little to hear what sister and that fellow of hers are saying to each other in the next room."—*Smart Set.*

The Obliging Conductor.—"Shall I get off this end of the car?" said a lady to the conductor on a Santa Fé train the other day as it pulled into

Pears'

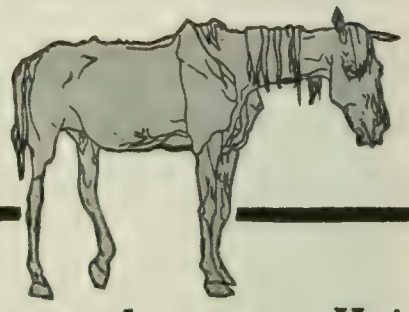
Its least virtue is that it lasts so.

Soap is for comfort and cleanliness.

Pears' soap cleanliness—perfect cleanliness and comfort.

Sold all over the world

It is accident or disease only that puts Horse Hair on the Market.



Did you sleep on a Hair Mattress last night?

Mr. N. Pashkow is a mattress *renovator*, of Newark, N. J. He issues a circular booming his method and its necessity. He probably knows his business, and he says: **"Hair is animal matter and is continually decaying. It is not healthy to sleep upon a mound of decayed animal matter"**—all of which is very true. The moral is—buy an

"Ostermoor"

Mattress $15. Express Prepaid

which cannot get lumpy, never needs renewing; an occasional sun-bath is all it requires. Practically lasts forever. Tick can be taken off and washed whenever soiled.

SEND FOR FREE BOOK

of 96 pages, "The Test of Time." Any person of sound, logical mind will admit after reading it that we have proved our case; that a hand-built OSTERMOOR is as much more attractive and cleanly than a hair-stuffed tick as snow is than mud. The OSTERMOOR makes a *perfect* bed—that's all there is about it. If you don't believe it, you get your money back under our unconditional guarantee of

30 Nights' FREE Trial

Our new book also describes OSTERMOOR Pillows and Cushions for every possible need. It is sent to curiosity seekers as cheerfully as to mattress buyers—we want you *to know* about the best mattress in the world. Your name on a postal will do.

2 feet 6 inches wide,	25 lbs.,	$ 8.85	ALL 6 FEET 3 INCHES LONG.
3 feet wide,	30 lbs.,	10.00	
3 feet 6 inches wide,	35 lbs.,	11.70	
4 feet wide,	40 lbs.,	13.35	
4 feet 6 inches wide,	45 lbs.,	15.00	

If made in two parts, 50c. extra. Special sizes, special prices. **Express Charges Prepaid Anywhere.**

Look Out! Dealers are trying to sell the "just as good kind." Ask to see the name "OSTERMOOR" and our trade-mark label, sewn on the end. Show them you can't and won't be fooled. It's not *Felt* if it's not an *Ostermoor.* Mattresses expressed, prepaid by us, same day check is received.

OSTERMOOR & CO., 119 Elizabeth St., New York.
Canadian Agency: The Alaska Feather and Down Company, Ltd., Montreal.

Topeka. "Just suit yourself, madam," said the conductor, "both ends stop."—Topeka *Capital.*

Dietetics.—"If I understand you, so long as I eat nothing, I shall be well," said the natural man, in a sarcastic vein.

"If you chew it thoroughly," said the food crank, guardedly.—*Puck.*

Prepared for the Spring.—"Well, boys," said the schoolmaster, as he prepared to take a seat one mild March morning, "I suppose you are all prepared for an early spring."

"Yes sir," said the small boy who was invariably blamed for everything, "but I want to tell you I didn't put it on your chair."

Then the schoolmaster discovered the bent pin and the spring was postponed. — Philadelphia *Press.*

Exact.—MRS KNICKER: "Was your new gown a good fit?"

MRS BOCKER: "Lovely. Jack's bank account shows just seventy-three cents left."—*Smart Set.*

Foresight.—"To-day," said the minister, "I think you'd better take up the collection before I preach my sermon."

"Why so?" asked the vestryman.

"I'm going to preach on 'Economy.'"—Philadelphia *Press.*

For Safety.—FIRST CITIZEN: "It is not enough that bicycles carry bells. The law should enforce a regular system of signals that all can understand."

SECOND CITIZEN: "What would you suggest?"

FIRST CITIZEN: "Well, I don't know exactly, but it might be something like this: One ring, 'stand still'; two rings, 'dodge to the right'; three rings, 'dive to the left'; four rings, 'jump straight up and I'll run under you'; five rings, 'turn a back handspring and land behind me,' and so on. You see, we who walk are always glad to be accommodating, but the trouble is to find out what the fellow behind wants us to do."—*Tit-Bits.*

One Sympton. — MR. SCRAPPINGTON (in the midst of his reading): "Well! well! Here is a prognostication, by a well-known college president, that American white men are slowly but surely becoming red men."

MRS. SCRAPPINGTON: "Pshaw! it isn't always correct to judge a man by his nose."—*Smart Set.*

In a Utah Jewelry Store.—"What can I show you, sir?"

"I want to buy a dozen engagement-rings."—*Smart Set.*

Dear Girl.—"Yes," said Subbubs, sighing, "the only girl I really cared for I could't have."

"What," exclaimed Blacklotz, "that doesn't sound very complimentary to Mrs. Subbubs."

"Oh, she felt as badly about it as I do. You see the girl wanted $5 a week and we can't afford more than $4."—Philadelphia *Press.*

Heavy.—COBWIGGER: "Does it require much ability to run an auto?"

MERRITT: "That depends. When it breaks down it takes a fellow with plenty of push to get it home."—*Smart Set.*

Or Trading-Stamps.—PROUD FATHER: "The man who marries my daughter, sir, wins a prize."

GUEST: "My word, that is a novel idea! Is it a money prize, or just a silver cup?"—Boston *Globe.*

Globe-Wernicke
IN UPRIGHT UNITS
VERTICAL FILE

Have you investigated the Vertical System for filing letters, bills, reports, and other business papers? The Globe-Wernicke Vertical File in upright units is the ideal device for this system. Each unit is a complete cabinet and can be interlocked with other units, giving unlimited horizontal extension. Carried in stock by dealers in principal cities or direct from factory, freight paid. A pamphlet describing Vertical Filing Systems will be mailed with catalog if you mention

No. 803-K

The Globe-Wernicke Co.
CINCINNATI.

NEW YORK, - - - - - - 380-382 Broadway.
CHICAGO, - - - - 224-228 Wabash Ave.
BOSTON, - - - - 91-93 Federal St.
LONDON, 44 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

BLACK ART

is the term applied to the random incantations by which the ancient magicians earned their livings,—until they were burned at stake by their excited patrons. Modern ink users laboring with the products of incantation methods have no such remedy; but *they can* get the welcome advantage of scientific methods and long experience if they only ask for

CARTER'S INKS

"ETERNO" means writing that lasts as long as the paper lasts.

Dixon's Eterno

The new indelible pencil—WRITES BLACK, COPIES PURPLE. Better than copying ink. Sold by stationers, with or without nickeled point protector.

Dixon's Pencil Guide, indexed by vocations correctly indicates the right pencil for your use. Sent free

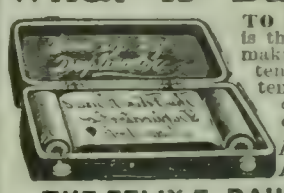
Dept. U JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO. Jersey City, N.J.

LE PAGE'S MUCILAGE.

No gumming to clog neck of bottle—No sediment—will not spoil nor discolor the finest papers. Full 2-ounce bottle, 5c.; also half-pints, pints & qts.

Russia Cement Co. Gloucester, Mass. Mfrs. of LE PAGE'S PHOTO PASTE and LE PAGE'S GLUE STRONGEST IN THE WORLD

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?



TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip Top" is the best and simplest device for making 100 copies from pen-written and 50 copies from typewritten original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, without deposit, on ten (10) days' trial

Price $7.50 less Trade Discount of 33⅓%, or $5 net

THE FELIX F. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.
Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City.

LEARN TO WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS

Taught by Mail Thoroughly. Taught by the founders of the original school. Taught in an expert manner, enabling you to earn expert salary. Seven years' success and hundreds of successful graduates. Large prospectus free on request.

PAGE-DAVIS CO., Suite 31, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago

Come Here! When in search of health and rest for mind and body. Your physician will agree. Booklet free.
STEUBEN SANITARIUM, Hornellsville, N. Y.

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

March 28.—Japanese troops, in a conflict between Anju and Chongju, defeat a band of Cossacks, but lose fifty men killed; the Russians retire in good order to Kasan. Admiral Alexeieff issues orders practically closing the port of New-Chwang; American and British flags are hauled down, and consular jurisdiction is annulled.

March 30.—Japan replies to the Russian protest against the bombardment of a quarantine-station by saying that The Hague convention did not cover the case. The Russian fleet sinks a Japanese merchantman off Port Arthur, and takes seventeen prisoners from among her passengers and crew. The United States gunboat *Helena* is ordered to Shanghai. The American flags taken down at New-Chwang by Russian officials will be replaced as the result of a vigorous protest made by United States Consul Miller.

Admiral Togo again bombards Port Arthur to ascertain the position of the steamers recently sunk to block the channel.

March 31.—The Japanese division which defeated the Russians at Chongju advances twenty-five miles to Kwaksan, the Russians retreating before them. The Russians place more mines and cables to obstruct the entrance to the Liao River, and remove the light-ship and aids to navigation at New-Chwang. The Russian gunboat *Mandjur* is dismantled at Shanghai, and the Japanese cruiser *Akitsushima*, which has been on the watch at that port, sails away.

April 1.—The Japanese, after a brief engagement with the Russians at Yong-Chow, drive them northward toward Unsan. A despatch from Harbin says that Russian troops are arriving there over the Transsiberian railroad at the rate of 4,000 a day. Foreign war correspondents leave Tokyo for Moji, and will start for the front on April 6. According to a report of Captain Reitzenstein at Vladivostok, the Russian war-ships left the harbor at the time of the bombardment and engaged the Japanese, who fled.

April 2.—Two thousand Russian troops, according to a despatch from Seoul, are entrenched on the south side of Wiju to oppose the Japanese advance from Yong-Chow. The ice is said to be breaking up in Lake Baikal, and the railroad across the frozen surface of the lake has been abandoned.

April 3.—The Russian forces in Northern Korea retire before the rapid advance of the Japanese troops.

Song-Cheng, thirty miles south of Wiju, is entered by the Japanese without resistance.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

March 28.—The French Chamber of Deputies passes the bill suppressing all teaching by religious orders.

Documents furnished by King Leopold, of Belgium, deny charges of cruelty to natives in the Kongo Free State.

March 31.—The Tibetans attack the British expedition under Colonel Younghusband, and are twice repulsed with heavy loss, their camp being captured.

The French courts dismiss Colombia's suit against the Panama Canal Company; the sovereignty of Panama over the canal zone is declared.

April 2.—The Dutch engage an entrenched body of Achinese, in Sumatra, with the result that 541 Achinese are killed; the Dutch lose 3 men killed and 25 wounded.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

March 28.—*Senate:* Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, attacks, and several Republican Senators defend the recent old-age pension order. The District of Columbia Appropriation bill is passed.

House: The Sundry Civil bill is discussed.

March 29.—*Senate:* The bill for a new office building for certain executive departments is considered. The committee on Post-offices reports the Post-office Appropriation bill with amendments. Secretary Hitchcock sends in an official estimate of the Pension Bureau on the recent old-age pension, and defends the ruling as clearly within executive authority.

March 30.—*Senate:* The Post-office Appropriation bill is introduced. Senator Gorman, of

$50. CALIFORNIA

and return from Chicago. Strictly first-class tickets on sale daily April 23d to May 1st. Correspondingly low rates from all points. Choice of routes going and returning. Two daily trains between Chicago and the Pacific Coast, via the Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line. Write to W. B. KNISKERN, P. T. M., Chicago, for itinerary special train to Los Angeles and information as to low rates.

CRYSTAL Domino SUGAR

A Triumph in Sugar Making!

Sold only in 5 lb. sealed boxes!

Hence, no dirt, no waste, no possible adulteration. Every piece sparkles like a cluster of diamonds, the result of its perfect crystallization. You will be pleased the moment you open a box. You will be better pleased when you have tried it in your tea, coffee, etc. SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS GROCERS.

Chafing Dishes

In sending ask for illustrated Booklet No. 67A.

are an almost invaluable addition to every household. New features regarding its resources are constantly appearing, and chafing dish parties are more popular than ever.

Ranging in price from $4.00 to $50.00

A full line of accessories: Waiters, flagons, trays, spoons, forks.

The MERIDEN CO., Silversmiths
International Silver Co., Successor
218 FIFTH AVE., MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK

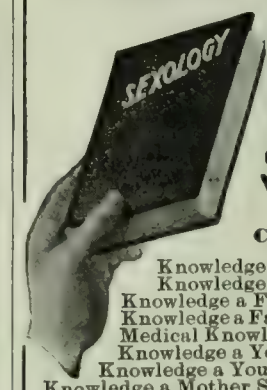
Mackinette RAIN COAT

You're ready now for the new Rain Proof Overcoat, the "R & W Mackinette." This label stamped on every coat certifies to its genuineness.

The "Mackinette" serves two purposes, rain coat and overcoat, two values with style satisfaction and proof against stormy weather. Your dealer can show you the styles, if not, write us. The booklet "Sunshine and Showers" is worth having—sent for the asking.

ROSENWALD & WEIL Franklin St., CHICAGO

Learn the Truth



Do you know that the main cause of unhappiness, ill-health, sickly children and divorce is admitted by physicians and shown by court records to be ignorance of the laws of self and sex?

Sexology
ILLUSTRATED
Contains in one volume—

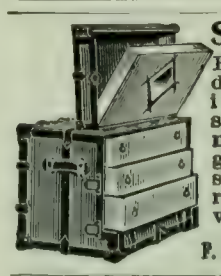
Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

By WILLIAM H. WALLING, A.M., M.D.

New Edition. Enlarged and Illustrated. Rich Cloth Binding. Full gold stamp. $2.00.

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents, also 100-page illustrated catalogue of books of merit—FREE.

PURITAN PUB. CO., Dept. B, Philadelphia



Stallman's Dresser Trunk

Easy to get at everything without disturbing anything. No fatigue in packing and unpacking. Light, strong, roomy drawers. Holds as much and costs no more than a good box trunk. Hand-riveted; strongest trunk made. In small room serves as chiffonier. C. O. D. with privilege of examination.
2c. stamp for Catalog.
F. A. STALLMAN, 4 W. Spring St., Columbus, O.

7% GUARANTEED Interest for Life on Life Annuities issued at age 50, at age 62, Ten Per Cent. Tax exempt. Sales in 1903, Ten Million Dollars. J. A. Steele, 115 B'dway, New York.

SUCCESS!! We can make you successful in anything you undertake, or refund your money. Trial lesson free to our patrons. Our book "Success," 166 pages, 50c., or free for addresses of six ambitious persons and 6c. We have been established 25 years. Testimonials and valuable literature free. Address Dept. L. D. 44, National Inst. of Science, Chicago, Ill.

WHEN you invest - invest in something that's definite - actual - well founded.

A good gas property is all that.

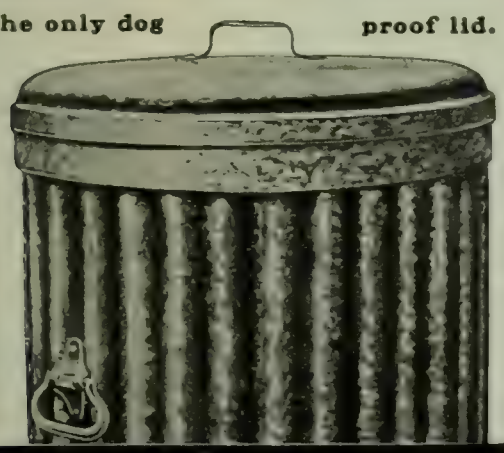
And a good Gas Bond is a security that's an investment - not a speculation.

You know absolutely where your money is - it's amply secured - and the interest is paid.

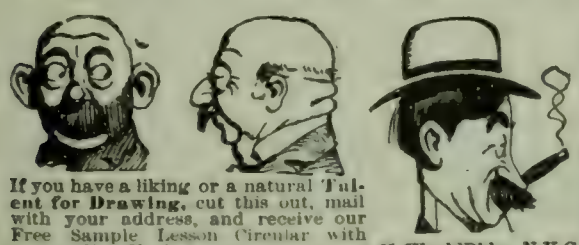
There's a booklet worth reading - sent if you ask.

EDWARD M. DEANE & CO., Bankers, 210 Trust Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.

The only dog proof lid.



For Garbage
open cans are unsanitary—offensive.
Witt's Corrugated Can
has close-fitting lid, shuts in all odor. Impossible for dogs to scatter contents. Made of steel, galvanized. Will outwear two of any other can. See that "Witt's Corrugated Can" is stamped in the lid. Get "*Witt's Pail*" for carrying garbage.
Ask your dealer, if he hasn't it, write us.
The Witt Cornice Co., Dept K, Cincinnati, O.



If you have a liking or a natural Talent for Drawing, cut this out, mail with your address, and receive our Free Sample Lesson Circular with terms. New York School of Caricature, 85 World Bldg., N.Y.C.

Maryland, makes a long speech insisting on a full investigation of the Post-office Department; three Republican Senators reply to his speeeh.

House: Debate on the Sundry Civil bill is continued.

March 31.—*Senate:* In the debate on the Post-office Appropriation bill Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, defends the President against attacks by the Democrats.

House: The debate on the Sundry Civil bill is continued; lack of a quorum prevents a vote on the bill.

April 1.—*Senate:* The Post-office bill is considered, and Senator Mallory, of Florida, criticizes the recent old-age pension order.

House: The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill is passed.

April 2.—*Senate:* Senator Mallory finishes his speech in criticism of the old-age pension order; and Senator Warren, of Wyoming, spoke against repeal of land laws.

House: Three hundred and nineteen pension bills are passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

March 28.—Senator Joseph R. Burton, of Kansas, is found guilty in St. Louis of accepting fees to use his influence with the Post-office Department to prevent a fraud order being issued against the Rialto Grain and Securities Company, of St. Louis.

March 30.—F. Augustus Heinze is fined $20,000 in Montana for contempt of court in refusing to permit Federal officers to enter one of his copper-mines.

It is announced that the "National Civil Liberty" party, a negro organization, will nominate a negro for President at a convention to be held at St. Louis.

The "sealed letter," on which W. J. Bryan claimed $50,000 from the estate of Philo S. Bennett, is rejected by Judge Gager in the Superior Court of New Haven, Conn. Mr. Bryan will appeal to the Supreme Court.

April 2.—Postmaster General Payne, in a statement to the McCall investigating committee, declares that the report naming members of Congress in connection with the postal scandals should not have been sent to the House Post-office committee.

Floods in Ohio and Indiana result in six deaths and great damage to property.

April 3.—A suit is taken to the United States Circuit Court, at St. Paul, to obtain a judicial decision on the method of distribution of the stock held by the Northern Securities Company.

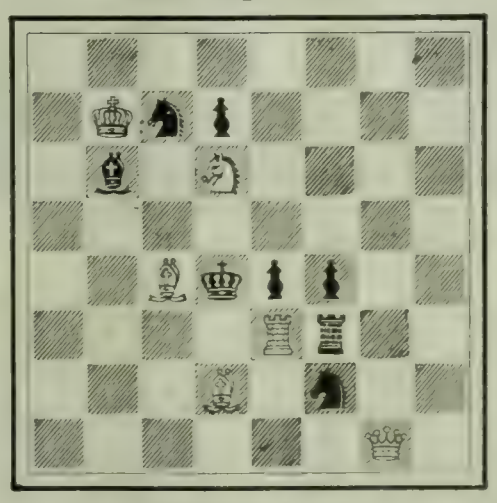
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 920.

By PHILIP H. WILLIAMS.

Black—Eight-Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

8; 1Ksp4; 1b1S4; 8; 2Bkpp2; 4R1r2; 3B1s2; 6Q1.

White mates in two moves.

LEARN SUCCESS SHORTHAND
Taught by mail under the direction of the most successful firm of shorthand reporters in the world. They teach you by mail the same system they use. Write to-day for our book, "Success Shorthand System."
WALTON, JAMES & FORD
Suite 25, 77-79 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Graves
Unequaled
Tooth Powder
Pure and refreshing. Removes tartar and prevents decay. Gives the teeth a snowy whiteness and the sharply defined appearance of perfect cleanliness. Leaves a perfume of purity to the breath.
3 Ounce Metal Bottle 25c 8 Ounce Metal Bottle 50c

SOLD EVERYWHERE
A Trial Bottle FREE on Request
Dr. Graves' Tooth Powder Co., Chicago, Ill.

TRUST COMPANY SERVICE
Few people know that the perplexing problems of investment and care of property and estates can be profitably avoided. A Trust Company with practically a perpetual charter, state supervision and inspection, a staff of officials trained in every phase of financial and property affairs, can give a service superior to that of an individual and at less cost. Opportunities come to the Company which would be missed by an individual. Funds awaiting investment draw interest. Women with property and travelers find our service of great convenience and value. Our booklet, "The Equitable Way" will explain.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY.
152 MONROE ST CHICAGO
It is the custom of the Company to continue the professional relations of members of the bar to matters which they may be instrumental in placing in its charge.

NOW DEPOSITED IN THE BANK
$75,000.00
IN CASH GIVEN AWAY.
To arouse interest in, and to advertise the GREAT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR, this enormous sum will be distributed. Full information will be sent you ABSOLUTELY FREE. Just send your name and address on a postal card and we will send you full particulars.
World's Fair Contest Co.,
108 N. 8th Street
St. Louis, Mo.

FINAL ROUND UP OF THE GREAT REMOVAL SALE

May 1st we Move into our New Home. During the Next Week or so, we Must Reduce All of Our Remaining Stock to Lessen Cost of Moving. This Saving in Our Expense is Your Gain. Below is a Large List of Valuable Books, Fiction, History, Science, Biography, etc., at Unprecedented Reductions While They Last.

Prices Cut to Make a Clean Sweep. Every Book Sent Postpaid. Low Stocks and Fractional Prices.

A Central Location.

Our new home is located on the southwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, in the heart of the uptown business district, only a few minutes distant from the Grand Central Station, the new Pennsylvania Station, and the North and East River ferries. An important station of the new Rapid Transit Subway is located at this point with direct entrance and exits from the platforms into the basement of the building. The Fourth Avenue, Twenty-third crosstown and Lexington Avenue surface cars pass the door.

Send in Your Cash Orders To-day from these Tempting Offers

American Humorists. Bright and entertaining talks on Irving, Holmes, Lowell, Ward, Twain and Harte, with anecdotes, witty selections, etc. By H. R. HAWEIS. 12mo, cloth.
"Strong in appreciative sense, and in intelligent analysis."—*Boston Globe.*
161 Copies. Regular Price, 75c. Removal Price, 45c.

Goldsmith's Selected Essays. Oliver Goldsmith's choicest works with an introduction by EDWARD EVERETT HALE. 12mo, cloth.
170 Copies. Regular Price, $1.00. Removal Price, 40c

English Compound Words and Phrases. Valuable principles and rules for compounding, together with a list of 40,000 compound words. By F. HORACE TEALL, Editor of "Compound Words" in the Standard Dictionary. 8vo, cloth, leather back, 311 pp.
"This book may be considered a final authority."—*New York State Educational Journal, Syracuse, N. Y.*
313 Copies. Regular Price, $2.50. Removal Price, $1.25.

With the Poets. A selection of the best English poetry. With an instructive introduction by DEAN FREDERICK W. FARRAR, D.D. 12mo, cloth.
"Dean Farrar's preface is alone worth the price of the book."—*Christian Evangelist, St. Louis.*
145 Copies. Regular Price, $1.25 Removal Price, 45c.

Science in Short Chapters. Bright and instructive chats on topics of scientific interest. By W. MATTIEU WILLIAMS, F.R.A.S. 12mo, cloth.
"It is written in a clear and simple style."—*Journal of Education, Boston.*
83 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Removal Price, 45c.

Ten Years a Police Court Judge. Curious and amusing experiences on the bench of a country circuit. By JUDGE WIGLITTLE. 12mo, cloth.
"Unique, interesting, valuable."—*Central Baptist, St. Louis, Mo.*
192 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Removal Price, 45c.

The New Womanhood. A study of woman's true sphere and her highest ideals. By JAMES C. FERNALD.
"Every page is crowded with good things."—*Christian Endeavor World.*
86 Copies. Regular Price, $1.25. Removal Price, 50c.

THE NEW HOME OF FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY

First Folio Shakespeare. A facsimile of the celebrated first folio edition of Shakespeare's complete plays—the only facsimile in existence. 8vo, cloth, over 1,000 pages.
"This book will prove a boon to the Shakespearian scholar."—*The Sun, New York.*
70 Copies. Regular Price, $2.50. Removal Price, $1.25

Isabella of Castile. A story of her life and the three great wars with which it was connected. By MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD. 12mo, cloth, Illustrated.
"The story of the great queen is told in a clear and interesting style."—*Morning Star, Boston.*
92 Copies. Regular Price, $1.50. Removal Price, 70c.

Fill Your Shelves with these Bargains. Last Opportunities—Act Promptly. Look the Whole List Through.

Handsome, Up-to-Date Building.

The building is eleven stories high, and is constructed upon the skeleton steel frame system with walls of stone and compressed brick. It has a frontage of 175 feet on Twenty-third Street and 100 feet on Fourth Avenue. The main entrance is on Twenty-third Street, and is handsomely fitted up with marble, mosaic, and ornamental iron and bronze. There are four Otis electric elevators and two Otis freight elevators. The interior equipment includes everything to be found in the up-to-date business building.

Send in Your Cash Orders To-day from these Tempting Offers.

The By-Ways of Literature. Essays on literature, character, language, etc., showing what to read and how to read. By D. H. WHEELER, LL.D. 12mo, cloth.
"The volume is rich in scholarship and suggestion."—*Boston Evening Transcript.*
30 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Removal Price, 40c.

Addison's Selected Essays. Joseph Addison's most noteworthy essays, with a scholarly and instructive introduction by PROF. WINCHESTER. 12mo, cloth.
103 Copies. Regular Price, 75c. Removal Price, 40c.

Nathan Hale, the Ideal Patriot. A graphic narrative of Hale's life. By WILLIAM ORDWAY PARTRIDGE. 12mo, cloth, illustrated.
"The little book glows with intelligence and appreciative patriotism, and is thoroughly admirable."—*The Hartford Courant.*
112 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Removal Price, 45c.

Is Man Too Prolific? A scientific discussion of the so-called Malthusian idea. By H. S. POMEROY, M.D. 12mo, leatherette.
"The treatment of the subject is able and instructive."—*Religio-Philosophical Journal, Chicago.*
254 Copies. Regular Price, 35c. Removal Price, 15c.

Successful Men of To-day and what They Say of Success. Helpful and suggestive facts and opinions gathered from five hundred prominent successful men. By REV. WILBUR F. CRAFTS. 12mo, cloth.
"It abounds in maxims which are calculated to impress young readers."—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*
65 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Removal Price, 45c.

French Celebrities. Brief biographies of the foremost Frenchmen of recent times. By leading French writers. Two separate parts. 12mo, cloth.
"The narratives are crisp, clear, and animating, having the merits of the best modern French literature."—*The Graphic, New York.*
Part I—167 Copies. Regular Price, 75c. Special, 35c.
" II— 34 " " " 75c. " 35c.

Number One, and How to Take Care of Him. Chats on social and sanitary science. By J. J. POPE, M.R.C.S.
"Marked by sterling common sense and mastery of sanitary science."—*The Interior, Chicago.*
186 Copies. Regular Price, 75c. Removal Price, 40c.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

An Old Sailor's Yarns. Fascinating stories of many seas, full of nautical lore and true adventure. By CAPTAIN ROLAND F. COFFIN. 12mo, cloth.
"Full of fresh and racy nautical experiences."—*The Independent.*
90 Copies. Regular Price, 75c. Removal Price, 35c.

The Home in Poetry. A collection of American and English verse relating to themes connected with the home. Compiled by LAURA C. HOLLOWAY. 12mo, cloth.
"The compiler has shown excellent judgment in her selections and arrangement."—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*
138 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Removal Price, 45c.

Flotsam and Jetsam. Captivating stories of a yachtsman's experiences at sea and ashore, full of salty flavor. By THOMAS G. BOWLES. 12mo, cloth.
"His descriptions of the sea and the life upon it can not be excelled."—*The Interior, Chicago.*
167 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Removal Price, 45c.

A Yankee School Teacher in Virginia. A story of the Old Dominion in the transition state. By LYDIA WOOD BALDWIN. 12mo, cloth.
"Full of vivacity, humor, pathos."—*Springfield Republican.*
120 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Removal Price, 45c.

Howard: The Christian Hero. The life story of Major-General O. O. Howard, illustrating his career as a Christian Soldier. By LAURA C. HOLLOWAY. 12mo, cloth.
"A highly interesting account of his military and philanthropic career." -*Lutheran Observer.*
18 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Removal Price, 45c.

A Winter in India. An absorbing book of travel full of strange scenes and curious incidents. By RT. HON. W. E. BAXTER. 12mo, cloth.
"The author tells his thrilling story in a pure, simple, style."—*The Religious Telescope, Dayton.*
51 Copies. Regular Price, 75c. Removal Price, 45c.

'49, The Gold-Seeker of the Sierras. A story of the early mining life in the west. By JOAQUIN MILLER. 12mo, cloth.
"There is power, pathos, and humor in the author's descriptions."—*Boston Advertiser.*
61 Copies. Regular Price, 75c. Removal Price, 35c.

In the Heart of Africa. Travels in the dark continent. By SIR SAMUEL BAKER, F.R.G.S., with map.
"In the literature of African travel no work can be found more exciting and instructive than this."—*The Journal of Commerce, New York.*
81 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Removal Price, 45c.

Charlotte Bronte. An hour with Charlotte Bronte, or flowers from a Yorkshire Moor. By LAURA C. HOLLOWAY. 12mo, cloth.
"There are at times flights of eloquence that rise to grandeur." *New York Herald.*
161 Copies. Regular Price, 75c. Removal Price, 35c.

Rutherford. A clever story of several phases of New York society telling of two sisters who have fallen from affluence to poverty. By EDGAR FAWCETT. 12mo, cloth.
"The most dramatic and interesting of all of Mr. Fawcett's novels."—*Revue des Deux Mondes.*
83 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Removal Price, 45c.

The Life of Oliver Cromwell. The story of his life, times, battlefields, and contemporaries. By E. PAXTON HOOD. 12mo, cloth.
"It presents a more correct view of the great soldier than any of the shorter lives published."—*The Sun, New York.*
103 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Removal Price, 45c.

India; What Can It Teach Us? A series of instructive lectures. By F. MAX MULLER, LL.D., K.M.
"The work opens the door to a vast storehouse of information."—*The Interior, Chicago.*
27 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Removal Price, 45c.

Beneath Two Flags. The history, aims, methods of work, and progress of the Salvation Army. By MAUD B. BOOTH. 12mo, cloth.
"A devout and suggestive report of courageous Christian work."—*Joseph Cook.*
190 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Removal Price, 45c.

My Musical Memories. Musical reminiscences of the great operas, old violins, etc. By H. R. HAWEIS.
"It is full of history and art, of genius and inspiration."—*The Advance, Chicago.*
30 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Removal Price, 45c.

The Fortunes of Rachel. A charming story of American life. By EDWARD EVERETT HALE. 12mo, cloth.
"It is delightful to come across a healthy home product like this."—*The Journal of Commerce, New York.*
121 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Removal Price, 45c.

The Lady of Cawnpore. A fascinating romance of East Indian life. By FRANK VINCENT and ALBERT E. LANCASTER. 12mo, cloth.
"The story is romantic, varied, and exciting."—*The Morning Star, Boston.*
90 Copies. Regular Price, $1.50. Removal Price, 75c.

Historical and Other Sketches. Instructive talks on many interesting topics. By JAMES A. FROUDE. 12mo, cloth.
"It presents the varied characteristics of Mr. Froude."—*The New York Observer.*
153 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Removal Price, 45c.

Scottish Characteristics. Anecdotes, sketches, and descriptions illustrating Scottish characteristics. By E. PAXTON HOOD. 12mo, cloth.
"It is one of the liveliest and most enjoyable of books."—*The Interior, Chicago.*
119 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Removal Price, 45c.

The Bowsham Puzzle. A charming story of village life. By JOHN HABBERTON, author of "Helen's Babies." 12mo, cloth.
"It is realistic in style and full of exciting incidents."—*Boston Evening Gazette.*
145 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Removal Price, 45c.

The Story of the Merv. A story of adventure and captivity epitomized from "The Merv Oasis." By EDMUND O'DONOVAN. 12mo, cloth.
"It placed the author in the front rank of explorers who have the gift of brilliant literary powers." -*The Standard.*
120 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Removal Price, 45c.

The Trial of Gideon, and **The Countess Almara's Murder.** Two stirring novels by JULIAN HAWTHORNE. 12mo, cloth.
"Julian Hawthorne has a more powerful imagination than any other contemporary writer." — *London Academy.*
86 Copies. Regular Price, 75c. Removal Price, 35c.

Edwin Arnold as Poetizer and Paganizer. An instructive analysis of "The Light of Asia." By WILLIAM CLEAVER WILKINSON. 12mo, cloth.
"As a specimen of admirable literary criticism it is a work of unique value."—*The Standard, Chicago.*
150 Copies. Regular Price, 75c. Removal Price, 45c.

The New King Arthur. A brilliant and dramatic poem. By EDGAR FAWCETT. 12mo, cloth.
542 Copies. Regular Price, $1.50. Special Price, 40c.

Colin Clout's Calendar. Fascinating studies of nature throughout an entire summer. By BRANT ALLEN. 12mo, cloth.
"The author is such a worshiper of nature that he gains our sympathy at once. A book that lovers of nature will read with delight." - *New York Herald.*
360 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Removal Price, 45c.

The Up-to-Date Primer. The clear and concise exposition of the theories and principles of the single tax system. By J. W. BENGOUGH. Limp cloth.
"It offers an easy and attractive way of mastering the ground principles of single tax."—*Review of Reviews, New York.*
209 Copies. Regular Price, 25c. Removal Price, 15c.

George Eliot's Essays. Collected and arranged by NATHAN SHEPPARD, with an introduction on George Eliot's "Analysis and Motives." 12mo, cloth, 288 pages.
105 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Removal Price, 45c.

Songs of Doubt and Dream. A book of poems by EDGAR FAWCETT. 8vo, cloth, gilt top, 320 pages.
153 Copies. Regular Price, $2. Removal Price, 75c.

The Perfect Perpetual Calendar. A practical calendar for every year in the Christian era. Made by HENRY FITCH. 8vo, manila covers.
500 Copies. Regular Price, 50c. Removal Price, 25c.

Adelaide Neilson. A souvenir biography, with 8 photographs by SARONI. Ribbon tied.
273 Copies. Regular Price, $2. Removal Price, 50c.

Curiosities of Law and Lawyers. A book of bright sayings, anecdotes of lawyers, curious legal cases and documents, jokes between counsel and client, etc. 8vo, cloth, 798 pages.
"Innumerable good things relating to the legal profession. . . . We know of no volume better adapted to amuse both the lawyer and the layman." *The Green Bag, Boston.*
94 Copies. Regular Price, $3. Removal Price, $1.50.

Wall Street in History. The history of the famous financial center from 1647 down to present times. By MARTHA J. LAMB. 4to, cloth. Illustrated.
"It gives in concise, popular and authentic form the most notable events from colonial times which have made this locality famous." *Christian Advocate, New York.*
109 Copies. Regular Price, $2. Removal Price, 75c.

The Science of Politics. It formulates and discusses the underlying principles involved in every phase of practical politics. By WALTER T. MILLS. 12mo, cloth. 224 pages.
"It is full of thought and suggestion."—*Christian Advocate, Raleigh.*
132 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Removal Price, 50c.

The Imperial Republic. An original, stirring and powerful argument for expansion, from the point of view of a scholar and student of history. By JAMES C. FERNALD. 12mo, cloth. With maps.
"It is a spirited and unanswerable brief for expansion. The style is polished, forceful, full of magnetism. The outlook is broad, bold and frank."—*Chicago Tribune.*
45 Copies. Regular Price, 75c Removal Price, 35c.

The Princess Cynthia. A romantic tale telling the story of the Princess Cynthia and her wooing by a brave knight. By MARGUERITE BRYANT. 12mo, cloth. 404 pages, illustrated.
"The style of the story is wonderfully bright and vivacious; the characters are finely portrayed."—*Journal and Messenger, Cincinnati.*
161 Copies. Regular Price, $1.20. Removal Price, 55c.

Better Not. Talks to young folks about dancing, theatergoing, card playing, drinking, kindred topics. By BISHOP JOHN H. VINCENT 16mo, cloth.
"It is wise and dispassionate. The book contains a candid, fair, and we believe an unanswerable arraignment of these customs." - *The Chautauquan.*
209 Copies. Regular Price, 50c. Removal Price, 20c.

Hours With Living Men and Women of the Revolution. Chats on incidents and people of the American Revolution. By BENSON J. LOSSING. 12mo, cloth. Illustrated.
"A valuable contribution to the history of the Revolution.—*The Sun, New York.*
74 Copies. Regular Price, $1.50. Removal Price, 70c.

Lelia; or, the Siege of Granada, and the Coming Race. By Sir E. G. E. BULWER-LYTTON. Bound in one volume. 284 pages.
26 Copies. Regular Price, 50c. Romoval Price, 20c.

Traps for the Young. Descriptions of many prevalent pitfalls for boys and girls, with earnest warnings. By ANTHONY COMSTOCK. 12mo, cloth. 257 pages.
"An authoritative, incisive and courageous exposure of some of the most ghastly evils of cities."- *Joseph Cook, D. D., LL.D.*
29 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Removal Price, 45c.

Youthful Eccentricity a Precursor of Crime. It discusses the early causes of crime and contains expert advice for correcting prejudicial influences. By FORBES WINSLOW, D. C. L. 16mo, cloth.
"The book should be perused by those interested in the management and education of children."—*The Lancet, London.*
26 Copies. Regular Price, 50c. Removal Price, 20c.

Heroes and Holidays. Short illustrative talks and stories to boys and girls about notable heroes and holidays. Selected from the writings of twenty-one eminent preachers, and edited by WILBUR F. CRAFTS, Ph. D. 12mo, cloth. 474 pages.
"It will be found interesting for mothers to read to their children, or for the children themselves."—*The Congregationalist, Boston.*
47 Copies. Fegular Price, $1.25. Removal Price, 60c.

The American Colonial Handbook. A pocket cyclopedia of Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Guam, and the Philippines. Historical, commercial, political, etc. Compiled by THOMAS CAMPBELL-COPELAND. Pocket size. 16mo, cloth. With maps.
"Well adapted for use as a traveler's guide or a manual for ready reference."—*Detroit Free Press.*
260 Copies. Regular Price, 50c. Removal Price. 20c.

Death of Hewfik Pasha. A confession of the murder of the Ex-Prime Minister of the Sultan, describing the circumstances which lead up to the murder and the person who committed the crime. 12mo, cloth.
178 Copies. Regular Price, 60c. Removal Price, 25c.

One Man's Struggle. A powerful temperance struggle, founded on facts. By. REV. G. W. GALLAGHER. 12mo, Cloth.
"The various types of temperance believers are well represented."—*The Congregationalist, Boston.*
167 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Removal Price, 45c.

That Duel at the Chateau Marsanac. A chess story. By WALTER PULITZER. 12mo, cloth. Deckle edges. Illustrated.
246 Copies. Regular Price, 75c Removal Price, 35c.

Marvels of the New West. The wonders of nature and the mineral and agricultural resources west of the Missouri River, depicted with many illustrations and maps. By WILLIAM M. THAYER. 8vo, cloth. 750 pages
65 Copies. Regular Price, $3.75. Removal Price, $1.90.

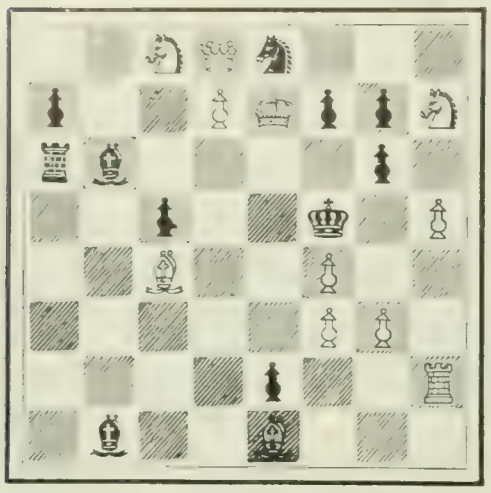
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, (Until May 1st), 30 Lafayette Place, NEW YORK

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

Problem 921.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by THE REV. PROF. C. M. CHARROPPIN, St. Louis University.

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Twelve Pieces.

2 S Q s 3; p 2 P K p p S; r b 4 p 1; 2 p 2 k 1 P; 2 B 2 P 2; 5 P P 1; 4 p 2 R; 1 b 2 B 3.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 914. Key-move: R—Kt 3.

No. 915.

1. Q—K R 4 / K x Kt	2. Q—Q 4, ch / K x Kt	3. Q—Q 5, mate
	2. ..... / K other	3. Q—Q 8, mate
1. ..... / B—R 4	2. Q—K 4 ch / K x Kt	3. Q—K 6, mate
1. ..... / P x Q	2. Kt x P, ch / K—B sq (must)	3. B—R 5, mate
1. ..... / Other	2. Kt—R B 6, ch / K—B sq	3. R—K 6, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; C. B. E., Youngstown, N. Y.; R.O'C., San Francisco; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa., H. Schneider, Ossian, Ind.; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; H. P. Brunner, University of Pennsylvania; C. D. P. Hamilton, St. Louis; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; J. H. Cravens, Kansas City, Mo.; T. Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.; F. W. Hill, Victor, N. Y.; A. R. Hann, Denton, Tex.

914: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; W. R. Coumbe, Mulberry, Tex.; J. G. Overholser, Anamoose, N. D.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; H. J. Bothe, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Wantz, Blanchester, O.; J. F. Court, New York City.

915: E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich; "Arata," New York City; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; P. W. Duerr, Meadville, Pa.; Dr. J. B. Conant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Comments (914): "One of the very finest keys; mates certainly up to the mark"—M. M.; "Fine

TWO SMILES WITH BUT A SINGLE THOUGHT

A hunting and fishing trip into NORTHERN PACIFIC COUNTRY

Deer, grouse, bass, muscalonge in Minnesota; wild geese and coyotes in North Dakota; white goats, elk, mountain lions, deer, bears, grouse, trout in Montana and Idaho; elk, deer, bears, salmon, sea bass, grouse, water-fowl in Washington.

"Wonderland 1904" has a chapter on wild game and fish

Ready April 1st. Send Six Cents for it.

After June 15th our new and unrivalled Panoramic Picture of Yellowstone Park, in 15 colors and correct topography, 32x48 inches, will be mailed in tubes upon receipt of 35 cents. This will be a work of art.

CHAS. S. FEE, GEN'L PASS. AGENT, ST. PAUL, MINN.

A splendid fit across shoulders, chest—everywhere.

MODEL SHIRTS

combine the style, comfort and choice of fabric secured in "made-to-order shirts," with the price of ready made shirts.

LOOK FOR THIS MARK. ASK YOUR DEALER.

MODEL SHIRT

Try our coat shirts. Write to-day for our booklet—All about good shirts and the style to wear on certain occasions.

Model Shirt Co., 31 Century Bldg. Indianapolis, Ind.

Ten Days Free Trial

allowed on all our bicycles. We SHIP ON APPROVAL *without a cent deposit*; any wheel not satisfactory *returned at our expense.*

Highest grade 1904 Models $8.75 to $17

Coaster Brakes, Hedgethorne Puncture proof Tires and best equipment.

1902 & 1903 Models, best makes $7 to $12

500 Second-hand Wheels

All makes & Models good as new $3 to $8

Great Factory Clearing Sale at *half Factory Cost.*

RIDER AGENTS WANTED in each town to take orders from sample wheel furnished by us. Our agents make big profits. *Write at once* for catalogues and our Special Offer.

AUTOMOBILES, TIRES, Sewing Machines, Sundries, etc., *half usual prices.*

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. 62G, Chicago

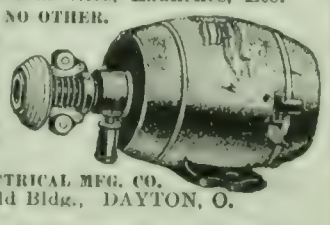
APPLE AUTOMATIC SPARKER

For Gas Engines, Automobiles, Launches, Etc.

HAS FEATURES FOUND ON NO OTHER.

No batteries, no belt, no switch, no commutator troubles. Entirely enclosed, making it dirt and water proof. Easily attached.

Send for complete description of this and other ignition apparatus



THE DAYTON ELECTRICAL MFG. CO. 125 Reibold Bldg., DAYTON, O.

DO YOU WANT CASH FOR YOUR Real Estate or Business?

I can get it for you. Send me full description and lowest cash price. My methods differ from all others. My office is headquarters for cash buyers. Makes no difference where you are located. Write to-day. Established 1881. Bank references

FRANK P. CLEVELAND

Real Estate Expert, 7823 Adams Express Bldg., Chicago.

The "Best" Light

Is a portable 100 candle power light, costing only 2 cts. per week. Makes and burns its own gas. Brighter than electricity or acetylene, and cheaper than kerosene. No Dirt. No Grease. No Odor. Over 100 styles. Lighted instantly with a match. Every lamp warranted. Agents Wanted Everywhere.

THE "BEST" LIGHT CO. 92 E. 5th Street, CANTON, OHIO.

WANTED Teachers, clergymen, and other educated men of business ability to represent us; weekly salary or guarantee paid. Give age, qualifications, references. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

FOR GOUT & RHEUMATISM

Use the Great English Remedy

BLAIR'S PILLS

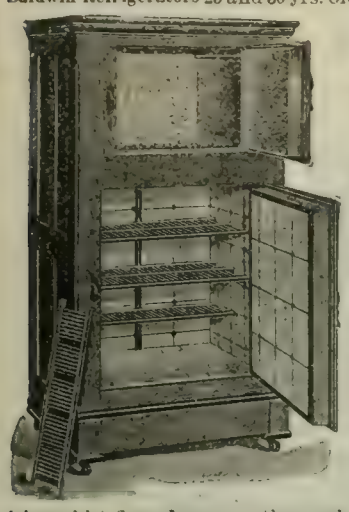
Safe, Sure, Effective. 50c. & $1.

DRUGGISTS, or 224 William St., N. Y.

BALDWIN REFRIGERATORS

"Built to Last a Lifetime"

From one end to the other of this great country you'll see **Baldwin Refrigerators** 25 and 30 yrs. old still in active daily use.



One old customer wrote a few days ago from Fall River, Mass: "I have used one of your refrigerators nearly 20 years, and can safely recommend them to **the best** of people."

This indicates not only quality, but good preservative results, which are secured only by **positive** circulation. You buy a refrigerator for practical use, and should see it **has this feature**; cold, dry air entering the **bottom** of storage chamber, getting **under and between food**, and forcing the warm moisture-laden atmosphere **upwards** and away. The Baldwin Dry Air is the only refrigerator that has it. All others drop the cold heavy air on to food and beat **downwards** the impurities. It also has better and stronger removable (cleanable) flues than any other make. We challenge comparison. Baldwins have Lever Wedge Locks and rubber insertion around doors, making them doubly airtight. Others don't have these specialties.

The Baldwin is honestly built. It economizes ice, and is the coldest, dryest, and sweetest refrigerator made.

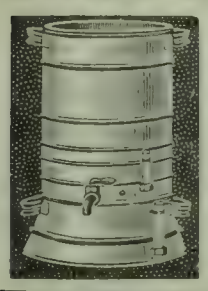
It comprises 150 popular sizes and styles in Ash, Oak, and Soft-wood—Porcelain, Metal, and Spruce lined

Don't buy a poor refrigerator because its first cost appears to be low, for it will prove to be a costly article in wasted ice and spoiled food. Send for catalogue No. 38, sent free, and investigate the refrigerator with an established reputation.

THE BALDWIN REFRIGERATOR CO.
208 Lake Street, Burlington, Vt.

PURE WATER
Clear as crystal—a health saver. Eradicates disease germs. Simple and cheap. For full particulars address Dept. A.
TEAKETTLE WATER STILL CO.
YOUNGSTOWN OHIO

Drink Distilled Water



ABSOLUTELY PURE
MADE BY
The Sanitary Still
in your own house
No trouble—trifling cost. Do not risk Typhoid Fever and other diseases by using impure water. AGENTS WANTED.
Write for pop-pup booklet, free, with letters from prominent people.
A. H. PEIRCE MFG. CO.
68 N. Green St., Chicago

STARK TREES SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL
Largest Nursery. Fruit Book Free. Result of 78 years' experience
STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

key and construction"—G. D.; "A pleasing device"—Dr. J. H. S.; "Good"—C. N. F.; "The variations are of the conventional order; the key is, however, an excellent one, and a clever example of the forelaying style"—O. W.; "Likely to bother a great many solvers"—W. R.; "I have not seen so clever a two-move starter in many a day"—G. D. P. H.; "One of the best and hardest"—J. G. L.; "Difficult to imagine a better 2-er"—J. H. C.; "A very great 2-er"—"23"; "An intricate, delicate, charming combination of economy and effectiveness. This composer is always a surprising juggler with his knights"—W. R. C.

915: "Not half-bad"—M. M.; "A brilliant and odd bit of strategy"—G. D.; "Brilliant key, and two fine variations"—F. S. F.; "A fresh and graceful treatment of a gray-haired theme"—Dr. J. H. S.; "Leading variation splendid"—C. N. F.; "A good 3-mover, displaying no particular excellencies, yet containing play that pleases"—O. W.; "Exquisite"—J. G. L.; "A pleasant surprise"—J. H. C.; "Great construction and brilliant key"—W. T. St. A.

The 2-er (914) proved a harder nut to crack than the 3-er (915). The move relied upon by very many solvers is 1 B—B 5. The answer is

1 ..... / Kt (Kt 3)—B 3 This cuts off the white B on Kt 7, 2 R—Q 5.

and prevents mate by

A bit of advice for those who are not expert solvers may help them: (1) If the key-move were made by the B on Kt 7, then he has four squares at his disposal—R 8, B 3, Kt 2, and R sq, and any one of these is equally effective. A good problem, and especially a "Slater," has but one key-move; *i.e.*, the move of *one* piece to a *certain* square. If 1 B—R 8 / Kt(Kt 5)-B 3 2 No mate. If 1 B—B 3, etc / R x Kt 2 No mate.

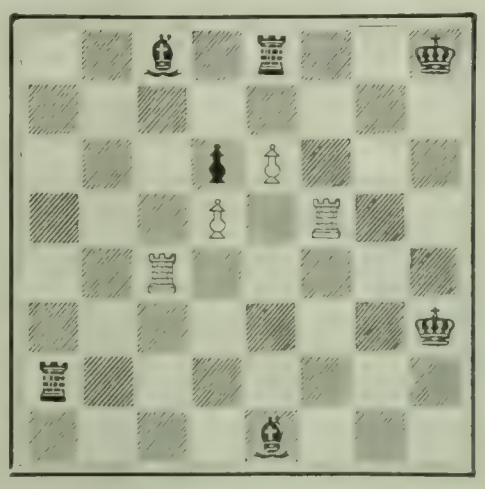
2. Do not think that a "capture" or "check" is the key-move, as 1 R—B 5 ch / K x R 2 Kt-Kt 5 ch / B x Kt or,

1 R(B 3) x P / Kt x R ch 2 No mate. The necessity of the Key-move 1 R—Kt 3 is to provide for the mate after 1 ..... / Kt(Kt 5)—B 3. 2 R—Kt 5, mate.

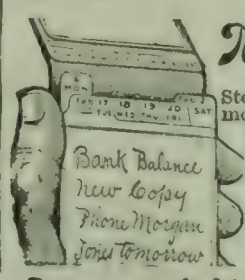
In addition to those reported, A. E. Caldwell, Wolfeville, N. S., got 910, 911; T. H. 912, 913; H. Leggett, Oroville, Cal., and A. S. Nero, Bottineau, N. D., 913.

End-Game Study.

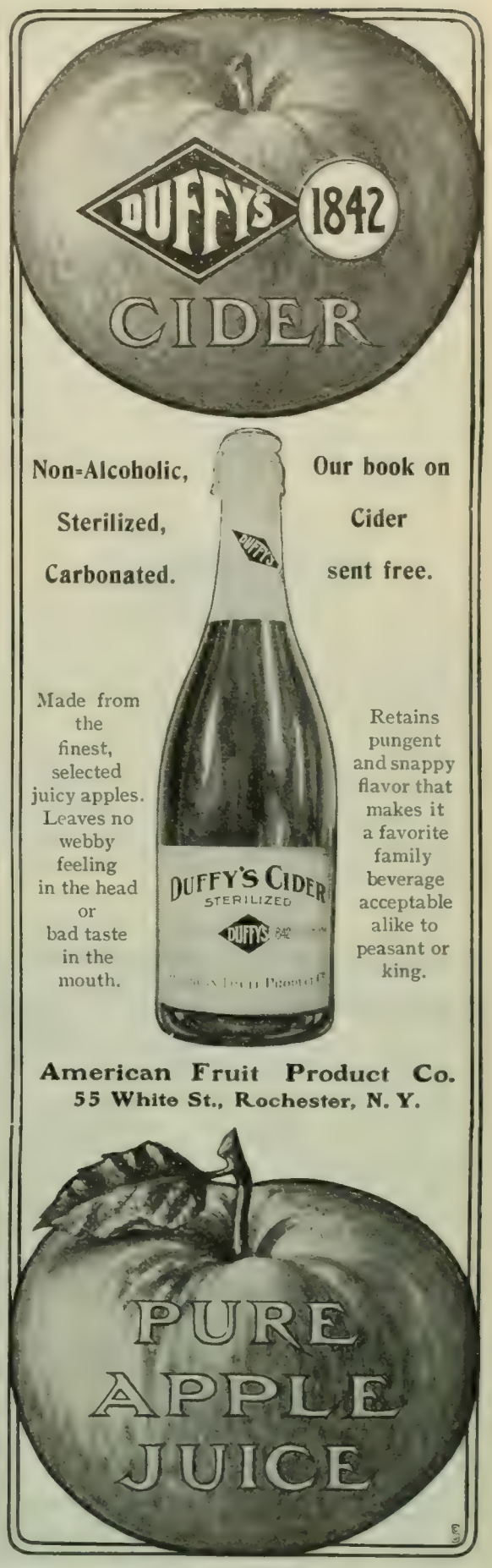
Napier in the Pittsburg *Despatch* says: "This conceit by Freiherr F. von Holzhausen would tickle the most exacting fancy."



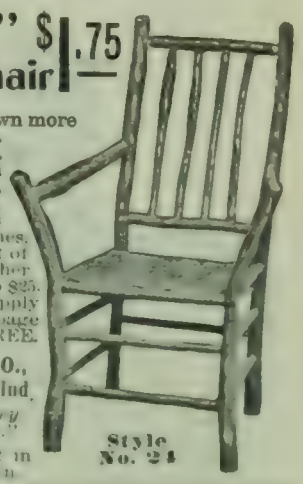
White to play and Draw.



Memindex WILL HELP YOU!
Stop forgetting. Enjoy life. Accomplish more. Plan your work. Work your plan. Real seal case, polished oak tray, **12 mos. cards** from date, prepaid $3. Good outfits, $1.50 up. Better than any memo-book or other card index. A fresh card every day at the front. Order now and save express charges.
H. L. WILSON, 67 State Street,
Booklet free. **Rochester, N.Y.**



"Old Hickory" Spindle Back Chair $1.75



It makes your porch and lawn more attractive and serviceable. Stands all sorts of weather. Soundly constructed of tough white hickory with bark on. Comfortable and stylish. Seat 18 inches long, 16 inches deep; height over all 40 inches. Price $1.75, freight paid east of Mississippi River. Eighty other styles ranging from $1.50 to $25.

If your dealer will not supply you, we will. Write for 48-page illustrated catalogue. It's FREE.

OLD HICKORY CHAIR CO.,
363 Cherry St., Martinsville, Ind.
"The Original Old Hickory Furniture Manufacturers."
Look for our advertisement in next issue of this publication

Style No. 24

AUTHORS! The N.Y. Bureau of Revision, est'd 1880. Unique in position and success. Revision and Criticism of MSS. Circular D. Dr. TITUS M. COAN, 70 5th Ave., N. Y. City.

RHEUMATISM

Relieved Through the Feet

Don't Take Medicine. External Remedy Brings Quick Relief. FREE on Approval. TRY IT.

We want everyone who has rheumatism to send us his or her name. We will send by return mail a pair of Magic Foot Drafts, the wonderful external remedy which has brought more comfort into the United States than any internal remedy ever made. If they give relief, send us One Dollar; if not, don't send us a cent.

Magic Foot Drafts are worn on the soles of the feet and relieve by absorbing the poisonous acids in the blood through the large pores. They relieve rheumatism in every part of the body. It must be evident to you that we couldn't afford to send the drafts on approval if they didn't do so. Write to-day to the Magic Foot Draft Co., R U 9 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich., for a trial pair of drafts on approval. We send also a valuable booklet on Rheumatism.

Cutting CORNS WITH A RAZOR

Don't do it yourself, don't let anybody do it for you. There is nothing more dangerous. A slip may cost you your life—blood poisoning may set in. The safest way to get rid of corns is to apply

LEONARD'S Hamburg

Corn Remover

"Acts like Lightning"

Rids feet of corns, hard, soft or otherwise, on the joints, between the toes or on the soles of the feet. Clean, painless, safe and absolutely certain—so certain that your druggist will refund your money if you follow directions and it does not do all this. **Price 25c. at all druggists, or of**

HAMBURG MED. CO., 711 Unity Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

Rheumatism

Vibro Discs cure Rheumatism. They are applied externally and draw out the Rheumatic poison as if by magic. This new remedy is different from all others, and cures every form of this painful disease quickly, thoroughly, and to stay cured. Don't take my word for it, but test it yourself without cost. Send me your name and address and I will send you a complete treatment—a full dollar's worth of these wonderful Discs—and won't ask you to pay for it now or in the future. I will also send you an elegant illustrated Book that tells all about Rheumatism and how Vibro Discs cure it. All this costs you nothing. Don't send any money—not even a stamp—but send me your name TO-DAY. **Prof. S. M. WATSON, Dept. 48, Battle Creek, Mich.**

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"J. H. S.," Buffalo, N. Y.—The pronunciation of "advertise'ment," in which the accent is placed on the penultimate syllable, was that originally used by English-speaking people, being formerly in greater vogue throughout the United States. The words "advise" and "aggrandize" have their accent upon the last syllable, and the nouns derived from these verbs, "advise'ment" and "aggrandize'ment" are also accented on the penultimate. This pronunciation is on a par with the pronunciation of "aggrandize'ment," which most of the dictionaries prefer. In so far as "advertise'ment" is concerned, this is not an innovation, but merely a restoration, which should become universal in the course of time.

"A. T. L.," New York.—The term "honorificabilitudinitatibus," introduced by Shakespeare in his "Love's Labour's Lost," act v, scene 1, line 41—a word proverbial for its length—is frequently mentioned as the longest word in English literature. The passage written by Shakespeare reads:

> COSTARD, *loq.* . . . "I marvel thy master hath not eaten thee for a word; for thou are not so long by the head as *honorificabilitudinitatibus;* thou art easier swallowed than a flap-dragon."

"Brown," Pennsylvania.—"Which is proper—I feel *bad;* or, I feel *badly,* when speaking of the state of health or feelings?"

"I feel badly" is an erroneous colloquial form, which, correctly rendered, should read "I feel bad," "bad" being the adjective which qualifies the pronoun "I."

"W. E. C.," Chicago, Ill.—Syntactically the sentence "Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God" is incorrect; but the best answer to the point you raise regarding the use of "to" was made years ago by Thomas Jefferson in a letter to Edward Everett, and it will bear repeating here:

"I am not a friend to a scrupulous purism of style. I readily sacrifice the niceties of syntax to euphony and strength. It is by boldly neglecting the rigorisms of grammar that Tacitus has made himself the strongest writer in the world. . . . His sentences are as strong as language can make them. Had he scrupulously filled up the whole of their syntax they would have been merely common. To explain my meaning by an English example I will quote the motto of one, I believe, of the regicides of Charles I.: 'Rebellion *to* tyrants is obedience to God.' Correct its syntax, 'Rebellion *against* tyrants is obedience to God,' it has lost all the strength and beauty of the antithesis."

See JEFFERSONIAN CYCLOPEDIA, pp. 470, 471. [F. & W. Co., 1900.]

"M. M. N.," Fairmont, W. Va.—When one violates a rule of grammar and another directs attention to it, it is not correct to say, "He has made a grammatical error." Say rather, "He has made an error in grammar."

W. H. S.," Newark, N. J.—The correct spelling is "impedance," not "impedence."

RHEUMATISM CAN·BE·CURED

Here is the one physician who has **really conquered Rheumatism** in all of its various forms. Years of study as a Specialist, devoted to this dread disease, have made sure his phenomenal success by curing the most stubborn cases. To help you realize that the above statement is true, we will forward on application, a trial box of Dr. Whitehall's Rheumatic Cure, **absolutely free,** thus assuring you immediate relief, demonstrating the fact that your Rheumatism can be cured at home, easily, simply, pleasantly, and at trifling cost. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents a box. Address

The Dr. WHITEHALL MEGRIMINE CO., 168 Main St., South Bend, Ind.

Sore Throat

Hoarseness, Quinsy, Tonsillitis, Laryngitis and other throat troubles quickly relieved and promptly cured by the use of

Hydrozone

This scientific germicide is used and endorsed by leading physicians everywhere. It is **absolutely harmless,** yet a most powerful healing agent.

By killing the germs that cause these diseases, without injury to the tissue, Hydrozone cures the patient. Sold by Leading Druggists. If not at yours, will send trial bottle, prepaid, on receipt of 25 cents.

Prof. Charles Marchand

Dept. R-57, Prince Street, New York

Send for free booklet how to treat diseases.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS

WE GUARANTEE to teach our course in Shorthand complete in 30 days study of 5 hours each. No ruled lines; no position; no shading, dots, nor dashes. No long list of word-signs to confuse. Easy, simple, speedy, practical. **Students in high-grade positions. Employers pleased.** Lawyers, doctors, literary folk, club women, can now acquire Shorthand with ease for use in their callings. No need to spend months, as with old systems. **"Boyd's Syllable System,"** 20th century wonder, is the best. **First Lesson sent Free** with testimonials, booklets, etc. Write to-day.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS, (Incorporated) 1022 National Life Building, Chicago, Ill.

The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVIII., No. 16 New York, April 16, 1904 Whole Number, 730

Published Weekly by
Funk & Wagnalls Company.
30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

DISSOLVING AND REAPPEARING MERGERS.

THE dissolving Northern Securities merger, officially doomed and disrupted by the Supreme Court, seems to resemble a "dissolving view" in the fact that as one merger disappears another takes its place. But instead of proceeding peaceably, as in the case of the melting pictures on the screen, there is a quarrel between two of the performers, Messrs. Hill and Harriman, as to whose merger shall replace the one that is now disappearing. Mr. Harriman has started a lawsuit asking for the return of the Northern Pacific shares which he put into the merger, and charging that if the merger is broken up by the Hill plan, there will result a Hill merger that will be illegal. Mr. Hill replies that if it is broken up according to the Harriman suit, there will be a Harriman merger that will be equally illegal. Each threatens the other with the terrors of the law, but each seems perfectly willing to face them himself.

In brief, each side claims the Northern Pacific Railroad. By the Hill plan of dissolving the Northern Securities merger, the stockholders would receive their allotments partly in Great Northern stock and partly in Northern Pacific, which would give the Harriman group about 25 per cent. of the stock of each road, and leave the Hill-Morgan group in control of both. By the Harriman plan, the Harriman group would receive back the identical Northern Pacific shares which they put in—enough, or almost enough, to control the road. If the Northern Pacific goes to the Hill-Morgan group of capitalists, then the Great Northern and Northern Pacific will be under one control; if it goes to the Harriman group, then the Union Pacific, the Southern Pacific, and the Northern Pacific will be under one control, and the Oregon Short Line, a Harriman road, will parallel the Northern Pacific, another Harriman road, in Montana and other States, contrary to the state laws.

Mr. Hill says, in an interview:

"Mr. Harriman undoubtedly is trying to secure control of the Northern Pacific. That is easy enough for any one to see. However, the laws of several of the States through which the Oregon Short Line and the Northern Pacific run are utterly opposed to such ownership or control, and I presume he would be prevented from accomplishing his purpose by those laws. . . . . .

"If Mr. Harriman wins, and also gets control of the Burlington, there will be nothing left for us to do but sell out and retire, and leave the people of the Northwest to fight out their own battles."

Mr. Harriman says, in his petition to the court in St. Paul (asking that Northern Pacific shares be given to himself and his associates for Northern Securities shares in the dissolution of the merger):

"As your petitioners are informed and believe and aver, such plan of distribution adopted by the board of directors of the Northern Securities Company [the Hill plan], if consummated, would vest a majority of the stock of both the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railway companies in the same individual stockholders of the Great Northern Company who originally cooperated in the promotion and organization of the Northern Securities Company, and who are still cooperating and acting in concert and combination, and would continue the common management and direction of said two competing railway companies, and render the degree of this court ineffectual, and defeat or evade its true intent and purpose."

The New York *Financier* thinks that Mr. Harriman has the upper hand, and says that "altho the times financially are not propitious for strife," there may be "developments of unexpected importance within a year." It continues:

"In any event, it must be admitted that Union Pacific is the dominant system, and the interests which control it can well lay claim to being the masters of the situation. Mr. Hill, it is averred, does not want war, and Mr. Morgan's prestige has been too badly shattered since 1901 to make him the commanding figure he once was. It begins to look as tho the railway law for the West will be laid down and enforced from now on by Mr. Harriman and his partners. Mr. Hill will be allowed to indulge to his heart's content in dreams of coming Oriental greatness, and Mr. Morgan will be accorded the respect which is his due; but when it comes to what is more or less commonly known as a 'show down,' the Harriman interests will have pretty much what they ask for. Union Pacific may not be impregnable to assault, but it is bomb-proof against any attack that may be made on it with present known ammunition. There is hope, however, that the test will not be made."

The Railway World (Philadelphia), however, hopes to see Mr. Hill win his contention. It says:

"The suit to compel the return of the original shares of the Northern Pacific which were exchanged for Northern Securities stock, referred to in our legal department, is of sinister significance. The plan of dissolution of the Northern Securities Company provided for a ratable distribution to its stockholders of its assets, Great Northern and Northern Pacific shares being ratably divided. This method of distribution is not only the easiest and most direct which could be selected, but it accomplishes the results which the Northern Securities Company was organized to achieve—the preservation of peace in transcontinental railway matters.

"It will be remembered that after the struggle for control of Northern Pacific in 1901 the Union Pacific interests acquired a majority of the stock. The purpose of this acquisition, as was stated on the witness-stand and elsewhere, was, in the opinion of men prominently identified with the Great Northern and the Burlington lines, to enable the Union Pacific to divert traffic from the Northern Pacific over the lines in which their interest was more important. The formation of this Northern Securities Company

JOHN BULL—"Keep 'im goin,' little pal, I'll take care of his clothes."
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

obviated this danger, and, as Mr. Hill contended, enabled him to perfect important plans for the development of the Northwest.

"Mr. Harriman's suit reopens the whole matter, and threatens a renewal of hostilities the outcome of which no one can foresee. With the Union Pacific in control of the Southern Pacific and the Northern Pacific, the transcontinental railway situation would be in Mr. Harriman's hands, and the consequences might indeed be serious both to the Northern Pacific and to the Northwest. In our judgment, the ends of the suit will not be successful, since it contemplates a combination in restraint of trade generally similar to that which was so recently dissolved by the Supreme Court. There can be no essential difference, in the light of the Northern Securities decision, between a combination of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern companies in a securities holding company, and a combination of the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific through the Oregon Short Line, which latter the Union Pacific controls. The second combination involves the same consequences as the first, and is equally forbidden by the law. What reason is there to believe that, when the first was dissolved, the combination which the Union Pacific seeks to accomplish, even if it can be perfected, will be allowed to stand?

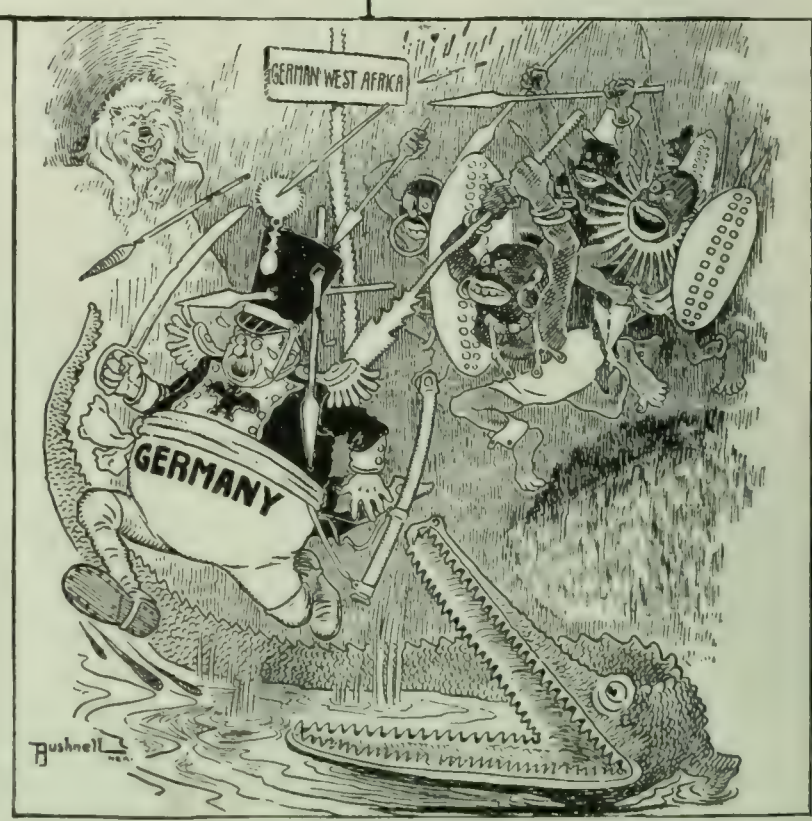
"There is apparently no reason, from the point of view of the general railroad situation, to approve the modification of the plan for dissolving the Northern Securities Company, which the Union Pacific interests seek to accomplish by this suit. The Northern Pacific is a Northwestern road. Its prosperity is bound up with the growth of the traffic between the Mississippi Valley and the Northwest coast. The interests of the Union Pacific, on the other hand, lie along lines which are entirely separate and different. We can not see how the general railway prosperity will be increased by uniting these two systems under the same control.

"It is not improbable that the doctrines involved in the Northern Securities decision will be often applied in future litigation involving combinations of railway ownership. The issue can be raised by a private individual quite as well as by the Attorney-General of the United States. Mr. Keene employed this argument in his suit against the Union Pacific last year, that a majority of the stock of the Southern Pacific could not lawfully be owned by its competitor. The point was not pressed, but in the light of the Northern Securities decision it should be taken into serious account by all those who are interested in preserving railway combinations."

A BEAR IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.
—Satterfield in the Cleveland *Press*.

AMERICAN VIEWS OF THE BRITISH TIBET EXPEDITION.

WITH few exceptions, the American press treat with satire and skepticism the British professions of high motives in their expedition into Tibet which killed 400 Tibetans and wounded 200 near Guru. Colonel Younghusband, political agent of the Indian Government, with an escort of 1,000 men under General Macdonald, was sent out last October to secure the Dalai Lama's obedience to the treaty of 1890, which grants the British of India certain trade privileges in Tibet. Great Britain claims that Tibet did not live up to its obligations, and suspicions are entertained that this disregard of the treaty was due to Russian influence. The authorities in Tibet have been reluctant to discuss the subject, and the expedition was repeatedly told that it would have to return to the frontier before any terms would be considered. Near Guru an emissary of the Tibetan Government, at the head of a force of 1,500, ordered the expedition to travel no farther in the direction of the forbidden city of Lhassa. Colonel Younghusband refused to withdraw, and General Macdonald conceived the idea of dispersing the Tibetans without the use of arms. As the Tibetans resisted the effort to disarm them, an engagement ensued, in



GERMANY: "This expansion business isn't what it's cracked up to be."
—Bushnell in the Cleveland *Press*.

LITTLE JARS TO GREAT CIVILIZERS.

which 400 Tibetans were killed, while the British suffered a loss of about a dozen, slightly wounded. A few rifles captured from the Tibetans bear the Russian imperial stamp, and the ammunition also is said to have been of Russian make. A British account says that "the whole affair was brought upon the Tibetans by themselves, as Colonel Younghusband and General Macdonald and the troops exercised the greatest possible forbearance and patience." A number of our papers, however, think that the Tibetans had every right to protest against and resist the entry of an armed British force into their country; and General Macdonald's idea of "peaceably" disarming the native army, and then mowing them down when they resisted, receives severe criticism. "It was sheer butchery, without palliation or excuse," declares the Philadelphia *Record;* and the Indianapolis *Sentinel* inquires: "What act of Russia, we ask, is as bad as this ruthless slaughter of an innocent pastoral people on their own soil by the liveried brigands of the British Empire?"

COL. GEORGE JOHN YOUNGHUSBAND,

Whose diplomatic mission to the Dalai Lama is marred by the collision at Guru. Colonel Younghusband accompanied the American forces in the Philippines in the war with Spain.

The New York *Evening Post* condemns the expedition on the ground of hypocrisy. It declares that "what damns the Younghusband expedition is that it was solemnly organized in the name of the peace of the world and the betterment of relations between the Emperor of India and the Lama." The Philadelphia *North American* thinks that by this affair in Tibet "Great Britain has forfeited every moral right to protest against France or Germany or Russia doing a similar thing. She has strengthened Russia in the eye of the world, and she has made the formidable task of her ally, Japan, more difficult. No one can say when the reports of the rifles at Guru will cease to echo." "The old familiar methods of spreading light and truth and charity of Christian civilization are still being employed," remarks the Boston *Transcript*.

On the other hand, the Providence *Journal* and Buffalo *Express* think England is about to do for Tibet what America did for Japan. But *The Journal* adds that "what has stirred the British to action in this business is not so much the value of a Tibet open to trade as the usefulness of a Tibet rescued from Russian influence and maintained as one more barrier to Russian advances toward India. Of the Russian agencies at work in the land of Lamas the world knows little but suspects much." *The Express*, which, by the way, regards our Philippine policy as too imperialistic, says:

"The combat between General Macdonald's expedition and a party of Tibetans marks the beginning of the end of isolation of Tibet. That country is now the least-known corner of the inhabited globe. It is the last remaining hermit nation. It is the one place closed absolutely to travelers and to trade. The British expedition is doing for it what Commodore Perry did for Japan. It was hoped that the opening of the country could be effected in the same peaceful manner as was the opening of Japan. But there was little expectation of such an outcome. The fanaticism of the Tibetans, their ignorance of foreign power and of modern weapons were too well appreciated to make it probable that they would permit their isolation to be disturbed without resistance. The British, therefore, went prepared to fight, if necessary. And they have found it necessary.

"Whether the consequence is the eventual annexation of Tibet to the British Empire or the acceptance of a treaty similar to the one Commodore Perry forced upon Japan, Tibet must henceforth be strongly under British influence. The British Government has taken an opportune time to accomplish this when Russia is engaged in Manchuria. It has long been a question whether the British or the Russians would be first in breaking into Tibet. The British position in India will not be strengthened by the extension of British influence so far to the north. This fact may lead to a Russian domination finally, as has happened in other districts of Central Asia, but the opening of the country will be the work of Englishmen."

NEW TESTIMONY TO RUSSIA'S FRIENDSHIP.

THE criticism on the great mass of editorials, interviews, letters, etc., that have appeared in regard to the purpose of the Russian squadrons' presence at San Francisco and New York in the fall and winter of 1863 has been that they are founded upon evidence of doubtful value. We presented the most important of these historical sidelights in our issue for March 5 (p. 322), but they contained much more of argument and inference than of fact. The nearest approach to something tangible was the seeming allegation in a letter from Mr. Henry R. Follett that "a well-known New York gentleman" had actually seen in St. Petersburg the imperial order directing the Russian commander to report to President Lincoln for orders in case England or France sided with the Confederates; but it turned out later that Mr. Follett was quoting from a "Life of Thurlow Weed," which left the matter more or less in the air.

Now, however, we have the story of the secret orders from a well-known American who had it from Alexander II. himself, the very Czar who gave the sealed instructions to the admirals. Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, was, in 1878, Russia's financial agent in the United States, and directed the building of four cruisers for the Russian navy, one of them commanded by Captain, now Admiral, Alexeieff. Mr. Barker was made a knight of St. Stanislaus by the Czar, and in 1879 was called to Russia to advise the Government in regard to large coal, iron, steel, and railroad enterprises in southern Russia. Few, if any, other Americans have had so close and confidential relations with the Russian Government, and to no other American, Mr. Barker believes, did Alexander II. ever tell the story of the sealed orders.

It was on August 17, 1879, says Mr. Barker (in *The Independent* for March 24), that he was the breakfast guest of the Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the Czar. After the meal the Czar arrived at the palace on horseback, and the duke introduced Mr. Barker to him. Then followed an extremely interesting interview, in which Alexander prophesied that negro suffrage would cause trouble in this country, and that the accumulation of large fortunes in few hands "must bring on a class conflict that can not fail to make a test of the stability of your institutions." At length he came to the despatch of the Russian fleets to New York and San Francisco. Mr. Barker gives Alexander's own words. Said the Czar:

"In the autumn of 1862 the governments of France and Great Britain proposed to Russia, in a formal, but not in an official way, the joint recognition by European Powers of the independence of the Confederate States of America. My immediate answer was: 'I will not cooperate in such action; and I will not acquiesce. On the contrary, I shall accept the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States by France and Great Britain as a *casus belli* for Russia. And, in order that the governments of France and Great Britain may understand that this is no idle threat, I will send a Pacific fleet to San Francisco and an Atlantic fleet to New York.' Sealed orders to both admirals were given."

After a pause, the Czar went on to say:

"My fleets arrived at the American ports; there was no recognition of the independence of the Confederate States by Great Brit-

ain and France. The American rebellion was put down, and the great American republic continues.

"All this I did because of love for my own dear Russia, rather than for love of the American republic. I acted thus because I understood that Russia would have a more serious task to perform if the American republic, with advanced industrial development, were broken up and Great Britain should be left in control of most branches of modern industrial development."

CHICAGO'S VOTE FOR PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

THE overwhelming majority vote in Chicago last week for municipal ownership of the street-railways is interpreted by most of the Chicago papers as being more a warning to the present companies to reform their service than an indication that the city will actually take over the roads and run them. The referendum vote in favor of adopting the Mueller law, which authorizes the municipality to construct, own, operate, and lease street-railways, was 152,434 to 30,104, or more than five to one; the vote in favor of immediate ownership was 120,744 to 50,893; and the vote in favor of licensing street-railway companies, instead of granting franchises to them, was 120,181 to 48,056. The last two referendums are advisory, not mandatory; and as the city finances are not in a condition to warrant the purchase of the railroads, there seems to be no expectation that public ownership will immediately follow. "The immediate acquisition of the street-railway systems by the city would be an unqualified misfortune to the citizens," for "the city government is not capable of running a street-railway system, and would prove its incapacity shortly after it was burdened with such a task," says the Chicago *Tribune;* and the Chicago *Journal* thinks that "the vote on the municipal-ownership proposition may be construed as a protest against the present atrocious service furnished by the street-car companies." The Chicago *News* hopes the companies will heed the warning. It says:

THE SUNRISE OF DEMOCRACY.
—Bush in the New York *World*.

"ONLY TO HEAR THY VOICE;
ONLY TO HEAR THEE SPEAK!"
—*The Philadelphia Inquirer*

"While immediate municipal ownership of the traction properties of Chicago is legally and financially impossible, the verdict of distrust and impatience registered on Tuesday conveys the assurance that proposed franchise extensions will be framed in the interest of the public and will have the approval of the public. It conveys a warning to the traction companies and to the city council that the people will tolerate no settlement of this question that does not assure municipal control to the extent of guaranteeing good service. It also means, without doubt, that the tentative ordinance now before the city council must be submitted to the people for their approval.

"The people have given an impressive demonstration of their distrust of private street-railway management as illustrated in this city. For the traction interests the lesson is very plain. It ought to mean better service at once. It ought to mean a disposition on the part of the traction companies to assent readily and willingly

WHO IS BEING FOOLED?
—Carter in the Minneapolis *Times*.

SOME PARKER CARTOONERY.

to any reasonable terms for the settlement of the traction question which the city may decide to be necessary to protect its interests and to secure an adequate up-to-date street-car service."

"Will the traction companies heed the lesson?"

In regard to the aldermanic elections on the same day, the Chicago *Evening Post* says:

"As a result of the aldermanic elections of yesterday, there will be several notable changes in the council, but fortunately the high character of that body will be maintained. . . . In general it may be said that, tho there is a distinct loss of leadership, with a substitution of inexperience for experience, a large number of good men have been reelected, while several of the new members are of very good standing. The council is perfectly secure against boodlers and grafters."

THE MORMON ANTIPOLYGAMY EDICT.

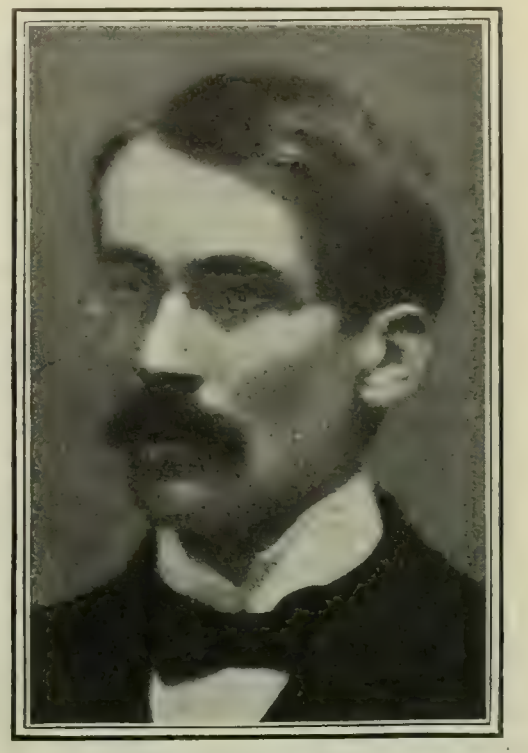
ANTIPOLYGAMY movements have sprung up in Utah, both inside and outside the Mormon Church, as a result of the disclosures made before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, which is investigating the qualifications of Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah. Spurred to action by these disclosures, for the second time in its history the Mormon Church has renounced the practise of polygamy, and declares, in an edict made by President Joseph F. Smith, that any person solemnizing, authorizing, or contracting a plural marriage will be liable to excommunication. "This is explicit enough," declares the Washington *Times*, "but it won't satisfy the politicians. What the latter are after is to break the church's political power. That's the long and short of it." On the other hand, the New York *Evening Mail* says that this manifesto "is a virtual confession that the similar prohibition issued by Woodruff in 1890, which paved the way for Utah's admission to the Union, was not meant to be obeyed. If that was real, what should be the necessity of another prohibition now? And if that was not obeyed, what assurance is there that this will be?" The Washington *Star* remarks: "It is feared that the renunciation of polygamy by the Mormons is something similar to the evacuation of Manchuria by the Russians, which never occurred except in theory." The edict is a reaffirmation of the manifesto of 1890, and was unanimously adopted last week at the seventy-fourth annual conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, after a resolution offered by Apostle Francis M. Lyman, vice-president of the church. According to the reports, this movement against polygamy was led by President Smith, Apostle Lyman, and Brigham H. Roberts, who was ejected from Congress for practising polygamy. "The adoption of this resolution," says Mr. Roberts, "should forever silence those who accuse this church of breaking faith." President Smith's statement on the subject of polygamy follows:

FRANCIS M. LYMAN,

Prospective successor of Joseph F. Smith as president of the Mormon Church. When on the witness stand in Washington on March 8, Senator Hoar led him to admit that he is living "in disobedience to the law of the country, the law of the church, and the law of God." Mr. Lyman has two wives.

"Inasmuch as there are numerous reports in circulation that plural marriages have been entered into, contrary to the official declaration of President Woodruff of September 26, 1890, commonly called the manifesto, which was issued by President Woodruff and adopted by the church at its general conference, October 6, 1890, which forbids any marriage violative of the law of the land, I, Joseph F. Smith, president of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints, hereby declare that no such marriages have been solemnized with the sanction, consent, or knowledge of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and

"I hereby announce that all such marriages are prohibited, and if any officer or member of the church shall assume to solemnize or enter into any such marriage, he will be deemed in transgression against the church, and will be liable to be dealt with according to the rules and regulations thereof and excommunicated therefrom."



WILLIAM H. PADEN,

The Presbyterian clergyman who organized the anti-Mormon "Ministers' Association" in Salt Lake City. Says the Boston *Advertiser*: "During all the smudge, people have lost sight of the modest little man who began the more recent crusade against Mormonism and instigated the direct charges against Senator Smoot. The women of the land, especially the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, have been conspicuous in claiming credit, but the one person to whom praise is due is Rev. Dr. W. H. Paden, a Presbyterian clergyman, formerly of Philadelphia, now of Salt Lake City."

The New York *Globe* calls this "more Mormon hypocrisy" in that the statement comes from men who are polygamists themselves. To quote:

"The literature of hypocrisy was permanently enriched by the remarkable proceedings which occurred in Salt Lake City yesterday. Plural marriages are henceforth forbidden, said Joseph F. Smith, president of the Mormon Church, a man who last month at Washington confessed to five wives and half a hundred children. Plural marriages are henceforth forbidden, said Apostle Francis M. Lyman, vice-president of the church, a man who acknowledges three wives and a score of children. That Satan may be rebuked by sin—was it ever more cantingly exemplified? What mouthpieces does the Mormon Church use to convince the public that it is sincerely desirous that Utah shall respect the terms of the compact made with the nation!

"It will be noted, however, that in the new Mormon Church declaration there is not one word or syllable of a word in condemnation of polygamous cohabitation. Yet polygamous cohabitation was as much condemned by the Edmunds law as the contraction of a new polygamous marriage. This Edmunds law was spread on the statute-books of Utah when the State was admitted, and of this law Smith, Lyman, *et al.*, are unblushing violators.

A HEARST VIEW OF THE TRUST SITUATION.

REPUBLICAN PARTY: "No matter what the law says, I am sealed to these wives for eternity!" —Opper in the New York *American*.

As such violators the Mormon Church places them in the seats of the highest honor and authority. They profess no repentance—they make no promises concerning the future. They present themselves in the aspect of the thief who acknowledges his theft, yet refuses to restore the stolen goods.

"Not until Mormon leaders take themselves out of the law-breaking class can decrees they fashion be regarded other than as clumsy attempts to hoodwink the nation into desisting from anti-polygamy measures in order that polygamy itself may again flourish. Such proceedings as those at Salt Lake City are to be regarded as nothing more than as adding the offense of more lying to a catalogue already long."

LIGHT ON THE COAL-TRUST CONTRACTS.

THE counsel and officers of the coal-carrying roads profess the utmost indifference to the Supreme Court's decision that they must show their contracts to the Interstate Commerce Commission; but the newspapers seem to think that a decision which arms the commission with authority to call for the contracts of any trust under investigation is pretty important. Why, "these contracts are not secret by any means," says Judge Campbell, counsel for the coal roads, in an interview; "we really have been willing to produce them at any time," and, "as a matter of fact, they are today a part of the records of the commission, having been produced during other causes argued before that body." President Truesdale, of the Lackawanna, says with similar indifference that "it is not a particularly important decision against the railroads," and President Fowler, of the Ontario and Western, remarks that "it will not make any difference to the coal-roads as a whole." The press, however, do not share the calm unconcern felt by these coal men. The court's verdict, declares the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, "is, indeed, a sweeping decision, giving to the commission a power and importance second only to that of the Supreme Court itself," and "at one blow it strikes down that impregnable barrier of secrecy which has heretofore sheltered trust combinations." "Any other decision," says the Providence *Journal*, "besides throwing doubt on the capacity of the judges, would have put an end to all attempts to enforce the Interstate Commerce law in such cases"; and the Buffalo *Express* adds that any other decision would well-nigh have made the commission "a useless body."

The contracts in question had been produced for inspection in the course of W. R. Hearst's suit for the dissolution of the trust, but the defendants objected to having them used as evidence, claiming that they were merely contracts for the sale of coal in Pennsylvania, which was not interstate commerce. Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, upheld this contention, but the Supreme Court, with Justice Brewer alone dissenting, now decides that the commission has the power to require the production of the contracts as evidence. Justice Day, who writes the opinion, says:

"The railroads are all engaged in interstate commerce, and into their affairs and methods of doing business the commission sought to and is lawfully authorized by the commerce act to make investigation. The commission has the right to know how interstate traffic is conducted, the relations between the carrier and its shippers and the rates charged and collected. We see no reason why contracts of this character, which have direct relation to a large amount of carrying trade, can be withheld from examination as evidence by the commission."

If the coal men care so little about this point, and if they expected, as their counsel says, that the court would decide against them, why, several papers ask, did they carry it to the Supreme Court and let Mr. Hearst parade the decision just at this critical time as a great personal victory over the coal trust? It was Mr. Hearst that began this suit before the commission under the Interstate Commerce law, and now, remarks the Boston *Journal*, "President Baer and his associates, by their law-evading trick, have aided powerfully the aspirations of a candidate whom they have no reason to love." It is "the belief that great corporations subvert the law to their own profit" that creates "the phenomenon of Hearst," says the New York *Evening Post*. The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* thinks that Mr. Hearst has made a fine political stroke. It says:

"These predatory coal corporations, seemingly as contemptuous of law as of the rights and interests of the people, created an opportunity, and the Roosevelt Administration simply declined to have anything to do with it, tho in duty bound to have a good deal to do with any case involving possible infractions of federal law. It then remained for Hearst to step in and make the most of the opportunity for his own purposes, and much has he made of it. He is now enabled to stand out as a greater apparent champion of the people against trust extortion than the President and his whole Administration, for, where one person might have been injured somewhat by the continued existence of the Northern Securities Company, ten thousand persons are being injured a great deal by the anthracite combination. And Hearst moved on his own initiative, using his own means; while President Roosevelt refused to move, tho holding a commission from the people to do so and supplied with public funds for the purpose. The greedy activity of the coal monopolies and the inactivity of the Administration have been made to serve well the preposterous ambition of 'our Willie,' as they used to call him in California."

Mr. Hearst's own paper, the New York *American*, contrasts his attitude toward the coal trust with the President's attitude as follows:

"Neither Mr. Knox nor the President has the smallest intention of 'running amuck' upon this criminal conspiracy. That has been demonstrated by the do-nothing policy both have followed for the past eighteen months, during the whole of which time they have had in their hands documentary evidence of the coal trust's law-defying existence.

"On October 4, 1902, Representative Hearst sent to Mr. Knox notice that he was ready to furnish this evidence, and at the same time he wrote to President Roosevelt, apprising him of what he had done. The Attorney-General requested Mr. Hearst to lay his proofs before United States District Attorney Burnett. This Mr. Hearst did, and General Burnett sent the Hearst evidence, with his report thereon, to Mr. Knox.

"What has resulted? Inaction, absolute inaction and profound silence for a year and a half.

"Senator Jones, of Arkansas, sought, in January, 1903, by resolution, to compel the Attorney-General to disclose this evidence and tell what steps he had taken to utilize it, if any. The Republican majority defeated the Jones resolution, on the ground that to make the Attorney-General show his hand might disclose to the trust his case against it!

"And that was in January, 1903. In the eighteen months that have elapsed since that Republican rescue of the Administration, Mr. Knox has been inert and dumb.

"Representative Williams, minority leader in the House, a few days ago offered a resolution to the same effect as that introduced by Senator Jones in January, 1903. There will be another Republican rescue, of course.

"Representative Hearst, by seeking the aid of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has compelled the Attorney-General to make his only move against the coal trust. When Baer and his confederates refused to produce the contracts and answer questions, Mr. Knox had no option save to hale them into court.

"Thanks to President Roosevelt and President Roosevelt's Attorney-General, the mill of justice moves with exceeding slowness; but thanks to the Hearst petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission, it does move.

"The Supreme Court's decision of yesterday means that the coal trust is on its way to the bar where, finally, it will be adjudged a criminal conspiracy and destroyed."

The Boston *Journal*, however, claims for the Administration the credit of obtaining the present decision. It argues thus:

"The complainant in this case happened to be Mr. Hearst, but that does not affect the legal situation. When the case reached the point where the railroads refused to submit their contracts, the issue shifted. The question was no longer whether there had been unjust discrimination as alleged in the complaint, but whether the Interstate Commerce Commission had the powers requisite to carry on its work. That issue the Government immediately took

up, and has prosecuted to a successful conclusion. Suit was brought by the Interstate Commerce Commission before the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. The result there was disappointing, for the court sustained the companies in their refusal to submit the contracts in question. There the case might have ended save for the energetic action of Attorney-General Knox, at the direction of President Roosevelt. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. Mr. Knox showed his appreciation of the importance of the issues involved by designating Assistant Attorney-General Day and ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle to argue the case on appeal. The result is the decision just recorded.

"To Mr. Hearst belongs, as we indicated yesterday, the credit for the initial complaint; but the prosecution of the case to the court of last resort, the vindication of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the blow dealt to the coal combination by the decision of the court are the work of the Department of Justice, personally conducted by Attorney-General Knox and directed by the President."

SETTLEMENT OF ANGLO-FRENCH DISPUTES.

"MODERN diplomacy has seen no greater achievement," declares the Philadelphia *Press*, "than the summary adjustment of this group of irritating conflicts and contacts" accomplished by the Anglo-French treaty. "Truly, there is hope for universal peace if statesmen of such ancient foes as France and Great Britain can calmly meet and settle differences so complicated as those which were before Delcassé and Lansdowne," says the New York *Globe*; and the New York *World* remarks: "There is more encouragement in all this than there is discouragement in the outbreak of war between Japan and Russia. It shows that even with the roar of guns in their ears two great Powers can quietly talk over their differences and settle them in a friendly spirit. It is a long step in the world's progress through conciliation and arbitration toward universal peace."

The New York *Tribune* summarizes the provisions of the treaty as follows:

"France, we are told, will relinquish, for cash and other considerations, her rights on the coast of Newfoundland. That is well. For years the 'French Shore' arrangement has not only outlived its usefulness, but has been a positive evil and a burden to all concerned. England will pay a just indemnity for the few little lobster canneries which still remain upon that coast, and then both nations will rejoice and be profited in the ending of an anomaly and an anachronism. In Egypt the accomplished facts will be recognized by France, and England will have a free hand to continue and to enlarge the great work she is doing there for France's good as well as her own; while in the other corner of the continent France will similarly have a free hand in Morocco. Mutually beneficent adjustments will also be made in Sokoto, in Siam, and, indeed, wherever there has been friction between the two Powers, in each case there being not only an abolition of friction and removal of possible cause of trouble, but also a positive promotion of the material interests of one or both of the Powers concerned."

Americans are more interested in the "French shore" adjustment, perhaps, than in any other part of the treaty. A special despatch from St. Johns, Newfoundland, to *The Tribune* says of the situation there:

"The 'French shore' has now ceased to be of any substantial value to the country with whose name it is popularly identified. In bygone days the French fishermen came to the coast in large numbers, and their product was the mainstay of the Breton ports. But they gradually depleted the waters, and then abandoned the coast for the more prolific cod-bearing Grand Banks. To-day their occupancy of Newfoundland's western seaboard is a mere figment of what it once was. But as their numbers lessened their claims increased. Formerly they asked only to catch and dry cod; then they asserted a right to can lobsters. In olden times they were satisfied with any locations they could secure; latterly they have been demanding the best on the coast. Instead of confining themselves to the fisheries, they now interfere with every modern industry here, and object to mining, farming, or railroading. France has been so insistent that to prevent trouble the British Government has given way to her on almost every point. British war-ships have been called upon to hunt down settlers' schooners and drive their boats off the shore, destroying their nets and gear; to remove wharves and stores, to stop mines and sawmills, and to expel legitimate settlers and fisherfolk and appropriate their stations for Frenchmen—all this in spite of the fact that the British crown claims sovereignty over the whole region and asserts that the French have merely summer fishing rights there.

"Roughly speaking, the coast over which the French have fishery rights is 800 miles in extent, and as only 402 Frenchmen visited there last season, it is fair to say that there is only one French fisherman there to every two miles of seaboard. At the same time the same territory is peopled by 19,845 Newfoundlanders, or at the rate of nearly fifty to every two miles, and yet these settlers are not regarded as of anything like the importance of the Gallic visitors, and have been weighted down with the burden of their wretchedness until the spirit has been almost sapped out of them. This is not surprising when it is remembered that, under the compact made fourteen years ago by the British and French governments with respect to the lobster industry, to a few persons was given a monopoly of the business, and all other settlers obliged to refrain from it, they being forbidden to pack with legal authority, to trap lobsters for the legal packers, or to deal in the business at all except surreptitiously. If these restrictions were ignored, the illicit packers of lobsters were hunted down by the war-ships, had their shanties torn apart, their outfits confiscated, and themselves blacklisted, and were treated more shamefully than convicts who required the strong arm of the law to be exerted to suppress them, instead of peaceful, law-abiding British subjects, who only sought a living in an honest way.

"British statesmen of enlightened views have long felt that a further continuance of such intolerable conditions was impossible, and French statesmen of similar type have come to see that it is not worth while for them to retain the territory. For the maintenance of the oversea fisheries the French Government provides an elaborate system of bounties, covering the outfitters, the vessels, the crews, and the equipment. This burden is coming to bear most heavily on the French people now. In the last fifty years, to keep up the fisheries in these waters, the French have paid out $50,000,000 in bounties—$1,000,000 a year. Yet their occupation of the treaty coast is vanishing. The most melancholy feature of that seaboard is the sight of the ruins of scores of once fine French fishing 'rooms,' or stations, abandoned years ago, and now falling to pieces. Could the French politicians visit the region and see for themselves how petty is their present position as compared with their past, how hopeless is the prospect for their countrymen who now resort there, how meager and unprofitable are the results of their operations—they would be the first to propose the abandonment of that seaboard altogether, without even a claim for compensation, perhaps."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE Mikado of Japan has nine wives. His readiness for battle is now easily understood.—*The Washingon Post.*

The Nashville News says: "It looks like Parker." But the question is, Does Parker look like "it"?—*The Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

THEY ought to put Mr. Bryan at the head of that work in Panama. He has had such practise in ditching great plans.—*The Baltimore American.*

THEY say that a great number of the Russians do not know that their country is at war. That must be a case in which ignorance is bliss.—*The Chicago News.*

GOLD swords and crosses of St. George presented to the Russian naval officers at Port Arthur look like payment in advance for services to be rendered.—*The Philadelphia Record.*

SHOULD the Russians adopt a "remember-the-*Maine*" type of slogan, putting in the names of all their lost ships, it would be a brave foe that would not quail before it.—*The Manila Times.*

PRESIDENT SMITH claims that only two per cent. of the Mormons practise polygamy. The remaining ninety-eight per cent. are doubtless the wives and children of the two per cent.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

A READER asks, "What is the difference between a territory of the United States and United States territory?" As near as we can make it out, it is about 100 per cent. ad valorem.—*The Manila Times.*

IT is "only a colonial war," a Russian paper says. This does not particularly impress America, which remembers that England once had a colonial war in this country and Spain another in Cuba.—*The New York Evening Mail.*

LETTERS AND ART.

THE "VITAL DEFICIENCY" IN SOUTHERN LITERATURE.

THE fatal defect in the literature of the South—so we are told by Prof. Archibald Henderson, of the University of North Carolina—has been "the almost total lack of literary criticism." The South, he thinks, has been ever too ready to accept estimates of its literature formulated by Northern critics, and too backward in formulating its own estimates. "We have had no one," he says, "to justify and clinch the claims of our Southern novelists and poets to recognition as the equals of those of the North. Here is where Southern literature has been weak. This has been its vital deficiency." Professor Henderson continues (in the Charlotte *Daily Observer*, March 27):

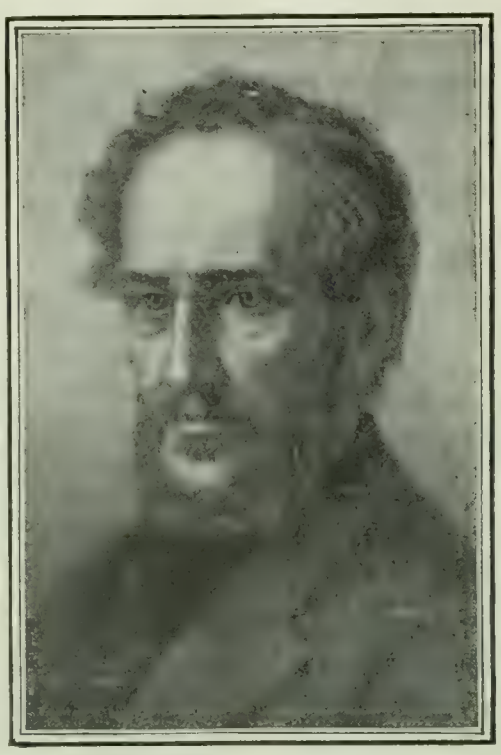
"Not only has the literary critic been lacking, but also the medium through which he could voice his opinions. The literary magazines, in the state of the South's finances, were in most cases an impossibility. This dearth of criticism undoubtedly argues a certain lack of literary spirit—such a spirit as animates modern France. Suppose we had had a Taine, a Brunetière, a Faguet, a Lemaître, a Bourget, is it unreasonable—indeed, is it not the most logical thing in the world—to believe that in that case New England would not always have marched at the front? Criticism is what we want—criticism of the most careful and discriminating sort, with all the exactitude, balance, and cunning that both science and art can afford. Not partizan, sectional or local criticism, but the complete revelation of the grace, bloom, fragrance, raciness, romance, and refinement of our literature. We want magazines in which the critical spirit may be poured. If we had the magazines, the critics would not be lacking. As it is, we are dependent upon the Northern magazine for sufferance. I have seen it stated that articles by only two North Carolinians have ever appeared in *The North American Review*—by Chief Justice Clark and Mr. Clarence H. Poe. Whether this is strictly true is not of vital importance. The significance of this thing consists in one of several alternatives. First, have we no writers in North Carolina who can measure up to the standard set by *The North American Review?* Second, have we no writers at all, except two or three? Third, is it not rather the case that our writers shrink from the eternal apology for our ideals, for our literature, for our life?"

In the opinion of this writer, a change for the better is imminent. North Carolina "already possesses a quarterly of interest," and Tennessee "can well be proud of *The Sewanee Review*, ably launched on its voyage by Mr. William P. Trent." The "larger literary recompenses" are also "on the wing," and Professor Harrison's edition of Edgar Allan Poe and Professor Trent's Lives of Poe and of William Gilmore Simms are cited in this connection. We quote further:

"A broader spirit has begun to animate the Northern critic. The feeling of solidarity, the sense of national unity, is beginning to show itself in literary criticism. A sense of national pride is beginning to awaken in our American critic. Poe and Lanier are becoming as much the possession of the whole country as Hawthorne and Emerson. Mrs. Edith Wharton recently declared Sidney Lanier's 'Science of English Verse' to be the most illuminating book ever written on the subject. Brander Matthews has given Poe a grudging acknowledgment of the implicit critical distinction Poe made between the novel and the short-story, altho he takes pains to assure us immediately that nevertheless Hawthorne was greater than Poe. Hamilton W. Mabie has recently written a long article on 'The Poetry of the South,' which is a sympathetic discussion of Lanier, Timrod, Hayne, and other Southern poets. Since Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has created his remarkable detective, Sherlock Holmes, it has come to be recognized, to be commonly acknowledged, that Poe was the first and greatest of writers of detective stories. Of the psychological analysts of crime, Poe's M. Dupin is the acknowledged master. He is the founder of a great detective bureau, all of whose members carefully follow his analytic, mathematical methods. How many, too, of the greater names in modern French literature trace their descent directly from Poe! I can do no better than quote a recent remark of the critic, James Huneker, which tells exactly what will some day be said in many volumes of authoritative criticism: 'Poe is the literary ancestor of nearly all the Parnassian and Diabolic groups—ah, this mania for schools and groups and movements in Paris! Poe begat Baudelaire and Baudelaire begat Barbey d'Aurevilly and Villiers de l'Isle Adam, and the last-named begat Verlaine and Huysmanns—and a long chain of other ill-balanced, gifted men can claim these two as parents. But they all come from Poe; Poe, who influenced Swinburne through Baudelaire; Poe, who nearly swept the young Maeterlinck from his moorings in the stagnant fens and under the morose sky of the Lowlands. If we have no great school of literature in America, we can at least point to Poe as the progenitor of a half-dozen continental literatures.'"

ANOTHER CHAPTER IN THE SHELLEY LOVE AFFAIRS.

WHAT is heralded as "the most notable literary find of recent years," but is generally accepted as of much less importance, is given to the public in the pages of the New York *Times* (March 13). It consists of a series of love letters that passed between John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home," and Mrs. Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, the widow of the poet Shelley. These letters are a part of a collection of Payne's manuscripts soon to come under the auctioneer's hammer in Philadelphia, and they reveal a curious literary romance. Mrs. Shelley, it appears, rejected the suit of Payne, but, in doing so, disclosed her affection for a more eminent American author—Washington Irving. "She was unmoved by another poet," says a writer in the San Francisco *Argonaut* (March 28), "but allured by a plain writer of prose." Thus, he adds, are "the eyes of the literary world again directed to the exceptional, if not unique, story of the loves of the Shelleys." To continue the narrative:



JOHN HOWARD PAYNE,
An unsuccessful suitor of Mrs. Shelley.

"Payne—poet, author, dramatist, and actor—was in London in May, June, and July, 1825. He met the lovely widow of Shelley, and conceived for her a warm but generous passion. It soon became clear, however, that she, on her part, sought him only that she might learn more about Payne's friend, Irving. Her letters are full of requests for more theater-tickets and inquiries about 'the American author.' Payne's are full of protests of friendship and affection. But when he found that he was supplanted by Irving—whom, however, she had never seen—he did a thing which, if generous, certainly was not in accord with the practise of ardent and whole-souled lovers: He sent to Irving all Mary Shelley's letters—including copies of his own which he had kept—saying: 'I do not ask you to fall in love, but I should even feel a little proud of myself if you thought the lady worthy of that distinction.' But Irving was coy. It does not appear that he ever called upon the lady who so much desired to meet him. He was truer to his only and early love, Matilda Hoffman, than the author of 'Frankenstein' to her dead poet-husband."

The letters of the poet's wife, in the judgment of the same writer, are "highly interesting," not because they "have any noticeable literary beauty, or are distinguished for intensity of passion," but rather, on the contrary, because they "reveal that she

who had been the inspiration of the pale poet's most lovely songs, and who, it has been for long alleged, was brought by grief at his death to an early grave, had, in fact, a soul not far above theater-tickets, and was quite willing to permit herself to be consoled by the blandishments of a living lover." We quote further:

MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT SHELLEY,
Whose correspondence with Payne reveals her affection for Washington Irving.

"In the very first letter from Mrs. Shelley to Payne there is an interesting inquiry about his 'American friend.' Payne replies with a rather ardent epistle. Mrs. Shelley thanks him for his regard, but does not forget to say that she would like to see 'Virginius' acted. 'By the by,' she remarks, shrewdly, 'a box would be preferable.' Payne, in his next, encloses orders for the box, and promises more tickets. Then he proceeds in praise of his fair correspondent: 'You are perfectly estimable—certainly more universally so than any one I have ever seen.' In the reply to this from Mrs. Shelley she signs herself 'Always your sincere friend'—and does not forget to ask for tickets. Payne replies that the manager of King's Theater is under some pledge about orders on Saturday, but still sends three and hopes to get six. He also sends four for 'Faustus.' In her next note, Mrs. Shelley says she is ready to go to anything but 'Otello.' Payne, in his next sends four tickets, and Mrs. Shelley, in the letter following, asks for four more, and closes with the cryptic sentence: 'My head aches this morning, tho neither ice nor softer flame occasions it—and as yet I am faithful to W. I.!' So the letters run—tickets and Washington Irving the themes of Mrs. Shelley's love and Mrs. Shelley the theme of Payne's. The part of the record in which is most warmly expressed Mrs. Shelley's regard for Irving is a conversation. Payne writes that she said 'she longed for friendship with Irving,' and when Payne rallied her upon being in love, 'at first she fired.' Whereupon Payne retorted: 'What! Would you make a plaything of Mr. I.?' And then she seems to have desisted from her denial of the soft impeachment."

That this correspondence furnishes something of an anti-climax to the "heart-history" of Mary Shelley, the writer in *The Argonaut* feels compelled to admit. He says in conclusion:

"Shelley eloped with Mary, and the twain were accompanied by an elder sister, who was also desperately in love with the poet—so desperately that she threatened to kill herself if left behind. . . . Despite Shelley's several loves, it was Mary Wollstonecraft who was the true mate of his gentle spirit. Their love endured to the end. Their relations, like those of the Brownings, have for a hundred years inspired young hearts to emulation. Mary Shelley, sorrowfully waiting for death to lay her by the side of her beloved, has been held to be as poetic a figure as Isabella by her basil pot. 'Shelley, beloved!' she wrote after his death, 'the year has a new name from any thou knowest. When spring arrives, leaves that you never saw will shadow the ground, and flowers you never beheld will star it, and the grass will be another growth. Thy name is added to the list which makes the world bold in her age, and proud of what has been. Time, with slow but unwearied feet, guides her to the goal that thou hast reached, and I, her unhappy child, am advanced still nearer the hour when my earthly dress shall repose near thine, beneath the tomb of Cestius.'

"Yes, it is distinctly disappointing to learn that she who wrote those impassioned words was only a few years later to be enamored of Washington Irving, then forty-two and inclined to fat."

MATTHEW ARNOLD'S MESSAGE TO THE MODERN WORLD.

THE simultaneous publication of two new books on Matthew Arnold—one by William Harbutt Dawson, the other by G. W. E. Russell—would seem to indicate a steady growth of interest in the life and work of this eminent Englishman. Mr. Dawson, indeed, begins his volume with the statement that "there is to-day a cult of Matthew Arnold." "It will grow," he continues, "because many tendencies of the age are in its favor; still more because many influences are opposed to it, and because the healthiest instincts of human nature and the deepest interests of civilization require that it shall combat these opposing influences and overcome them."

Mr. Dawson's definition, in brief, is "that the cult of Matthew Arnold is the cult of idealism," using the word, not in its philosophical meaning, but as indicating the pursuit of perfection as the worthiest working principle of life. His dictum indicates that the man who is to have the most permanent influence is not Arnold the poet or the literary essayist, but Arnold the critic of society, of religion, and of politics. To an examination of Arnold's contribution to thought in these three fields his book is exclusively devoted. Mr. G. W. E. Russell, on the other hand, is more general in his survey and brings before us the work of the whole man; but in his final judgment he approaches the position taken by Mr. Dawson, if he does not actually occupy it. Speaking, first of all, of Arnold's position as a poet, Mr. Russell writes:

"In brief, it seems to me that he was not a great poet, for he lacked the gifts which sway the multitude and compel the attention of mankind. But he was a true poet, rich in those qualities which make the loved and trusted teacher of a chosen few—as he himself would have said, of 'the Remnant.' Often in point of beauty and effectiveness, always in his purity and elevation, he is worthy to be associated with the noblest names of all. Alone among his contemporaries we can venture to say of him that he was not only of the school, but of the lineage of Wordsworth. His own judgment on his place among the modern poets was thus given in a letter of 1869: 'My poems represent, on the whole, the main movement of mind of the last quarter of a century, and thus they will probably have their day as people become conscious to themselves of what that movement of mind is, and interested in the literary productions which reflect it. It might be fairly urged that I have less poetic sentiment than Tennyson, and less intellectual vigor and abundance than Browning. Yet because I have more perhaps of a fusion of the two than either of them, and have more regularly applied that fusion to the main line of modern development, I am likely enough to have my turn as they have had theirs.'"

When we come to consider Arnold as a prose writer, Mr. Russell avers, cautions and qualifications are much less necessary. The fact is incontestable that he was a great master of style, and his style was altogether his own. "Clearness," says Mr. Russell, "is indeed his most conspicuous note, and to clearness he added a singular grace, great skill in phrase-making, great aptitude for beautiful description, perfect naturalness, absolute ease." The qualities which gave him in his lifetime a high reputation as a critic are thus set forth:

"When he wrote as a critic of books, his taste, his temper, his judgment were pretty nearly infallible. He combined a loyal and reasonable submission to literary authority with a free and even daring use of private judgment. His admiration for the acknowledged masters of human utterance—Homer, Sophocles, Shakespeare, Milton, Goethe—was genuine and enthusiastic, and incomparably better informed than that of some more conventional critics. Yet this cordial submission to recognized authority, this honest loyalty to established reputation, did not blind him to defects, did not seduce him into indiscriminate praise, did not deter him from exposing the tendency to verbiage in Burke and Jeremy Taylor, the excessive blankness of much of Wordsworth's blank verse, the undercurrent of mediocrity in Macaulay, the absurdities of Ruskin's etymology. And as in great matters, so in small. Whatever literary production was brought under his notice, his

judgment was clear, sympathetic, independent. He had the readiest appreciation of true excellence, a quick eye for minor merits of facility and method, a severe intolerance of turgidity and inflation —of what he called 'desperate endeavors to render a platitude endurable by making it pompous,' and a lively horror of affectation and unreality. These, in literature as in life, were in his eyes the unpardonable sins."

Matthew Arnold's final transition is indicated in the following paragraph:

"England had known him first as a poet, then as a literary critic. Next came a rather hazy impression that he was an educational reformer whose suggestions might be worth attending to. It was not until 1869 that his countrymen became fully aware of him as a social critic, a commentator on life and society. Looking back, one seems to see that by that time his poetical function was fulfilled. As far as the medium of poetry is concerned, he had said his say; said it incomparably well, said it with abiding effect. Now it seemed that a new function presented itself to him; a great door and effectual was opened to him. He found a fresh sphere of usefulness and influence in applying his critical method to the ideals and follies of his countrymen; to their scheme of life, ways of thinking and acting, prejudices, conventions, and limitations."

Arnold was a man fully equipped for this new incarnation; one "whose very name breathed liberalism; for whom speculation had no fears; who had harassed the most hoary conventions with obstinate questionings; who had accepted democracy as the evolution of natural law; who had poked delicious fun at the most highly placed impostures, the most solemn plausibilities." He belittled England's heroes; he pooh-poohed her achievements; he cast doubt on her prophecies; he caricatured her aspirations. He told Englishmen that they were the victims of a profound delusion, and insisted that all their political reform was mere machinery; that the end and object of politics was social reform. So much is the abstract of Mr. Russell's analysis; his final statement of Arnold's definite message is as follows:

"While our new critic was thus disdainful of much that we held sacred, of political machinery and logical government, and individual liberty of speech and action, he recalled our attention to certain objects of reverence which we, or at least some of us, had forgotten. He insisted on the immense value of history and continuity in the political life of a nation. He extolled (tho the words were not his) the 'institutions which incorporate tradition and prolong the reign of the dead.' He affirmed that external beauty, stateliness, splendor, gracious manners, were indispensable elements of civilization, and that these were the contribution which aristocracy made to the welfare of the state. He reminded us that the true greatness of a nation was to be found in its culture, its ideals, its sentiment for beauty, its performances in the intellectual and moral spheres—not in its supply of coal, its volume of trade, its accumulated capital, or its multiplication of railways. Above all . . . he asserted for religion the chief place among the elements of national well-being."

HOPES AND IDEALS FOR AMERICAN SCULPTURE.

A RECENT schism in the National Sculpture Society, which has shaken that body to its foundation and is likely to necessitate its reconstruction, has led Mr. William Ordway Partridge, the New York sculptor, to offer some interesting observations on the present condition and prospects of American sculpture. Writing in *The Forum* (April), he declares his belief that "our school of sculpture in America can now compare favorably with the new school of any other country, not excepting France." He goes on to say, however, that "it will be necessary to face certain defects in the sculptor himself, which must be remedied if we are to produce an art that is ultimately to vie with that of the great schools of Europe." To quote further:

"The first defect that is evident to the thoughtful critic of American sculpture is that our artists are not equipped with sufficient culture to meet men of thought in other professions upon an equal footing. Many of them have never passed from the artisan stage to the plane of the true artist. They are stone-cutters, characterized by the mind of the stone-cutter, his mechanical reach, and his smug satisfaction—rather than by the constructive brain of the creative sculptor. They have never been trained to think. While many of them have received more technique than they know what to do with, they lack that all-important requisite of culture which alone can ripen their thought and give adequate form to their artistic conceptions."

If the creative sculptor expects to be a real influence in modern life, continues Mr. Partridge, he must understand his point of departure: "He must have thought out his own relation to his time and people. Above all, he must master the grammar of the language which he attempts to speak." Proceding to an elaboration of this thought, Mr. Partridge says:

"What we need in sculpture, as in the other arts, is, first of all, thinkers; and these must be possessed of sufficient technique to make their conception comprehensible to the people, otherwise their thought will be either crudely expressed or will resolve itself into a mere abstraction. He who runs may read, and he who thinks must find sufficient to think about, as he lingers before a statue or passes it day by day. There is a saying in vogue in Paris which defines my meaning in part—namely, that most men work for the salon rather than for art. They cultivate a species of sculpture which is characterized by a theatrical quality and which cries out at you as you pass because of some contortion of form, instead of impressing you with a sense of harmonious beauty. The new movement in sculpture, which is revealed in a measure by the breaking away of a few men from the National Society in the attempt to reconstruct that organization, if possible, implies first of all an expression of dissatisfaction with traditional methods. It is only a phase of a general upheaval that is passing over this land of the future, akin to the movement of the socialist in other spheres of artistic activity. The poets have found their exponent in Edwin Markham, whose verses on 'The Man with the Hoe' reflect this sentiment. The movement signifies a noble discontent with accepted ideas and with the names of men who have too often been used to conjure with. We are tired of living in strict accordance with types associated with history and story."

WILLIAM ORDWAY PARTRIDGE.

He declares that "our school of sculpture in America can now compare favorably with the new school of any other country."

This revolt of the artists emphasizes, according to Mr. Partridge's view, the necessity for founding a National Sculpture Association which shall be "vitally effective and of permanent value to the people at large, as well as to its members." The writer concludes:

"In regard to the practical work to be done by a national association of artists there is much to say. Aside from constituting a nucleus consisting of intelligent men who can meet thoughtful persons from other spheres of activity on common ground, it must provide a permanent establishment for the conservation of all that nourishes their art. In this establishment some provision should be made for the reception of the many young men who come to the metropolis from all parts of the country, and who are turned loose upon our streets to drift at the mercy of wind and tide. It should have a permanent exhibition of contemporaneous work, where the layman may see and purchase, if he wishes, such works of his fellow countrymen as will enable him to understand his own time and his relation to it. Such an association ought at least

once a year to have a great salon or exhibition, similar to that held in Paris or England, where the whole people may see what work is being done and read the permanent history of their time in bronze and stone. . . . We have demonstrated our ability to the world by the construction of the Dewey arch—near the former site of which we now have that most hideous of modern examples of architecture, the 'Flatiron Building'—and by the many excellent sculptural memorials which, during the last two decades, have been placed in this city and throughout the country. We are in a position to demonstrate that we have men of thought, culture, and refinement, who are eminently fitted to do great work in sculpture."

The New York *Times* is disposed to regard Mr. Partridge's plans as impracticable, and comments editorially:

"Academical discussions are not without value, but the world is looking for men who drop their chosen work and devote themselves to the interests of their comrades and the public. It is not sensible and it is not nice for artists to arraign an organization because it does not accomplish all that can be imagined for it to do, without advancing proofs that the larger scheme is practicable. We are getting a good many loose statements and much windy talk in letters to the press from one sculptor or another, but no plan that commends itself to the profession or to amateurs who wish well to American sculpture. And so we must still look to the Sculpture Society for any forward step. There is no sign that outside its membership there is a single sculptor, still less a knot of sculptors, ready to do better for the public and the profession. Should capital and a plan appear from any quarter, doubtless the Sculpture Society will be found eager to assist, giving all due credit to the person or persons who shall point the way."

THE "MOST PATHETIC STORY OF AMERICAN MUSIC."

"THE Old Folks at Home," or "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River," as it is often called, probably enjoys a greater popularity, all over the world, than any other American song. It is characterized by Mr. Louis C. Elson, of Boston (in his newly published "History of American Music"), as "the chief American folk-song," and its composer, Stephen Collins Foster, is declared by the same authority to have been "as truly the folk-song genius of America as Weber or Silcher have been of Germany." Foster wrote about one hundred and sixty songs in all, including "My Old Kentucky Home," "Massa's in de Cold, Cold Ground," "Old Uncle Ned," and "Nellie Bly." "The utmost simplicity," as Mr. Elson remarks, "is in all these songs, the harmonies seldom go beyond the three chief chords; yet when one tries to imitate this simplicity, it is found to be most difficult to acquire. Some of the greatest composers might try for it in vain." He says further:

"'The Old Folks at Home' sold very close to one million copies, and appeared in dozens of different arrangements; yet the composer received almost nothing for it. . . . He lived unhonored and unrecognized, he died poor, he was one of the gentlest and sweetest of natures; but he was too convivial and too easily led by his companions. His love for his parents was pathetic in its intensity, and his reverence for the memory of his mother, whom he idolized in life, bordered upon mania. His business abilities were about on a par with those of Schubert, and like that composer he would rush his manuscript to the publisher almost before the ink had dried. Many of his later songs were, therefore, 'pot-boilers' of the most pronounced type. Yet some publishers paid Foster larger royalties than greater composers have received. Pond & Co., of New York, sent him checks aggregating thousands of dollars, for royalties, during one part of his career."

Foster's later years, mostly spent in New York, are described as "most pathetic and painful," and his marriage, in 1854, to Miss Jennie McDowell, a lady of good family, was followed by a separation. "Foster's irregular habits," we are told, "were growing upon him, and he was the last man in the world to build up a home." We quote, in conclusion:

"The New York days were Bohemian enough in all conscience. Foster's appearance was not unlike that of a tramp, during much of this time; a shabby coat, a cheap glazed cap, a scar upon his upper lip, one would scarcely imagine this to be the chief folk-song composer on this side of the Atlantic.

STEPHEN COLLINS FOSTER,
The composer of "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River."

"He had a great love for poetry, and it is not surprising to learn that Poe was his favorite poet. He could recite pages upon pages of this author from memory, and his declamation evinced a keen appreciation of the subtleties of the works. He had another and very different source of inspiration; he was always incited to composition by a trip in one of the Broadway stages, and would often ride up and down the great thoroughfare in one of these public vehicles, thinking of new melodies as he journeyed. Spite of the amount of money that he received during these years, his was a hand-to-mouth existence, and he and his friend George Cooper, the poet, would often concoct a song in the morning, sell it at noon, and not be a penny the richer by night.

"The end came suddenly. He was staying at the American House, one of the most inexpensive of lodging-places, and there one night he fell (while in his room) and cut himself severely. An artery was severed, and he was too faint to summon assistance. By the time he was discovered he had lost so much blood that there was no hope of recovery. In the common ward of a New York hospital this genius died. Unidentified at first, his body was taken to the morgue, but the speedy advent of friends prevented its being buried in the potter's field. The accident occurred January 10, 1864, and Foster's death took place three days later, he being at that time only thirty-three years old. He was buried at Pittsburg, beside the father and mother whom he had loved so dearly. At his grave a band played 'Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming' and 'The Old Folks at Home'—a most fitting requiem. His daughter was his only descendant. . . . . .

"In thus raising the curtain upon the unhappy life of Foster, the most typical of all American song-composers, we feel that the reader will perceive that one may not here apply an ordinary standard of judgment; that censure must be mute. It was said of Burns that 'the light that led astray was light from heaven,' and surely this gentle, sensitive, and diffident nature caught something of the celestial gleam. The busy American life was not a pleasant environment for such a poet. He should have lived the dreamy, lazy life of the Southern plantation, of which he has given us such graphic pictures. Foster's is the most pathetic story of American music, the tale of a tortured and troubled career, extinguished in misery."

NOTES.

ADVANCE extracts from the autobiography of Herbert Spencer have been published in the London *Times*, and show that in his literary judgments Spencer was something of a "heretic." For example, he says: "After reading six books of the 'Iliad' I felt that I would rather give a large sum than read to the end," and "after a perusal of Ruskin's 'Stones of Venice' I have lost all faith in Ruskin's judgment. Doubtless he has a fine and eloquent style, but he has uttered multitudinous absurdities." Referring to Carlyle, Spencer says that "he either could not or would not think coherently."

THE most significant fact just at present in the English book-market, according to *The British Weekly* (London), is the falling off of the American demand for English books. "Only a very few of the foremost among our novelists," it says, "can have their stories published in serial form in America. The demand in book form, even for the most popular novelists in this country, has shrunk to very small dimensions. Eight or ten years ago the English novelist of standing could count on receiving more than half his income from America, and now he can count on practically no return at all."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

RECENT VIEWS OF THE SUN'S CONSTITUTION.

IN response to a request from the editors of *Popular Astronomy*, Prof. C. A. Young, of Princeton, one of the greatest living authorities on solar physics, gives in that magazine (April) a statement of his present views on the constitution of the sun. In the first place, Professor Young believes it to be practically certain, as a consequence of the low density of the sun and the enormous force of solar gravity, that in all but a thin shell on the outside the constituent substances must be in the gaseous state at exceedingly high temperature. He goes on to say:

"Under the enormous pressure the internal gases are considerably denser than water, and probably so viscous that perhaps it may not be impossible for the nucleus to behave to a certain extent like a pitchy semi-solid globe. . . . . .

"I still think it probable that the photosphere or visible surface of the sun consists of an envelope of *clouds* formed by the condensation and combination of such of the solar vapors as are sufficiently cooled by their radiation into space. This envelope acts like a 'Welsbach mantle' in its intense radiating power, and supplies the continuous background of the solar spectrum. The photospheric clouds are, of course, suspended in the surrounding gases and uncondensed vapors just as clouds float in our own atmosphere.

"From the under surface of this cloud shell, if it really exists, there must necessarily be a continual precipitation into the gaseous nucleus below with a corresponding ascent of vapors from beneath —a vertical circulation of great activity and violence, one effect of which must be a constricting pressure upon the nucleus much like that of the liquid skin of a bubble upon the enclosed air. With this difference, however, that the photospheric cloud-shell is not a continuous sheet but 'porous,' so to speak, and permeated by vents through which the ascending vapors and gases can force their way into the region above.

"As to the thickness of the photosphere, I see at present no means of determining it with certainty: it must be some thousands of miles. . . . . .

"The . . . uncondensed vapors and gases which form the atmosphere in which the clouds of the photosphere are suspended . . . can not be in statical equilibrium under the action of the sun's gravity, nor in thermal equilibrium, but rather resemble a sheet of flame,—'a prairie on fire' to use the graphic description of Professor Langley. . . . . .

"The prominences are merely masses of these gases carried high above the general level by blasts and currents ascending through the photosphere and apparently floating in the lower regions of the coronal atmosphere. Occasionally metallic vapors are projected to considerable elevations . . . and in such cases the prominences usually show rapid changes of form and size, with distortion and displacements of the lines in their spectra. Until very recently these spectral phenomena have been explained as due to explosive pressures, and motions in the line of sight almost incredibly violent. The recent work of Julius and others tends, however, to show that some of these appearances may be optical only, and due to anomalous refractions in dense metallic vapors."

The corona Professor Young believes to be still somewhat problematical, but unquestionably in part composed of an extremely rare, and as yet unidentified, gas. Its streamers, which seem to shine partly by reflected sunlight and partly by pure incandescence, are not gaseous, but composed of minute particles driven from the sun by repulsive force,—possibly electrical, or perhaps by the recently discovered force of radioactivity. Their arrangement seems analogous, however, to that of the bands seen in auroral displays. As for the sun-spots, which were once believed to be always depressions in the photosphere or visible cloud-like surface, Professor Young begins to be doubtful, since recent observation seems to show that occasionally they may lie at a considerable height above it. Their dark shade, however, is almost certainly due to absorption of light, generally by gas. The writer is not satisfied with any existing theory of their cause. He says:

"Their distribution on the solar surface makes it clear that they are in some way closely connected with the peculiar law of the sun's surface rotation, and this fact accords with the theory of Faye; but the cyclonic features demanded by that theory are certainly not obvious. It appears also that there is often a close connection between the position of a spot on the sun's surface and conditions existing in the gaseous, but viscous, nucleus underlying the photosphere. This is indicated by the frequently observed tendency of spots to break out repeatedly at or near the same points upon the surface.

"There is unquestionably often, perhaps usually, a powerful uprush of chromospheric gases around the edge of a spot. Whether the spot is caused by matter descending from above, or is a 'sink' in the photosphere due to relief of pressure underneath (as I used to believe), or has some other widely different explanation, I have at present no confident opinion.

"I am still in doubt as to the cause of the periodicity of the sun-spots and the nature of the unquestionable connection between solar activity and magnetic disturbances on the earth. On the whole, however, I am still inclined to believe that the periodicity originates within the sun itself: it is certainly not attributable to any planetary influences, tho influences from the regions beyond our system are by no means barred.

"The investigations of the past twenty-five years appear to have determined the effective temperature of the sun as not far from 6000° C. . . . . .

"The question of the constancy of the solar radiation, one of the most important in the whole range of astrophysical science, still remains unsolved, but there is reason to hope that investigations now preparing, or already in progress, will soon throw light upon it. Its difficulty lies, of course, in its complication with the vexatious caprices of terrestrial meteorology.

"As to the maintenance of the sun's radiation there can be no doubt that the contraction theory of Helmholtz represents a *vera causa*, and is true so far as it goes; but that it is the whole truth now seems at least doubtful in view of the newly discovered behavior of radium and its congeners. This suggests that other powerful sources of energy may cooperate with the mechanical in maintaining the sun's heat."

SOME RESULTS OF MODERN PLANT BREEDING.

SOME interesting new fruits and flowers, obtained by interbreeding and selection on the California estate of Mr. Luther Burbank, are described in *The Strand Magazine* by Martin Pierce. Mr. Burbank grows plums and prunes without stones, pure white "blackberries," daisies four inches across, and other wonders of the vegetable world. Says Mr. Pierce of the stoneless fruits:

"The names themselves tell a sufficient story, for we have become so accustomed in the past to stony plums and prunes that one would seem without them at a veritable loss. But there is more in it than the name. It is but one example of the stoneless fruit of the future which all scientific horticulturists are studying, merely because the great public does not want to be bothered with stones. The investigations, however, are laborious and the results come tardily. To obtain one stoneless prune has required the cultivation of many varieties of prunes, each with a different taste. . . . . .

THE PLUMCOT.

"The whole thing is more or less a family affair—a marriage between different individuals in the world of fruit and flowers. The so-called plumcot, which we may all be eating with gusto in a year or two, is a result of a happy union between father apricot and mother plum. Those who know the delicious apricot and plum need not be told how much the two look alike, but how differently

they taste. The plumcot is, therefore, a distinctive fruit—'as distinct,' says its creator, 'as if a new fruit had been handed down from another planet.' It has the general form of an apricot and the same outside appearance, but is more highly colored than either a plum or an apricot, with a soft skin and a shadowy bloom. It possesses an indescribably delicious flavor. If the public is unable for some time to test this flavor for itself, it will be due to the solicitude of the Californian wizard that no new fruit of his shall leave his hands until it is a finished product. In the gardens near Santa Rosa, where Mr. Burbank lives, there are to-day growing many of these plumcots with varying degrees of plum and apricot flavor blended.

"In turning out the white blackberry—just ponder over this for a moment and think what those two words mean—Mr. Burbank is said to have applied the Darwinian theory inversely. He kept on selecting berries which, in ripening, did not become pure black, and finally got a bush in which the fruit changed from the green of immaturity to pure white. This involved the examination of some 25,000 bushes several times in several succeeding years. The painstaking energy necessary in such a search is merely suggested by such figures.

"His Shasta daisy, which was first exhibited in the window of a San Francisco florist and attracted attention from crowds of people, is a combination of the free-flowering American daisy with European and Japanese species, and is the result of eight years' work in hybridization and selection. The merit of this flower, which will particularly appeal to those of a gardening hobby, is its hardiness. It grows and blooms wherever the oak lives, it is perennial, and has a large blossom of a dazzling whiteness, borne on a long, stiff stem that makes the flower very valuable for cutting. As each individual bloom may attain a diameter of over four inches, the effect produced by thousands may be more easily imagined than described.

A SHASTA DAISY.

"Nor does this complete the list of our wizard's magic labors. He has encouraged the gorgeous rose to do her best in many varied forms and colors. He has raised a giant amaryllis, which has drawn travelers from abroad to see it, some specimens being ten inches and more across the flower. This flower alone is the result of nineteen years' selection. He made the first double gladiolus. He has introduced a hybrid clematis and a new form of columbine, in which the spurs are entirely eliminated. He has done away with the disagreeable odor of the dahlia and has given it a subtle, sweet perfume. He has made pampas grass grow to giant height, and in his so-called hybrid pink has made pink, white, and red blossoms grow on the same plant at once."

This making of new flowers, vegetables, and fruits is a valuable business, says Mr. Pierce. Thirty thousand dollars was paid some years ago for a new carnation, and the value of some of the new hybrid fruits is, of course, higher from the standpoint of practical utility. Of late years much of the best experimental work on fruit and vegetables, we are told, has been done in this country by the Bureau of Plant Industry, in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, the laboratory of plant-breeding under the charge of Dr. Herbert J. Webber having produced many distinct novelties. Says the writer:

"Among their successes may be mentioned a new grape-fruit, or shaddock, a cross between the kid-glove orange or tangerine with the ordinary grape-fruit. The offspring is about the size of an ordinary orange, has a skin which can be easily removed, and flesh that falls apart as readily as that of the tangerine, with a modified flavor of the grape fruit. To this new variety the experimenters have given the name 'tangelo,' from 'tangerine' and 'pomelo,' the latter being the true name of the grape-fruit. Another success is a new orange which grows in a northern climate, yet possesses a palatable flavor. They have grown pineapples and thornless leaves, a distinct boon to the pineapple picker of the future. They have also produced a cherry-tree upon which fifty or sixty cherries can be grown in a single bunch. The seedless grape, obtained from the muscat of Alexandria, is their handiwork, and was the result of the selection year after year of cuttings from those vines which produced less than the normal number of seeds.

THE PITLESS PRUNE.

"What men like Burbank and Webber will bring forth in the future one hardly dares to prophesy. The possibilities of selection and hybridization are enormous. One may, however, venture far enough to hazard a guess that the seedless fruit and the thornless plant are certainties. On the seedless apple the experimentalists are patiently at work. If, they say, the banana and the pineapple are practically seedless, and have been so for centuries, why should not the apple be so? The navel orange offers a hint in the same direction, and the pitless prune and stoneless plum show what can be done after excessive labor. There is a fortune in any new seedless fruit."

RELATION OF FATIGUE AND PLEASURE TO WORK.

THE relations of physical exertion to certain mental phenomena are so important that the result of the investigation of them may be regarded as constituting a new and separate department of science, to which the name of "psychomechanics" has been given. One of the chief students of this subject in France is Dr. Charles Féré, whose first book, entitled "Sensations and Movement," appeared four years ago. He has just issued another on "Work and Pleasure" (Paris, 1904), in which he especially inquires into the relations of the former to the latter. One of Dr. Féré's most interesting conclusions is that mental work does not rest one who is physically tired, and vice versa, as so many people believe. We translate the following paragraphs from a review in the *Revue Scientifique* (March 19):

"To render his results easily comparable, the author has studied the work done by repeatedly raising a weight by pulling with the finger on a string passing over a pulley. The extended finger, by simple contraction, raises the weight to a height easily measured by the displacement of the string; it is sufficient to attach to the thread a pen that moves with it. . . . With a cylinder covered with lampblack, on which the pen inscribes the successive displacements, we get a record of the work done, which is measured by the product of the weight and its displacement. This arrangement is known as Mosso's ergograph."

The principal conclusions of M. Féré are given by the reviewer as follows:

"Rhythm conduces to ease in work, as common observation has already noted, and the more or less clear consciousness of easy activity being a basis of pleasure, rhythm is recognized as agreeable.

"The influence of the duration of rest is very interesting from the standpoint of industry. Fatigue is hastened by all excessive accomplishment, so that in a given period of labor the total quantity produced will be increased when intervals of rest are introduced and lengthened up to a maximum limit, especially when short resting intervals are multiplied. Rest acts as a stimulant. These conclusions can be generalized still further if we regard the work of a very great number of laborers, including not only muscular but also intellectual work. . . . . .

"It should be noted that a man has greater capacity for average

than for either intense or feeble work—that is to say, the total quantity of work done before exhaustion is greater.

"The elevation ot the temperature of the surrounding medium and heating of the head increase in a certain degree the capacity for work.

"In regard to sensorial influences, light exercises a stimulating action, while darkness is depressing; even colors have some influence, while sounds act in a complex and variable manner, altho a real one; certain musical intervals stimulate and others depress; odors cause a period of stimulation followed at once by a great depression, superior to the initial excitation. Taste has analogous action, tho it is perhaps not so certain as M. Féré thinks that the ingestion of bouillon acts entirely by sensorial excitement and not by means of the leucomains that it contains. In general, sense-stimulation favors attention and movement. Disagreeable excitation provokes initial depression, but often a secondary stimulation. Repeated stimulation, when the subject has become used to it, ends by having no appreciable action.

"The work of digestion diminishes muscular work, when we leave out of account the influence of taste-stimulation. Most nerve-poisons, in small doses, produce a transitory stimulation, followed by depression, which diminishes the total work. These poisons include opium, hasheesh, valerian, and also alcohol, tobacco, coffee, and tea.

"Suggestibility may exercise a very notable action on work.

"In general, the excitability of the right hemisphere [of the brain], which controls the left side of the body, is less than that of the other hemisphere.

"Finally, a very important, tho not altogether new, result is that it is not true that intellectual work is a relief from physical work, or vice versa; fatigue, of whatever nature, accumulates during any kind of labor and disappears only in complete repose. Educators should bear this in mind."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE "NEGLECTED HALF BROTHER."

THIS is what Benjamin Franklin, in an essay published over a century ago, calls the left hand. That we are making a mistake by not doing our best to educate the left hand to an equality with the right is the opinion of *The Hospital* (March 26), which warmly commends the formation of a Society for the Promotion of Ambidexterity just organized in London. That the left hand is indeed neglected and discouraged is, the editor says, a matter of common knowledge:

"A child at table who took his knife in his left hand and his fork in his right, or a child at school who took up his pen or pencil with his left hand, would be reproved by the great majority of both parents and teachers. The result is that the left hands of the majority of adults have grown up in a state of very limited usefulness and of comparative weakness and awkwardness, while the motor centers supplying them have been left in a partially developed condition. That this state of things is purely artificial admits of easy proof from the experience of all those who have educated the left hand systematically; and there can be no doubt that the consequently increased blood supply which is directed to the right motor centers of the brain has a beneficial effect upon the nutrition of that organ generally, and tends to the promotion of intelligence as well as to the establishment of ambidexterity. The power of using the left hand has often been found valuable by surgeons, and the attainment of this power has from remote times been recommended in many treatises. It is, of course, of especial value in ophthalmic surgery, since operators who are only right-handed are compelled to place themselves in a variety of awkward positions in order to use instruments upon the left eye, the accessibility of which is diminished from the right side by the prominence of the nose. Ambidextrous swordsmen have long been known to be specially dangerous adversaries, and are the special products of the best Swedish schools of fencing. In quite recent times a few American teachers have been pioneers in the way of education in general ambidexterity, and the excellent results which they have obtained are now being sought for by a few in our own country, to whose endeavors we wish every possible success. The first step toward the necessary training is accomplished at the drawing-board; and, in a few years, complete equality and interchangeability of the hands may be obtained by the great majority of pupils; while in a few the left hand becomes definitely the better of the two. It is curious to see from the many autographs of Lord Nelson which have been preserved, how much better he wrote with his left hand than he had written originally with his right; and the same experience would not, we believe, be at all uncommon. The few objections that have been raised from time to time against the proposed routine education of the left hand are for the most part of quite a trivial nature, and the only attempt at opposition based on scientific principles, so far as we know, is to be derived from Professor Lombroso's statistics, according to which the percentage of individuals who are left-handed is from three to five times as high in criminals as in the more respectable members of society. But the numbers upon which Professor Lombroso establishes his statistics are too small to found a scientific conclusion upon.

"We hope for the complete success of the young society, and feel sure that the general adoption of ambidextrous training would be of unmixed benefit to the community."

HOW A WIRELESS MESSAGE TRAVELS.

WHAT is the nature of a message, or a simple signal, sent by wireless telegraphy? In what does such a message consist, after it has left the sending-instrument and before it reaches the receiver? Only a few years ago, we are told by an editorial writer in *The Electrical World and Engineer*, there was considerable diversity of opinion regarding the nature of the waves employed in wireless telegraphy and their propagation. Now, however, there is practical unanimity of opinion among scientific men that they are nearly the same as the electromagnetic waves discovered and studied by Hertz, the German physicist, the chief respect in which they differ being the way in which the "wireless" wave clings to the surface of the earth, following the curvature as it travels over long distances. The writer suggests an analogy by which we may get an idea of this electromagnetic wave. He says:

"Perhaps the easiest picture to form, in the mind's eye, of a wireless sheet wave is to consider a net, like an enormous seine or fishing-net, invisible to the eye, emitted from the sending antenna and running out from it at the speed of light in all directions, spreading as it runs. . . . After a few wave-lengths from the origin, the net will occupy the form of an inverted hemisphere. At the ground the horizontal lines, or the warp, will represent magnetic flux lines; while the vertical lines, or the woof, will represent electric lines. The net propagates itself everywhere, at light speed, in a direction perpendicular to the surface. It tries to get away from itself sideways. Every cord in the net extends elastically from the tension due to moving sideways. The net is constantly increasing in dimension, and in the length of each cord as it advances. But no cord moves at any time in the direction of its own length—that is, the pull along a cord in one direction is exactly balanced by the pull in the opposite direction, so there can be no resultant force, or component of force, along any cord, tending to move it longways. All the pull which gives rise to movement makes each cord travel sideways, or perpendicularly to its length and to the net."

A curious analogy between the electromagnetic net and a material net moving over the ground is noted by the writer. If the ground were absolutely smooth, a vertical moving net whose lower edge just touched would not be bent from the vertical by the contact. Likewise in the case of the electromagnetic net a perfectly conducting surface will not bend the edge that touches. But just as an actual net dragged over a rough surface would be bent, at the lower edge, by friction, so a surface of imperfect conductivity will cause the electromagnetic wave-surface or "net" to drag back. The wave at the ground, moving always perpendicular to its own surface, thus runs into the ground, dragging part of the net after it and drawing out the fibers still more. To quote further:

"Moreover, if the material net were carried over posts or obstructions at a sufficiently rapid rate, rents would be torn in the bottom of the net, and at the gaps the edges of the net would be bent back by the contact, or out of the perpendicular plane. So

in the electric net, a brick wall is no obstruction, but a metal rod or a lightning-conductor takes the part of a post in the material case and tears a gash out of the net. The edges of the net at the gash are, however, bent back as they tear, and as the net moves on the edges take a lateral or sideways motion, in addition to the regular advancing motion, tending to draw the edges of the rent together, and seal up the gash, at the same time drawing upon the net as a whole to do this, and executing the repair with some general attenuation. The electric net, being bent at the gash out of the regular shape, can mend itself automatically by taking a component of force and motion that would correspond to longways propagation in the uninjured net. Assuming that we have a clearly defined working theory of the nature of wireless telegraph waves, we need convenient means of experimental exploration in the air and open field in order to make rapid progress in our knowledge of the subject. What we want is a measuring instrument so sensitive that when connected in the middle of an exploring rod observations can be collected in many different directions and at many different elevations."

THE MONEY VALUE OF SOFT WATER.

UNDER this heading a contributor to *The Textile World-Record* (February) explains how it is that in certain industries soft water is so valuable and so hard to obtain from natural sources that chemical "softeners" are erected at considerable expense to alter the character of a "hard-" water supply. Says the writer:

"Every manufacturer knows the desirability of pure and soft water. Some mills whose goods are famous for the beauty of their finish attribute a portion of their success to their water-supply; but, while recognizing the benefit of good water, the actual money lost from hard water is not often recognized. This is sometimes strikingly brought out when a new process or system is introduced and comparisons made. . . . . .

"Soap is an important item of expense in the finishing department. The lime salts in 1,000 gallons of water will destroy 1.7 pounds of the best hard soap for every degree of hardness, and as water frequently ranges in hardness from ten to twenty degrees, Clark's scale, it can be easily seen how much soap has to be used to neutralize water before it will begin to do the work for which it is intended. Moreover, the insoluble curd, on account of its greasy nature, sticks to the fabric and can not even be removed by rinsing with hot water, making the goods dull, dirty, and, under some conditions, spotted.

"But it is not only in the finishing room that the loss by injurious effects of hard water is a real waste. Some colors combine to form insoluble compounds with the alkali earths and may be precipitated altogether. . . . The basic colors and mordant colors particularly and some other dyestuffs are precipitated by lime, magnesium, and iron, and are not only wasted, but, if enough of the precipitate is formed, tends to spot the goods. . . . Iron, if present to any extent, detracts from the brightness of alizarin reds, and the yellowing of cotton goods is often caused by this same trouble. . . . . .

"Besides these sources of trouble from hard water in the processes of textile manufacture, the loss of heat and power, due to the formation of boiler scale, is such a well-known difficulty that it is generally recognized, and attempts to correct this locally by means of boiler compounds have produced very unsatisfactory results."

This hard-water problem, we are told, was first grappled with by the great railroad systems in the Middle States and West, for in no class of boilers is trouble caused with hard water as much as in locomotives. To remedy the difficulty water-softening plants have been installed under most severe conditions at the watering-stations of the great railroad systems of the West, and this has led to numerous instaliations in industrial plants. To quote further:

"A water-softening system, in order to be of value, needs to be simple in its action, certain in its results, reasonable in first cost, and economical in operation. The Kennicott system of softening water consists of automatically treating varying quantities of water with varying quantities of materials (always in the same proportion), in an automatic apparatus which purifies and softens the water at the lowest possible cost.

"The Kennicott water softener, as this apparatus is called, is continuous in its action, automatically starting and stopping with the beginning and ceasing of the flow of water into the apparatus.

"The water is pumped but once into the softener, and is delivered at the top. The water as it flows into the softener furnishes all the power the apparatus requires, both for elevating the chemical reagents to the top of the machine and for mixing them properly with the water to be purified, as well as for operating automatically all the mechanism of the apparatus.

"After the impurities in the water to be treated have been precipitated from the water by the chemical reagents, they are automatically removed from the water as it passes through the apparatus, and the purified water overflows from the top of softener by gravity into the storage tank, without the necessity of repumping."

New Theory of the Martian "Canals."—After experimenting on the cracks and fissures that appear in cylinders and spheres subjected to pressure, M. A. Baumann, an engineer of Zurich, Switzerland, has proposed the following explanation of the markings on the planet Mars, ordinarily known as "canals." Says the *Revue Scientifique* (March 5), in a notice of M. Baumann's hypothesis:

"Mars may have a brittle, solid crust, with a more elastic nucleus, this difference of rigidity depending simply on differences of temperature in the various strata. When the planet cools contraction takes place, and the outer layer yields little by little to the pressure. In places where the pressure is greatest cracks—always double, as shown by M. Baumann in his experiments—appear. It is possible that afterward, by the intervention of living beings, the edges of these cracks may have been removed, so as to form canals. But the same result might follow from the progressive enlargement of small fissures. The rectilinear canals indicate a homogeneous constitution of the soil. Finally, the outer crust, now solid, may have remained long in a plastic state, which would have prevented the formation of mountains."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Mineral Wealth of Korea.—Korea has mines of gold, copper, silver, and iron, besides deposits of petroleum. Says *Le Mercure* (February 28):

"The production of gold in this country has more than doubled from 1898 to 1902, as the following table shows:

1898	6,001,175	francs	[$1,200,000]
1899	7,333,350	"	[1,600,000]
1900	9,082,926	"	[1,800,000]
1901	12,793,450	"	[2,500,000]
1902	12,921,025	"	[2,600,000]

"Most of this gold is sent to Japan. Iron and coal, tho abundant, are little mined. Copper has been mined in several districts, and for two years past the production of this metal has been 564,433 pounds. Mines in Korea are the property of the crown, and to exploit them a spceial concession is necessary. As the Koreans do not love foreigners, there are many difficulties to be surmounted before work begins."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

DISCOVERIES regarding the *n*-rays of Blondlot continue. The following are reported by *The Electrical World and Engineer*: "Lambert has found that soluble ferments emit *n*-rays, especially the ferments concerned in the digestion of albuminoid matter. Meyer has found that plants emit *n*-rays whether they are kept in the dark or exposed to light, and that there is no difference due to the action of light. Gutton has found that the effect produced by *n*-rays upon a luminescent screen may be imitated by means of a non-uniform magnetic field. Charpentier has discovered two new effects of *n*-rays. If a strong source of *n*-rays is placed 4 centimeters [1½ inches] behind the top of the skull and a little above it, not only are faintly luminous objects perceived with greater brightness and detail, buc in absolute obscurity a faint luminous cloud is perceived. The other new effect is the enlargement of the pupil when the conducting-plate is placed over the seventh cervical vertebra."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

ARE LIQUOR DEALERS DISQUALIFIED FOR CHURCH-MEMBERSHIP?

THE action of a Brooklyn Congregational pastor, in admitting to church-membership a prominent wine merchant of that city, has led to some interesting discussion in regard to the attitude of the church toward the liquor business. The pastor in question justifies his action on the ground that "it is more in accord with the spirit of Jesus and the teaching of Paul to welcome as brethren all who we believe have accepted Christ, than it is to welcome some and say to others: 'We do not doubt that you are a Christian, but we are unwilling, because of your habits, of your business, of your belief, to receive you into fellowship.'" This view is not shared, however, by the assistant pastor and several members of the congregation, who have resigned, rather than receive into fellowship a liquor dealer. The Brooklyn *Presbyterian* comments:

"We are inclined to believe that such a person [a liquor dealer] should as a matter of Christian expediency not be encouraged to present his application to the session of one of our churches. There is a considerable number of officers and members in any one of our churches who would feel aggrieved if a liquor dealer were received to membership. Nor will it satisfy dissentients to say of an applicant, 'His conscience is absolutely clear.'

"To some a liquor-dealing church-member in this age and in our country will seem an anachronism. Some will go so far as to say that, in view of the widespread domestic and social ruin which confessedly attend the liquor business, it would seem impossible for a liquor dealer, however quiet his conscience, to take his wine-barrels, his brandy-barrels, and his whisky-barrels with him through the strait gate and the narrow way into the Kingdom of Christ. The real difference between wholesale and retail liquor dealing is one between sinning by wholesale and sinning by retail.

"We attribute to the dealer recently received to membership no unworthy motive in making his application, but has he not, however unintentionally, obtained the indorsement of his pastor and his church for the business he is pursuing?

"In view of such suggestions as we have made, let us hope that the regrettable mistake of receiving liquor dealers to church-membership may not soon be repeated."

Mida's Criterion of the Wholesale Wine and Whisky Market (Chicago) treats the incident as "an exhibition of narrowness and bigotry out of harmony with the opening light of the twentieth century." It says further:

"The regulation or prohibition of the liquor trade is purely a question of social and political expediency and not of any religious obligation under the teachings of the gospel and the practise of its Founder himself. If people were to be denied the 'means of grace,' held to be essential, because they have to do with the liquor trade, a vast majority of the population of Christendom would be shut out from the prescribed way of salvation, for those who buy no less than those who sell are included in the category. . . . If the rule of exclusion which the objectors would have adopted and enforced in the Brooklyn Congregational Church were made general in Christianity, instead of the nearly thirty million church-members now enumerated in the United States, the number left would be relatively small.

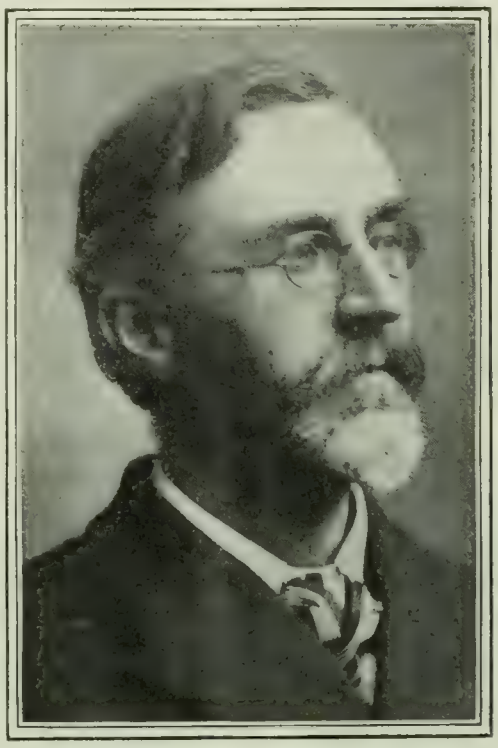
"It certainly seems a monstrous thing that the church should assume this attitude of suspicion and criticism to the man who comes to the church's door and asks to be admitted—shall that man be rejected for the single reason that he on the outside sells what saints on the inside drink and put to their neighbors' lips? What a monstrous, glaringly grotesque anomaly! It is to be hoped that the church will learn a lesson of wisdom and especially of love to man inculcated by the life and words of its divine Founder.

"What arrogance to claim for itself the right to judge and condemn one on the ground, for example, that he is engaged in a certain business which some do not approve—that being one which the law allows and which derives no small part of its support from the patronage of Christian men and women, members of the churches, in good standing. How much like the attitude of those scribes and pharisees the divine Head of the church condemned is the attitude of those who object to the liquor dealer, posing as an elect company of spotless saints whose chief function toward outsiders is to judge and condemn. What right has the church to peer curiously and suspiciously into the affairs of men who, with sincere heart and pure motives and honest purpose, live the higher life and seek church fellowship?

"The true spirit of a church would seem to be that of a company of sinners trying to do better, instead of a company of white-washed immaculates barring the entrance of others with a 'holier-than-thou' expression of countenance."

THE EDUCATIONAL DEADLOCK IN ENGLAND.

THE English Education Act, which has been in force for upward of a year, has proved unworkable, and is likely to be repealed. "It is more and more clearly recognized," says the influential non-conformist paper, *The British Weekly* (London), "that the act can not stand"; and the Anglican organ, *The Church Times* (London), candidly admits that the law is "a failure." Repeated efforts to administer the new statute have resulted in what is described as "legalized pandemonium," and scores of "passive-resisters" have been imprisoned or forcibly despoiled of their goods. Several months ago (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 12), the Archbishop of Canterbury addressed a letter to the well known Congregational minister, Dr. Robert F. Horton, of London, suggesting the possibility of a conference at which "existing causes of offense or misunderstanding on either side" might be stated. The effort seems to have been fruitless, however, and it is now generally admitted that nothing less than a removal of the obnoxious law from the statute-books can terminate the present controversy.



THE REV. ROBERT F. HORTON, D.D.

The non-conformist leader with whom the Archbishop of Canterbury recently conducted negotiations looking to an "educational concordat."

The Church Times faces the whole situation thus:

"The act is a failure. It is best to be candid. There are places, no doubt, where it is working smoothly and effectively, and there it may seem a wonder of constructive statesmanship. But this is not enough to make it a success. No one has ever doubted that if the act worked well it would do good work. But the places where the act works well are precisely those places where it was least needed. Again, there are sections of the act which may work pretty smoothly everywhere, and these are not those that were least needed. But a partial success does not make the act as a whole any the less a failure. If a law produce an effect exactly reversing the intention of the legislature, no quibble of speech can make it anything else but a failure. The legislature intended by the Education act to put on a firm basis of efficiency the voluntary schools which were said to be languishing for want of funds. The Education act is working for the swift extinction—a painful extinction—of those schools throughout a considerable part of the country. By next July, it is said, they will all be closed in Wales and Monmouth. But the Welsh counties do not stand alone; they are most in evidence, but local authorities elsewhere are acting on the same lines, and success will certainly not diminish their number. . . . A new departure must be made. Friends of the act should note this. Friends of Christian education should note it likewise. It is useless

to bemoan the failure of the act; it is no less useless to spend energy in bolstering it up."

At present there is a distinction between the treatment of the old public schools and the old voluntary schools, affecting, in particular, the appointment of teachers in secular subjects. This "dual system," says *The Church Times*, "is doomed. . . . There must be an equitable settlement of the religious difficulty on the only possible lines—the lines of parental responsibility; there must be equality for all systems, favor for none." The London *Guardian*, another prominent Church of England paper, favors the same solution of the problem:

"We are convinced that if any compromise is to be found it must be one of a far-reaching sort, on broad lines, which will really remove the causes of irritation and conflict. It is not worth while to reopen the controversy merely to introduce some alterations of detail. Upon our side—let us face the matter boldly—it would mean the abandonment of the dual system altogether. . . . It is essential that the instruction should be given during school hours and in the school buildings. There must be complete religious equality on the principle of parental choice. It may be true that there is much indifference among parents, but there is no other principle which affords any sound and just basis."

No Episcopal paper in this country, so far as we have noted, approves of the Education act. The New York *Churchman* urges the English church to "remove herself from her reactionary position," and adds:

"A settlement of the education question which violates public opinion will do the Church of England more enduring harm than can be balanced by the superficial victory of retaining partial control of the school system of England. It has already become a question of plain ethical bearing whether a religious education which does not harmonize with the acknowledged maxims of social justice is not by that very fact incapable of giving a religious training worthy of the name."

THE ESSENTIAL UNITY OF RELIGION.

RELIGION has been likened to the tree, which develops through trunk and branches and leaves and fruit, but encloses a common sap flowing through every part of the common organism. It differentiates itself in the rich variety of forms and functionings which appear in the manifold religions of earth, but in its essence it is one. This thought is emphasized in a recent article by the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, of New York, who insists that every religion proves itself, upon scientific study, an expression of some necessary phase of religion. "Each," he says, "subserves a use in the evolution of the fruitioning religion of humanity; each will find its permanent value preserved and its transient uses discarded in the attained unity of the flowering soul of man." Dr. Newton continues (in *The North American Review*, April):

"Religion develops the same great *institutions* in different lands and ages which the varying religions of man vary indefinitely.

"The Church, spelled with a capital C, was an institution of Chaldea, India, and Egypt, millenniums ago, as it is of Italy and England and America, to-day. The Buddhist felt toward his 'order' much as the Romanist feels toward his church. A sacred ministry, a class of men set apart for the divine offices of religion, would have been found of old in Babylon and Thebes, as it is found now in Rome and London. The pagan temple was the Christian basilica and cathedral, baptized with another name. The altar stood in the sacred spot of the heathen temple, as it stands in the holy place of the Christian minister. Monasticism developed in the East long before it arose in the West. Monks and nuns and hermits would have been found along the Nile valley ages before Christendom poured its host of sad-souled ascetics up the sacred river, peopling the hills for thousands of miles. Good Father Huc was utterly astonished to find in the Far East tonsured priests bowing before splendid altars, while acolytes swung the fragrant censers by their side. His *naïf* explanation was, that the devil had counterfeited in advance the mysteries of true religion, in order that the elect might be deceived into perdition. A less heroic solution of the problem finds in these resemblances hints of the oneness of religion, generating the same sacred institutions among different religions."

In *worship*, too, all religions prove themselves akin:

"The sacred symbolisms through which art ministers to worship meet us in the temples of paganism as in the churches of Christendom. The circle, the triangle, and the trefoil were graven by pagan chisels on the walls of the sacred buildings reared by religions which thought of themselves only as aliens and foes one to the other, for the unity of God, signed by the circle, and the triunity, the oneness in variety, of God, signed by the triangle and the trefoil, were truths known to no one religion alone, shared by all great religions in the same stage of evolution. The cross, which forms the most sacred symbol of our Christian churches, painted above the altar, shining in brass from the altar itself, flashing from the top of the lofty steeple—this same cross would have been found in the temples of well-nigh every religion of the past, as its most sacred symbol. Even the sacred buildings themselves were often constructed on the cruciform plan. The sleeping-places of the dead were hallowed by the same sign which consecrates our 'acres of God': and stone and brass crosses cast their shadows over the graves of pagans, as of Christians. The cross was to those heathen, as to us Christians, the sacred sign of life; of the life of man in the human body; of the life of man escaping from the body and rising through death into immortality; of human life accepting the law of sacrifice under which the superior souls of earth devote themselves to the saving of their fellows; of the life of God Himself, in which all these mysteries of our human life find their source and spring, their ground and aim."

Viewed superficially, the *beliefs* of men seem bewilderingly manifold and hopelessly discordant, but here also Dr. Newton finds unity:

"All great religions pass through one general course of evolution. In the same stages of development, all alike will bring forth, as the same institutions and worships, so also the same beliefs. Arrange these different religions synchronously, in respect to their evolution, and the same ideas will be found in all, more or less modified. As they grow, they grow together; over all differences of environment and heredity, the forces of the common life of man asserting the oneness which exists under black skins and yellow, red skins and white. In their higher reaches they strain toward each other. The flowering of all beliefs is in one faith—all religions seeding down one religion. So, beneath the variant and discordant beliefs of the present the germs of the future universal religion can even now be traced. The Cambridge School of Platonists divined this long ago; but how could their fine voices make themselves heard against the raucous cries of the age of Cromwell and Laud? A generation or more before our day, a few widely read, but not scholarly trained, thinkers caught sight of this same vision, and laboriously spread the unwelcome tokens of it before an unsympathetic age; earning for themselves the ill odor which still clings to the names of Godfrey and Higgins and their ilk. In our own day, a talented and conservative presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a devoted high-churchman and an open-minded student, through his researches in sacred symbolism gained glimpses of this truth, which so fascinated him that he pursued the clew found unwittingly in his haunts, until he laid before his church the results of his studies in the noble volume, entitled 'Monumental Religion.' In this epoch-marking work, Dr. Lundy, accepting the Apostles' Creed as the norm and type of all creeds, traced, clause by clause, the parallelisms which he had discovered in other religions: showing that every article in the creed found its counterpart in the various systems of paganism. As a consequence, this creed appeared, in a sense utterly dwarfing the timid conceptions of the traditional churchman, a Catholic Creed, a form of faith confessed by men of all lands and ages—the symbol of universal religion. Dr. Lundy might have meant only to exalt the creed of Christendom; he succeeded in revealing the creed of humanity."

Turning, lastly, to a consideration of the *life*, which we are

invited to regard as the end and aim of all religion—its institutions, its worships, its beliefs—we read:

"There is no real discord between the ethics of Buddhism and Confucianism and the religions of Greece and Rome, no essential difference between the spirituality of the Hindu and Persian and the Egyptian, save as each naturally shows the different coloring of race and environment upon the face of the same soul. . . . The ideals of character vary in varying lands, but only as the refractions of the same light falling in different angles of the same prism will vary. It is one and the same light of life through all the variations of the spectrum. The human ideals are one everywhere. Purity and justice and truth and temperance and charity—these need no translation from the speech of the pagan to the tongue of the Christian. There is no Hindu purity, no Buddhist renunciation, no Chinese temperance, no Grecian justice, no Persian truthfulness. The flora and fauna of the human soul are one wherever humanity is found. Every ethical force correlates into every other ethical force. Goodness knows no native soil. Virtue is at home in every land. The Ten Commandments form the law of Egypt and of Persia as of Christendom. The Golden Rule proves the rule of Hindu and Chinaman, as of the Christian. It waited not for Jesus to reveal it. The spirit of the Christ had already revealed it through Jewish Hillel and Chinese Confucius, and great spirits of well-nigh every land. The Beatitudes exigently call upon the Buddhist as upon the Christian, '*Sursum corda.*' Saints are of blood kin the world over. There is nothing alien to the truly devout Christian in the devoutness of the Hindu Guru, or of the yellow-robed saint of Japan or of the mystic worshiper among the Iranian Mountains. When the soul of man fronts the infinite and eternal Spirit, beneath the bo-tree of India or amid the rugged fastnesses of Tibet or in the cloisters of the Christian abbey, it is one and the same God who is seen. Wherever we overhear the communings of a soul with God, we hear in our own tongue. In the presence of the man of the spirit, be his name what it may, we know that he is of our family and household of God."

A ROMAN CATHOLIC REVIVAL IN NORWAY.

A RENASCENCE of Roman Catholicism in Norway seems to be an established fact. At present only 2,000 people, out of a total population of 2,300,000, profess the Roman Catholic faith and of these 800 or 900 are in Christiania. During the past half-century, however, the number of conversions per year has increased. A writer in the *Revue Générale* (Brussels) considers the subject, dating the real progress of the movement from the conversion of the famous Dr. Sverdrup, Minister of Education, who is described as a second Cardinal Newman. According to this article:

"It is exactly three hundred and fifty-seven years since the Reformation was imposed on Norway by the Danish-Norwegian kings. These kings were, for political reasons, the principal authors of the Reformation. Their aim was to utterly destroy the independence of Norway that they might reduce it to the position of a Danish province. The property of the churches and the monasteries was confiscated and turned over to the Danish nobles and the 'king's servants,' who established themselves in the country. The substitution of Lutheran preachers for the Catholic bishops and priests was not brought about so easily. Many of the new pastors were killed."

Despite oppression, however, the people cherished their ancient religious forms, and even to-day, "altho they are said to be Lutherans, the inhabitants of the country are really, as far as their beliefs are concerned, true Catholics." The reformers carefully preserved the Roman Catholic institutions and ceremonies—the vestments, mass, communion, belief in transsubstantiation, and the sacramental forms. The fidelity of the people to their faith is resulting, this writer believes, in a real Roman Catholic revival, especially in religious instruction. He refers to the work of Monsignor Fallize, the famous Norwegian pastor, whose church and school and journal in Christiania are well known throughout all Scandinavia.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS.

IN a contribution to the "Editor's Study" department of *Harper's Magazine* (March), Mr. William Dean Howells, the eminent novelist, occupies himself with philosophic speculations on the nature of the universe and the immortality of the soul. "Which is the more beautiful and worthy thought," he asks, at the outset of his article, "—that our planet and the solar system of which it is a part—to us the most interesting part—belong to a celestial brotherhood by a kinship so intimate that no one member can cherish an invidious distinction over any other; or that the earth is the central object of the Creator's regard, pivotal in the universal plan, the only dwelling-place of living souls?" To this question he furnishes his own answer: "In the light of the great disclosure that all life is one in a universe that is all living, and that the essential quality of life is the same in the most widely diverse situations, no world in space becomes less important or interesting because it is not the dwelling-place of beings like ourselves." Continuing, Mr. Howells says:

"How much do we really know of the vast scheme of what we call inanimate nature? Our human illusion is so complete that beyond its folds we can not pass to a true comprehension of nature for what it is in itself. We are indeed farther away from such an intuition than were the followers of Pan, who were very humble creatures and had sure instincts, nearer to infinity than our reasonings. We behold the physical world only on the side of its descents—its death everywhere meeting our life; and our pride of transcendency is nourished by the contemplation of this everlasting and faithful service. In our dream the world lets down to us its ladder of life, but we only see the angels descending, not those which ascend. It is only as nature stoops to our limited senses, thus entering our doorways, that we are in any way aware of her visitation. She is to us a Sphinx whose riddles are propounded to us from silent lips, we only guessing what they are. We call the physical world dead because it is only its dying side that is presented to us.

"On our globe are vast regions uninhabited by man. We think of these as insignificant waste places full of the vanity of desolation. We will not allow that the sunrises there are beautiful, since there is no human eye to see them—and in that eye alone is there a sense of the beautiful. But the sun rises there just as elsewhere, and the 'glimpses of the moon' illumine the mountains and the valleys. May not this nature which turns to us a cold, still face have its own beauty and meaning, apart from our sense or our interpretation? Surely it has its own ascensions, far away out of our sight, along a path we may not follow.

"If we could behold that ascending path, which is hidden even from the scientific vision, the disclosures of that new world would surprise us. We should then retrace the path of a progression which has advanced by increased limitation and sequestration; we should see as One sees who has not eyes; and perhaps—since no door shuts but another door is opened, and with every outfolding of the curtain there is a hidden infolding—it might be given us to behold what is becoming in that unseen world of which ours offers us but the broken pattern."

Commenting on these observations, *Harper's Weekly* (April 2) says:

"It is significant that even the most rationalistic of thinkers are admitting now, what Horace Bushnell said long since, that 'the faith of immortality depends on a sense of it begotten, not on an argument for it concluded.' 'For surely,' said Rev. John W. Chadwick, commemorating the virtue of his friend, Lewis G. Janes, 'nothing else is so convincing of the immortal life as lives enamored of all truth and good. We can not make them dead. The tide of strong emotion overflows the barriers of the critical intellect and carries them upon its bosom into the haven where we would have them be.' Channing had this thought in mind when he said: 'My faith in immortality rests very little on mere affection, but very much on the fact of human excellence. The sight of eminent virtue carries me up to heaven at once. Indeed, virtue and heaven are very much one in my sight. It seems to me as natural for virtue to live as for the animal to breathe, and much

more.' 'The nearer you approach the instinctive state, the more indubitable it is,' said Robertson of Brighton.

"It is this argument of the need of persistence in the process of soul culture if God is not to be considered a reckless waster of life by limiting man's career to three-score years and ten that appeals to Mr. Howells, always reverent, always sensitive to human sorrow and pain. . . . . .

"Whether man is to believe or not believe in the future life is something more than a mere academic or metaphysical issue concerning only the sensitive few. It has immense import for the welfare of the race, as Renan clearly recognized in his agnosticism. 'You will get much less from a humanity which does not believe in the human immortality of the soul than from one which does believe,' he said. The elect few, when belief and hope give way to unbelief and stoical facing of annihilation, may go on their way living lofty lives of obedience to duty and service to fellow men, but the masses are far more likely to say, 'Eat and drink, for to-morrow we die.'"

THE CHURCH WAR ON DIVORCE.

A CHURCH conference on divorce was held in St. Bartholomew's Parish House, New York, a few days ago. Ten Protestant bodies were represented, and Archbishop Farley, of the Roman Catholic Church, wrote a letter to Bishop Doane declaring his sympathy with the objects of the gathering. The discussion of divorce problems by the ministers present led to the expression of many differing views; but unity of action was secured in the adoption of the following resolution, offered by Bishop Greer:

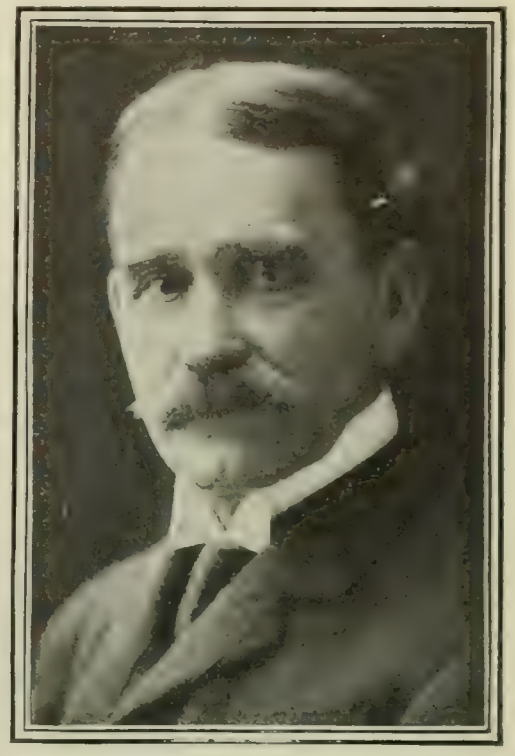
"That, in recognition of the comity which should exist between Christian churches, it is desirable, and would tend to increase the spirit of unity, for each church represented in the conference to advise, and, if authority will allow, to enjoin its ministers to refuse to unite in marriage any person or persons whose marriage the ministers have good reason to believe is forbidden by the laws of the church in which either party seeking to be married holds membership."

This "tentative agreement" is regarded by *The Living Church* (Milwaukee, Prot. Episc.) as "an indication of progress and a happy augury of a new crusade against at least the grosser sins against the inviolability of the marriage tie." The Boston *Congregationalist*, on the other hand, declares that "however admirable this may be theoretically, it has practical aspects which make anything like general acceptance of it somewhat doubtful." And the New York *Independent* comments:

"This resolution sounds fraternal, and is generally approved in its spirit; and yet we question if it does not go too far. It is aimed at the remarriage of divorced persons, and yet it does not mention them directly, but formulates a rule which has a much wider application. Thus the Roman Catholic is one of the 'Christian churches.' That church has a well-known law forbidding marriage with non-Catholics. But what Protestant minister would feel himself obliged to help execute that law? Under this resolution no Protestant could be married to a Catholic, except by a Catholic priest, and with a strict promise that the children of the union should all be brought up Catholics. That may be a good law for the Catholic Church to enforce, but not one for a Protestant church to enforce. . . . . .

"The subject is one of tremendous importance, but we shall have first to thrash out the question before the bar of public opinion as to what are the proper causes, in the interests of family life, for divorce. We are convinced that the law in South Carolina, which allows no divorce at all, or the law of New York, which allows divorce only for adultery, will not command the assent of the Christian conscience generally. At present the first hopeful legislation appears to be in the line of the example set by Delaware, which is intended to prevent migrations for the sake of divorce, and which provides that no divorce shall be granted for any cause arising prior to the residence of the petitioner in the State, unless that were also a ground of divorce in the State where it arose. Further. Congress might well establish a commission to investigate the subject and recommend legislation for the Territories. Such a commission might work in harmony with unpaid state commissions already existing, whose work moves too slowly."

The Roman Catholic *Messenger* (New York, April) offers the following statistics, prepared by the Rev. B. J. Otten, S.J., and showing the extent to which "the national evil of divorce" has grown during recent years:



BISHOP-COADJUTOR DAVID H. GREER, OF NEW YORK.

A prominent participant in the recent church conference on divorce.

"In the monthly Bulletin of the Department of Labor for September, 1902, are given the divorces granted in sixty cities in all parts of the United States, the total number of these divorces granted in 1901 being 6,998. The population of these sixty cities was at the time 8,146,833, or a little less than one-ninth that of the whole country. Hence, multiplying 6,998 by nine and one-tenth, we obtain for the whole country 63,681 divorces, a number sufficiently close to the result of our first calculation. Yet it may be objected that it is not fair to take only cities, because divorces are apt to be more numerous in cities than in the country. To remove this objection I have also gathered the divorces granted in sixty counties, the total number of which was found to be 11,120. The population of these sixty counties was at the time 13,359,714, or two-elevenths of the population of the whole country. Therefore, multiplying 11,120 by eleven-halves, we again obtain for the whole country 61,160. Consequently, the lowest limit we can assign to the number of divorces granted in 1901 is 61,160. This at an increase of 6 per cent. a year . . . gives for 1903 the respectable number of 68,499. Hence our courts broke up in 1903 nearly 70,000 homes—a number sufficiently large to constitute a fair-sized city."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A COMMITTEE appointed to consider the feasibility of combining the publishing houses of the Methodist Book Concern has reported in favor of the plan. The site of the consolidated concern is likely to be in Chicago.

NEW statistics of the different religions of the world are furnished by Father Krose, S. J., and are printed in the London *Tablet*. According to this authority, the total number of Christians in the world is 549,017,341; of Jews, 11,037,000; of Mohammedans, 202,048,240; of Brahmans or Hindus, 210,100,000; of old Indian religions, 12,113,756; of Buddhists, 120,250,000; of Confucians and ancestor-worshipers, 253,000,000; of Taoists, 32,000,000; of Shintoists, 17,000,000; of fetish-worshipers and other pagans, 144,700,000; of other religionists 2,844,482. Out of the total population of the world (estimated at 1,539,600,000) 762,102,000 are monotheists, against 776,000,000 who are polytheists. That is, "nearly half the population of the world believe in one God."

THE British and Foreign Bible Society, following a precedent established in previous wars, has obtained permission from the Russian and Japanese authorities to distribute Bibles among the soldiers of both nationalities. The work of Bible distribution in time of war is organized on a large scale. During the Crimean war (as we learn from the London *Christian*), 204,569 copies of the Scriptures were circulated among the English allies and the enemy. During the recent war in South Africa over 133,000 Bibles, Testaments, and Gospels were distributed in 1900 and 1901 to the belligerents on both sides and families in the concentration camps, in addition to the supplies provided for contingents from the Antipodes and Canada. Scriptures in fourteen different languages were supplied to Miss Edith Rhodes (sister of the late Cecil Rhodes) for distribution among the Boers in the hospital at De Aar. In 1894, when China and Japan were at war, the Bible Committee in Japan distributed 113,939 copies of the Scriptures. During the Boxer outbreak in 1900, 4,000 copies were given to the Japanese troops with the allies.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

WAITING FOR THE THAW IN THE FAR EAST.

RUSSIA'S sorry luck on the water since the fighting began has been made up to her on land by the merciless length of the Asiatic winter just expiring, and the fact is made much of by those military correspondents who are deploring, through the London *Times* and *Standard*, the escape of Japan's psychological moment for her "decisive blow." Japan, it is sorrowfully conceded, is now interfered with in all directions ashore by a too pro-Russian thaw. Ice lags stubbornly in every Korean and Manchurian river, and the experts feel sure that General Kuropatkin could not have established himself in his present strong position at Liao-Yang—on the railway between Port Arthur and Mukden—had the thaw been more propitious to his foe. The military expert of the Paris *Figaro*, upon whom the late spring exercises a refreshing influence, sees the Japanese army corps floundering miserably south of the Yalu, and in the vicinity of New-Chwang the Mikado's fighting men are unsympathetically surmised to be wallowing in mud. Nor is the thaw to be wholly trusted yet, for as recently as the first days of the present month Japanese troops reported frost-bitten ears in camp, and General Kuropatkin could scarcely keep warm at Liao-Yang beside a "roaring fire." The enthusiastic military correspondent of *The Westminster Gazette* (London) suffers from influences so depressing to the ally of his country, and writes thus gloomily:

"The long continuance of the winter has no doubt proved of some advantage to Russia, since it has enabled more troops to be drawn down from Harbin to Liao-Yang, where works of defense on an extensive scale have been in progress for some months. This position, utilizing the defensive properties of affluents of the Liao and of the mountains, is not to be despised; it is protected on one side by the difficult valley of the Liao and its tributaries, and on the other by the mountains, where the Yalu force will eventually fall back to the Motien-ling position and be only expelled at great cost. How many men General Linivitch has at disposal to hold this ground is not accurately known, but it is probable that not less than 50,000 men are available south of Mukden, and that the numbers are growing daily. Whether forced eventually to retreat or not, the Russian army appears determined to fight its Smolensk at Liao-Yang, and perhaps its Borodino at Mukden. . . It would be unwise of the friends of Japan to entertain any illusions upon the nature of the contest to which the Mikado's troops stand committed. Hitherto, considering the death-dealing properties of naval weapons and the huge armaments arrayed on each side, the successes of Japan have been won at infinitesimal cost, while the Russian losses have not been unusually heavy.

"But when the main Japanese army sets foot ashore, fighting of a very different character is almost certain to follow. Altho the Japanese may be able to bring into action numbers superior to those of Russia in the Liao valley, the ousting of 50,000 Russians from a fortified position which they have the intention of holding is about as serious an operation of war as any that can be set before an army. It is, indeed, likely that Japanese strategy may in some measure obviate the need for frontal attack on entrenchments, but roads are few and bad, and the thaw will turn the whole country into a quagmire, so that if an advance is begun at this season upon Liao-Yang we must be prepared to hear of more than one bloody repulse before the Japanese overcome the resistance of the Russians at Liao-Yang. It is absurd to suppose that the Russian army will be disposed of in a cheap or easy manner. Place a Russian soldier in a position and order him to remain there, and remain he will till he dies."

Accordingly, that "great battle on land," concerning which the military experts have written so definitely, is not to take place in Korea, but on Manchurian soil. The military expert of the London *Mail* takes the same view of what is going to happen:

"The main Japanese attack is not to be directed through Korea. This country will not accommodate a force larger than 90,000 men, or less than one-third of the Japanese field army. The Japanese in Korea are seemingly preparing a position to which the Japanese armies may retreat in the last resort should they meet with disaster in other quarters of the field, or should there be some sudden and unexpected change in the naval position. Fortified camps are being constructed near Ping-Yang, where a comparatively small force might hold an army at bay and so cover a retreat. This is prudent generalship, and the Japanese are acting wisely in taking every precaution against disaster while planning their campaign on the boldest lines."

But the ardent friend of Russia who expounds the naval situation for the readers of the *Figaro* invites the attention of his fellow experts of the London press to the existence of Admiral Makaroff's squadron. The Parisian authority learns from St. Petersburg that the Russian admiral is repairing all his ships all the time. The Czar himself communicates daily with the admiral by telegraph, and has learned that the Port Arthur squadron can intercept any Japanese transports venturesome enough to make for the neighborhood of New-Chwang. The inference in Paris is that Japan's army corps may linger long in Korea, if not in their island home. But the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) has too high an estimate of Admiral Togo to believe that he will give Admiral Makaroff many opportunities. The Austrian daily takes it for granted that the Japanese are waiting for the thaw to assert itself. They will then invade Manchuria, not by way of Liao-Yang, but along the railway line from Vladivostok to Harbin. But as Vladivostok remains ice-bound, comparatively, until well on in the spring, there may be further delays before the campaign develops on land. However, the Liao-Yang movement may be preferred:

"Every consideration of tactics will certainly be taken into account by the Japanese general staff. It may be that the landing of the main army will take place in Korea either at Chemulpo or near the mouth of the Yalu, where the advance guard of the Japanese has already taken position, stretching inward from the coast. Or, again, the landing may be on the Liao-Tung peninsula. In the latter event the march on to Harbin would be longer in point of time than a march from Vladivostok, and Japan would lose the advantage otherwise available because of Russia's dilatoriness in war preparations."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SUSPECTED PLOT OF THE PEKING MANDARINS.

NOTHING could be more neutral than the official attitude of the high mandarins who comprise the inner dynastic circle at Peking, and yet nothing is an object of greater suspicion to both the Paris *Temps* and the London *Spectator*. The French daily and the English weekly profess to have the best of reasons for dreading the slow development of a plot to create a pandemonium in the Far East with the ultimate object of expelling the foreigner for good and all. At the right time, thinks the London journal, the mandarins will show their hand and take a long-desired revenge for the humiliations they have had to endure. The *Temps* discusses the subject in these terms:

"It was on the twelfth day of February last that there appeared in the *Gazette de Pekin* the official declaration of the Chinese Government's neutrality. At the same time, the Wai-wu-pu, or imperial Foreign Office, assured the representatives of the Powers that it had but one desire—peace.

"This proclamation and these assurances did not, nevertheless, set European opinion at ease, much less Russian diplomacy. The latter probably knows what estimate to place upon the sense, the force, and the durability of pledges emanating from the Chinese court. The anxieties of Russian diplomacy have persisted, not only as regards the intentions of the Wai-wu-pu, but also as regards the means possessed by that body of putting them into execution.

"This question has occasioned all the more preoccupation from the fact that the movements of Chinese troops in Pe-chi-li seem suspicious and that the Chinese Government is reserved regarding the attitude the troops may assume on their own responsibility on the Manchurian frontier.

"From all this there have resulted, for two months past, rumors

relative to the imminence of a yellow peril under the form of a partial but efficacious cooperation between Japanese forces and Chinese forces. This partial cooperation would be followed later, naturally, by a gradual assimilation of the Chinese forces into the Japanese military element.

"In England everybody began by poking fun at this new form of the yellow specter. The Continent saw yellow, said the press. There has been some modification of view since *The Spectator* bore witness to it when it warned its readers that Japan has no other object than to arouse the Chinese Empire in order to lead it.

"What has led to this change of attitude? The decision formed by the Russians to let the Japanese come to them instead of hurling themselves upon the Japanese. On the day that General Kuropatkin resolved to await the enemy behind Harbin, while defending, of course, the tenable points on the way from the Yellow Sea, he formed something more than a great military plan. He changed the political situation in the Far East.

"For if the war had been waged only in Korea, or even on the northern shore of the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, the Japanese would have remained sufficiently near to their true base—which is the sea—to operate with their own forces, which are limited. Compelled to plunge into the heart of Manchuria, with the prospect of bloody battles along their whole line of march, ever more distant from the sea, and always losing numbers, they begin to doubt, in spite of their exaltation, of final success on land. They want auxiliaries. They will not ask them of China, for that would be to bring the world down on their backs at once. But if, notwithstanding the official desire of the Chinese Government, and without the official intervention of that Government, a portion of the forces of the empire came of their own accord to act with them, the Japanese would certainly not keep off such a windfall at the cannon's mouth.

"It is an event of this kind that may be brought to pass. According to *The Spectator*, all recent information that seems reliable shows that the great mandarins believe the moment to have come for settling their account with Russia. They would willingly accept the guidance of Japan and the risks of war. The army of Pe-chi-li, which is under the fiery and bellicose viceroy of Pe-chi-li, is already assembled near New-Chwang. It contains 20,000 men, practically independent of the court, and men who are by no means to be despised. They are all ready to march. Each of the viceroys in China has an army of the same kind. Altho most of them are pacific, there are a few of whom no one can foretell what they may do, in spite of the court and in spite of Europe's legitimate pressure upon the court for the maintenance of neutrality. . . . . .

"Such is the new situation produced by the plan attributed to General Kuropatkin. He has advanced by a generation the moment for Europe to ask herself seriously: 'Are the yellow races uniting?' The reflections of *The Spectator* show that the question presents itself not merely in Russia, in France, and in Germany. Meanwhile, with the insensible but irresistible slowness of a glacier movement, the Russian mass is displaced northward to decide in the neighborhood of Harbin the destiny of the Far East."

All that has preceded, however, can not be reconciled with an elaborate study of China's military position from the pen of Colonel C. de Grandprey, formerly French military attaché in Peking, who tells us in the *Revue de Paris* that "China, if forced to support a war to-day, would be beaten as she was beaten in 1860, in 1894, and in 1900. We should see the same lack of unity and of responsibility in direction, the same ignorance, and the same inertia in the executive agents, and, in many, the same eagerness to make their personal fortune out of the ruin of the state." The mandarins could not be relied upon for a military campaign requiring concerted action. "Distributions of ammunition and of rations would mean theft, or no distributions at all, the existence of the army would be assured by means of pillage. There would be no order, or orders badly given. From top to bottom there would be general and justified suspicion. At the end would be defeat. On this head no Chinese who think—there are many of them—have the shadow of a doubt." The former military attaché says, too, that there are no bodies of troops in all China worthy of serious consideration at present, except the forces of Yuan-Shi-Kai, viceroy of Pe-chi-li, and the forces of Chang-Chih-Tung, viceroy of Ho-Nan. Expert opinion of Yuan-Shi-Kai and his men has already been quoted in these columns, and the colonel says nothing new on the subject, altho he implies in a general way that the viceroy and his men have been overrated. Of Chang-Chih-Tung we read:

"Chang-Chih-Tung rules some 57,000,000 souls in the center of China on both banks of the Yang-tse-kiang. Born in 1835 in Pe-chi-li, he was received very young into the academy of Hanlin, which is equivalent to our French Academy. He has the reputation of being one of the most brilliant writers of China, not that he has the power of expressing strong and original thoughts in a clear style, but that he is a perfect master of the classics and of their commentators and that he can fill his prose and verse with citations and allusions derived from them. Only those who are as erudite as himself can enjoy these things. Successively examiner of candidates for office at Sze-Chuan, governor of Shan-si, viceroy of Canton during the troubles with France in 1884, shortly afterward viceroy of Wu-chang, then temporary viceroy of Nanking duing the Chinese-Japanese war, he has always been accustomed to handling important matters. He signalized his appearance everywhere by great activity and by bold initiative. He has been reproached with undertaking too much. This old man is a singular mixture of strength and weakness, of audacity and timidity. He has flashes of good sense which never go so far as complete mental light. He tries to combine the wisdom of Confucius with Western ideas. During the crises of 1898 and of 1900, he steered successfully between the orders of a reactionary court and the pressure of the foreigner. His integrity is absolute. Having handled enormous sums all his life, he remains poor.

"His army comprises some 63,000 men, including about 7,000 Manchus of King-chau, whom he has instructed, but of whom he can not dispense without the consent of the Tartar marshal. His is not a homogeneous force: 23,250 men have passed through the

EXPENDITURE ON LAND CAMPAIGN.

Items.	Russia.	Japan.
Mobilization expenses	$32,214,300	$6,820,000
Transportation of provisions	13,558,600	924,000
Provisions for men and horses	29,777,600	9,869,000
Pay of officers and men	21,816,000	13,812,000
Ambulance service	1,240,000	920,000
Uniforms (warm clothing)	3,000,000	3,750,000
Loss in horses	3,200,000	1,280,000
Railway construction	3,200,000	3,200,000
Loss of war material	27,125,000	12,401,250
Material of administration	2,880,000	1,296,000
Total (land forces)	$138,011,500	$54,272,250

The above table is taken from the *Correspondant* (Paris), which supports its calculations by detailed analyses based upon the prices current in St. Petersburg and Tokyo respectively. The figures were then checked and approved by military, naval, and economic experts, who pronounce this an accurate statement of what the belligerents will spend in cash during any six months' period of hostilities.

EXPENDITURE ON NAVAL CAMPAIGN.

Items.	Russia.	Japan.
Wear and tear on fleet	$38,940,000	$44,532,000
Gunnery and ammunition	35,500,000	34,192,000
Torpedoes and equipment	1,800,000	2,700,000
Coal	200,000	1,4--,352
Provisions and pay of officers and men (in addition to peace scale)	1,780,000	1,515,000
Total	$78,220,000	$84,360,352
Grand Total	$216,231,500	$138,632,602

"The above calculations," remarks the *Correspondant* (Paris), from whose pages we extract these details, "are based only upon those items which can be ascertained with accuracy in advance, and do not include financial losses incident to the fortunes of war, such as the sinking of battle-ships or cruisers, accidents of the struggle or indemnities. . . . How long can Russia hold out at this rate? That is a question for engineers to answer. How long can Japan hold out? That is a question for the economists."

SIX MONTHS' WAR BILL OF RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

hands of German instructors. About 40,000 have received German instruction at second-hand—that is, from Chinese instructors taught by Germans."

The opinion formed by the Frenchman of this force is poor. The officers do not know how to command, the arms of the regiments are not modern, and the drill is slightly antiquated. Much promise is shown by the privates in the ranks, but they are improperly handled from the military point of view. The colonel says much more in depreciation of the army system of the mandarins, and, if he is well informed, there is some miscalculation of the importance to Japan of that military element which the Paris *Temps* fears is on the point of assimilation in Manchuria.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PORT ARTHUR'S NEWSPAPER ON LOCAL AFFAIRS.

ADMIRAL ALEXEIEFF'S organ at Port Arthur, the *Novy Krai*, survives recent bombardments in an abbreviated condition. In presenting its apologies for some recent failures to make any appearance whatever, our contemporary explains that most of its compositors are now fighting for their country. There are no newsdealers in town, if we correctly interpret an invitation to residents of Port Arthur to call at the office for their favorite daily, which is literally without a rival in covering the local field, and which breathes defiance to the foe in the following terms:

"The courageous soldiers of the Kwang-Tung district have already begun the heroic defense of the fortress of Port Arthur. In the presence of this fearful might of war stands Japan, now busily engaged in conveying her miniature troops from her isles to Korea. On the frontiers of Korea, Japan would now deal Russia a decisive blow.

CAPTAIN REITZENSTEIN.

He is supposed to be still in command of the Vladivostok squadron.

"Japan does not yet know the Russian bayonet!

"As yet, Japan has gone stealthily to work, like a thief.

"Japan took advantage of the fact that Russia could not anticipate so outrageous a violation of international usage on the very first day after the severance of diplomatic relations.

"Heavily will the hand of punishment fall on Japan for this. She will see how she deceived herself when she stands breast to breast with the soldiers of Russia.

"The soldiers of Russia, in their adamantine firmness, regard with contempt the fighting power of the Japanese army.

"The Russian soldier has already said so. 'Is it possible to wage war against the soldier of Japan at all?' asks the soldier of Russia. 'I will dry the soldier of Japan on my bayonet and send him home in a letter.'

"In this utterance the whole greatness of the Russian nation finds expression.

"We did not wish war. We did not even contemplate the possibility of war with such a foe as Japan. But now that war has begun, it can end only with an awful punishment of the guilty ones responsible."

Friends of Russia need feel no anxiety regarding the fall of Port Arthur, in the opinion of this authority. The construction of the railway over the ice at Lake Baikal insured, it thinks, the receipt of ample supplies in the fortress during the severe season. The conclusion arrived at by the Port Arthur daily is thus set forth:

"Lake Baikal transit not only gains time for us, but also gives us enormous material advantages in the arrival of troops, horses, supplies of war, and of provisions. At present, therefore, we have no need to land troops by way of the harbor and the problem of transport for horses is solved. A lot of unnecessary labor is spared us.

"With God's help, we are afforded an uninterrupted railway route into Siberia. This will lighten the toil of winning a quick and complete victory for Russian arms.

"The whole world will see and will never forget that Russia did not let herself be trod beneath the feet of an upstart.

"All the world will know that God is with us."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRESIDENT LOUBET OUTSIDE THE VATICAN.

VATICAN dignitaries, from the sovereign pontiff himself to the non-commissioned officers of the noble guard, expect to languish in official ignorance of President Loubet's presence in Rome when the head of the French republic wends his way to the Eternal City about a week hence to visit the King of Italy. The prospect fills the *Figaro* (Paris) with a lively regret, and it asks if something may not happen at the last moment to bring President and Pope together. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) is quite certain that nothing of the kind can happen. For the first time since the rise of the papal power, therefore, the Austrian daily tells us, the head of a Roman Catholic nation will pay an official visit to Rome without taking any notice whatever of the successor of St. Peter.

SIGNOR GIOLITTI.

The Italian Premier who is to be one of the notabilities at the coming meeting of King Victor Immanuel and President Loubet.

Nevertheless, the suspicions of the anticlerical *Action* (Rome) have been aroused by recent rumors implicating M. Delcassé, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in "secret exchanges of view" for the purpose of effecting "what the Italians call a combination." The "combination" would be that of Pius X. and M. Loubet in the Vatican gardens, mutually pleased at so unexpected a pleasure. "The Italians scented this combination," the *Action* feels justified in saying. (It refers to Quirinal Italians, not Vatican Italians.) That is why Madame Loubet, we read further, is not to accompany the President. "Madame," pursues our authority, "is too clerical altogether." The anticlerical *Lanterne* (Paris) finds the same fault with the lady, represented by this authority as shedding frequent tears of sympathy for a person described as "old Sarto." However, the organ of the French Foreign Office, the Paris *Temps*, tells us that the wife of the President of the French republic, having no official position, does not accompany him on an official visit. The Queen of Italy, having an official position, accompanied the King of Italy to Paris last year when the monarch paid the official visit, which is now to be returned. The Foreign Office organ understands that the papal nuncio in Paris, Monsignor Lorenzelli, has been ordered by the Vatican Secretary of State to leave the French capital during the

period of the President's stay in Italy. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) is assured that the nuncio has been criticized in Vatican circles for the result of his efforts to establish more cordial relations between France and the Holy See.

Such criticism, if we are to believe the *Frankfurter Zeitung* (Frankfort-on-the-Main), is really a criticism of the Pope himself. "Pius X.," it observes, "recently laid aside his reserve toward France. To the College of Cardinals, which had come to congratulate him on his feast day, he made a speech of most uncompromising partizan character, embodying a vehement protest against the policy of the French Government in dealing with the church." Returning to the subject, the German daily says:

"The Pope's speech also makes plain that all attempts to have President Loubet visit the Vatican in the course of his coming trip to Rome have met with failure. The Vatican itself, and certain diplomatists too, would have it supposed that the President desired to see the Pope and was refused permission by the papal court. The excited oratory of Pius X. does not confirm this allegation. The firmness of Premier Combes induced President Loubet, in view of the present state of public opinion in France, to abandon all idea of an audience with the Pope. The Italian Government would not have been unwilling to see Loubet go to the Vatican. Such a proceeding would not have hurt the Government's prestige, and would have demonstrated to all the world that the Pope is no prisoner."

This daily agrees with the *Neue Freie Presse* that the prospect of President Loubet's appearance in the Vatican is now too remote to be taken into practical consideration. The *Osservatore Romano*, organ of the Vatican, announced some weeks ago that the Pope would not receive the President unless a very decided change in the present situation were brought about. Of the recent address to the cardinals delivered by Pius X. it now remarks: "In the irrelevant comments they are making upon the energetic and dignified remonstrance of the Holy Father, certain liberal sheets show that they do not understand either the past or the present, and, above all, that they do not possess the remotest idea of that marvelous continuity of action with which the supreme authority of the church wonderfully combines always and everywhere prudence with firmness." Assuming for the sake of argument that the President will not call upon the Pope, the *Figaro* inquires:

"If the President does not go to the Vatican, will the Pope protest? Will he issue an indignant encyclical? Will he fulminate an excommunication? No, certainly, for by doing so he would prejudice the sacred interests of which he has charge. Pius X. will maintain silence and will affect to ignore the presence in Rome of the head of the French republic. The incident will not influence his attitude toward France. By common consent the subject will be avoided in the Vatican. The papal nuncio will absent himself from Paris so that he may remain in official ignorance.

"Here is a topic likely to arouse the uneasiness of other chiefs of Catholic states, tempted in their turn to pay a visit to Victor Immanuel III."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRESIDENT AND KING.

The ruler of France and the ruler of Italy are to defy the Vatican by their coming official meeting in Rome. "As if the outrage offered by M. Loubet to the Pope in going to Rome without seeing him was not of itself sufficient," says the Roman Catholic *Verité Française* (Paris), "government circles are bent on aggravating it by making it in advance public and official. . . . There was a last act of cowardice, a last act of treason, to be added. It was to go to Rome in person to insult the church. . . . It was to go and brave the Sovereign Pontiff at his very door in defiance of international law."

THE POPE'S NUNCIO IN PARIS.

Mgr. Lorenzelli has been ordered by the Vatican Secretary of State to remain away from Paris during President Loubet's stay in Italy.

AMERICAN INFLUENCE UPON JAPANESE NAVAL DEVELOPMENT.

NOT one bid is to be invited from American shipyards during any stage of Japan's new naval program, if we are to accept the statements recently made on the subject in the London *Times*. That authority has been given to understand that the battle-ships and armored cruisers called for by the so-called third stage of Tokyo's naval policy are to be built in England, France, and Germany. The standard of strength adopted is said to require the fleets of Japan to equal in number of units and in total displacement the combined squadrons which any two European Powers could find it practicable to assemble in Far Eastern waters within a measurable period. This means, we are told, the construction within the next six years of numerous ships, each exceeding 12,500 tons in displacement and averaging 23 knots in speed. The omission of any mention of the United States in carrying out this program comes at a time when the European press contains numerous allusions to American influence upon Japanese naval development. A writer in the *Revue de Paris* asserts that the Japanese give Commodore Perry the credit for having first inspired them with an idea of the immense importance of sea power to themselves, and various foreign papers have called

attention, since the war began, to the influence of the United States upon the education of Japanese naval officers. If we are to accept the statements of London *Truth*, the United States Naval Academy was first opened to foreigners during the Administration of President Andrew Johnson at the special request of the Tokyo Government. The request was granted for the purpose of giving Japan's future admirals the benefit of the course. Of some recent Japanese graduates at Annapolis, we find the English weekly saying:

"Soto Kichi Uriu, who serves as admiral under Togo, graduated at Annapolis. He surpassed most of the other lads, both in close application to his studies and in practical seamanship, and none of them could approach him in the sword exercise and gunnery. He must have come out first at the final examination but for the insurmountable difficulty which the English part of the course presented. As it was, he left twenty-sixth out of seventy-six. Most of the Japs who graduated at Annapolis are of aristocratic families or sons of Samurai. Vice-Admiral Hiroaki Tamurais, of the imperial blood, excelled as fencer, athlete, gunner, and in swimming-matches. Every one liked him. Koroku Katz, another Annapolis graduate, is now director of the naval school of Hakodate. He is, too, a near relation of the Mikado, and said to have no match in practical seamanship. He took to the sea as a duck takes to water. The Japanese at cadets' schools excel as swordsmen, wrestlers, climbers of poles, and mathematicians, and are close students. If strong in mathematics, they have little taste for modern languages and literature. They find English more than difficult, and they never dream of studying Greek or Latin. Japanese of good family stand aloof from traders. They prefer entering government offices or serving in the army or navy to making money in business. This class produces hardly any artists. Apart from their dislike of commercial pursuits, they are just as matter-of-fact as the Americans, but feel the facts of life differently. Before their last revolution they owed little to other nations. They have since learned a deal, but only on technical lines, and are fast lapsing to their own old ways, and giving a Japanese character to all they have borrowed from Europe and America. They are badly off for teachers, save in the technical schools, where Japanese who learned abroad can now teach. They employ European professors and foremen in factories for short periods, say three years, and send them away as soon as they can find natives to replace them."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HERBERT SPENCER'S ADVICE TO JAPAN.

SEVERAL weeks ago it transpired that Herbert Spencer, some years before his death, advised the Japanese Government that its policy should be "that of keeping Americans and Europeans as much as possible at arm's length." In giving this advice, the late philosopher added his wish that "it should not transpire publicly, at any rate during my life, for I do not desire to rouse the animosity of my fellow countrymen." These views were transmitted at the request of Baron Kaneko, the celebrated Japanese statesman, who is a graduate of Harvard and the political lieutenant of Marquis Ito. Herbert Spencer's letter is given in full in the London *Times*, its salient features being as follows:

"Respecting the further questions you ask, let me, in the first place, answer generally that the Japanese policy should, I think, be that of *keeping Americans and Europeans as much as possible at arm's length.* In presence of the more powerful races your position is one of chronic danger, and you should take every precaution to give as little foothold as possible to foreigners.

"It seems to me that the only forms of intercourse which you may with advantage permit are those which are indispensable for the exchange of commodities—importation and exportation of physical and mental products. No further privileges should be allowed to people of other races, and especially to people of the more powerful races, than is absolutely needful for the achievement of these ends. Apparently you are proposing by revision of the treaty with the Powers of Europe and America 'to open the whole empire to foreigners and foreign capital.' I regret this as a fatal policy. If you wish to see what is likely to happen, study the history of India. Once let one of the more powerful races gain a *point d'appui* and there will inevitably in course of time grow up an aggressive policy which will lead to collisions with the Japanese; these collisions will be represented as attacks by the Japanese which must be avenged, as the case may be; a portion of territory will be seized and required to be made over as a foreign settlement; and from this there will grow eventually subjugation of the entire Japanese Empire. I believe that you will have great difficulty in avoiding this fate in any case, but you will make the process easy if you allow of any privileges to foreigners beyond those which I have indicated."

The italics in the above extract are the philosopher's own. He further urged that Japanese be prohibited from marrying Americans or Europeans; that the Japanese Government exclude foreigners from the Japanese coasting-trade, and that foreigners be refused permission to work mines in Japan. On this last point Herbert Spencer says:

"Here there would be obviously liable to arise grounds of difference between the Europeans or Americans who worked them and the Government, and these grounds of quarrel would be followed by invocations to the English or American governments or other Powers to send forces to insist on whatever the European workers claimed, *for always the habit here and elsewhere among the civilized peoples is to believe what their agents or sellers abroad represent to them.*"

Here, again, the italics are the philosopher's own. The publication of the "advice" occasioned astonishment in London newspapers, and the following opinion from the London *Times* is typical:

"This letter will be a shock to some of Spencer's disciples. They will feel much as they would if they discovered that their master, the incarnation of pure reason, wore an amulet, or trusted to some magical charm to ward off evil, or had a weakness for incantations. The letter would carry the intelligent back to the circle of ideas from which they have emerged. Here, expressed in language which the most bigoted mandarin might borrow from the philosopher and adopt as his own is the policy which for centuries China pursued, which checked her development, and which places her to-day in a position of helplessness beside her vigorous, receptive, teachable neighbor."

Herbert Spencer's letter has had a profound influence upon Japanese policy, in the view of an influential British daily published in Japan, the Kobe *Herald*, from which we quote:

"At the time it [the Spencer letter] was written, the Japanese Government were seriously considering the desirability of throwing up the whole country to free and open intercourse with the people of other nations, but this course was never carried out, and they have continued to pursue what can only be characterized as a very illiberal policy, in regard to the commercial transactions of foreigners and the holding of land by persons other than Japanese. We are only venturing on a supposition; but is it not at least probable that Mr. Spencer's letter may have been one of the causes which have led to this exclusive action on the Government's part? Mr. Spencer enjoyed a great and universal reputation as one of the world's wisest men, and it is also well known that his teachings exercised a remarkable influence on a number of leading Japanese. It therefore seems by no means unlikely that his letter to Baron Kentaro Kaneko may have largely tended to bring about the decision at which the Government arrived. It was certainly eminently calculated to effect this result, and we think that even many of Mr. Spencer's most sincere admirers must regret that he ever felt impelled [to write this letter]. Probably Mr. Spencer, in spite of his great intellect and general strength of character, was not free from the foible which induces many people to think that they are capable of laying down the law on any and every possible subject. He had never been either to Japan or the Far East—possibly the regions of the earth least comprehensible to home-staying residents of Europe—and he, therefore, had no direct knowledge of the subjects on which he was writing. That, under such circumstances, he should have thought it right to give advice which might obviously produce momentous events can only be regarded as one of those aberrations of judgment to which great men—as well as the rest of us—are liable."

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

IN THE DAYS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

SIR MORTIMER. By Mary Johnston. Cloth, 350 pp. Price, $1.50. Harper & Brothers.

MISS JOHNSTON strikes ponderous whacks on the anvil of romance to fashion "Sir Mortimer." She gives us a sublimated dime-novel, stirring in love and adventure. Yea, gramercy,'tis a crowder's galimaufry to which the reading Justiciar is here holpen: for the screed is a tiercel-gentle in attack. This sentence is introduced here as hint of the verbal seasoning. One with scant ken of the Elizabethan diction shall perforce be driven to his lexicon. To put brave words like these into the mouths of the characters may be conscientiousness as to local color; but as the story is not told by one of the period, it must be ascribed to idiosyncrasy that she incorporates into the novel such things as "calenture," "spital," "Justiciar," "night-rail," "balass-ruby," "agong" (this, even the dictionary hath not), and the like.

Sir Mortimer Fane is a fascinating gentleman of restricted revenues, but rich in personal endowment; for he is a courtier dashing enough to captivate Elizabeth's unvirginal eye, a cavalier, a poet and adventurer. He engages in one buccaneering exploit for glory and coin, after he has told his love to a beautiful maid of honor whom he has celebrated in madrigals as "Dione." Her real name is almost as choice—Damaris. Tho he is a veritable d'Artagnan for fighting and daring, he comes to grief in a bold enterprise, and the reader is treated to a real sensation and a diaphanous mystery, which is kept up till the close of the story, when the gauzy veil is rent. This is on Sir Mortimer's second marine venture, this time for revenge. Lastly, he sails back into Love's port, "a wreck, but a most interesting one," as Mrs. George Bancroft said of Tom Moore in one of her "Letters from England."

MARY JOHNSTON.

There is a dash of court life, and once the worthy daughter of bluff King Hal appears on the scene. Miss Johnston's spirited etching of the crowned virago deserves quotation as a specimen of her style and by reason of its correct estimate of Queen Elizabeth:

"A noble presence moving in the full luster of sovereignty, a princess who, despite all womanish faults, was a wise king unto her people, a maiden ruler to whom in that aftermath of chivalry men gave a personal regard, rose-colored and fanciful; the woman not above coquetry, vanity, and double-dealing, the monarch whose hand was heavy upon the council-board, whose will perverted law, whose prime wish was the welfare of her people—she drew near to the man (Sir Mortimer) to whom she had shown fair promise of settled favor, but to whose story, told by his admiral and commented upon by those about her, she had that day listened between bursts of her great oaths and with an ominous flashing of jewels upon her hands."

There is a full-lunged sentence, big with portraiture and hard to parse.

Little more need be said about Miss Johnston's latest work. It is interesting, in a light and flashy way, but one hears the scratching of the pen and wonders why the lady should forsake the Virginia that has stood her in such good stead for "Merry England." The query may rise: What would have been the consequence if "Sir Mortimer" and "To Have and to Hold" had occupied each other's place?

A RESOLUTE FLIGHT OF HUMOR.

THE GORDON ELOPEMENT. By Carolyn Wells and Harry Persons Taber. Cloth, 235 pp. Price, $1.25. Doubleday, Page & Co.

IT is not necessary to criticize a humorous book or story too rigorously; but, of course, some books of the sort are much better than others. This one, whose carpenter work has been done by two, is one of the "others." The idea of it is good, there are several amusing incidents and some "funny" characters; but you feel that the authors have knit their brows and consulted each other seriously: "Don't you think this would be funny?"

The main idea is Stocktonian. A young married couple are so harassed by claims upon their hospitality that they run away when a newly married couple send word that they are going to make them a visit. They make their escape stealthily and go anywhere. They wind up at a magnificent summer-hotel in Maine with a capacity for seven or eight hundred guests, and find that they are the only ones who have come there for two months! It is perfectly equipped and well kept, but there they are alone in its luxurious loneliness. Why this is so, the reader may find out by finishing the book.

Two young men and a young woman join their ranks, so to speak, later, and they have a jolly time. Picnics, rides, private theatricals and a bazar are their diversions, as well as love-making; for the girl is a tremendous flirt and has two stunning young men and one married man to practise her arts upon.

There is a "Captain Haskins," an aged one-legged Nantucket whaler,

CAROLYN WELLS.

HARRY PERSONS TABER.

who has charge of the livery, which comprises "Nancy Hanks" and "Belle Hamlin" and a "barge." "Joseph Rodman Payne," a large black dog whom "Aunt Zip" "collogues" with, is made to work a little over time.

It is a summer book and will fill an hour pleasantly. The characters are given, quite like a playbill, after the table of contents. This may insinuate future dramatization: but it would take a master playwright to transpose the book to the stage.

A STUDY IN NEW YORK SOCIAL SURFACE LIFE.

THE HORSE LEECH'S DAUGHTERS. By Margaret Doyle Jackson. Cloth, 351 pp. Price, $1.50. Houghton, Mifflin Company.

THIS story is a clever piece of work. In terse strength of expression and the cut and thrust play of character upon character it strikes the reader at many points as extremely clever; but, following this conviction, lurks the haunting regret that the author did not expend her undoubted strength upon some creation more humanly lovable than is the central figure in her story.

The verse from Proverbs, of course—"The horse leech hath two daughters, crying 'give, give,'"—inspires the title, the daughters in this case being two attractive young New York women, the one married, the other, chiefly by reason of an old, deep, well-hidden love for the man whom the other had captured and married, remaining single. The talent of both women for wringing money—Leone Cleworth from her husband and Belle Warner from her father—furnishes the only point of resemblance between them. Belle is great-hearted in the use of her money; Leone smelts all she can lay hands on for the adornment of her own small person.

MARGARET DOYLE JACKSON.

To outline further the career of these women would mar the interest of the story. The good woman has, of course, the least history, and is less typical. Leone Cleworth might stand for a latter-day New York Becky Sharp, for no other city could so well produce her. The simile is, however, hardly fair to Becky. Thackeray's character was clever, adroit, subtle—an artist even in sin. Wherever and however she came upon the scene, she never failed to create an atmosphere distinctly her own. Leone achieves nothing of this sort. She only poses, asserts, postures. Her god, like Becky's, is respectability, her fetich society; yet, despite her assumptions, she never really convinces that she is in Society.

Leone recalls a pithy saying of the late famous artist, William Morris Hunt: "Nothing exists without a background; it's where the bird is that makes the bird." Leone lacks background. She exhales none of those indefinable yet potent bred-in-the-bone little characteristics which betray distinctive antecedents of one sort or another. She is, in short, a strongly accentuated reminder of many women seen floating on the surface wave of New York social life, women whose swagger is above criticism, who wear their clothes perfectly, who carry themselves as choice specimens of Gotham society, but of whom people of settled

position know absolutely nothing. Of the possibility of such women Leone offers a highly colored study.

The author has made her story melodramatic rather than artistic, by reason of handling her puppets too seriously. She seems even to support Leone's own pretensions in regarding herself as a New York mondaine of assured position, altho she freely permits her to patronize the street-cars and to brook impertinences from a newly met, moneyed, caddishly brutal German; and at a swell reception in her own house the guests no sooner meet than they fall to discussing stocks, bonds, percentages, and speculation, quite as if they were on the floor of the Stock Exchange. The men in the story hardly count, except to project the women.

Despite all this, however, Mrs. Jackson shows uncommon ability in this book, which is in every way the antipodes of her first story, "A Daughter of the Pit"; and when she sets her imagination to play around characters that claim her sympathy, we may look for work fine and strong. She hates Leone, and betrays it in places where she ought to have let her only amuse the reader. But, then, George Eliot herself could not forgive the feminine characters she disliked. The faults of the work lie in want of humor and an overseriousness that seeks to save itself in melodrama.

AMONG SAHIBS AND SEPOYS.

LEAVES FROM THE DIARIES OF A SOLDIER AND SPORTSMAN, DURING TWENTY YEARS SERVICE IN INDIA, AFGHANISTAN, EGYPT, AND OTHER COUNTRIES. By Lieut.-Gen. Sir Montagu Gilbert Gerard, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. Cloth, 399 pp. Illustrated. Price, $4 net. E. P. Dutton & Co.

IT is of "Arms and the Man" that this old campaigner sings—of camps and cantonments, of marches and charges, of shika-tents and the chase, of the saddle and the howdah, of the "bagging" of elephants and the "sticking" of pigs; of Bheels and Afghans, Goorkhas and Afridis, Sikhs and Pathans. A few of us who have smoked and yawned in mess-tents in Bengal, who have been entertained by the "tall talk" of the "Old Shikarri" (who "bagged" 971 elephants the last time he was out, "and all bulls, sir; I never consent to pull trigger at a cow!")—we who have foregathered with the old Shikarri at tiffin in cantonments, are glad now to get away, even with such a mighty hunter as Sir Montagu, to his finer game among the Sahibs and the natives, the Baboos and the Bunias, the Sepoys and the "Tommies."

In discussing the mental and moral qualities of the native Indians, especially that "guileless simplicity" concerning which the greener traveler is apt to lapse into "gush," Sir Montagu is disposed to have recourse to an illustrative anecdote. When Sir Montagu, on an interesting occasion, asked a prisoner why he had killed an unarmed villager who was serving as his guide, the answer was: "As he walked in front, carrying my bundle, the idea came to me, what a beautiful sword-cut his neck offered!" "Well?" "Well, that's all; he fell."

The native delights in the heavy hand of "the master," because he understands and admires it. Arbitrary and despotic rule, if justly administered, is far better suited to the Oriental mind and character than any slow and tedious legal formalities. Mild measures invite its contempt. A certain colonel ("Thur and Parkur district"), used to tear up usurers' bonds and cowhide the holders of them when cases of sharp practise were brought before him. His unconstitutional proceedings so endeared him to the people that he kept a district, "as large as Yorkshire," quiet throughout the mutiny without the aid of a single British bayonet. And there was a fine old fire-eating Sikh who had served under Runjeet Singh against the Afghans. He cherished an unbounded admiration for Aratabili, one of Runjeet's Italian generals, who planted a gallows on every cross-road; "and the Sahib always liked to see a tassel hanging on them." Once, when riding through the bazar at Peshawar, eight or ten shots were fired at him from the rear ranks of a dense crowd, Aratabili promptly hanged the nearest *ten* Mussulmans. "Never another shot was fired at him in Peshawar."

Sir Montagu Gerard finds his lively aversion in the Bengali Baboos, "that pestilent and openly disloyal class of the Hindu community which enjoys as little honor in its own country as is proverbially accorded to prophets." He once asked a shrewd old Punjabi how he would like to be governed by the Baboos, should the British abandon India. Very pithy was the old man's reply. "Within six months there would be left neither a two-anna piece nor a virgin in all Bengal." The one idea of the bustling Baboo is how to get into government employment or a snug place in some company office.

It is a relief to get beyond the slums of trade and "agencies" and petty office, and all the sickening tricks and dodges of the servile herd one encounters in the bazars, that we may draw free and generous breath among the Sikhs and the dauntless little Goorkhas in "the lines." Born soldiers these, "rocked in a buckler and fed from a blade." To a Sikh steel is a sacred metal; to be shot in the back is the unpardonable sin; while, even in his home, to die in a bed is shame to him; let him get his honorable discharge on the bare ground.

Pathans, Sikhs, and Goorkhas, Sir Montagu tells us, can march farther, shoot better, and live on scantier fare than the more civilized European races, while they instinctively acquire great *esprit de corps*. But in their vocabulary there is no such word as patriotism; they go a-soldiering "for a living," and for no other reason. They are "true to their salt," but nothing more. Dearest of all to them are family, horses, and the little plot of ground.

LINCOLN AT FIRST HAND.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND HIS PRESIDENCY. By Joseph H. Barrett, LL.D. Illustrated. In two volumes. Vol. I., 379 pages; Vol. II., 411 pages. Price, $5 net. The Robert Clarke Company, Cincinnati.

IMMEDIATELY after the first nomination of Abraham Lincoln as the Republican candidate for the presidency, he was visited at his home by the author of these volumes, to whom had been assigned the task of compiling the inevitable "campaign life." Mr. Barrett was made welcome in the modest home of the nominee, and an intimacy, thus ensuing, lasted without interruption until the day of Lincoln's taking off.

We are, therefore, dealing with the great war President at first hand, and Mr. Barrett can impart a freshness and even an authoritativeness to his work that must win for it very great weight. But apart from these considerations, the author seems to afford us a new and clear view of Lincoln in three tense and crucial periods of his life. The first of these comprises the formative years, when the metal of Lincoln's character was forged on the anvil of frontier experience. Next is the Lincoln-Douglas debate, which seemed at one moment to have set the seal of ultimate failure upon the career of the man who saved this Union. Finally we come to the cruel dilemma which ended with the removal of General McClellan from the command of an army which worshiped him.

It seems to us that any biographer of Lincoln must be judged according to the success with which he handles these three phases. Mr. Barrett handles them strongly and he never gets out of his depth. He makes us see that the one asset of the young Lincoln was character. The growth of that character, as studied in the earlier chapters, becomes a process of absorbing interest. The outcome of such a growth is manifest when we come to the debate with Douglas. When that debate closed and the two men stepped down from the platforms, Lincoln had definitely attained national prominence. Nothing could exceed the skill and the convincing logic of the biography up to this point. Mr. Barrett never lets go of Lincoln for a moment, and he spares us those large historical and philosophical generalizations which, however instructive, are really digressions. We have a sense of intimacy with Lincoln that constitutes a point of view in itself.

In the game of cross purposes with McClellan, Mr. Barrett takes sides from the first. He condemns the general and sympathizes with the President. The patient, considerate Lincoln of these pages is driven to sheer distraction by the long, long wait for that army of the Potomac to move. It seems, at last, to be in motion, but, like those glacier masses on Alpine heights, it stops on what seems the eve of some forward sweep. The commanding general can not reconcile the President's anxiety for the safety of Washington with urgent suggestions to go to Richmond. Rivers of ink have flowed over this subject. Military men insist that no civilian executive should undertake to do the work of the strategist. Mr. Barrett understands that Lincoln was responsible to the country for the conduct of the war, and he thinks it right that a general who failed to grasp the point was made to give way to a general who did. Putting aside the controversial aspect of the case, the narration of events is terse and strong. Lincoln's letters of entreaty are drawn upon for apt, illuminating quotations. We know what the President thought about it all, and we share the anxieties of his sleepless nights.

From the high level of these chapters there is no descent in any portion of the biography. Mr. Barrett does not flood us with anecdote. His quotation of original documents is appropriate and in proportion. He tries no fine writing. He creates a Lincoln atmosphere.

A STORY BY HAWTHORNE'S GRANDCHILD.

A COUNTRY INTERLUDE. By Hildegard Hawthorne. Cloth, 161 pp. Price, $1.25. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A NOVELETTE by the granddaughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne and the daughter of Julian Hawthorne may be regarded as doubly handicapped. However, the glory of her forbears will at least secure her a hearing. Genius is not transmissible, but temperament very often is, as appears in the present case.

Miss Hawthorne has had poems and stories printed in the leading periodicals, but this is her first longer work. "A Country Interlude" is a prettily written story, with a clean love interest. The style is good, in fact, the best thing, artistically considered, about the little volume. Truth forbids more praise than this. There is no hint of either of her immediate forbears in its quality. Undoubtedly the authoress herself placed no higher estimate on this pleasant novelette. The lack of any vaulting ambition, either as to invention or psychological analysis or even exquisite writing on her part, calls for approval. To pass any definite judgment on her ability in the literary field is not in order until other specimens of work appear from her pen. The love of nature which breathes through the pages of this "Country Interlude" seems a genuine one, and suggests a distant relationship to that of "Elizabeth" of the "Garden."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books :

"Rossetti."—Arthur C. Benson. (238 pp.; $0.75 net. The Macmillan Company.)

"The Fire-Bringer."—William Vaughn Moody. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.10 net.)

"Kwaidaw." — Lafcadio Hearn. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"William Hickling Prescott."—Rollo Ogden. (239 pp.; $1.10 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"The Frontiersmen."—Charles Egbert Craddock. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"Strong Mac."—S. R. Crockett. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"The Darrow Enigma."—Melvin L. Severy. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"Omar and Fitzgerald and other Poems."—John G. Jury. (Whitaker & Ray Co., $1.25.)

"When a Maid Marries."—Lavinia Hart. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.00 net.)

"Physical Training for Women by Japanese Methods."—H. Irving Hancock. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.25 net.)

"The Day of the Dog."—George Barr McCutcheon. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.25.)

"The Present South."—Edgar Gardiner Murphey. (335 pp.; $1.50 net. The Macmillan Company.)

"Dollars and Democracy."—Sir Philip Burne-Jones, Bart. (244 pp.; $1.25 net. D. Appleton & Co.)

"The Life of an Actor."—Pierce Egan. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"The Vineyard"—John Oliver Hobbes. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Where Did Life Begin?"—G. Hilton Scribner. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"Churches of Christ."—John T. Brown. (683 pp. John B. Morton Company, Louisville, Ky.)

"Christopher Columbus."—Vol. III.—John Boyd Thacher. (775 pp.; $9.00 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"American Problems."—Joseph A. Vance. (252 pp.; $0.75 net. The Winona Publishing Company.)

"By the Fireside."—Charles Wagner. (300 pp.; $1.00 net. McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"Susannah and One Other."—E. Maria Albanesi. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The Parting.

By THEODOSIA GARRISON.

Good-by. I bind the sandals on your feet—
The winged sandals, wonderful and fleet;
I have no wish to hold you, keep you so;
Yet wait, and smile—and kiss me ere you go.
(Oh, little dream, so sweet you were, so sweet!)

Good-by. You see, I smile; I am not sad.
Nay, you were but a transient guest I had,

Actual Size of Picture 14x19

On Heavy Plate Paper

The

American Girl Pictures==FREE

THESE charming pictures (five in the complete series) of the loveliest types of the American girl, we are giving away to introduce our brand of PURE BORAX. These are pictures of rare character and artistic merit, and have been issued in a handsome form for framing. They will make a charming addition to any home, and every one who is a lover of pictures will be delighted to possess them. The small illustration only gives a hint of the real beauty of the full-size pictures.

To those who will send us a box top (and four cents in stamps to cover cost of mailing) from a package of "20-MULE-TEAM BORAX"—which may be bought at any grocery or drug store—we will send, carefully packed, a fine, large reproduction, size 14x19, on heavy plate paper, for framing. Ask for head No. 3, and address, "Department F, Pacific Coast Borax Company, New York City."

BORAX—A Household Necessity

After you have used the first box of BORAX, you will wonder how you ever got along without it. If you will bathe your face every night in warm BORAX water, you will soon notice the difference in the clearness of your complexion and the smoothness of your skin. A little BORAX in the water makes the bath really cleansing — puts the pores of the body in a natural and healthy condition. The secret of the wonderful power of BORAX lies in a very simple law—*IT SOFTENS WATER.* You will be astonished to see how much easier and quicker and better you can wash things—in the laundry, in housecleaning—by adding a little BORAX to the water. But be careful to get Pure Borax. Ask for "20-MULE-TEAM BRAND." *It's pure.*

PACIFIC COAST BORAX COMPANY

Largest Refiners of Pure Borax in the World

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

Who spared my fare and made my dwelling bright
One sun-filled morning and one moon-swayed night.
(O little dream, how glad you were, how glad!)

Good-by. My hand has set the door ajar.
No broken prayer your open path may mar.
I have no tears to bid you from your way;
And yet—ah, yet! one moment turn and stay.
(Oh, little dream, so far you go, so far!)

—*From The Cosmopolitan Magazine.*

On One Who Was Unselfish.

By RICHARD KIRK.

Because he did not ask a name
They gave their smiles and tears and crowned him;
And since he could not hope for fame,
Contentment came and put her arms around him.

—*From Lippincott's Magazine.*

Panama.

By JAMES JEFFREY ROCHE.

Here the oceans twain have waited
All the ages to be mated,—
Waited long and waited vainly,
Tho the script was written plainly:
"This, the portal of the sea,
Opes for him who holds the key;
Here the empire of the earth
Waits in patience for its birth."

But the Spanish monarch, dimly
Seeing little, answered grimly:
"North and South the land is Spain's;
As God gave it, it remains.
He who seeks to break the tie,
By mine honor, he shall die!" *

So the centuries rolled on,
And the gift of great Colon,
Like a spendthrift's heritage,
Dwindled slowly, age by age,
Till the flag of red and gold
Fell from hands unnerved and old,
And the granite-pillared gate
Waited still the key of fate.

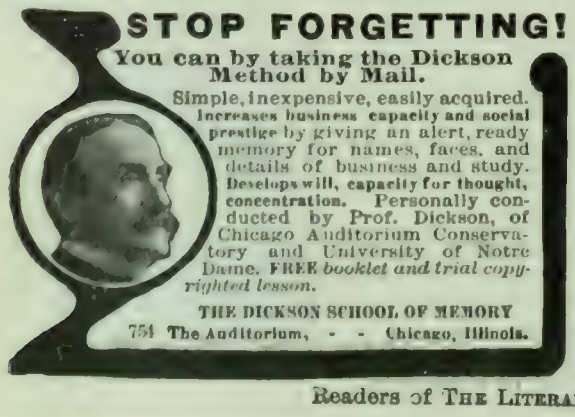
Who shall hold that magic key
But the child of destiny,
In whose veins has mingled long
All the best blood of the strong?
He who takes his place by grace
Of no single tribe or race,
But by many a rich bequest
From the bravest and the best.
Sentinel of duty, here
Must he guard a hemisphere.

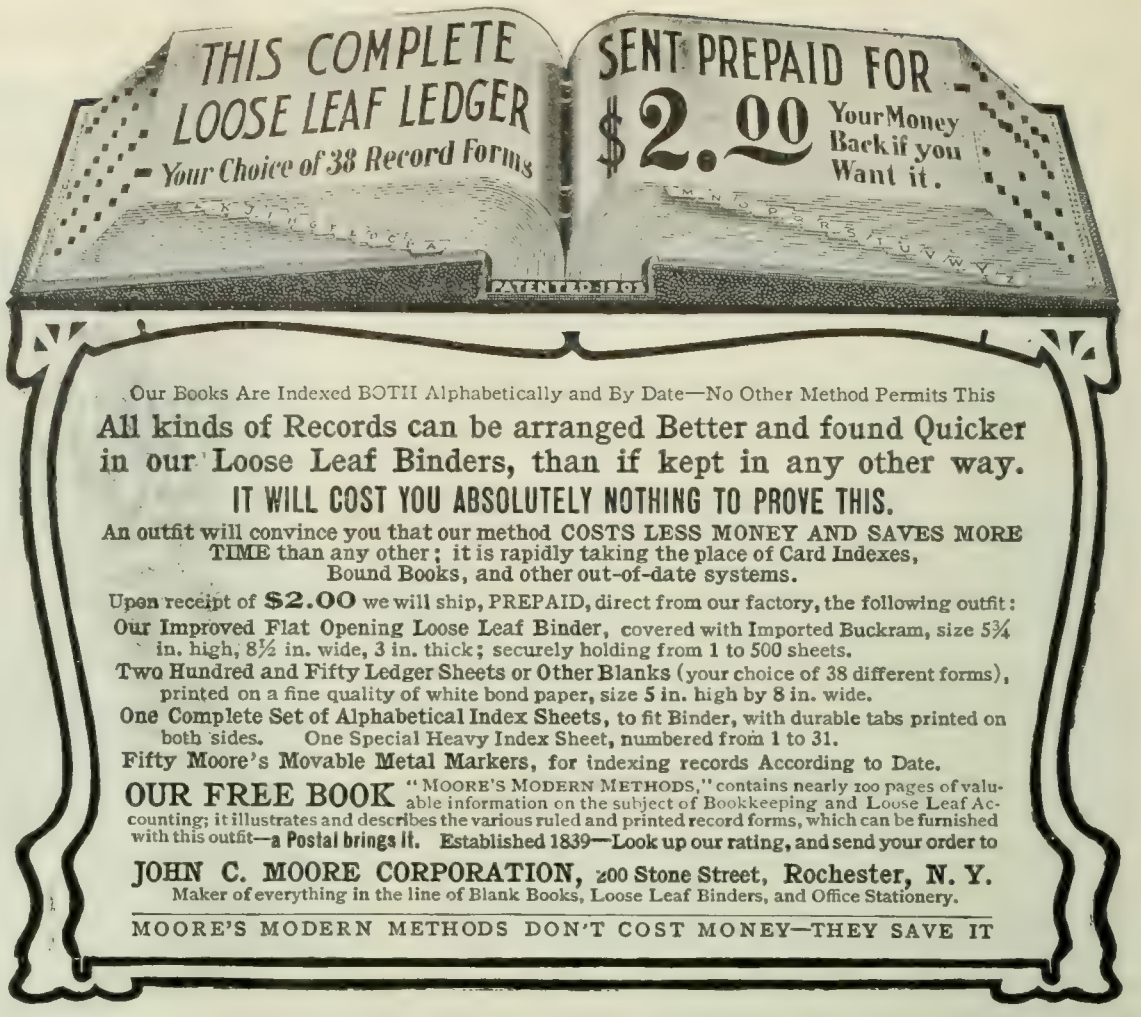
Let the old world keep its ways;
Naught to him its blame or praise;
Naught its greed, or hate, or fear;
For all swords be sheathed here.

Yea, the gateway shall be free
Unto all, from sea to sea;
And no fratricidal slaughter
Shall defile its sacred water;
But—the hand that oped the gate shall forever hold the key!

—*From Scribner's Magazine.*

* Philip II. decreed the penalty of death for any one who should propose cutting a canal through the Isthmus.





SPECIAL FEATURE

World's Fair

SAINT LOUIS

Buckingham Club Building, new and strictly fire-proof, fronting on Forest Park, with 300 handsomely furnished suites of rooms, for the exclusive use of members and their families. Will open April 30th, 1904.

People of high social and business standing, desiring the best accommodations in St. Louis during their visit to the World's Fair, are joining the Club. All applications for membership must be approved by the membership committee. The Board of Directors of this Club is composed of the most prominent business men of St. Louis

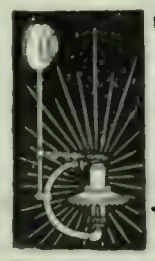
If interested, send us your name and address, with references, and club book and full particulars will be furnished you. Early attention is important, as only a limited number of members will be accepted. Address BUCKINGHAM CLUB, ST. LOUIS.

REFERENCES: Hon. D. R. Francis, President Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., and every Bank or Trust Co. in St. Louis.

WHEN YOU VISIT THE WORLD'S FAIR
...Stop at...
The Inside Inn.

You will thus reside right inside the grounds and save all tiresome journeys to and fro. 2,257 Bed-Rooms, with and without bath, and a Dining-Room which seats 2,500 people. Extraordinary protection against fire—unexcelled cuisine—superb service. Rates $1.50 to $5.50 European plan, $3.00 to $7.00 American plan, which includes daily admission in both cases. For reservations and full details, write

THE INSIDE INN,
World's Fair Grounds, ST. LOUIS.



The "Best" Light

is a portable 100 candle power light, costing only 2 cts. per week. Makes and burns its own gas. Brighter than electricity or acetylene, and cheaper than kerosene. No Dirt. No Grease. No Odor. Over 100 styles. Lighted instantly with a match. Every lamp warranted. Agents Wanted Everywhere.

THE "BEST" LIGHT CO.
92 E. 5th Street, CANTON, OHIO.

$8.00 OUTFIT FREE.

A Dunlap block, Derby or Fedora Hat.....	$2.50
A pair of stylish Lace Shoes, the new queen last	2.50
A Percale Shirt, detachable Collar & Cuffs	1.25
A Neat Silk Four-in-hand Necktie or Bow..	.50
A pair of fancy Web Elastic Suspenders....	50
A Japanese Silk Handkerchief.....	.50
A pair of fancy Lisle Thread Socks.....	.25
Thousands of American citizens pay cash for this.....	$8.00

To introduce our famous made to measure custom tailoring we make this unequaled offer of a GENUINE CHEVIOT Suit made to your measure in the latest English Sack Style, well made and durably trimmed, for only $10. *Equal to your local tailor's $20 suit* and give you all the above complete outfit FREE. Send us your name and address and we will send you

FREE SAMPLES

of cloth, measurement blank and tapeline for size of Suit, Hat, Shoes and Shirt. Send no money but write to-day to GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTING CO., Dept. 264, 242 Market St., CHICAGO.

REFERENCE: First National Bank, Chicago; Capital and Surplus, $12,000,000.

PERSONALS.

The Head of the Army.— A story is told of General Chaffee in the Philippines which illustrates the solicitude for the comfort of his men which underlies his rough exterior. Says Frederic Williams in *The Cosmopolitan*:

It was at Legaspi, in the southern portion of the archipelago, whither he had gone to inspect an army post. After going through the barracks, he visited the hospital, and not questioning the surgeons in charge, inquired of the men themselves as to their needs. In this way he learned that many were suffering from dysentery, yet were not given the milk diet which they needed because there was no milk.

"How is it, then, we had milk at the table this morning?" asked General Chaffee of the surgeon in charge.

"There is only enough condensed milk for the officers' mess," was the reply.

"Let these men have it," was the response, "and we will do without till the supply is adequate."

Quay's Half Cigar. — Senator Quay likes to smoke cigars. He usually has one in his mouth when he is not in the Senate Chamber, says the Washington *Times*, and sometimes he then chews an unlighted one. A short time ago his doctor told him he must stop smoking:

"I can't," said the Senator.

"But you must," insisted the doctor.

"Can't I smoke at all?" asked the Senator plaintively.

"Yes," the doctor replied, as if he was conferring a great favor, "you may smoke a half of one cigar each day, but no more."

"Well," said the Senator to-day, as he sat in his committee-room, "it is now time for me to have my daily smoke."

He opened a draw in his desk and took out a cigar fifteen inches in length and lit it and smoked it with relish.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Their Meeting.—SHE (flushing expectantly): "Fred Smithers, as I live! Poor fellow—it saddens me to think how broken up he was over my refusal."

HE (wrinkling forehead): "Where in thunder have I seen that woman before?"—Brooklyn *Life*.

A Brilliant Suggestion.—PAT: "Oi'd wroite to Callahan fer a job if Oi knew his addriss."

MIKE: "Phy don't yez wroite to him an' git his addriss?"—*Judge*.

Her Tongue Slipped.—A young woman who recently became a teacher in a kindergarten entered a trolly-car in Brooklyn and bowed pleasantly to a man who sat across the aisle. He raised his hat in return, but it was evident that he did not recognize the young woman.

"Oh, excuse me," she remarked in tones which could be heard by every one in the car. "I mistook you for some one else. I thought you were the father of two of my children."

He left the car at the next corner.—New York *Sun*.

Like the Colossus of Rhodes, one of the seven wonders of the world, the FORD MOTOR CAR stands today the marvel of the automobile industry.

The FORD is the Colossus of its class in strength, construction and value, and is the greatest thing in the motor world today.

Mr. Henry Ford has spent the best years of his life in perfecting this car. The FORD has sounded the death knell of the Trust with its attempt to make a monopoly of the motor car industry and to charge exhorbitant prices for inferior cars.

Price with Tonneau $900.00
As a Runabout $800.00

The lowest price tonneau car with a double opposed motor sold by the Trust is $1500.00. The Ford saves you $600.00.

We agree to assume all responsibility in any action the *Trust* may take regarding alleged infringement of the Selden Patent to prevent you from buying the FORD—*"The Car of Satisfaction."* Write for illustrated catalogue and name of our nearest agent.

The Ford Motor Co., Detroit, Mich.

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER

A Positive Relief For PRICKLY HEAT, CHAFING, and SUNBURN, and all afflictions of the skin.

Removes all odor of perspiration. Delightful after Shaving. Sold everywhere, or mailed on receipt of 25c. Get Mennen's (the original). *Sample Free.*

GERHARD MENNEN COMPANY, Newark, N.J.

The Wonderful Vapor

Varoma

CURES

Whooping Cough and Croup

Relieves all throat and lung diseases. As a germicide, disinfects perfectly (without injury to the most delicate fabrics) sick rooms, etc. The vapor is non-poisonous, non-irritating and agreeable.

At all druggists or by mail. Particulars free.

THE VAROMA MEDICAL COMPANY
Schieffelin & Co., New York, Sole Agents

PATENTS Examination Free. Best HAND BOOK. Established 1869.
R.S. & A.B. LACEY, Patent Att'ys, Washington, D.C.

7% GUARANTEED Interest for Life on Life Annuities issued at age 50, at age 62, Ten Per Cent. Tax exempt. Sales in 1903, Ten Million Dollars. J. A. Steele, 115 B'dway, New York.

I Print My Own Circulars Cards &c. $5 PRESS

Saves money. Big profit printing for others. Large press for book, newspaper $18. Full instruction sent for use. Write for catalogue presses, type, &c. to factory

THE PRESS CO. MERIDEN, CONN.

LEARN SUCCESS SHORTHAND

Taught by mail under the direction of the most successful firm of shorthand reporters in the world. They teach you by mail the same system they use. Write to-day for our book, "Success Shorthand System."

WALTON, JAMES & FORD
Suite 25, 77-79 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

100 VISITING CARDS Post paid 35c

Correct styles and sizes. Order filled day received. Booklet "Card Style" Free! Also business, professional and fraternal cards. We have cuts of emblems for all societies.
E. J. SCHUSTER PTG. & ENG. CO., DEPT. 30 ST. LOUIS, MO.

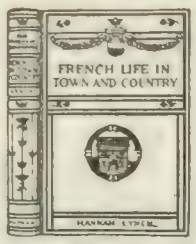
Agents Wanted

KLIP BINDER

The KLIPS and the Cover from the KLIP BINDER. You can cover a magazine or bind a volume in ten seconds. Instantly removable. Sample dozen Klips, with keys, mailed for 75 cents. Cover price-list free.
H. H. BALLARD, 327, Pittsfield, Mass.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Thompson's Eye Water

How Would You Live If



Size, 5 x 7½ in.

you had been born in Russia, in Germany, in Spain? Any light shed on this oft-repeated question is full of interest; any book that gives an intelligent answer is valuable.

Our European Neighbours

is a series of volumes picturing with unusual happiness of selection and of manner every-day life in foreign lands. Politics, statistics, and the "ologies" are for the most part avoided. The aim is to portray life as it unfolds in regular course, and as it affects the individual.

Fully Illustrated. Per volume, net, $1.20. (Postage 10c.) (Sold separately or in sets.)

"A series long needed and sure to receive a warm welcome."—*Outlook.*

"So wisely conceived and so ably presented that every library should claim it for its own."—*Unity.*

LIST OF VOLUMES

1. **French Life in Town and Country.** By Hannah Lynch.
2. **German Life** By W. H. Dawson.
3. **Russian Life** By F. H. E. Palmer.
4. **Dutch Life** By P. M. Hough.
5. **Swiss Life** By A. T. Story.
6. **Spanish Life** By L. Higgin.
7. **Italian Life** By Luigi Villari.
8. **Danish Life** By J. Brochner.
9. **Austrian Life** By F. H. E. Palmer.
10. **Turkish Life** By L. M. J. Garnett.
11. **Belgian Life.**

Send for Illustrated Circular

G. P. Putnam's Sons,
27 West 23d Street, - New York

Stomach Comfort

can easily be obtained by the use of

MURRAY'S CHARCOAL TABLETS

They are absolutely unmedicated. Prevent fermentation, absorb all gases, and sweeten the stomach. A bad complexion is wonderfully benefitted by their daily use.

For 10c. in stamps, a full size 25c. box mailed for trial. Once only.

A. J. Ditman, 41 Astor House, N.Y.

A Few More Rips and Raps.—

What you call temper in your wife you call temperament in yourself.

What puzzles a man is that a woman will travel such a long road with him to reach the Precipice, and then turn quietly back.

It is not so much our friends of whom we must be careful, but rather our friends' friends.

When Jealously claims a woman, Love and Hate shake hands.

"Many happy returns of the day" applies to the unsuccessful writer all the year round.

An editor is known by the Mss. he keeps—and the stamps.

A widow and her weeds are soon parted.

If woman makes all the trouble in life, it's woman makes life worth all the trouble.

One touch of merriment makes the whole world —grin.

No actress is as red as she is painted.

It's a wise author who knows his own play—after the dress-rehearsal.

Half the time while the man is thinking, "I wonder if I dare," the woman is thinking, "I wonder why he doesn't?"

The only thing that always carries its face value: a kiss.

In the mathematics of Matrimony one and one make three.

Desire most frequently haunts the corridors of Inaccessibility.

One man's tragedy is another man's farce.

A man is never so utterly unoriginal as when he is love-making or praying.

—Selected from "Raps and Rhaps-Oddities," by Walter Pulitzer.

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

April 4.—Japanese enter Wiju unopposed; the Russians apparently retreating beyond the Yalu. The press boat *Fuhwan*, chartered by American correspondents, is released at New-Chwang by order of General Kuropatkin. Russia has increased the rigidness of the censorship and is carefully guarding her movements in the Far East.

April 5.—General Pflug reports that there are no hostile forces in Manchuria. Russia, through the French Minister at Tokyo, will appeal the cases of merchantmen captured by Japan.

April 6.—General Kuropatkin arrives at New-Chwang. The unopposed occupation of Wiju by the Japanese is declared to be in accord with the Russian policy not to fight on the Korean side of the Yalu River. Japanese partially burn a Russian village near Yongampho, at the mouth of the Yalu, on the Korean side. Eleven Japanese are killed in skirmishes along the Yalu according to Russian advices.

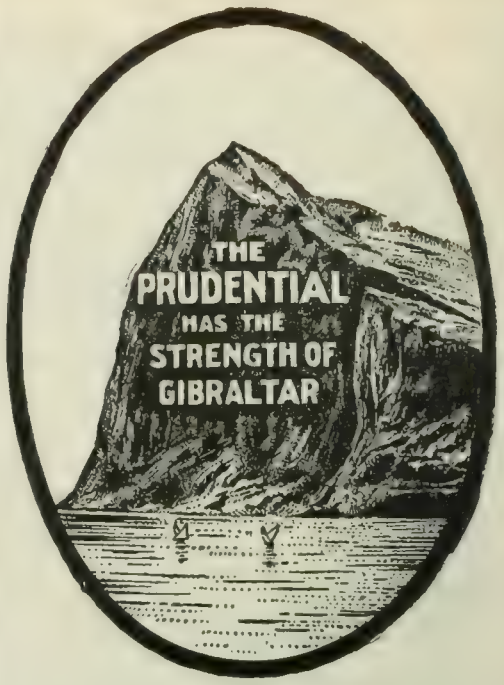
April 7.—It is reported in Tokyo that the Japanese have crossed the Yalu River and taken up strong position on the northern bank. It is believed in St. Petersburg that the Russians intend to hold the Japanese at Antung as long as possible, tho General Kuropatkin has selected a position near Feng-Wang-Cheng, as his first line of defense. Seoul learns that the Russians have occupied half a dozen towns along the Tumen River, in northeastern Korea.

April 8.—The absence of Admiral Togo from the vicinity of Port Arthur is believed to be due to his having been covering the landing of second Japanese army in Korea.

April 9.—Japan's war-ships are again seen in the vicinity of Port Arthur. New-Chwang's defenses have been completed; and about 25,000 men are held ready to repel a Japanese attack. It is believed, however, that the Japanese will not attack this position, having lost the opportunity by delay.

April 10.—Russia's policy, it is reiterated, is to draw the Japanese far into Manchuria, and there to fight a decisive battle.

MORE SALARY We know of a profession in which situations are daily created in excess of the qualified persons, and which commands the highest salaries, with no discrimination on account of sex. Would you like to know what it is? Write us.
HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. F, Philadelphia, Pa.



"Marvelous

are the Wonders of Time" and Life Insurance. The few hundred dollars invested annually, growing year after year to the matured Endowment of thousands, is a great satisfaction to the policy-holder.

THE PRUDENTIAL
INSURANCE CO. OF AMERICA.

JOHN F. DRYDEN
Prest.

Home Office:
NEWARK,
N. J.

Send Coupon for Information.

Without committing myself to any action I shall be glad to receive free, particulars and rates of Endowment Policies.

For .....
Name ..... *Age*.....
Address.....
Occupation.....Dept R

The Locke Adjustable Table $3.00

Attaches to almost anything—chair, bed, desk, couch, etc. Fine for reading, sewing and writing. Ideal for the sick. Universally adjustable. The only table with ball and socket joint. Attachable table, birch top, fittings enameled, $3.00. Quartered oak top, fittings antique copper oxidized, $4.50. Stand sold separately. Booklet with 25 illustrations FREE. Order today.

C. E. LOCKE MFG. COMPANY
8 Elm Street - - Kensett, Iowa.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

April 4.—A Chinese general from Lhassa arrives at the British camp at Guru and requests the expedition to withdraw from Tibet.

The British punitive expedition in Nigeria, British West Indies, sustains severe reverses.

April 7.—A despatch from Madrid says that an attempt had been made upon the life of King Alfonso in Barcelona by the explosion of a bomb.

April 8.—An Anglo-French Colonial treaty is signed at London; it contains important agreements as to trade in Morocco, Madagascar, Siam, Egypt, and New Hebrides.

Tibetans again attack General Macdonale's infantry near Kalapaige.

April 9.—Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain dies in Paris.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

April 4.—*Senate:* Provisions for a new post-office in New York City are adopted, and the proposed repeal of the land laws is discussed.

House: An attempt to pass a bill for the benefit of the Lewis and Clark Exposition fails. The Military Academy Appropriation bill is taken up.

April 5.—*Senate:* Several amendments to the Post-office Appropriation bill are passed, and Senator Morgan, of Alabama, supports his resolution of inquiry concerning concessions to the old canal company. A minority report is presented by the Democratic members of the Judiciary Committee attacking the bill for the protection of the President.

House: The Military Appropriation bill is passed. Representatives De Armond of Missouri, and Grosvenor, engaged in a spirited political debate.

April 6.—*Senate:* Senator Hepburn, of Idaho, discusses the Pure Food bill. The debate on the Post-office Appropriation bill is continued.

House: Bills relating to the District of Columbia are passed. The Fortification Appropriation bill is sent back to conference.

April 7.—*Senate:* The day is devoted to services in memory of Senator Hanna, eulogies being delivered by many of the Senators.

House: Proceedings in the Swayne impeachment case is postponed until December. The bill extending the coastwise shipping laws to the Philippines is taken up.

April 8.—*Senate:* The Post-office Appropriation bill is considered, and Senator Patterson, of Colorado, speaks on the need for further Chinese exclusion legislation.

House: The Philippine Shipping bill and the bill appropriating $475,000 in aid of the Lewis and Clark Exposition are passed.

April 9.—*Senate:* Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, answers Democratic charges against President Roosevelt. The Philippine Shipping bill and the bill granting government aid to the Lewis and Clark exposition are passed.

House: Representative Cochran, of New York, criticizes the President's age-pension order.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

April 4.—The United States Supreme Court decides against the anthracite coal companies, holding that they must produce contracts and other documents at the request of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

April 6.—The Pennsylvania Republican state convention elects delegates to the national convention instructed for Roosevelt.

United States Senator Joseph R. Burton, of Kansas, is sentenced in St. Louis to serve six months in jail and pay a fine of $2,500, upon his conviction for receiving money for his influence with the Post-office Department.

April 7.—The Kansas Democratic state convention elects twenty uninstructed delegates to the national convention; only six will vote for Hearst.

The population of the United States in 1903 was 79,900,389 according to Census Bureau estimates, a gain of 3,905,814 over 1900.

April 8.—Secretary Moody, replying to criticism in the House, declares that President Roosevelt pays all expenses connected with the use of the *Mayflower* by himself, his family, and guests.

Chafing Dishes

Chafing Dishes made by the Meriden Company are heavily plated on hard metal. Because of their great durability, elegance of design and superior finish, they have earned a reputation that today makes them the standard of this class of goods. Furnished in a great variety of styles and sizes, affording a wide latitude of selection and range of price from $4 to $50.

A full line of accessories—Waiters, Flagons, Forks, Spoons, Skimmers and condiment articles can be obtained if desired.

Electric Chafing Dishes made to connect with any electric light system are furnished, with three heats controlled by switch and are illustrated in a separate book.

Our new Chafing Dish Booklet illustrating this line is now ready and may be had on request. Ask for Booklet No. 67 A.

The MERIDEN CO., Silversmiths
International Silver Co., Successor
218 FIFTH AVE., MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK

Children

with diseases of scalp or skin, or children that are constantly scratching, should be washed with hot water and Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

Pure sulphur is a specific for skin diseases, and Glenn's Sulphur Soap is the only sulphur soap worthy of the name.

Used daily it prevents disease. Take only

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

25c. a cake at drug stores, or mailed for 30c. by The Charles N. Crittenton Co., 115 Fulton Street, New York.

COLT TRADE MARK Acetylene Gas

CARBIDE-FEED GENERATOR

CHEAPEST AND BEST

Complete Gas Plants from $48 to $5,000

More brilliant than gas or electricity. Costs less than kerosene. Suited for any building anywhere.

Write for booklet T

J. B. COLT CO.
21 Barclay St. New York

The largest makers of Acetylene Apparatus and Stereopticons.

Branches
Philadelphia
Chicago
Los Angeles

NOW DEPOSITED IN THE BANK

$75,000.00

IN CASH GIVEN AWAY.

To arouse interest in, and to advertise the GREAT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR, this enormous sum will be distributed. Full information will be sent you ABSOLUTELY FREE. Just send your name and address on a postal card and we will send you full particulars.

World's Fair Contest Co.,
108 N. 8th Street
St. Louis, Mo.

KLIP-KLIP

THE POCKET MANICURE

COSTS 25 CENTS LASTS 25 YEARS

Solid German Silver. Trims, Files and Cleans the nails with either hand. Don't take imitations. Sold everywhere or by mail for 25c. Money back if you want it. Manicure Book, "A Handy Hand Book of the Hands" complete instruction on the care of the hands and nails. Sent for two 2c. stamps.

KLIP-KLIP CO., 558 Clinton Ave. S., Rochester, N. Y.

If afflicted with sore eyes use | Thompson's Eye Water

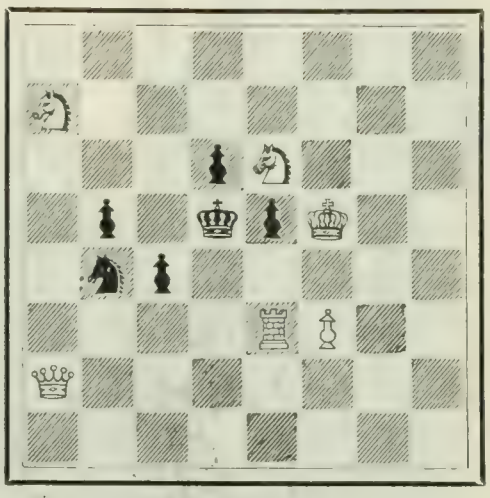
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 922.

By J. KEEBLE.

Black Six Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

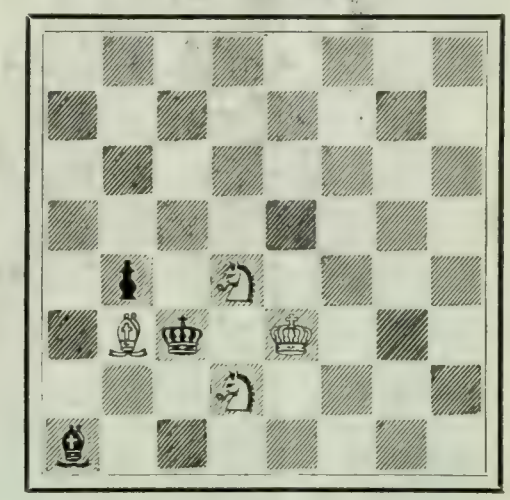
8; S 7; 3 p S 3; 1 p 1 k p K 2; 1 s p 5; 4 R P 2; Q 7; 8.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 923.

By JOHN BROWN.

Black—Three Pieces.



White—Four Pieces.

8; 8; 8; 8; 1 p 1 S 4; 1 B k 1 K 3; 3 S 4; b 7.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 916. Key-move: Kt(K 5)—B 4.

No. 917.

1. R—B 3 / K—B 5	2. Q—B 7, ch / K—K 4	3. Q—B 6, mate
1. ..... / K Q 5	2. Q—Q 2 ch / K—K 4	3. Q—Q 6, mate
	2. ..... / R x Q	3. B—B 6, mate
1. ... / R x Q	2. R—K 3 ch / K—Q 5	3. Kt—B 5, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 5	3. Kt—Q 5, mate
1. ..... / R—Q 7	2. Q—K 6, ch / K x Q	3. R—K 3, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 5	3. Q—K 3, mate

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia;

CALIFORNIA, $33.

From Chicago daily during March and April via Chicago, Union Pacific & Northwestern Line. Daily and personally conducted excursions; $7 double berth from Chicago to the Coast. All agents sell tickets via this line. For illustrated booklets, maps, rates, and full information address W. B. Kniskern, Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago, Ill.

The culmination of progressive enterprise

Western Department, Chicago, Ill. Two-Speed Gear, Coaster Brake Eastern Department, Hartford, Conn.

CHAINLESS BICYCLES

Catalogues free at our 10,000 dealers' stores, or any one catalogue mailed on receipt of 2-cent stamp.

POPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Beware of imitations that are substituted for Pantasote because they are cheaper. Test the goods offered by holding a lighted match to the surface. The imitations burn violently. Pantasote will not burn.

PANTASOTE CO. (*Dept. D.*)
11 Broadway, New York City

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?

TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-Top" is the best and simplest device for making 100 copies from pen-written and 50 copies from typewritten original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, without deposit, on ten (10) days' trial

Price $7.50 less Trade Discount of 33⅓%, or $5 net

THE FELIX F. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.
Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City.

Don't Neglect Rheumatism

New Appliance for Drawing Acid Poisons from the System through the Pores of the Feet sent to Anybody

FREE—On Approval—Try It!

Don't neglect rheumatism. The acid poisons accumulate day by day until joints become solidified in horribly distorted shapes and relief from the indescribable suffering is beyond the power of man to give.

Heed the warning pains of rheumatism and rid your system of the cause while you can by using Magic Foot Drafts. Don't take harmful medicine. The Drafts quickly draw out the acid poisons through the great pores of the feet, where the capillary and nerve systems are most susceptible, reaching and relieving rheumatism in every part of the body.

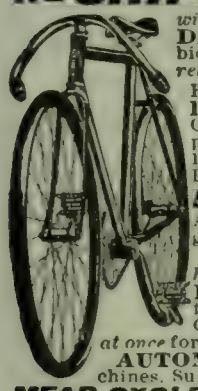
If you have rheumatism send your name to-day to the Magic Foot Draft Co., R U 16 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich. You will get by return mail a pair of the celebrated Magic Foot Drafts, which have made a record in nine out of ten cases in Jackson, where the discoverer lives, and have already become a household remedy all over the world. No other remedy ever relieved so many cases considered incurable. That is why the makers can send them on approval. You risk nothing. If you are satisfied with the benefit received, send one dollar. If not, send nothing. A fine booklet in colors and many testimonials comes free with the Drafts. Write to-day.

LEARN TO WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS

Taught by Mail Thoroughly. Taught by the founders of the original school. Taught in an expert manner, enabling you to earn expert salary. Seven years' success and hundreds of successful graduates. Large prospectus free on request.

PAGE-DAVIS CO., Suite 31, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago

WE SHIP ON APPROVAL



without a cent deposit and allow **10 DAYS FREE TRIAL** on every bicycle. Any wheel not satisfactory *returned at our expense.*

Highest Grade **1904 Models** **$8.75 to $17** Coaster Brakes. Hedgethorne puncture proof tires and best equipment.

1902 & 1903 Models Best Makes **$7 to $12**

500 Second-Hand Wheels All makes & Models good as new **$3 to $8**

Great **Factory Clearing Sale** at *half factory cost.*

EARN A BICYCLE taking orders from sample wheel furnished by us. Our agents make large profits. *Write at once* for catalogues and our **special offer.** **AUTOMOBILES, TIRES,** Sewing Machines, Sundries, etc., *half usual prices.*

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. 62G, Chicago

$44.95 WITH STEEL TIRES

$55.90 WITH RUBBER TIRES

This high-grade Buggy, our Custom Made Special, has all the desirable features of a $100 Buggy and 50 strong points that no other buggy has. We sell direct to you from our factory, and our wholesale prices save you MIDDLEMEN PROFITS. We manufacture 140 styles Vehicles from $23.50 up, and 90 styles Harness from $4.40 up. Our large Vehicle and Harness book tells all about our no money with order plan, satisfaction and freight guaranty, and how we ship anywhere on

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL!

Don't order a Vehicle or Harness of any kind until you have heard from us.

Write to-day for Free Money-Saving Catalogue.

U. S. BUGGY & CART CO., B 460, Cincinnati, O.

the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; C. B. E., Youngstown, N. Y.; R.O'C., San Francisco; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; C. D. P. Hamilton, St. Louis; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; T. Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; S. C. Bell, Mahaffey, Pa.; "Arata," New York City; P. W. Duerr, Meadville, Pa.; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; B. A., Elyria Library, Elyria, O.

916: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; W. R. Coumbe, Mulberry, Fla.; J. H. Cravens, Kansas City, Mo.; J. F. Court, New York City; L. P. Wonl, Birmingham, Ala.; J. G. Overholser, Anamoose, N. D.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; H. J. Bothe, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Wantz, Blanchester, O.; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; A. B. McGrew, Beaver, Penn.; C. W. Shewalter, Washington, D. C.; M. Dunn, Norman, Okla.

Comments (916): "Ingenious and up-to-date, despite its age"—G. D.; "Very good"—F. S. F.; "Charming"—J. H. S.; "Among the best of 2-ers"—C. N. F.; "Fair only"—O. W.; "Unique and original"—J. G. L.; "Elegant"—J. E. W.; "Not worth first prize"—A.; "'Tie-ups' are beautiful"—P. W. D.; "Another tell-tale *motif*"—W. T. St. A.; "Difficult, irritating"—J. H. C.; "Perhaps the prize for this problem was awarded for its neatness and art"—J. F. C.; "One of the prettiest"—L. P. W.; "Most obvious"—J. G. O.; "A little weak"—J. H. L.; "A brilliant"—H. J. B.; "Excellent and elegant"—M. D.

(917): "An interesting and worthy old-timer"—G. D.; "Thoroughly good"—F. S. F.; "Some minor faults of construction, judged by present standards; but a beauty nevertheless"—J. H. S.; "Classic"—W. R.; "Altogether pleasing"—C. N. F.; "Good key, and some pretty mates"—O. W.; "'Tries' are fine; also the work of the Knights"—P. W. D.; "'Age can not wither nor custom stale her infinite variety'"—W. T. St. A.

The excellence of 916 is not in its difficultness; but (1) in its most admirable construction; (2) in the key-move, which gives Black (3) in overcoming the check and mating.

In addition to those reported, F. B. and R. J. M., Girard, Ill., got 915.

Masters who Play in Cambridge Springs Tourney.

Players.	Country.	Date of Birth.
M. I. Tschigorin....	Russia.	October 31, 1850.
J. W. Showalter....	America.	February 4, 1860.
A. B. Hodges.....	America.	July 21, 1861.
S. Lipschuetz.....	America.	July 4, 1863.
G. Marco.....	Austria.	November 29, 1863.
J. Mieses.....	Germany.	February 27, 1865.
D. Janowski.....	France.	May 25, 1868.
Dr. E. Lasker.....	Germany.	December 24, 1868.
R. Teichmann.....	England.	December 24, 1868.
G. Maroczy.....	Hungary.	March 3, 1870.
H. N. Pillsbury.....	America.	December 5, 1872.
J. F. Barry.....	America.	December 12, 1873.
C. Schlechter.....	Austria.	March 2, 1874.
F. J. Marshall.....	America.	August 21, 1877.
W. E. Napier.....	America.	January 17, 1881.

Lawrence's age is not included in the above. It is seen that Tschigorin is the Dean of the Masters and was alive when the first American Chess Congress was held. Napier, the youngest, is thirty-one years his junior. It is interesting to note that Lasker and Teichmann were both born on the same Christmas eve. Four of the youngest of the experts are Americans.

5% THE PERFECT INVESTMENT

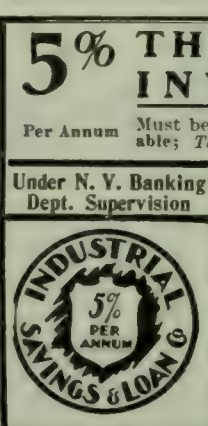
Per Annum

Must be *First*, safe; *Second*, reasonably profitable; *Third*, immediately available if required for other purposes. Your savings placed with The Industrial Savings and Loan Co. fulfil all these requirements. They will bear earnings at

5% Per Annum

for every day in our care. Subject to your withdrawal at any time. Full particulars upon request.

Under N. Y. Banking Dept. Supervision



ASSETS. . . .	$1,700,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, .	160,000

Industrial Savings and Loan Co.
1139 Broadway, New York

Pears'

It is a wonderful soap that takes hold quick and does no harm.

No harm! It leaves the skin soft like a baby's; no alkali in it, nothing but soap. The harm is done by alkali. Still more harm is done by not washing. So, bad soap is better than none.

What is bad soap? Imperfectly made; the fat and alkali not well balanced or not combined.

What is good soap? Pears'.

Sold all over the world.

Even a child can mend things with

Army & Navy Liquid Glue

(Patented)

Comes in a tube; no need to bother with a brush. Will mend quickly and forever, broken china, glass, wood, leather, rubber,—anything glueable.

Being the only pure hide and sinew glue in liquid form, it is far superior to ordinary fish glues and cements.

If your dealer hasn't it, we will send a sample tube on receipt of 5 cents.

WACHTER MFG. COMPANY,
515 West Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.

USE Le Page's Photo Paste

LE PAGE'S GLUE STRONGEST IN THE WORLD

Le Page's Gold Medal Mucilage.

DWIGGINS WIRE FENCES

Correct fences for lawns, parks, etc. Our catalog shows styles at 10c. to 50c. per foot. Write for it FREE.

Dwiggins Wire Fence Co., 28 Dwiggins Av., Anderson, Ind.

ASTHMA cured to stay cured. Cause removed. Health restored. Attacks never return. Eat heartily. Sleep soundly all night. No further need of medicines. Over 52,000 Asthma and Hay Fever sufferers treated. Write for e

BOOK 25A FREE. **P. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.**

WANTED Teachers, clergymen, and other educated men of business ability to represent us; weekly salary or guarantee paid. Give age, qualifications, references. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

STARK TREES SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL

Largest Nursery. Fruit Book Free. Result of 78 years' experience

STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

THE best tobacco in the world is the Cuban leaf. Everyone knows it and admits it. This leaf costs so much more than any home grown tobacco that most manufacturers use only enough Cuban leaf to flavor the cigar and partially disguise the taste of the Native tobacco they use. There is no seed tobacco in the filler of my Panetela Cigar which I sell at $5.00 per hundred. Clean, long, selected Havana is used for fillers, and Sumatra for wrappers. The duty alone on these tobaccos costs me more than is usually paid for the tobacco used in regular ten-cent cigars.

A large manufacturer of cigars asked one of my employees if this was really true—adding that he did not see how I could do it.

He cannot of course. He sells to jobbers, those jobbers sell to retailers, and the retailers to smokers. Each must have his profit. I can do it because I sell only to smokers. I put the jobber's profit into the tobacco, I make the manufacturer's profit and give the retailer's profit to you. I can sell you a much better cigar for less money than you can buy under the old system.

My customers are merchants, manufacturers, bankers; more of the latter in proportion than any other class of business men. It is a significant fact that an average of less than one remittance in every four hundred received is paid otherwise than by personal check. In other words, my customers are men with bank accounts, who would not smoke my cigars unless they had the quality—no matter what the price.

MY OFFER IS:—I will upon request, send one-hundred Shivers' Panetela Cigars on approval to a reader of *The Literary Digest* express prepaid. He may smoke ten of the cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense if he is not pleased—and no charge. If he keeps the cigars, he agrees to remit the price, $5.00, within ten days. In ordering please use business letter-head or enclose business card; also state whether strong, medium or mild cigars aredesired.

Shivers' PANETELA EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

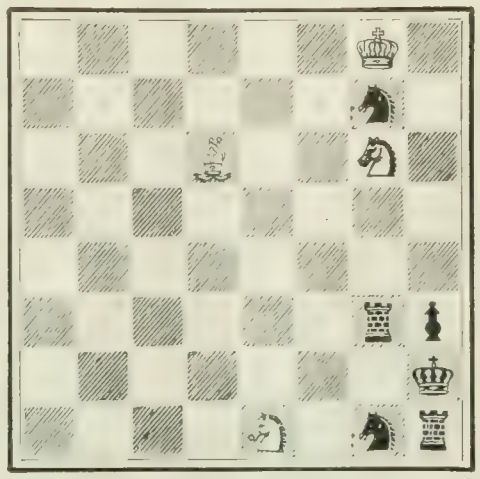
I also manufacture Shivers' Conchas Especial, at $6.00 per hundred, and Shivers' Perfecto, a very rich after-dinner smoke, at $8.00 per hundred. I will send either of these cigars on approval, permitting the Smoker to smoke ten before deciding whether he shall buy.

I would not dare to make this offer if my statements were not absolutely true. I risk one-tenth of all the cigars I sell—and more when unworthy people take advantage of me—as well as the cost of expressage. Wouldn't I be a dolt to send out cigars that would not stand the test? Write me if you smoke.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS,
906 Filbert Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A Palkoska Curio.

Black—Six Pieces.



White Four Pieces.

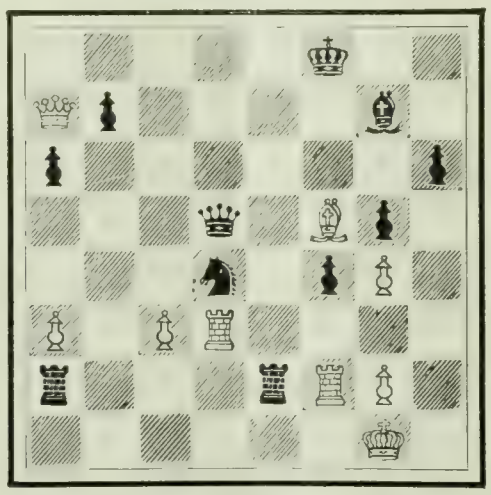
Notice that Black has two Rooks, two Knights, and Pawn, against White's Bishop and two Knights.

White mates in two moves.

An Actual Ending.

An esteemed correspondent, and one of our old solvers, Mr. John Jewell, Columbus, Ind., sends us the following position which was brought about in a game between himself and Mr. C. B. Cooper.

Black (Jewell).



White (Cooper).

Black, to move, announced mate in eight moves.

An Old Trap.

Only one sample of the play of the Sire de Legal, preceptor of the great Philador, has been recorded:

LEGAL. *White.*	AMATEUR. *Black.*	LEGAL. *White.*	AMATEUR. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	4 Kt—B 3	B—Kt 5
2 B—B 4	P—Q 3	5 Kt x P	B x Q (a)
3 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	6 Mate in two moves (b).	

(a) The amateur didn't see anything but the capture of the Queen. Had he played 5.., Kt x Kt, the Sire would have lost a piece.

(b) 6 B x P ch, K—K 2; 7 Kt—Q 5, mate.

Nominate your choice—Presidents

are being made. "Lightweight" 2 ounces; medium and heavy. 50c all stores or by mail for choice patterns.

President Suspenders are guaranteed—absolute satisfaction, a new pair or your money back.

THE C. A. EDGARTON MFG CO.
Box 333 Shirley, Mass.

WILLIAMS' SHAVING SOAP

You'll laugh, too, when you realize what a pleasure shaving can become every day in the year with that great, creamy, healing lather.

Sold in the form of shaving sticks, shaving tablets, etc., throughout the world.

THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO., Glastonbury, Conn.
LONDON PARIS BERLIN SYDNEY

VARICOSE VEINS, WEAK JOINTS, VARICOSE ULCERS and LEG SWELLINGS Cured by

OUR PATENT SEAMLESS HEEL

ELASTIC STOCKINGS.

We make all goods **to measure** of new elastic made by us and send by mail to any part of the world, and **guarantee a fit.** Free Catalogue tells how to measure, gives prices, etc. Send for one. We are the largest weavers of special elastic work in the United States.

CURTIS & SPINDELL CO.,
67 Market Street, Lynn, Mass.

PUT YOUR MONEY IN UPPER PENINSULA LAND

$10.00 down and $10.00 per month will buy you 40 acres of good farming land in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. This land is close to markets, good towns and railroads. Hundreds of settlers will go to this country this Spring, and land values will increase. **NOW** is your time to make a safe, permanent, profitable investment. No ifs nor ands about it. Write us to-day—now. **Upper Peninsula Land Co., Ltd.,** 906 Washington Arcade, Detroit, Michigan. F. J. MERRIAM, Gen. Mgr.

Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Illinois
Colonial Trust Company, New York, N. Y. Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company, Cleveland, Ohio

Half a Billion Dollars in Realty

HOW TWO FAMILIES MADE THIS SUM IN GREATER PITTSBURG REAL ESTATE

THE OLD SCHENLEY MANSION, PITTSBURG, PA.

THE whole world has heard the story of the Schenley millions. Captain O'Hara, the father of Mrs Schenley, was a shrewd, farseeing man, and when he invested his money in Pittsburg real estate half a century ago, he did it with every confidence that it would some day make him wealthy.

But even Captain O'Hara, with all his foresight, did not dream of half that the future had in store for him and for his heirs. Pittsburg's growth has been the marvel of the world, and with it the Schenley millions grew apace.

The growth of the Denny estate, from an investment of a few thousand dollars, to realty valued at many millions, is just as remarkable, although not so widely known.

And in these later years Pittsburg has continued her record as a money-maker for realty holders.

Pittsburg is probably the most remarkable industrial district in the world, and the center of its manufacturing activity is not the City of Pittsburg itself, but the sister City of McKeesport, located twelve miles up the Monongahela River.

McKeesport is the home of the world's greatest tube mill, and surrounding it on all sides are the great Homestead steel works, the Duquesne mills, the famous Edgar Thompson Works, of the Carnegie Company, The Westinghouse interests, including half a dozen vast establishments, and employing nearly twenty thousand men; the Firth Sterling Steel Works, where the world's greatest projectiles are made, and a dozen or more other plants, employing in all some fifty thousand men and paying out in wages one hundred and thirty million dollars a year.

And right in the midst of this great bee-hive of industry, with street car lines radiating in all directions, lies **"Arlington,"** a new residence district that presents to the present-day investor all the opportunities that the earlier founders of Pittsburg's wealth enjoyed. And it is an opportunity that may be taken advantage of by everyone who has

A TEN DOLLAR BILL TO INVEST

One does not need to be a millionaire to share in the prosperity of Greater Pittsburg. It is not necessary to make an investment of thousands of dollars. A lot in **Arlington** can be bought on an initial payment of $10—with balance on long time at $5 or $10 a month.

Arlington is but five minutes' ride from McKeesport, the hub of the Greater Pittsburg district: **Arlington** is but thirty minutes away from Pittsburg; and but seven minutes' ride from Wilmerding, on the main line of the Penna. Railroad, where every through and accommodation train stops, the home of the vast industries of the Westinghouse Companies.

Arlington has every advantage of the city and all the charm of the country. Natural gas for light and fuel, city and spring water, electric lights, telephones, trolley lines—in fact, everything that the city can offer is at hand. And yet the plan abounds with fruit and shade trees, delightful scenery, and pure, sweet and wholesome air.

LARGE, ROOMY LOTS—WIDE STREETS

The lots in **Arlington** are from **thirty** to **sixty feet wide,** fronting on streets and avenues from 40 to 60 feet in width. In order to prove that **Arlington** is what we represent it to be we will pay the railroad fare of any person from any point east of the Mississippi who comes to **Arlington** and buys a lot. We will allow a liberal amount from more distant points. You therefore get

A FREE TRIP TO GREATER PITTSBURG

Any lot in Arlington can be secured for $10 and you can pay for it at the rate of from $5 to $10 a month. There is no interest, no taxes or no mortgages—if you die before the lot is paid for, a free deed is given your heirs.

Arlington is in the heart of the district that has made billions for the shrewd investors—can you afford to let the opportunity go by?

If **Arlington** were not a thoroughly reliable proposition this advertisement would not be accepted by reputable publications, as many publishers exercise a strict censorship over their advertising columns in the interest of subscribers.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET "D" FOR DESCRIPTION—Don't Delay

G. M. CYPHER & CO. Pittsburg, Pa. 506 Locust Street, McKeesport, Pa.

References—Treasury Trust Co., Pittsburg
First National Bank, McKeesport

REPRESENTATIVE AGENTS WANTED—Live men in all parts of the country can find profitable employment with us—our agents are making money every day. Write at once for exclusive territory.

A Fine Game.

Played in the recent match between the city of London Chess-club and the Metropolitan.

Boden-Kieseritzky Gambit.

TATTERSALL. *White.*	LEONHARDT. *Black.*	TATTERSALL. *White.*	LEONHARDT. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	23 K—R 2	Kt x B (g)
2 B—B 4	Kt—K B 3	24 B P x Kt	Q—K sq
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—Q B 3 (a)	25 Q R—B sq	Q—K 3
4 Kt—K B 3	Kt x P	26 Q—Q 4	K R—R 2
5 Castles	Kt x Kt	27 K R—Q sq	B—Q 2
6 Q P x Kt	P—B 3	28 P—Q R 4	P—Q Kt 4
7 Kt—R 4	P—K Kt 3	29 P—R 5	B—Q B 3
8 P—B 4 (b)	P—B 4	30 R—B 3	K—Q 2
9 Kt—B 3 (c)	B—B 4 ch	31 R—Q 2	P—K Kt 4
10 K—R sq	P—K 5	32 P x P	P—K B 5
11 Kt—Kt 5	Q—B 3	33 R—B 5	P—K 6
12 P—Q Kt 4	B—Kt 3 (d)	34 R—Q 5	Q—K B 3
13 B—Kt 2	P—K R 3	35 R x P (h)	Q x P
14 Kt—B 7	R—B sq (e)	36 R—Q B 3	P—B 6
15 Kt x P	R—R sq	37 P—R 6	P x P
16 B—B 7 ch (f)	K—Q sq	38 R—K 3	R x P ch (i)
17 P—Q B 4	Q x B	39 K x R	Q—R 4 ch
18 P—B 5	R x Kt	40 Q—R 4	Q x Q ch
19 P x B	R P x P	41 K x Q	R—R sq ch
20 B—Kt 3	P—Q 3	42 K—Kt 4	R—K Kt sq ch
21 Q—Q 5	Q—R sq	And White resigns.	
22 P—K R 3	Kt—Q 5		

Notes by T. F. Lawrence.

(a) Better than 3.., Kt x K P, to which White would reply 4 Q—R 5, with some advantage.

(b) Preferable alternatives are 8 R—K sq, or 8 R—Q 3.

(c) 9 Kt x B P would be answered with 9.., P—Q 4.

(d) 12.., B x P would be inferior. 13 B P x B, Q x R; 14 Q—Q 5, with a winning attack.

(e) 14.., R—R 2 is simpler and equally as effective.

(f) 16 P—K Kt 4 looks more promising at first glance, but after 16.., P x P; 17.., Kt x P, Black continues with 17.., Q—R 5, threatening the decisive P—Q 4 and winning easily.

(g) 23.., Kt—K B 6 is tempting, but it is inferior to the text-move.

(h) White plays with desperate ingenuity, but the position is against him.

(i) Finishing in true master style. The whole game was very finely played by Herr Leonhardt.

A Study in Opposition (March 19).

MR. REICHHELM'S SOLUTION.

White.	*Black.*
1 K—Kt 2!	K—B sq!
2 K—B 2!	K—K 2!
3 K—Kt 3!	K—B 2!
4 K—B 3!	K—K 2 (a)
5 K—Kt 4	K—B 3
6 K—B 4	K—K 2!
7 K—Kt 5	K—B 2
8 K—B 5	K—K 2
9 K—Kt 6 and wins.	
(a) + ...	K—Kt 2
5 K—K 3	K—B 2
6 K—Q 3	K—B 3
7 K—Q 4	K—K 2
8 K—B 4	K—Q 2
9 K—Kt 5	K—B 2
10 K—R 6 and wins.	

I am proud of my lamp-chimneys. I put my name on them.

MACBETH.

How to take care of lamps, including the getting of right-shape chimneys, is in my Index; sent free.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

REV. CLARENCE L. BALL, Pastor of the 2nd and 3rd Universalist Churches, Springfield, Mass., uses the Little Giant Heater on his lamp to warm his study, and in writing of the heater under date of February 28, 1903, he says: "Got up this morning, found my furnace fire out, dining room cold; put Giant Heater on my lamp and started it up. When breakfast was ready the room was comfortably warm. It is a wonder." This is the universal opinion of parties who are using the heater.

The Giant Heater

is light (weighing 12 ounces) and portable; can be adapted to Welsbach gas light or common gas bracket, as well as the lamp, giving heat and light at same cost. Odorless, and positively circulates the air in the room.

The little heater will be found useful on damp, cold days and evenings the year around, or at the seashore and mountains during the summer.

Will be sent, charges prepaid, anywhere in the United States or Canada.

In Brass, $1.50. Nickel-plated, $2.00

Descriptive pamphlet for the asking.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE GIANT HEATER CO.

64 Monmouth Street SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

FULL OF THE HATRED OF WAR

"Swords and Plowshares"—poems by Ernest Crosby. 12mo, cloth, by mail, $1.09. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

SAVE ONE THIRD

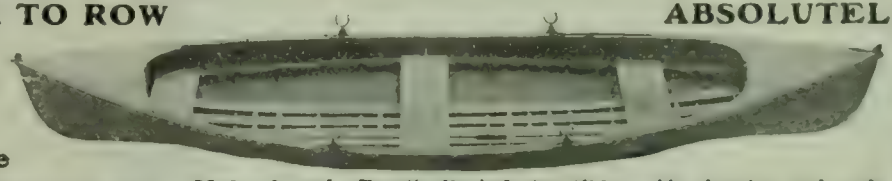
By Buying of the Makers

We are actual manufacturers—not a commission house. We can and do save our customers one third on retail prices by selling direct to user and cutting out all dealers' profits. All our goods carry our guarantee. Our free illustrated catalogue shows a greater assortment of carriages and harness than any dealer can show you. Send for it.

THE COLUMBUS CARRIAGE AND HARNESS COMPANY, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

EASIER TO ROW **ABSOLUTELY SAFE**

Write to-day for free catalogue



Price 15 foot boat crated **$29.00**

Mullins Unsinkable Steel Pleasure Boats

Made of steel. Practically indestructible. Air chamber each end. Cannot sink. Cannot leak. Require no caulking. Ideal boat for family use, summer resorts, parks. Guaranteed. No other boat so desirable for ladies and children.

W. H. MULLINS. 447 Depot Street. SALEM, OHIO

DEAFNESS CURED

A Device That is Scientific, Simple, Direct, and Instantly Restores Hearing in Even The Oldest Person—Comfortable, Invisible and Perfect Fitting.

190-Page Book Containing a History of the Discovery and Many Hundred Signed Testimonials from All Parts of the World—SENT FREE.

The True Story of The Invention of Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums, Told by Geo. H. Wilson, the Inventor.

I was deaf from infancy. Eminent doctors, surgeons and ear specialists treated me at great expense and yet did me no good. I tried all the artificial appliances that claimed to restore hearing, but they failed to benefit me in the least. I even went to the best specialists in the world, but their efforts were unavailing.

My case was pronounced incurable!

I grew desperate; my deafness tormented me. Daily I was becoming more of a recluse, avoiding the companionship of people because of the annoyance my deafness and sensitiveness caused me. Finally I began to experiment on myself, and after patient years of study, labor, and personal expense, I perfected something that I found took the place of the natural ear drums, and I called it Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drum, which I now wear day and night with perfect comfort, and do not even have to remove them when washing. No one can tell I am wearing them, as they do not show, and as they give no discomfort whatever, I scarcely know it myself.

With these drums I can now hear a whisper. I join in the general conversation and hear everything going on around me. I can hear a sermon or lecture from any part of a large church or hall. My general health is improved because of the great change my Ear Drums have made in my life. My spirits are bright and cheerful. I am a cured, changed man.

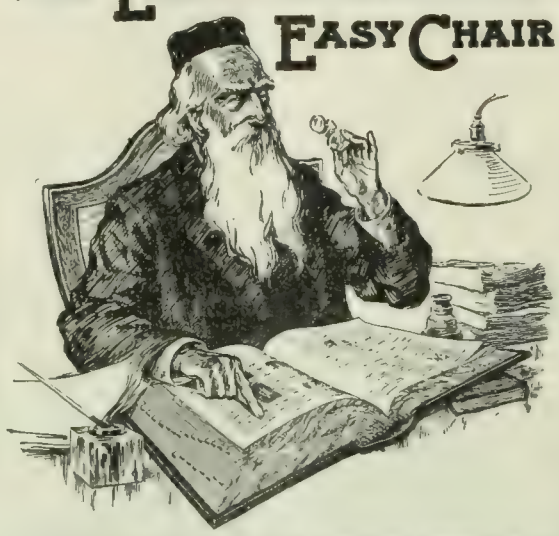
Since my fortunate discovery it is no longer necessary for any deaf person to carry a trumpet, a tube, or any other such old-fashioned makeshift. My Common Sense Ear Drum is built on the strictest scientific principles, contains no metal, wires, or strings of any kind, and is entirely new and up-to-date in all respects. It is so small that no one can see it when in position, yet it collects all the sound waves and focuses them against the drum head, causing you to hear naturally and perfectly. It will do this even when the natural ear drums are partially or entirely destroyed, perforated, scarred, relaxed, or thickened. It fits any ear from childhood to old age, male or female, and aside from the fact that it does not show, it never causes the least irritation, and can be used with comfort day and night without removal for any cause.

With my device I can cure deafness in any person, no matter how acquired, whether from catarrh, scarlet fever, typhoid or brain fever, measles, whooping cough, gatherings in the ear, shocks from artillery, or through accidents. My invention not only cures, but at once stops the progress of deafness and all roaring and buzzing noises. The greatest aural surgeons in the world recommend it, as well as physicians of all schools. It will do for you what no medicine or medical skill on earth can do.

I want to place my 190-page book on deafness in the hands of every deaf person in the world. I will gladly send it free to any one whose name and address I can get. It describes and illustrates Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums and contains bona fide letters from numerous users in the United States, Canada, Mexico, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, India, and the remotest islands. I have letters from people in every station of life—ministers, physicians, lawyers, merchants, society ladies, etc.—and tell the truth about the benefits to be derived from my wonderful little device. You will find the names of people in your own town and state, many whose names you know, and I am sure that all this will convince you that the cure of deafness has at last been solved by my invention.

Don't delay; write for the free book to-day and address my firm—The Wilson Ear Drum Co., 1773 Todd Building, Louisville, Ky., U. S. A.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR



In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"D. A. McC.," Boston, Mass.—"Will you kindly tell me whether the 'a' in 'verbatim' should be pronounced as 'a' in 'arm' or 'e' in 'eight?' In your Standard Dictionary you give the preference to the latter pronunciation."

The "a" in "verbatim" is equivalent to the "a" in "fate," which is expressed in the Scientific Alphabet system of diacritics used in the Standard Dictionary by ê as in "eight." The diacritic ̯ in "ḡ" in the alternate pronunciation is used here to express a variant pronunciation from "a" as in "far" toward "a" as in "fate." The word may be correctly pronounced "verbay'tim" or "verbah'tim."

"J. R. C.," Kokomo, Ind.—"Is it correct to write 'anyone' as one word? Also, which is correct—'anyone's else' or 'anyone else's?'"

(1) "Any one" should be written as two words. (2) The Standard prefers the possessive after the word "else" as being more euphonious and in general use. It does not condemn "any one's else"; some good writers use this form; it is not incorrect, but it is unusual and is not euphonious. We think "any one else's" the better form.

"W. S. W.," New York.—"Is not 'volunteer' as a verb restricted to military use?"

No; it has several uses and may be applied to services, time, means, etc. Browning says: "The full and true particulars of the tale were *volunteered* with all the breathless zeal of friendship."

Peach Trees, 4 to 6 ft., 3 cts. 3 to 4 ft., 2½ cts. Circular free. Trees kept dormant late as May 15th if desired. R. S. JOHNSTON, Box 76, STOCKLEY, DEL.

The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVIII., No. 17 New York, April 23, 1904 Whole Number, 731

Published Weekly by
Funk & Wagnalls Company.
30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN DISASTER.

"It is a black day," says the St. Petersburg *Russ*, commenting upon the loss of the *Petropavlovsk* and Vice-Admiral Makaroff on Wednesday of last week: but the Russian paper seems to take comfort in the thought that "we have been struck by blind fate, not by the enemy." The peculiar comfort which the Russian paper found in the thought that the big battle-ship had accidentally run upon a Russian mine, however, was soon dispelled by Admiral Togo's confession that the mine was a Japanese one, placed there for the very end that it so fatally accomplished. The correspondent of the London *Times* and New York *Times* (who sends his messages to shore by "wireless," and who is threatened with death by a special Russian edict against correspondents using that system) relates how the Japanese mining-ship *Korio Maru* went boldly up to the mouth of the harbor at Port Arthur during the night of April 12, and laid a series of mines across it while "the concentrated beams of four searchlights showed up every spar and rail" and "a merciless fire swept around her." At daybreak a squadron of six Japanese cruisers appeared off the port to entice the Russians out, while Admiral Togo and the main Japanese squadron lay along the coast, hid by fog, "prepared to pounce in and catch the Russians at sea if they succeeded in evading the mines." The Russian squadron (three battle-ships and three cruisers) came out through the ambuscade of mines safely, and were beginning the pursuit of the decoy squadron, when the fog lifted and revealed the main Japanese fleet. Makaroff at once put back, and was about to enter the harbor when his flagship hit one of the hidden mines, was lifted almost out of the water by a frightful explosion, followed by two other explosions, supposed to have come from the boilers and the magazine, and the great ship turned over and went down at once. The battle-ship *Pobieda* also hit a mine, but was able to limp into the harbor.

VICE-ADMIRAL SKRYDLOFF,

The "Bull-dog of the Russian Navy," who succeeds Makaroff. "In naval circles," we are told, "Skrydloff is considered more experienced, more prudent, and quite as brave as the late admiral."

VICE-ADMIRAL STEPAN OSIPOVITCH MAKAROFF,

Lured from Port Arthur by a ruse and sent to the bottom, with his flagship, by a Japanese mine.

Worse than the loss of the battle-ship, however, is the loss of the "Cossack of the Sea," Vice-Admiral Makaroff. Upon his arrival at Port Arthur to take command, on March 8, he "on the instant altered a fleet hunted and fleeing into an active, aggressive naval force," says the Philadelphia *Press*, and "in a day turned the tides of war." "Unless the Russian navy list has his match," adds the same journal, "his fateful end is an irretrievable disaster." Even the Japanese express regret, says a Tokyo despatch, that they could not have had "a good, stout fight on the open sea" with so gallant an admiral, "whose valor and ability they fully recognize." Makaroff was a severe critic of the modern battle-ship and thought it liable to turn turtle (which the *Petropavlovsk* did after the explosion), and it was only a few days before the disaster that he was induced to transfer his flag from one of the cruisers to the ill-fated vessel. Sixteen of his staff and six hundred of the crew went down with the ship. The Grand Duke Cyril, heir to the throne after the Grand Duke Michael and the Grand Duke Vladimir (Cyril's father), was on the bridge, and escaped, wounded, by leaping into the sea. Vasili Verestchagin, the famous Russian painter of war-scenes, was Admiral Makaroff's guest on board his flag-ship, and was lost with it.

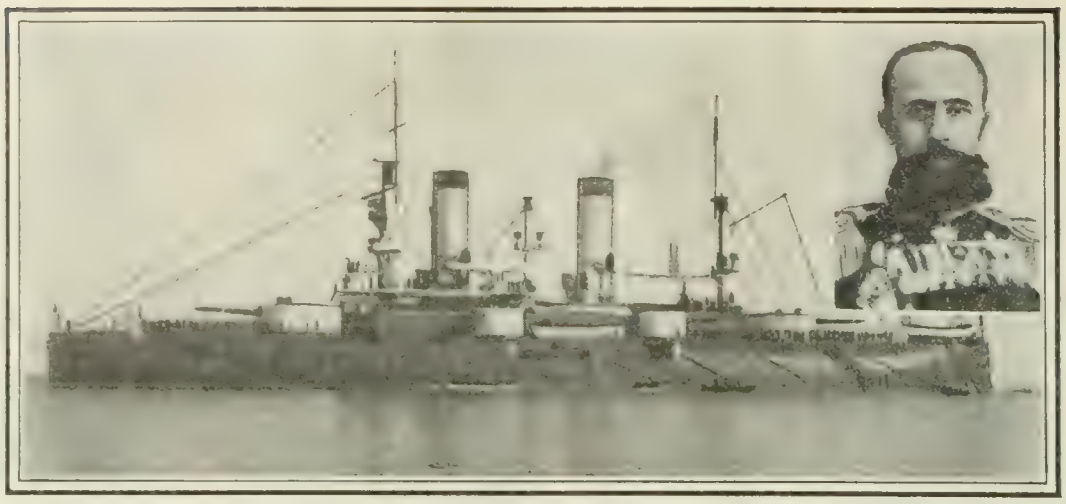
The New York *Press* thinks that this disaster foreshadows ultimate victory for the Japanese. It says:

"With the sounding of the first gun against Port Arthur the Czar's war power was shaken. After the fall of Makaroff it is prostrate. Nor is it possible to believe that the unpreparedness and the blundering which have destroyed the Russian fleet will not be repeated with the Russian army, and that the penalties which have been exacted in the Yellow Sea will not be due in Manchuria, for the shadow of personal incompetence lies on all the Russian arms, or it could not have been so disastrously ignored in Russia's estimate of the formidable might of her war-ships and the valor and greatness of their commanders.

"It will not be long, if the Port Arthur defeats carry any lesson which the mind may heed, until the world will witness the strange

spectacle in modern history of a nation of Europe, reared on military foundations, spread at the feet of a native people in the Far East."

The Hartford *Courant* and the Pittsburg *Gazette* remark that if the superstitious Russians believe that wars are controlled by fate, they must begin to suspect that fate is on the Japanese side. The Brooklyn *Citizen* remarks in a similar vein:



THE "PETROPAVLOVSK" AND HER COMMANDER, CAPTAIN JAKORLEFF.
Sunk by a Japanese mine on April 13.

"It is easy to believe what is said in the despatches from St. Petersburg to-day about the depression visible in all parts of the city. Not the mere loss of the *Petropavlovsk*, sufficiently depressing as that in itself might be, but the slowly mastered fact that their entire marine power has been swept away, is what explains the existing apprehension that the whole story of the adventure against Japan is to be one of the most melancholy in the history of the country. The defeats sustained in the Crimean war were far from being without redeeming features. It was open to the Russian people to find sources of gratification in that they had made a gallant stand against four adversaries—namely, England, France, Sardinia, and Turkey, with Austria threatening to throw her sword into the same scale. In the present instance disaster has been inflicted by a single nation, and that one which the Russians had been systematically taught to despise. Moreover, the consolation which is often given to the defeated side of having suffered in a good cause is denied them in this instance, for no cause could be much worse than that for which the Czar unfurled his banner when he sought by fraud and force to bring into subjection the empire of Japan. To all the mortification of defeat is added the deeper humiliation of feeling that, by every moral consideration, it is justly deserved. From the day in which Russia, in combination with Germany and France, forced Japan to surrender Port Arthur to China, on the pretext that the retention of it would be a menace to the integrity of China, until the hour struck for the war now in progress to begin, the course of Russia was marked by every quality that distinguishes a robber from an honest man, and an honorable nation from a vast combination of bandits.

"These, we say, are the reflections which account for the present sense of depression at St. Petersburg, and which may well banish from the thought of the people any hope that the army will be able to retrieve in any degree what the navy has so impressively lost. It is a dismal hour for a nation that has been taught to believe wholly in the doctrine of force, when the suspicion dawns upon it that there is a just God in heaven."

GRAND DUKE CYRIL,

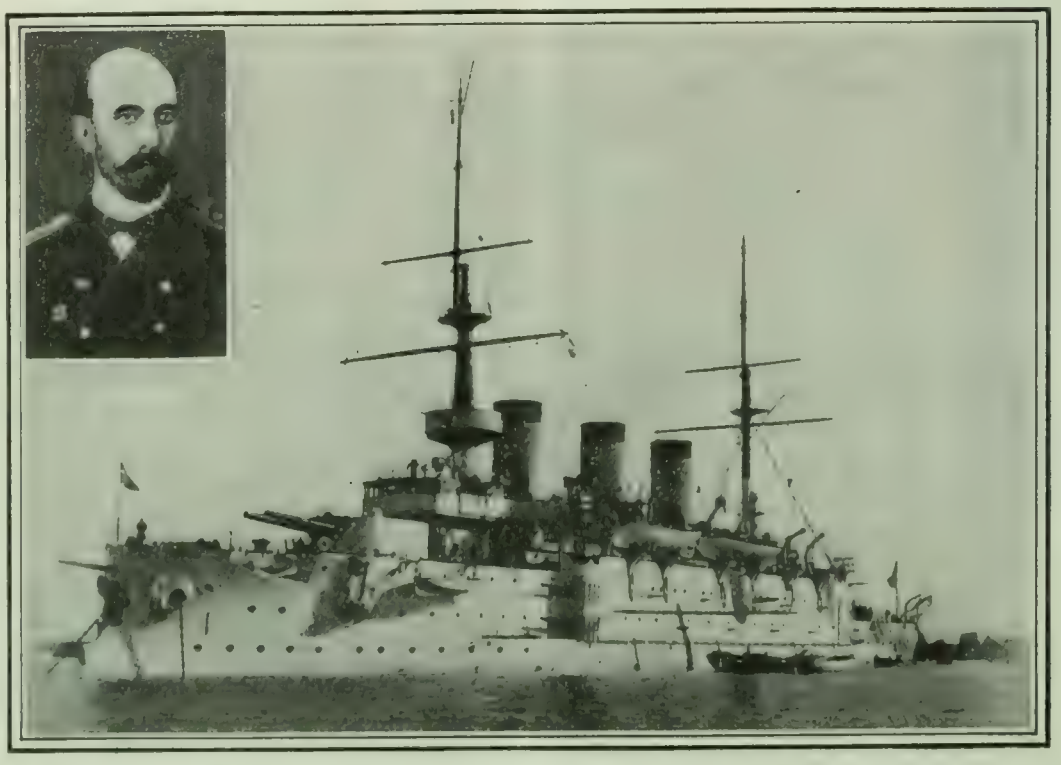
Who was on the bridge of the *Petropavlovsk*, and escaped, wounded, by leaping into the sea. There are only two lives between him and the Russian throne.

VASILI VERESTCHAGIN,

The celebrated Russian painter of war scenes, who was a guest of Makaroff on the *Petropavlovsk* and was lost.

THE TRAGEDY ON THE "MISSOURI."

NEWSPAPERS that hailed with enthusiasm the establishment of new records in rapid-firing with big guns in our navy are now urging restrictions in that line, in view of the distressing accident on the battle-ship *Missouri*. They think that the spirit of rivalry prevailing throughout the squadrons may have tempted the gun crew in the *Missouri's* turret to disregard necessary precautions. It was during target practise off Pensacola, on April 13, that an explosion in a 12-inch gun turret cost the lives of five officers and twenty-seven men. The fire spread below, threatening the magazine; but through the presence of mind of officers this was flooded, thus saving the ship from total destruction. In the accounts of the accident printed in the newspapers several individuals are mentioned as having distinguished themselves by their coolness and bravery. Captain William S. Cowles prevented the beaching of the ship and also plunged into the gas-filled chamber and



THE "POBIEDA" AND HER COMMANDER, CAPTAIN ZATSARENNYI.
Damaged by a Japanese mine on April 13.

assisted in the work of rescue. It is said that Chief Gunner's Mate Monson saved the ship from destruction by closing the magazine doors at no little risk to himself. He was assisted by Able Seaman J. E. Knight, in spite of burns so serious that they caused his death.

Many experts express the belief that the explosion was the result of a "blow-back"; in other words, gases and particles of matter in combustion that still remained in the bore after the previous shot were blown back by the wind and ignited the powder which had been inserted in the breech, from which burning material dropped to the handling-room below and set off other charges which were in readiness to be sent up to the turret. It appears that the ordnance officers aboard the *Missouri* had taken extra precautions against such an accident, and for three days no firing with large pieces was done on account of the direction of the wind. It is also denied that the gun crew was trying to establish a record in quick-firing. Secretary Moody, according to the Washington despatches, thinks that the accident may have been due, in part, to disregard of the naval regulations regarding target practise. The reports say that a thousand or more pounds of powder were lying in the handling-room of the turret in front of the open magazine at the time of the explosion. A board of inquiry is investigating the accident, but as most of those who could give information about it were killed, the belief prevails in some quarters that the truth may never be known.

Copyright by Gressford, N. Y.

WILLIAM S. COWLES,

Captain of the *Missouri*, who personally aided in the work of rescue, at the peril of his life.

The papers are calling for more precaution in the loading and firing of the big guns, but they prefer to withhold comment until the report of the board of inquiry has been made public. It is recalled that last year guns exploded on the *Iowa* and *Massachusetts*, killing about fifteen men, and soon afterward a special order was issued to prevent a repetition of these accidents. "In view of the horrible tragedy," says the New York *Evening Post*, "the Navy Department should do something to prevent practise tests from being turned into mad rivalry in 'beating the record.' We lost more able seamen and officers yesterday than perished in the entire Spanish-American war." This accident, observes the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, "is a startling evidence of the cost of life as well as treasure which may be entailed by an undue and reckless pursuit of the policy of naval expansion." *The Army and Navy Journal* remarks:

"The accident on the *Missouri* is only one of a series which has attended the development of modern war-ships, modern ordnance, and high explosives. These accidents are among the penalties of naval greatness, and they are common to all navies. . . . We have had our share, but no more than our share of them, and shall doubtless have others as our navy increases, but we shall not halt in our naval policy because human genius is not capable of absolutely eliminating the possibility of accidents. Every mishap, great or small, is a powerful incentive to increased vigilance. Every life lost on the *Missouri* places a sacred obligation of greater alertness upon every member of the service, and thus by placing before officers and men a high example of sacrifice and devotion to duty the personnel of the navy is steadfastly advancing to a standard of efficiency, discipline, and courage unparalleled in the navies of the world."

The New York *Press* believes that such accidents are bound to occur, and thinks that our gunners are running the risk that will eventually bring our navy up to perfection. To quote:

"Because of a railway wreck, with a sacrifice of scores of lives, reasonable minds do not argue that traveling by rail should be abandoned. . . . Men in the service of the navy who lose their lives by premature discharges of guns and unprevented explosions of munitions at target practise are taking the risk which is inseparable from the business of war—both its making and its preparation. They are taking the risk which is necessary in peace times to the perfection of the fighting machine as in war it is necessary to the successful application of the machine to the more dangerous work."

It is said that the *Missouri* had been provided with fans to expel the gases from the turrets, but the draft may have been too strong for them.

"CÆSARISM" IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

IT is becoming apparent from the utterances of Democratic leaders and newspapers that in the coming campaign they intend to charge President Roosevelt with "Cæsarism"—with the usurpation of power not properly his own. It seems also to be their intention, if Judge Parker shall be nominated, to lay emphasis on his judicial character and devotion to the law, in contrast with "a man," as the Houston *Post* (Dem.) says, "who knows no law or propriety, except the law of his own imperious will and the expediency of his own political fortune, a man whose hectoring to his elders and betters is heard daily, who, booted and spurred, is riding down precedent and stampeding his party into a nomination that every one of the leaders would oppose if he dared." In fact, adds the same paper, "the country longs for relief from the strenuous, the academic, the impertinent, the dictatorial, and the daring which Mr. Roosevelt embodies, and Judge Parker's calm, conservative, characterful poise, his dignity and learning, his respect for the law and his utter lack of the sensational and the dramatic will afford precisely that relief."

President Roosevelt's interference in the coal strike, his anti-trust campaign, his Panama *coup*, his treatment of the race problem, and his recent pension order are cited as instances of this tendency in his disposition; and if he does these things when he is seeking reelection, his critics ask, what would he not do if he should receive indorsement at the polls next fall? Bourke Cockran (Dem.) made this the theme of a speech in Congress a few days ago, in which he asserted that the House is falling into "decrepitude" under Presidential encroachments. By one stroke of the pen, in his pension order, said Mr. Cockran, the President has appropriated $30,000,000; and "if this order be tolerated without protest by the House," he asked, "what power is there that the executive order can not usurp?" And in referring to the Panama affair, he remarked that "the President allows Congress the privilege of declaring war, but the President makes war when he chooses to."

Says the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.):

"Mr. Roosevelt is too much inclined to seek fame after the manner of the youth who fired the Ephesian dome. His treatment of the race-problem, for instance, has been to the last degree ruthless and incendiary. There is about him that peculiar restlessness of temperament which marks the German Emperor. The White House is becoming more and more the center of purely personal government. The burden of the pension-roll has just been largely increased by an executive order. General Wood has been given an utterly undeserved promotion, to please his former companion in arms. The fundamental ideals of the republic can not survive if this pigmy autocrat be allowed to work his own sweet will through another four years of licensed egotism."

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) says that "the Democratic

party is obviously preparing to make a political issue" out of this; and, it adds, "it can not be denied that they have plenty of material." It continues:

"We do not remember any period in recent history—not excepting the second Administration of Grant—when there has been a greater readiness on the part of the Executive to attempt encroachments on the rights of House and Senate, or greater success in such attempts, than in the past few years. In several conspicuous instances—that of the 'constructive recess,' that of reading into an appropriation bill the word 'Panama' for 'Colombia,' that of the recent pension order—the President has effectively nullified the prerogatives conferred by the Constitution upon Congress. He has acted in these matters very much as if he were defying his opponents to impeach him, but he seems to have come out of each encounter stronger and more lawless in temper than ever.

"In much the same way, last year, the Executive solved the currency question by decreeing what should and what should not be surplus reserves—a matter down to that time not dreamed to be anything but legislative. In fact, during this Administration, construing out of existing law or treaty permission to do something which it never contemplated, has come to be a regular means of overriding the difficulties presented by the constitutional division of powers. All this is, of course, the baldest sort of usurpation."

The reply to these charges, made by the President's defenders, is that his anti-trust campaign is perfectly legal, his action in the coal strike and his Panama *coup* have been sanctioned by public sentiment, and his pension order follows a precedent set by President Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland himself, when interviewed in regard to the pension order, said: "So far as I can see, the change is in keeping with the law." Senator Spooner (Rep.) said in a speech in Congress on April 9:

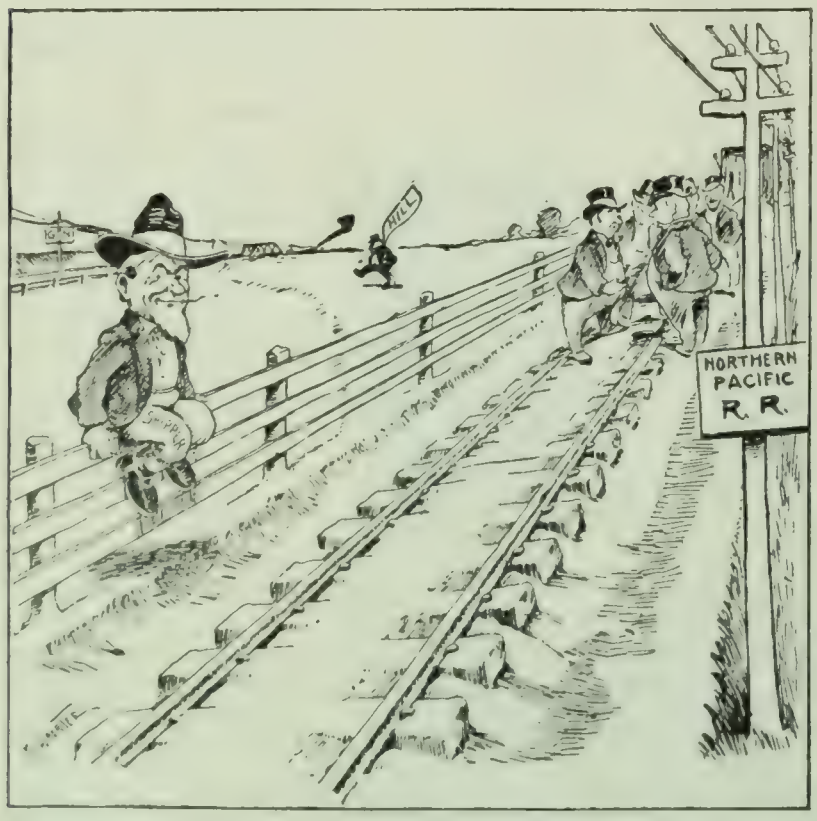
"Whatever else the President has demonstrated—and he has demonstrated many good qualities—he has demonstrated, above all else, his unfaltering devotion to law. If a man ever occupied the White House who has walked conscious of his oath to see that the law was faithfully enforced, that man is Theodore Roosevelt. You criticize him for his action in the coal strike. A man never did a wiser thing, in my estimation, than did he in inaugurating that arbitration. He did not usurp his functions as President. He plainly informed the men whom he called to the White House that he had no power as President. He did not send troops into Pennsylvania. I suppose your calm President, your safe President, your judicial-minded President, would have felt constrained to sit in the White House, silent and unmoved by the sufferings of the country. Not so, thank God! with Theodore Roosevelt. He, the individual who happened to be in the White House, sought to remedy the situation, and succeeded. Had he not, there would have been millions of socialists made in a week, and mobs, made up of men whose wives and families were dying of cold and exposure, would have thronged the streets of our cities and torn down buildings to burn them for fuel."

The Baltimore *American* (Rep.) thinks the Democrats must be hard up for an issue if this is the best one they can produce. It says:

"President Roosevelt has a political record which antedates that earned in his present position, and it is a fair index of the man. Its dominating feature is pure and enthusiastic patriotism which is at war with Cæsarism. In every position filled by him his effort—indeed, it may be said, his whole effort—has been to use his office for the benefit of his State or country. His bitterest enemy will scarcely deny this. He has probably made as few mistakes, whether in his previous career or as President of the United States, as any statesman who has so conspicuously filled the public eye, and the charge of Cæsarism or of an attempt to subvert the Constitution by concentrating in his office powers which do not belong to it, will scarcely impress any save those who are chronic sufferers from political strabismus."

THE COLORADO CONFLICT.

THE labor war between the miners and coal companies in Colorado is beginning to attract the serious attention of the whole country. "The condition there has been bordering on civil war for several months past," says the Indianapolis *Journal;* and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* remarks "there are indications that there is a small rebellion in Colorado, and that the insurgents are led by the Executive Department of the State." The situation is "discreditable" and "closely akin to chaos," declares the Boston *Journal;* and the Cleveland *Leader* says that for many months it "has shocked the moral sense of the country." The strike began on November 9 last, the miners demanding semi-monthly payments, an eight-hour day, better ventilation of the mines, and the recognition of 2,000 pounds as a ton, instead of having to mine from 2,400 to 3,000 pounds per ton, as before. An amendment to the state constitution, providing for an eight-hour law, was adopted by 40,000 majority at the state election in 1902;



SHIPPER: "Let 'em dicker. As long as the road stays and the fence stays, I'm all right."

—McWhorter in the St. Paul *Dispatch.*

THE REAL BONE.

PARTY ON THE FENCE: "They growl at one another, but they keep their eyes on me!"

—Satterfield in the Brooklyn *Citizen.*

THE MERGER QUARREL AND THE PUBLIC.

but the legislature failed to enact such a law. The assertion was freely made that the legislature was influenced by corrupt motives in its failure to obey the popular mandate, and the miners felt justified in trying to obtain by a strike what had been thus denied them. Some months ago Governor Peabody put several mining districts under martial law, and the reign of the military has been marked by the seizure and exile of labor leaders and members of the unions. District Judge Theron Stevens has interfered with this work by injunctions and writs of *habeas corpus;* but Adjt.-Gen. Sherman M. Bell and Capt. Bulkley Wells, who command the militia, have disregarded the judge's orders and have been upheld in their course by Governor Peabody. The judge has declared the officers to be in contempt of court, has assessed a fine of $500 on each, in their absence, and expresses regret that he can not hale the governor before his court and give him similar treatment. Says the judge:

"A very grave question is presented as to whether it is the striking miners or the Governor of Colorado and the national guard that are engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the laws of the State. If there is to be a reign of military despotism in this State, and civil authority is to have no jurisdiction, the latter might as well go out of business."

This conflict between the court and the militia is to be taken to the state Supreme Court.

Governor Peabody says:

"The courts have no right to enjoin or arrest the officers or members of the military while they are on duty. They are not subject to attachment or injunction at this time. If the District Court of Ouray is to be allowed to interfere in the carrying out of the plans of the military under martial law, there is no reason why a justice of the peace might not with equal authority intervene and render the military absolutely powerless and impotent."

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* describes the situation in Colorado thus:

"Hundreds of union miners have been seized and locked up for no stated cause, union newspapers have been suppressed, outside labor agitators have been forcibly deported from the State, and countless numbers of Colorado miners have been dealt with in the same way. A miner mysteriously disappears and his family is left to conjecture whether he has been murdered or not, until a letter comes from him in another State. He had been kidnapped and forcibly removed from the State by the militia—presumably because no criminal charges could be found against him; his presence was obnoxious to the organized operators, and so this means was resorted to for getting rid of him. It is said, and we have seen no denial of the statement, that hundreds of men, citizens of Colorado, have thus been driven from their homes and families into exile. That the proceeding is of the most high-handed and essentially lawless character is evident. Equally clear is it that trouble of the most serious sort must grow out of persistence in these extraordinary proceedings.

"The whole of the miners' story has not been told, and we must question whether in all honesty and truth they would care to tell the whole. That they have used intimidation and force to keep out non-union men is readily to be believed. Quite likely there have been desperate characters among them who have dynamited mines or machinery in cases, and their counter charges that hundreds of lives have been lost in the mines by the neglect of operators to observe the laws regarding ventilation, etc., and that some of the outrages charged to the strikers have resulted from the employment of men ignorant of the use of explosives, deserve attention. But beyond all this is the apparent fact that the miners, through lawful methods, have sought to bring about eight-hour enactments, and that the operators, through unlawful methods, have succeeded in defeating the same, and have then undertaken to break up the labor organizations altogether, in which task they have the assistance of the whole military power of the State employing the most outrageous measures of suppression. It would seem to be time for the state authorities of Colorado and the mine operators to give ear to more peaceful counsels in dealing with the situation. Nothing but far worse trouble can come of a relentless prosecution of their present course."

THE FOLK BOOM IN MISSOURI.

CIRCUIT-ATTORNEY FOLK, of St. Louis, whose war on corruption in his home city has commanded national attention, is now the center of a campaign for the Democratic nomination for governor that is being followed with keen interest by the press. The Detroit *News* (Ind.) calls his campaign "a contest between the honest sentiment of the unorganized majority against the corrupt purposes of a perfectly organized machine." At this writing, Mr. Folk has secured 158 of the 710 delegates to the state convention. The number necessary to nominate is 356, but the managers of Mr. Folk's campaign declare that he will have at least 500 votes in the convention. Opposed to Mr. Folk are Judge Gantt, a member of the Supreme Court, which has freed several of the convicted "boodlers" on technicalities of law. Mayor Reed, of Kansas City, and H. B. Hawes, a former police commissioner of St. Louis. Judge Gantt has yet to secure a delegate, while Mayor Reed has carried Kansas City and six counties with a total of 53 delegates. Hawes has carried one county (3 delegates) in addition to the 111 delegates from the city of St. Louis. These 111 votes have been contested on a charge of fraud. It is not believed by the Kansas City *Star* and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* that Hawes will get many more delegates. In Jasper County, Mr. Reed made a great fight and won out; but it is charged that it was the "machine's" methods in Joplin and Webb City that saved the day for him. The rural districts went almost solid for Folk. The caucuses that have already been held in counties in the interior of the State have, almost without exception, gone for Folk. Some of the counties that were all but conceded to Reed, including Cole County, which takes in Jefferson City, the capital, have been carried by Folk. Mr. Folk has promised to continue his fight on corruption if elected governor.

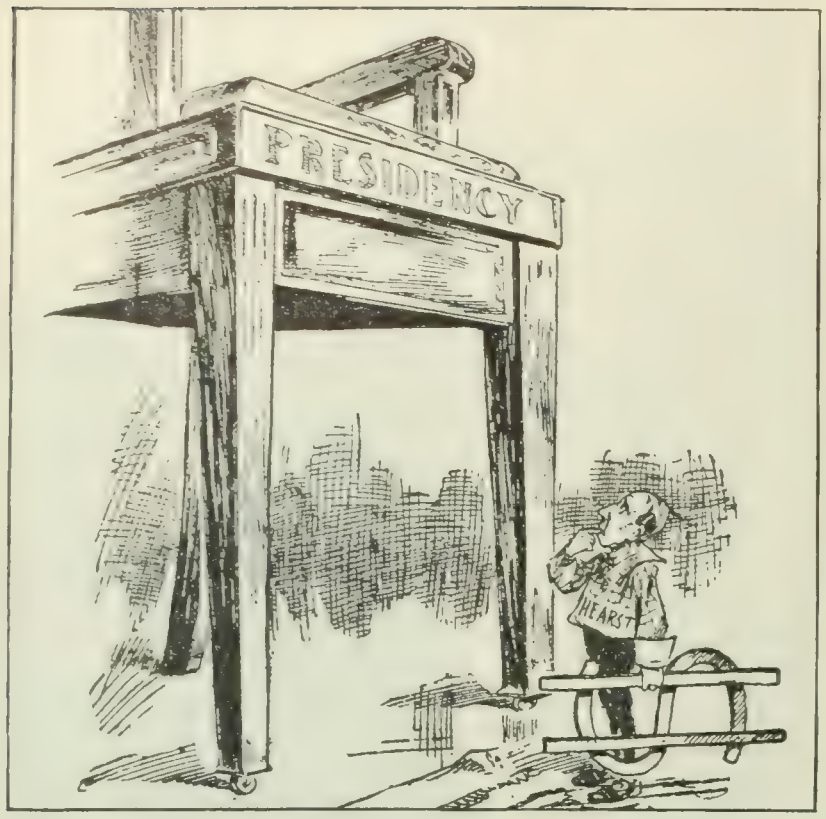
Copyright by S. S. McClure Company, New York.

JOSEPH W. FOLK,

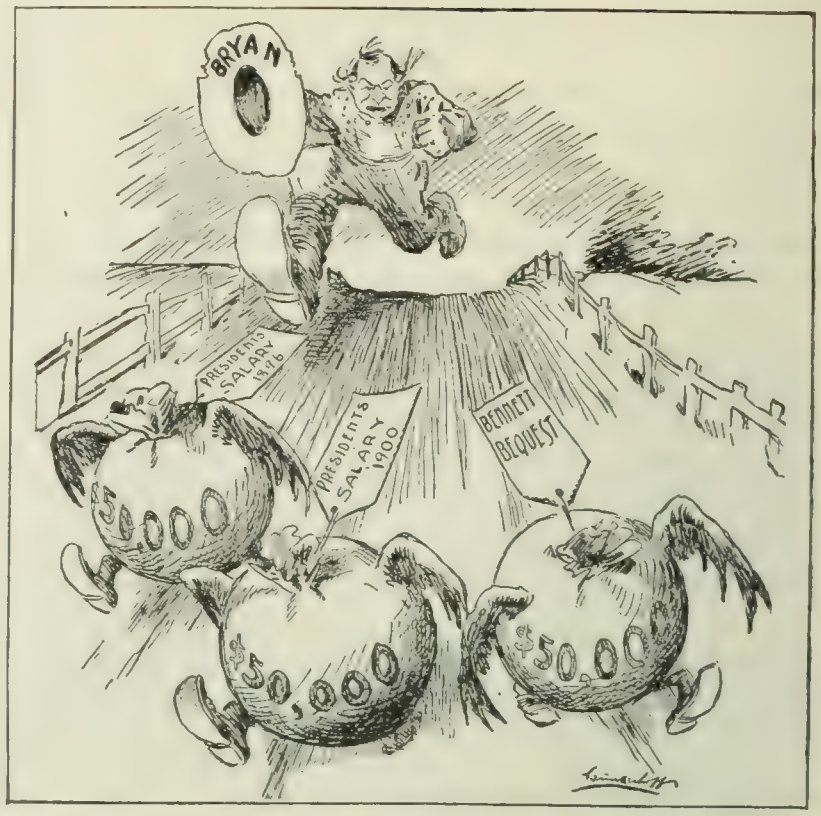
Whose formidable boom for Governor of Missouri is alarming the "machine."

"When counties which had been conceded to Reed," says the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.), "went overwhelmingly for Folk along with the Folk counties, there was no longer any reason for doubting that the machine is beaten. Folk has not yet a clear majority instructed for him, but he has so near it and is gaining at such a rate as to remove all uncertainty. In fact, the movement in his favor seems to have become a stampede." The Louisiana (Mo.) *Press* (Dem.) declares that "the gang might as well go to sleep and nod away in every county. It can't stop the Folk cyclone." The Jefferson City *Democrat* remarks: "The corruptionists have been strong in Missouri, and they are strong to-day. But their strength has not been due to the open and intentional sanction of the Democratic party of this State. They are in the party, but not of it; and they are strong in spite of the party. We must weed them out. The Democratic party must repudiate them or the people will repudiate the Democracy." The Webb City (Mo.) *Register* (Dem.) observes:

"God bless you, Joseph Folk, for your candor and your courage, for you have served the whole people of Missouri, and to them



IT BEGINS TO LOOK AS IF WILLIE'S LADDER WILL HARDLY REACH.
—Reid in the Kansas City *Journal*.



"GUESS 50,000 MUST BE MY UNLUCKY NUMBER; SEEMS AS IF I CAN'T GET ANY OF 'EM!"
—Brinkerhoff in the Toledo *Blade*.

DISHEARTENING QUESTS.

you rightly look for recognition of your services. Democrats of Missouri, look upon this man Folk and contrast his courageous, honest, open-handed Democratic methods with the covert and strategy of the opposition; with those dark-lantern tactics that ever veil a sinister purpose! Is there any question as to whom the people ought to trust? Trust the man who trusts the people. That man is Joseph W. Folk."

The Kansas City *Star* (Ind.) thinks that in this campaign Missouri is answering the country's criticism in regard to corruption. To quote:

"Ever since Joseph W. Folk exposed the amazing operations of the St. Louis ring and was instrumental in 'lifting the lid' from the graft and boodle-pot at Jefferson City, Missouri has attracted more attention throughout the country than any other State in the Union. This notoriety for a time was most humiliating. . . . But nothing better has ever happened to Missouri. There can be no real civic reform without exposure. If Mr. Folk has been the instrument of publicity, he has also been the prophet of redemption. It was the fearless and aggressive course of this 'young Roman' that made the situation so interesting to the country from the first. The question was put: '*What is Missouri going to do about it?*' And this question has been left standing to confront the people of this State.

"Missouri is answering the country. Its people are rallying to the support of Mr. Folk. The indefatigable prosecutor has been hampered by the resourceful combination of boodlers, by a powerful state machine in sympathy with plunderers, by technicalities found by the appeal courts, by the statutes of limitation, by trick and strategy and fraud. But he has gone right on, and the people have followed him. County after county has answered the country by votes and resolutions, and when the state convention meets to nominate a man for governor, the enemy of corrupt government will be chosen, the state machine will be overthrown, the way for the election of a new legislature will be prepared, and the safe prospect of a new and honest reorganization of official Missouri, composed of the best elements in the State, will be established.

"The realization that the country has been watching this State has been wholly salutary. The innate honesty of Missourians was bound to assert itself vigorously under such conditions as have been brought about, but state pride, prompted by the question put by the country, has added life and purpose to the reform movement.

"When the reformation now in progress shall have been completed, Missouri may well ask New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Delaware, Montana, and other States to do as well. It is significant and gratifying to note the attention given Missouri affairs by newspapers and magazines. Every step of Mr. Folk's progress is recorded and featured. It must be said that the answer is made even more prominent than was the question."

CONGRESSIONAL CONFESSION OF INNOCENCE.

THE newspaper critics of Congress see something humorous in the House's solemn examination of its own morality in the postal affair by a committee and its official verdict of innocence, and regard as a finishing touch to the comicality of the situation the finding by a minority of the committee that the only man who deserves censure is Joseph L. Bristow, the investigator whose revelations have stirred up all the rumpus. The committee's report "is a marvel of naïveté," says the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.); and the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.) says that it commands notice "chiefly as a contribution to the gaiety of nations." The committee (appointed to investigate the charge that 191 Congressmen had used their influence with the Postal Department to obtain unwarranted allowances and increases of salary, rent, etc., for constituents who were in the postal service) looked into the allegations, and brought in a verdict summarized by the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) as "not guilty, but don't do it again." The committee says:

"After a careful consideration of all cases specified in the report, so far as they relate to present members of the House of Representatives, which the committee assume to be the limit of their jurisdiction, they have unanimously reached the conclusion that nothing has appeared in connection with said cases that would justify the finding that any member of the House of Representatives has profited financially in the slightest degree or that any member was guilty of improper conduct in connection therewith, or that any member has done in connection with any of said cases anything that did not appear to be within the line of his official duty according to long-established custom.

"Having reached this conclusion, the committee feel constrained to add that in their opinion it would be well to make as formal as may be, and to restrain within the narrowest possible limits, the action of members in connection with post-offices and the details of other executive matters, and that the severance of members from work of that character would augment the efficiency of the House of Representatives."

The finding of the committee is unanimous, but three members

go further and accuse Mr. Bristow of obtaining an unwarranted increase of clerk-hire for a postmaster in his district, and hint that there ought to be a postal investigation that will take in Bristow's division.

The New York *Press* (Rep.) remarks satirically:

"Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow should thank his little gods that the House investigating committee did not commit him to prison for his heinous share in the preparation of a report showing the participation of members of Congress in the petty larcency of salary grabs and post-office rentals by favor of their dear friend Beavers. After exonerating themselves by the same process that produced two clean bills of health from Congress for Machen, the members of the McCall committee have really shown astonishing moderation in restraining from clapping both Mr. Bristow and Representative Overstreet, joint criminals in the publication of the 'Charges Against Congressmen' report, into a dungeon.

"Naturally when the House makes the wholesale whitewashing of itself complete the country will be so impressed with the judicial impartiality and disinterested thoroughness of the McCall committee's proceeding that a popular clamor will go up for a Post-Office Department investigation by a joint Congress committee. As neither Senator Dietrich nor Senator Burton is disabled from serving on such a committee it would be only fair that they, since they are more aggrieved by Mr. Bristow's activity than any of the McCall inquisitors (not one of whom was either indicted or convicted), should have a specially good opportunity of 'getting even' with the Assistant Postmaster-General for his faithful execution of President Roosevelt's instructions to follow the trail of graft 'even if it led to the White House.'"

The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), however, edited by former Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith, which has spread the mantle of charity over the accused throughout the postal investigations, accepts the report at its face value, and declares that the newspapers which "stigmatize it as a whitewashing report" are animated by a "reckless spirit of accepting all charges without regard to the truth." It says:

"The report of the committee is a substantial exoneration of Congress. It shows that in most cases the members simply transmitted to the department applications from their constituents to be treated on their merits according to the rules, and that this act involved neither moral turpitude nor improper influence. There was nothing more than the continuation of an immemorial practise. It was entirely legitimate for the members to forward the applications. It was for the department to determine whether they could properly be granted. The responsibility rested with it. In a few instances the recommendations were presented in a way which involved indiscretion, but for the most part there was nothing culpable.

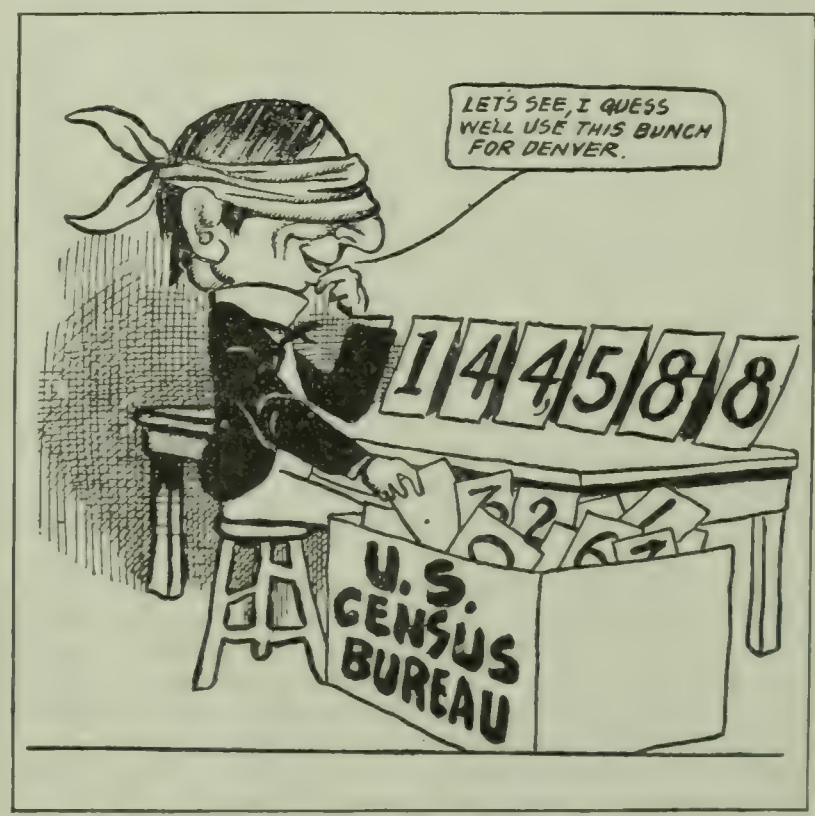
"The conclusions of the committee are fair, candid, and just. Yet we do not doubt that a considerable portion of the press, in the reckless spirit of accepting all charges without regard to the truth, will stigmatize it as a whitewashing report. But no fair-minded man can know anything of the members or read their dispassionate exposition of the matter without resenting any such accusation. Messrs. McCall, Hitt, Burton, and Metcalf, the Republican majority, are among the very best members of the House in character, independence, and probity. Of the Democratic minority, Mr. Bartlett is a rigid and straight-backed man, and we believe that Messrs. Richardson and McDermott, tho less well known, are honorable and high-minded. If in a question between right and wrong, the members of this committee, as a whole, can not be trusted, then we might as well conclude that free institutions are a failure, and that representative government should be abandoned."

THE CENSUS BUREAU AND A HORNETS' NEST.

WHEN the authorities of our permanent Census Bureau in Washington decided to issue, a few days ago, an estimate of the present size of our cities and of our total population, they may have expected that it would be received with gratitude and appreciation. If so, they know better now. The newspapers of Chicago, which is credited with only 1,874,000 people, warn the census man not to appear there if he values his health; the Cleveland papers make pitying remarks about his intellectual equipment; the Denver *Republican* wants to know "by what process of false reasoning" the "juggler in the census bureau" ever got the idea that Denver has only 144,588 population; and the Southern papers quoted below handle him with equal rigor.

Their indignation does not grow any cooler when they discover that their populations have been simply figured out "upon the assumption that the annual increase for each year since the last census will be one-tenth of the decennial increase between the last two censuses," to quote the official statement. The bureau officials regard this "arithmetical" method as "more accurate than any alternative method" and as likely to be "closer than estimates based on votes cast or number of names in a directory or a local

"HI, THERE, TURN THAT THING AROUND!"
—Evans in the Cleveland *Leader*.



35,000 SHORT ON THIS DEAL.
—Spencer in the Denver *Republican*.

CARTOON RAPS AT CENSUS METHODS.

Copyrighted by Pirie Macdonald.

F. OPPER,
The New York *American*.

J. S. PUGHE.
Puck.

W. R. BRADFORD,
The Baltimore *Herald*.

CLIFFORD K. BERRYMAN,
The Washington *Post*.

REPRESENTATIVE CARTOONISTS.

census of school children." The officials might also have added that "it saved the bureau itself all the work that would have been required to obtain data on which real and intelligent estimates might have been based," remarks the Detroit *Tribune*, which says with a hint of *double entente* that "the simplicity of the system is beautiful." Other papers remark that anybody could figure out the city populations from now till the next census in a very brief time by this system, and the wisdom of maintaining a permanent bureau in Washington to send out such reports is questioned.

The Nashville *Banner* thinks that the report is not only valueless, but is actually harmful, because misleading. The Dallas *News* advises the bureau to reform or quit. To quote:

"Without intending to be the least captious or even officious, *The News* advises the census bureau to abandon at once the 'arithmetical method,' and either count the people or leave them alone. It must be clear to every intelligent person who reads the rule as laid down that it will work with anything like tolerable fairness and accuracy only in old and settled portions of the country. It certainly will not do in a new country, during periods in which one city has been at a standstill and other cities have been growing. "Half a dozen cities have been given estimates which prove the results unreliable and of no value.

"Take, for example, the figures relating to Texas cities. Texas—Dallas, 44,195; Fort Worth, 27,192; Galveston, 32,742; Houston, 50,760; San Antonio, 58,016.' *The News* is quite sure that every city mentioned has a larger population than that accorded it, and is not disposed to indulge in any booming or in invidious comparisons. There are certainly few intelligent Texans who do not know that the increase accredited to Dallas, for instance, is preposterous. It is really a joke. The growth of the city has been steady and continuous since 1900, when it had a population of 42,638 according to a count in which scores of people are known to have been left out. After four years of unprecedented prosperity and growth, Dallas is now set down with an increase of 1,500.

"Dallas has four suburban additions any one of which has increased more than 1,500. The enlargement and increase have been general, and are notorious. There is not an intelligent citizen of Texas who does not know that the report, in so far as it relates to Dallas, simply subjects the work of the department to discredit and ridicule. It is only evidence of the important fact that the high-priced statistics are not only of no value, but may do serious injustice and injury to the communities which the authors of such 'information' are led by bad rules and wholly unreliable calculations to figure down, and may mislead thousands of readers who rely upon them for correct information."

The Census Bureau report gives the population of the United States for 1903, exclusive of Alaska and the insular possessions, as 79,900,389. New York City is credited with 3,716,139 people, Chicago with 1,873,880, Philadelphia with 1,367,716, St. Louis with 612,279, Boston with 594,618, Baltimore with 531,313, Cleveland with 414,950, Buffalo with 381,403, San Francisco with 355,919, Pittsburg with 345,043, Cincinnati with 332,934, Milwaukee with 312,736, Detroit with 309,653, New Orleans with 300,625, and Washington with 293,217.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

It begins to look as if Russia would require an open door in Manchuria for her own use.—*The Manila Times.*

The poor marksmanship of the Tibetans shows how sorely they are in need of Christian civilization.—*The Detroit News.*

It is just as well to be careful in speaking of "the term" of a member of the United States Senate.—*The Washington Post.*

Hill and Harriman are having a friendly suit. This is the time for the public to keep its hand on its pocket-book.--*The Chicago News.*

Having voted strongly for municipal ownership, Chicago now has only to get the consent of the street railways to realize its hopes.—*The Detroit Tribune.*

Uncle Sam is employing a higher order of talent than he used to get: two late attorney-generals are now in the service of great trusts.—*The Detroit News.*

It is hardly fair to blame Mr. Bryan for opposing Judge Parker. Recent happenings up in Connecticut have soured him on the judiciary.—*The Washington Post.*

Judge Parker might ponder the remark of an ancient savant to a quiet woman: "If you are foolish, you are wise; and if you are wise, you are foolish." —*The Washington Post.*

Now that an ice-crusher has made its way through to Cronstadt, the Baltic fleet can get out. Russia is thus brought face to face with the problem of what to do with it when it is out.—*The Chicago News.*

If there remains any doubt that the canal zone is United States territory it will be removed by the news that laborers on the Isthmian railroad have struck for higher wages.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

After an American has become embrowned by a residence of four or five years in the Philippines, it would appear that he might find a slight degree of favor in the eyes of the civil government.—*The Manila Times.*

Ambassador McCormick wants Russia to give justice to United States corporations. Mr. McCormick is to be commended; if we can not deal out justice to them, by all means let some other nation undertake it.—*The Houston Post.*

"A man in your position is subject to many temptations, isn't he?" "Yes," answered Senator Sorghum. "Every now and then he feels like letting his sympathies get the better of him and missing chances to make money. But the only thing to do is to be firm."—*The Washington Star.*

The Smoot investigation stopped of a sudden, and no one seems to know why. It certainly was not finished, and doubtless it was merely postponed until after election. While it lasted the revelations beat Joseph Smith's all hollow. Now the next thing to do is to carry Utah for the Republican ticket.—*The Springfield Republican.*

LETTERS AND ART.

WOMAN AND THE SPIRIT OF EARTH: A GERMAN DRAMA OF POWER.

A CONCEPTION of the "eternal feminine," very different from Goethe's, is embodied in a play (already alluded to in these columns) produced with great success in Germany. It is the work of a dramatist of reputation and popularity, F. Wedekind, and is entitled "Erdgeist" (The Earth-Spirit). One critic compares it to Ibsen's dramas on account of its dual character. It is apparently realistic, yet behind the obvious plot, with its appeal to the senses, is revealed a symbolical significance and a startling treatment of elemental sex-passion

"The way of woman with men" seems to be the idea of the play. Wedekind regards woman as of the earth earthy, and he shows how under the influence of purely physical charm and fascination men of all kinds, degrees of culture, and conditions of existence become animals, slaves of their lower nature. The personification of *Erdgeist* is woman, and man is her plaything or victim.

The story of the play, which is in four long and picturesque acts, with a striking prologue somewhat suggestive of Leoncavallo's prologue to "Pagliacci," the intensely tragic opera, is summarized as follows in the Berlin reviews:

When the curtain is first raised, we see before us the entrance to a circus-menagerie. The proprietor of this combination appears, and in a speech that is meant to be clever invites the public to patronize his marvelous show. He has many attractions—lions, panthers, other ferocious animals, and, above all, a woman-snake, called Lulu. This wonderful creature is carried in and placed on a table. It is a beautiful woman, with a strange, fascinating face, dressed in green, and otherwise in color and shape representing a snake. The bringing in of this woman as the main wonder of the menagerie furnishes the key and motive of the play.

In the first act the woman-snake is no longer a circus attraction. She has left the circus and married an ugly, rich, old privy-councillor and physician. The scene is laid in an artist's studio. Lulu is posing in the costume of Pierrot, under her jealous husband's supervision. The artist, Schwartz, is under her spell, but he controls himself until the husband leaves the studio to attend a rehearsal of a ballet. The moment the latter turns his back, the artist yields to his passion, and a brutal episode ensues. Lulu repulses him at first, but he pursues her, and finally they are about to fall into each other's arms. At that moment the husband appears and, beholding the spectacle, falls dead from heart failure. He is Lulu's first victim.

In the second act Lulu is the wife of the artist, Schwartz, who worships her. He learns, however, about her past, her slum origin, her illicit relations, while a "snake," with an editor named Schenn, and her general degradation. In a fit of despair and rage he cuts his own throat, being too gentle and noble by nature to inflict vengeance on any one else. He is the second victim of Lulu.

In the third act Lulu is on the stage as a ballet-dancer. There are several of her admirers in the theater—Schenn, her former lover; his son, a mere youth; a certain prince and explorer (boyishly in love with Lulu), and others. Schenn, engaged to be married, is still under Lulu's charm, and she orders him to break off his engagement and marry her instead. He is unable to refuse.

The fourth act is fantastic and weird. Lulu has become Schenn's wife, and we see them in their home. Gradually the corner of the room is filled with Lulu's lovers—young and old, vulgar and respectable. All are at the feet of the woman-snake, tho none suspects the existence of rivals. While she is welcoming the protestations of her son-in-law, the husband enters and finds all the "guests" in the room. He drags them out, tries to shoot one of them, then turns upon Lulu herself, who wrests the revolver from his hand and kills him instantly. Her third husband is her last victim; he is the only man she has ever really loved.

The police are soon to appear, and Lulu is in danger. But one of her worshipers, a student, declares that she is innocent of crime and the curtain falls before we learn her fate.

"Not a ray of light from any direction," says one critic in reviewing the play; "passion, animal instinct, has obscured human reason and smothered conscience. Men have become mere beasts. Lulu is at the same time a Cleopatra, a Rautendelein, and a woman of the town. She is vile, yet sinless, because she knows not what she does—a creature of natural impulses, unconsciously cruel, sensual, and fascinating. She is the principle of earthly passion—the female, the eternal temptress, the woman." Is all life, asks the critic, a circus-menagerie, in which the human beasts act out the tragedy of their blind and uncontrollable impulses?—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLISH VERSUS AMERICAN EDUCATION.

A REMARKABLE tribute to the efficiency of our educational system is paid by Mr. Alfred Mosely, the English capitalist and philanthropist, in the newly issued report of the Mosely Educational Commission, which visited this country last year. Mr. Mosely declares that in traveling through the United States he was constantly impressed by the large amount of money devoted to educational purposes—"the buildings being magnificent and the equipment lavish." "The teachers," he adds, "seem fired with enthusiasm, and there is a thirst for knowledge shown by pupils of all ages which is largely lacking in our own country." Furthermore:

"In contrast to our education, which has to a large extent been 'classical,' I found that in America it is the 'practical' subjects which are principally taught, and technical classes and schools are to be found everywhere. There are also excellent opportunities, for those going into the professions, to take up classical subjects; but with the ordinary 'every-day' boy, who has to fight his way in the world, the bulk of the time is devoted to practical subjects likely to be of most use to him in after-life. American boys remain at school much longer than is the case here, often, in addition, passing through to the secondary schools and colleges at little or no expense to their parents or themselves. . . . My observations lead me to believe that the average American boy, when he leaves school, is infinitely better fitted for his vocation and struggle in life than the English boy, and, in consequence, there are in the United States a smaller proportion of 'failures,' and fewer who slide downhill and eventually join the pauper, criminal, or 'submerged tenth' class."

Mr. Mosely goes on to speak in flattering terms of the educational leaders in this country:

"The types of men that the educational methods of America have developed appear to me to be entirely different from what we produce at home. President Murray Butler, for instance, is not only a man of great learning and high academic attainments, but possesses the initiative and organizing capacity that are required in a railroad president or chairman. Another instance is President Eliot, of Harvard University, who not only presides over that institution, but steps out into the arena of public affairs to give the people the advantage of his great learning and experience: he is also one of the moving spirits of the Civic Federation—an institution for the settlement of labor disputes, not so much by arbitration after a rupture has openly occurred, as by bringing the parties together for conference in order that they may adjust their differences at the very earliest sign of a dispute. Again, President Harper, of the Chicago University, is a man of enormous resource and organizing capabilities, a professor of the dead languages who has made a special study of Hebrew and the Semitic tongues generally: he not only manages this astonishing institution, but actually himself raised the money required to bring it into existence. Mr. Rockefeller, of the oil industry, has given immense sums to help this university. Pratt Brothers, in providing enormous sums of money for the Pratt Institute, besides giving it their time and attention, also form another striking object-lesson; and the Cooper Union—supported by the Hewitt family—is performing more than useful service to New York. Many other names might be mentioned, for everywhere one is confronted with the same alert, up-to-date, organizing men, who possess these business qualifications in addition to their academic learning. How does this compare

with our own professors and heads of universities, etc.? I must leave the reader to draw his own conclusions."

The "intense belief of the Americans in the education of the masses," and the great advantages accruing from technical education "from a purely business point of view," are touched upon in passing. Mr. Mosely says further:

"I would mention that, tho I was not in the States to criticize, I was desired by many of those interested in education there to do so; and altho I prefer in general to leave this matter to the expert judgment of my commissioners, there were several notable points that struck me forcibly. One was the large preponderance of women teachers in all branches of education throughout the country. Personally, I should favor the employment of female teachers for both boys and girls up to the age of, say, twelve years; for the reason that (as it appears to me) the woman claims the sympathy of children in younger years, and understands the working of their minds, in a way and to an extent that no man can. Beyond this point, however, I am in favor of turning the pupils over to men; and here, if I may say so, American education in my view requires some overhauling. Not only did I find comparatively few men engaged in teaching, but also few preparing to become teachers; and upon further investigation I discovered the reason to lie in the smallness of the remuneration, which is insufficient to attract a good class of men. This I think a serious defect, and I venture to suggest that higher salaries should be paid to teachers of both sexes, but especially to men, in order to make it worth their while to take up the profession not merely as a duty, but as a remunerative occupation. A second point I noticed was the neglect of musical talent among the school children. How music makes for a bright and happy home and tends to raise the standard of life from an idealistic point of view need not be enlarged upon, yet nowhere did I find instrumental music forming a part of the instruction, and in the few cases where vocal music was included it was but poorly taught. The same characteristic prevailed in the homes of the people, many of which I had the privilege of visiting on my various trips. Usually there was a handsome piano in the house, but I saw few signs of its being used. Occasionally there were also other instruments, such as harps, etc., but again, on inquiry, I learned that these were, in the great majority of instances, merely ornaments. Seeing how large a proportion of the population are of German or other foreign blood, all essentially musical, the neglect of this subject was to me a very surprising circumstance.

"The question of sports in the American schools, as compared with those of this country, also impressed me. Of course the people of America are fond of sport and take a keen interest in baseball and football, but such matters do not form anything like so important a part of the every-day life of the schoolboy there as is the case here, and not nearly so much time is devoted to them. Further, schoolmasters in the United States are chosen purely for their academic attainments and power of imparting knowledge to their pupils, without reference to their athletic qualities or achievements. The absolute devotion to sports, to the exclusion of almost all other interests, which of late years has crept into all classes of English schools, forms, I think, one of the weakest points in our educational system."

In concluding, Mr. Mosely sounds this note of warning to his own countrymen:

"Looking into the future of our own country, I feel bound to record my belief that the *régime* of the past, however successful it may have been, is obsolete. Honesty, doggedness, pluck, and many other good qualities possessed by Britons, tho valuable in themselves, are useless to-day unless accompanied by practical, up-to-date scientific knowledge, and such knowledge only becomes possible with an enlarged and enlightened system of education, such as the United States possesses. I feel that if we are to hold our position as the dominant nation—or one of the dominant nations—of the world, we can not afford to lag behind in educational matters as we are now doing. What struck me in going through the public schools, whether primary or college, of the United States was the success attained in making the scholars self-reliant, in bringing out their individual qualities and teaching them to reason. . . . In some respects this seems to me to be the most important factor of all in American education, and I think it largely accounts for the success of the pupils in after-life."

WHAT ARE THE QUALIFICATIONS OF AN ART CRITIC?

"ART CRITICISM was born of yesterday, or rather the available means of study, which have enabled it to develop, are of but recent date," says M. Emil Michel in an exhaustive article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris). Before our day, continues this writer, such criticism had hardly been attempted, nor indeed had it been made possible to gather and coordinate methodically the materials that constitute the history of art. We quote further:

"Year by year these materials have become more abundant, until criticism of art itself has come to occupy a very important place in contemporary literature. Unfortunately, but too often those who practise it bring only their own audacious fancies and tastes to bear upon the subject. Having failed to win success in other things, a man constitutes himself an art critic, and, by the very boldness of his utterances, endeavors to mask his complete ignorance. . . . If, instead of indulging in extreme panegyrics and condemnations, inspired by sentiments of good-fellowship or personal animosities—equally partial—those who write about the painters of our day had prepared for the task by studying the art of the past, they might have hesitated to set up as masterpieces works of absolutely no importance, and they might have desisted from endeavoring to compel admiration for these by means of the shameless advertising, so humiliating to our country, which has been inflicted upon us of late. At any rate, in judging works of some merit, they might have shown a more just appreciation of their good points and originality."

This writer proceeds to lay down his idea as to what qualifications an art critic should possess:

"Given, to begin with, a lively taste for art, criticism, to be competently exercised, must presuppose an equal love of nature. How can a work whose inspiration has been nature and in which intelligent imitation and reality must play a considerable part, be judged by one who does not know, does not see, nature, or feel its beauties? How can he discover the qualities which appealed to the artist, the freshness of the impressions he tries to convey to us, the one subject among so many which he has chosen, and the degree of perfection with which he has expressed it, if he has never looked about him, except with an absent-minded or indifferent eye? It is in the appreciation of the subtle relation between nature and the varied interpretations to which it lends itself that the critic worthy of the name reveals himself."

M. Michel then comments upon the value of art museums as schools of instruction, noting the fact that their comparatively recent creation has been one of the chief reasons for the tardy elaboration of the history of art. He says:

"The direct study of the works of the masters will always remain the most certain sources of knowledge for whoever may aspire to write upon the arts. Yet, altho museums are the real libraries of the critics, these latter can not do without books, for, besides the works themselves, which have a history of their own, some acquaintance with the artists' lives is of the greatest importance. The time and place of their births, the families and *milieu* in which they grew up, the very conditions of their existence—domestic or nomadic, dissipated or contemplative, brilliant or obscure—their characters, their tastes, their friendships, their passions, their conception of art—all this it is important to know in order to appreciate their affiliations, their originality, their special points of merit, the progress of their talents, and the influence which they themselves have exerted upon their contemporaries and successors."

Valuable as such information is, it must be admitted that the sources to which we have access to-day are also a recent acquisition. The author writes on this point:

"When one reads most of the publications relative to the history of art written in the eighteenth century and in the beginning of the nineteenth, he is struck by the number of involuntary errors and gratuitous falsehoods they contain. The names of the painters are distorted, dates are false or absent altogether. Truth is supplemented by anecdotes more or less colored, in which barely a few positive facts are mixed up with romantic inventions complaisantly amplified or made up out of whole cloth. Pleasantries

in doubtful taste, when not absolutely gross, abound, and the character of the artists is distorted at will. According to these records, Rembrandt, that big overgrown child, so lacking in forethought, so indifferent to his own interests, becomes a type of consummate miserliness. Rubens's mistresses are innumerable. Franz Hals and many others are incorrigible drunkards, and so on. One can not but wonder how, living such dissipated lives, these great masters found time to paint; how, amid such excesses, they reconciled themselves to the practise of an art which makes demands upon the efforts of the entire man."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ROSSETTI'S ISOLATION IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY POETRY.

MR. ARTHUR C. BENSON, a master at Eton College and a son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, has written a biographical study of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, which appears as the latest volume in the "English Men of Letters" series. He takes the view that Rossetti was, first and foremost, a poet of "mystical passion," with a genius that carried him far from the beaten tracks of nineteenth-century poetry. "He was not in any sense an Englishman," says Mr. Benson, "tho he used the English language for his medium of expression. He belonged in reality to the medieval school of Italian poetry." To quote further:

"In an age which dealt largely with abstractions, he had no affinity for abstract thought. To him the emotions and the experience of life lay entirely in the intricate and complex development of human passion, the mysterious relations of human spirits; but even here he did not approach the thought from its abstract side. For him human passion was inextricably connected with its outward manifestations, in the emotions stirred by the apprehension of beauty alike definite and indefinite, the gracious mysteries of which human form and features, gesture, movement, and glance, seem a sacramental expression. This was not in Rossetti's case a purely material sentiment; all these outward lovelinesses seemed to him to hide a secret, to be the very voice of some remote spirit speaking instantly to the soul."

DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI.

"He was not in any sense an Englishman," says his latest biographer, "tho he used the English language for his medium of expression. He belonged in reality to the medieval school of Italian poetry."

That Rossetti's purpose involved the pursuit of something beyond the mere expression of physical beauty is strongly affirmed by Mr. Benson,—and this in spite of all the accusations launched against the so-called "fleshly school." Rossetti's own comment on a famous sonnet in "The House of Life" is quoted as showing that "all the passionate and just delights of the body are declared—somewhat figuratively, it is true, but unmistakably—to be as nought if not ennobled by the concurrence of the soul at all times." The innermost secret of his creed is described as follows:

> "Whose speech Truth knows not from her thought,
> Nor Love her body from her soul.

That was Rossetti's message. The underlying truth is greater and more beautiful than any human expression of it; but just as, under earthly limitations, a philosophical conception can not exist apart from the words in which it is expressed, so to Rossetti the material expression of beauty was the only key to its mystery, and, for the present at least, indissolubly connected with it.

"The soul then, in pursuit of this secret, must be alive to any hint that comes to it from the beauty of outward form. That was, then, the task of his life—the embodiment of mystical passion.

"It was this strict limitation of Rossetti's emotion and thought that gave him his peculiar power. Nearly all his poems are the expression of some poignant passion; his tragedies are the tragedies of blighted or broken love, and the blind recklessness that follows upon it. His view of nature is as a background, either of similarity or contrast, to the emotions which are being enacted in the foreground. Woods and hills are accessories: even in such poems as 'The Stream's Secret,' where the stream passes, as it were, through the forefront of the dream, it is charged with the message and tidings of far-off love. The voice of the beloved is heard within the ripple, and the murmur of the water seems to be trying to convey to the listening brain some hint of passion."

It is when we attempt to define Rossetti's relation to the literature of his century that we see most clearly how "lonely and esoteric" his position was. "With the casuistical melancholy of Clough," as Mr. Benson remarks, "he has no affinity at all, and hardly more with the Greek purity, the austere restraint of Arnold." With Browning he had more in common, yet "there is no deep resemblance between the two." With Tennyson there is a nearer bond still; but Tennyson was a man of "more catholicity, more serenity, more philosophical curiosity." To Keats Rossetti "owed a true allegiance"; but Keats is "a truer because a larger poet," and there are regions into which Rossetti could rarely follow him. The penalty involved in Rossetti's position is stated thus:

"It is in the absence of [personal] detachment that Rossetti goes nearest to forfeiting his claim to be considered a poet of the first rank. There is a haunting sense of the desire of possession about much of his poetry, particularly in the later years. From his best work it is absent; but only in his best work does one lose sight of the personality of the poet; and if his perception of beauty had not been so acute, and his power of expression so magical, it would have had the effect of marring much of his work."

A result of his isolation was his failure, so Mr. Benson affirms, to modify in any direct way the great stream of English poetry. Poets whom he profoundly affected were of a secondary order. "Indeed, we can easily imagine that a man of high poetical impulse would tend to shun the writings of Rossetti rather than become familiar with them, just as his friends tended to draw apart in a spirit of revolt from the mental domination of the man."

But in one important direction, the biographer points out, Rossetti, in company with his sister Christina and with Mr. Swinburne, had an important influence in modifying the literary art of the time. We quote:

"They effected a reformation in language. Poetry had fallen under the influence of Tennyson in an almost helpless fashion. Tennyson had himself lost his first virginal freshness, and in the Idylls, and still more in the Enoch Arden volume, was tending to produce a certain empty form of blank verse, melodious indeed, and sweet as honey, but still conventional and tame. Poets like Lord Lytton and Coventry Patmore (tho he later recovered, or rather won, a noble originality) had possessed themselves of the seed, and were able to grow the flower in luxuriant profusion. . . .

"Rossetti, Christina Rossetti, and Mr. Swinburne struck boldly

across the path, leaving a trail of fire. They were not so much rebellious, but they did again what Tennyson had done in his early prime. They dared to use simple and direct words, which they infused with a new and audacious charm; there was nothing didactic about them; they went straight to the source of pure beauty; they recharged, so to speak, homely and direct expressions with the very element of poetical vigor. . . . . .

"This process of breaking up a dominant tradition, which requires to be done at frequent intervals, and which is done when art is really alive, reacted on Tennyson himself, and gave a new impulse to the stream of English poetry."

THE AMERICAN WOMAN AS WRITER AND PLAYER.

MISS ELIZABETH McCRACKEN devotes the seventh and eighth papers of her interesting series on "The Women of America" (now running in the New York *Outlook*) to a consideration of "The Woman in the Play" and "The Woman of Letters," endeavoring in both cases to define the qualities which distinguish the achievement of the women of this country. Her analysis of the strength of our women writers is stated in these terms:

"The distinctive quality of the work of the American woman of letters is the vividness and force of its characterization; a quality so essentially dramatic that its presence in a story which contains no vestige of that other dramatic requirement, plot, will sometimes be sufficient reason for converting that story into an acting play—as in the case of Mrs. Rice's widely popular account of 'Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.' Not in the recording of the processes of character-development, not in the setting forth of the myriads of influences and counter-influences which have made or marred an individual, but rather in a presentation, so lifelike at times as to be startling, of the individual himself or herself, has the woman of letters in America most signally excelled. She has not called upon us to follow her through the intricacies of a series of mental and spiritual phases; she has introduced to us a person, and commended that person to our affection, our sympathy, our reverence, or, at worst, our pity. To effect such meetings between the reader and the scarcely less real individual of the writer's imagination three long volumes are scarcely needed. Sometimes, as in real life, it happens that a few brief words suffice, that a mere glance into a new face fixes it unfadingly in the memory. Such a person is the mother of Mrs. Stuart's 'Sonny'; and the girl-wife Letty in Miss Brown's Tiverton tale, 'The Stolen Festival'; and Evelina in Miss Wilkins's story, 'Evelina's Garden'; above all, such is Rachel King, in Mrs. Deland's town of Old Chester."

If the writing of American women is notable for its vividness and force, the acting of our women, so Miss McCracken avers, is chiefly significant because of its inherently "American" flavor:

"The plays we see may be English, or French, or Norwegian, but the playing is American; particularly and especially when the player is a woman. Mr. Robert Edeson's Gavin Dishart may have suggested some faint traces of Scotch origin, but Miss Maude Adams's Lady Barbara had all the 'glad wild ways' of New-World girlhood. Mrs. Fiske's Cyprienne is completely American; and in Miss Marlowe's beautiful representation the utterly Italian Fiammetta ceased to be Italian at all.

"However perfectly an American actress may conceive a character, however clearly she may perceive the French or Italian or Norwegian national element in that character, the spirit of her own nation forces itself into her expression of the character, and, against her will or with her connivance, lends to her Norwegian or Italian or French impersonation a peculiarly American luster, as of 'the freshness of new creation.' It produces also an effect of *naïveté* which bewitches an audience in America as all Madame Bernhardt's technique never can.

"It is this intangible quality in her lovely art which has given to the American actress her far-reaching and abiding influence. She has thereby made her art democratic; to the sympathies of the simplest people it addresses no less direct an appeal than to the appreciation of the most sophisticated."

To this characterization of the American actress Miss McCracken adds another thought:

"The art of the American woman of the stage is never brilliant and seldom sparkling, but it is always radiant. It does not dazzle, but it illumines; and its light is for the unlettered no less than for the learned. We are reminded sometimes that this particular type of diffusive brightness is merely the glow of youth; but is it not the glow of youth in any artistic expression which gives to that expression its persuasiveness? One of the contemporaries of Robert Louis Stevenson, that artist who amid the 'changes and chances' of his mortal life never ceased to be a child at heart, once said of him that he fearlessly took the tired old world by the hand, and, smiling up into its sober face, coaxed it to forget its age for a day and frolic with him. We all know how the world succumbed. It hesitated at first, to be sure; and then half-indulgently it yielded, and then its vanished childhood suddenly returned, and it reveled as mirthfully as the child himself.

"Somewhat as Stevenson did for English literature, Miss Maude Adams does for the American stage. Her glad, unflagging spirit will not be denied; it beguiles the most surly into a sympathetic gaiety."

WALT WHITMAN ON WORDS.

A HITHERTO unpublished paper written by Walt Whitman nearly fifty years ago and preserved by his literary executor, Mr. Horace Traubel, of Camden, N. J., is printed in *The Atlantic Monthly* (April). It is a rhapsody on words, and, according to Whitman's memoranda, was intended as a suggestion for "an American primer," for the use of "American Young Men and Women, Literati, Orators, Teachers, Musicians, Judges, Presidents, etc." We quote the following characteristic paragraphs:

"What beauty there is in words! What a lurking curious charm in the sound of some words! Then voices! Five or six times in a lifetime (perhaps not so often) you have heard from men and women such voices, as they spoke the most common word! What can it be that from those few men and women made so much out of the most common word! Geography, shipping, steam, the mint, the electric telegraph, railroads, and so forth, have many strong and beautiful words. Mines—iron-works—the sugar plantations of Louisiana—the cotton crop and the rice crop—Illinois wheat—Ohio corn and pork—Maine lumber—all these sprout in hundreds and hundreds of words, all tangible and clean-lived, all having texture and beauty."

"What name a city has—what name a State, river, sea, mountain, wood, prairie, has—is no indifferent matter. All aboriginal names sound good. I was asking for something savage and luxuriant, and behold, here are the aboriginal names. I see how they are being preserved. They are honest words,—they give the true length, breadth, depth. They all fit. Mississippi!—the word winds with chutes—it rolls a stream three thousand miles long. Ohio, Connecticut, Ottawa, Monongahela, all fit."

"California is sown thick with the names of all the little and big saints. Chase them away and substitute aboriginal names. What is the fitness—what the strange charm—of aboriginal names? Monongahela: it rolls with venison richness upon the palate. Among names to be revolutionized: that of the city of 'Baltimore.'"

"Great clusters of nomenclature in a land (needed in American nomenclature) include appropriate names for the months (those now used perpetuate old myths); appropriate names for the days of the week (those now used perpetuate Teutonic and Greek divinities); appropriate names for persons American—men, women, and children; appropriate names for American places, cities, rivers, counties, etc. The word 'country' itself should be changed. Numbering the streets, as a general thing, with a few irresistible exceptions, is very good. No country can have its own poems without it have its own names. The name of Niagara should be substituted for the St. Lawrence. Among the places that stand in need of fresh appropriate names are the great cities of St. Louis, New Orleans, St. Paul."

"But it is no small thing,—no quick growth; not a matter of ruling out one word and of writing another. Real names never come so easily. The greatest cities, the greatest politics, the greatest physiology and soul, the greatest orators, poets, and literati,—the best women, the freest leading men, the proudest national character,—such, and the like, are indispensable beforehand. Then the greatest names will follow, for they are results,—and there are no greater results in the world."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

FOSSIL OCEAN CURRENTS.

THE layers of rock or soil that make up the earth's surface not only preserve for us the relics of former animal and vegetable life, but they may present evidence of the character of early meteorological events or agents, such as rain, wind, or streams. These are as truly fossils as the bones of a dinosaur or the stem of a lepidodendron. In *La Nature* (Paris, April 2), Prof. Stanislas Meunier, of the Museum of Natural History, tells us of what he

STRATIFICATION OF SAND AT RUEL, FRANCE, SHOWING IN ITS STRUCTURE THE COURSE OF MARINE CURRENTS IN THE TERTIARY SEA.

calls "fossil ocean currents" and of some interesting facts taught by them, but usually overlooked, he thinks, by geologists. Says Professor Meunier:

"Fossil rain and fossil wind have already been described. They are represented by peculiarities of structure preserved in the rocks of all epochs. . . . To the same series belongs the fossil reflex of ancient seas represented by marks of flow and ripple similar to those produced on our own sea-shores between high and low tide. Even the passage of an animal over the sand and the trailing of a seaweed may thus be preserved, showing the intimate resemblance of ancient geological epochs to our own. In this category, which must interest all, since it tells the history of the evolution of the earth's surface, is a chapter that does not seem to have attracted sufficient attention, altho its importance is incontestable. It has to do with the peculiarities of certain rocks, from which we may infer some of the details of the ancient physical geography of the sea, especially the existence, the situation, and the energy of its currents.

"In very many localities we find sand or sandstone whose general stratification is complicated by little oblique layers . . . as shown in the accompanying picture. . . . . .

"This peculiar structure, called 'interlaced,' is distinguished by its strict analogy with that presented by the region of the river Seine . . . which results from the steady displacement of the windings of the river. For the marine sands the conclusion is the same. The structure is also the product of a similar motion. . . . Modern study of the physical geography of the sea has established the fact that there exist actual rivers on the bed of the ocean. . . . These may be displaced horizontally like streams that wander about over their valleys. We know also that these oceanic rivers transport sand and mud, and that every particle is deposited at a point strictly determined by its weight, form, and density. Doubtless, as the distribution of velocities in the mass of the flowing water is displaced when the windings of the stream are altered, each region of the bottom must be alternately the seat of phenomena of sedimentation and erosion. Thus must be formed tenticular layers like those described above. . . . . .

"We must conclude that in the ocean depths there is forming progressively, day by day, this interlaced structure. If we could suppose the Atlantic dried up, we could thus trace more or less completely the route of the Gulf Stream by the determination of points where this structure exists. And we may see the important application of such a study to the history of past epochs. . . . . .

"To appreciate the bearings of this conclusion, we should note that sandstone and sand of interlaced structure are found at very different geological levels. . . . The intimate resemblance presented by them leads us to assert the homogeneity of general conditions at successive periods of the earth's evolution. . . . The grains of sand have been of the same size and form . . .; the marine currents that piled them up have had the same velocity, the same general character, the same inconstancy in the disposition of their windings; and nothing more is necessary to show that at these distant epochs the functions of the ocean were discharged in the same manner.

"We shall understand better the more we dwell on the point that modern investigations of the great functions of telluric physiology invariably have led to the same conclusion—that the conditions of the earth's surface have undergone but very slight modifications since the oldest sedimentary epochs. Nothing will better prepare us to admit the continuity of phenomena—that is to say, the great fact that is at the foundation of the activist doctrine."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FLOOR BEAMS MADE OF CONCRETE.

A NEW system of concrete flooring has recently been patented by M. Siegwart, an architect, of Lucerne, Switzerland. It consists of hollow tubes or beams of mortar which are laid on the supporting walls without planking. Says *The Technical World*, in a descriptive article on the subject:

"By this method, the work of the builder is greatly facilitated, as a number of floors can be laid in a short time by ordinary laborers, and several floors can be used at once for working upon, thus doing away with scaffolding.

"Another advantage claimed for the Siegwart system is that beams made in a factory are protected against unfavorable weather conditions, such as frost or rain, during the time the mortar is setting, and it is thus comparatively easy to secure uniformity. The beams made at Lucerne have a uniform breadth of 9.84 inches, and are manufactured in five sizes, . . . according to the length of span and load. The size of the iron rods in the beams is between 1.96 and 3.9 inches, and usually six such rods are used in each beam. Two of these rods are laid parallel with the under face of the beam, and the other four are bent upward in the form of a knot at the ends in order to strengthen their supporting power. The proportion of cement to coarse sand used in manufacture is as 1 to 4. The beams, being made hollow, have the same strength as tho they were solid, with a great reduction in weight. On account of being hollow, they are more easily heated. Their sides are corrugated so that the cement used in joining them can enter the spaces and form a solid mass.

SIEGWART BEAMS READY FOR SHIPMENT.

"The manner of laying the beams together is exactly the same as in the case of wooden beams. They are made in different lengths, and, besides being used in floors, they can be employed in the construction of roofs, terraces, and staircase supports; also in walls where there is a side pressure, as in warehouses, coal bunkers, etc. It has been demonstrated that these beams can support a load four or five times as great as can the ordinary wooden beams.

"The process of manufacture is very simple as carried on at the Siegwart Beam Factory in Lucerne and in other European centers. The beams are made not singly, but in layers eight feet in breadth."

The advantages of this flooring are said to be its great supporting power, its safety from fire, and the greater ease and speed in

building secured by its use. The beams insure freedom from excess of heat and cold, on account of their hollow form; the requisite thickness of floors is reduced; and, finally, they can be used as a heating floor, by sending warm air through them.

ARTISTIC ELECTRICAL DESIGNS.

BY the use of the induction-coil and also with the static machine, very beautiful and artistic designs have been obtained by electric discharges on sensitive photographic plates and paper. Some of these are described in *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, February 27) by Frank C. Perkins, who says of the illustrations accompanying his article:

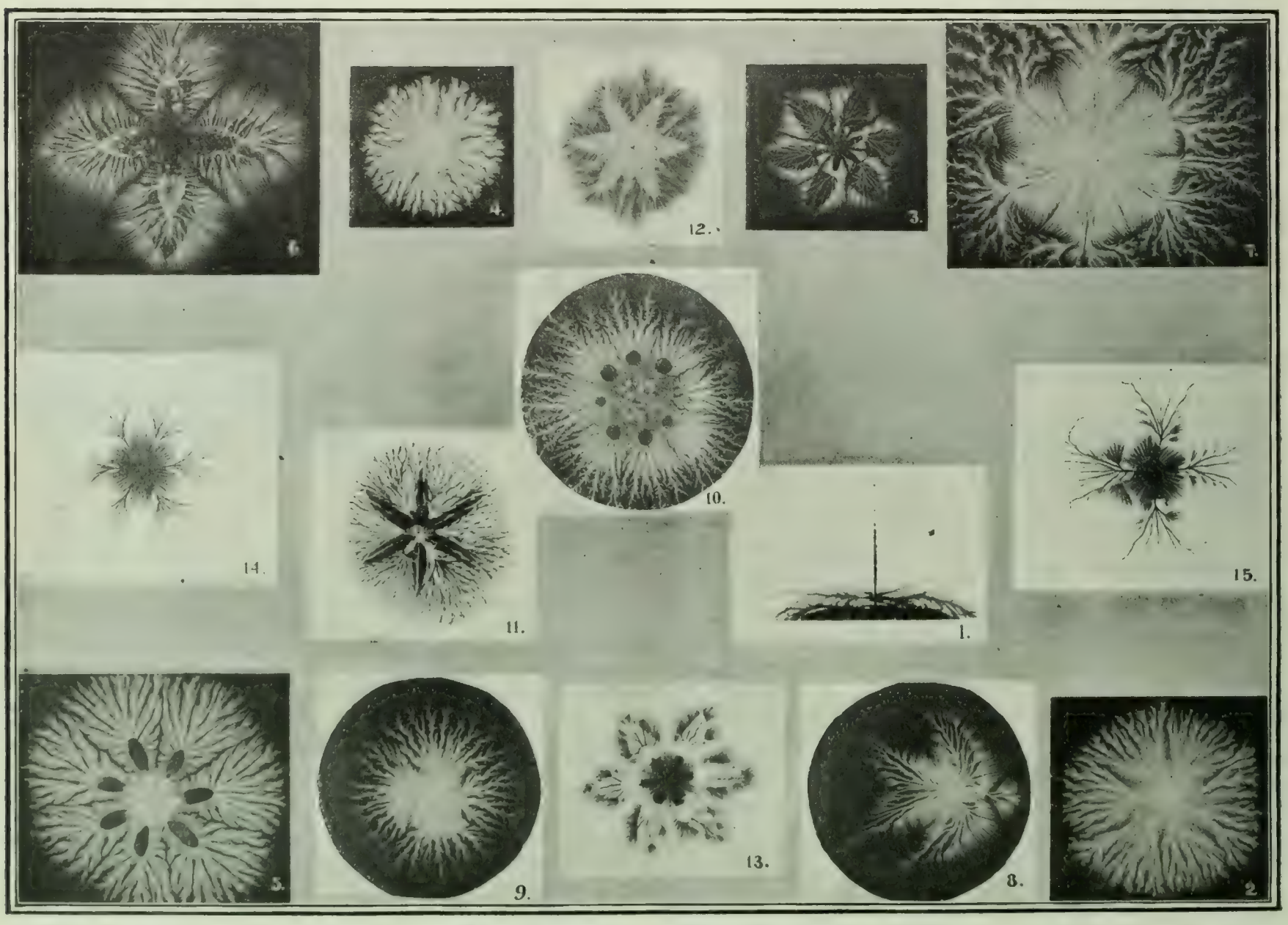
"Fig. 1 is from a photograph showing the plate and wire terminal with the brush electric discharge as seen from the side or edge of the plate, while Figs. 2 to 7, inclusive, represent negatives. In Figs. 8, 9, and 10 the negatives are provided with circular mats. These ornamental designs show the electric discharges in white on a dark background, while those presented by Figs. 11 to 15 are positive prints showing the various patterns in black on a white background. These photographs are the result of the artistic work of Dr. Stephane Leduc, a professor in the School of Medicine at Nantes, France, and were recently shown to the Société Française de Physique.

"The method of procedure in obtaining these ornamental designs by electric discharge was first to cut out a regular design of simple pattern in cardboard, placing it over a sensitized plate in a photographic dark-room and sprinkling the plate covered by the mat with an insulating powder, such as sulfur, starch, or a metallic salt. The mat, with the cut design, is then removed from the sensitive plate, leaving the pattern on the plate wherever the powder remains. While these symmetrical designs cut from the pasteboard are not at all intricate, the electrical discharges do the embellishing, making most exquisite figures. A metallic sheet or leaf is connected with one pole of the induction-coil or static machine and the prepared sensitive photographic plate is placed on the metallic leaf with the non-coated side down, while a metallic point connected with the other pole of the electrical machine or Ruhmkorff coil is placed in the center of the symmetrical figure outlined with the insulating powder. . . . These unique designs are very easily produced and furnish motifs for ornamentation, which may be of great service in artistic decoration, as a great variety of different figures may be obtained in his way."

ARE WE DOSING OURSELVES TO DEATH?

THAT the tendency nowadays is to take too many drugs, often self-administered, is asserted by an editorial writer in *The Lancet* (April 2), who in an article on "Self-Medication" contends that there is an increasing number of people "who spend money and thought over the business of physicking themselves." The author quotes from *The Daily Mail* (London) an account of an old lady who was in the habit of taking nightly "nine compound rhubarb pills, several mixtures, four tablespoonfuls of senna, three teaspoonfuls of cascara, and a quantity of magnesia." Altho this is probably not to be regarded as a typical case, the writer believes that there is far too much of this sort of thing going on. He says:

"The whole tendency of what may be called popular pharmacy during the last few years has been in the direction of introducing to the public a great variety of powerful medicines, put up in convenient forms, and advertised in such a manner as to produce in the unthinking a belief that they may be safely and rightly administered at all times and seasons, without any guidance from medical knowledge and without any reference to the actual state of the recipient, as remedies for the popular name of some real or supposed malady. All this, of course, has been greatly promoted by column after column of advertisement in magazines and lay news-



ARTISTIC ELECTRICAL DISCHARGE DESIGNS.
Courtesy of *The Western Electrician* (Chicago).

papers; but we are compelled to admit that the medical profession can not be held free from some amount of blame in the matter or from some responsibility for the way in which drugs have lately been popularized and brought into common use as articles of domestic consumption. Medical men have failed, we think, sufficiently to impress upon the public and upon patients that the aim of reasonable people should be to keep themselves in health rather than to be always straying, as it were, upon the confines of disease and seeking assistance from drugs in order to return to conditions from which they should never have suffered themselves to depart. The various alkaline salts and solutions, for example, the advertisements of which meet us at every turn, and which are offered to the public as specifics, safely to be taken, without anything so superfluous as the advice of medical men, for all the various evils which are described by the advertisers as gout or as heartburn, or as the consequences of 'uric acid,' do unquestionably, in a certain proportion of cases, afford temporary relief from some discomfort or inconvenience. They do this notwithstanding persistence in the habit or in the indulgence, whatever it may be, the over-eating, the want of exercise, the excessive consumption of alcohol or of tobacco, which is really underlying the whole trouble which the drugs are supposed to cure and which at the very best they only temporarily relieve, while they permit the continuance of conditions leading ultimately to degeneration of tissue and to premature death. This is the moral which it is, we contend, the duty of the profession to draw from the daily events of life. The natural secretions of the human stomach are acid and the acidity is subservient to the digestive functions. It can not be superseded by artificial alkalinity without serious disturbance of nutrition; and the aim of treatment, in the case of all digestive derangements, should be to cure them by changing the conditions under which they arise, not to palliate them for a time by the neutralization of acid, which may, indeed, give relief from present trouble, but which leaves unaltered the conditions upon which the trouble really depends. Those who look down the obituary lists of the newspapers will be struck by the fact that large numbers of people in prosperous circumstances die as sexagenarians from maladies to which various names are given, but which are, as a rule, evidences of degeneration and of premature senility, while many who pass this period go on to enter upon an eighth or ninth decade of life. The former class, we have no doubt, comprise those who have lived without restraint of their appetites and who have sought to allay some of the consequences thence arising by self-medication, while the latter class comprise those who have lived reasonably, and who, if annoyed by imperfect digestion, have sought relief by ascertaining and by abandoning the errors from which it sprang."

Measuring the Earth's Diameter.—A recent article in these pages (March 26) concerning the shadow of the mountain peak, Teneriffe, and the use of it to determine the earth's diameter, elicits from a reader, Mr. Arthur Drew, of Howell, Mich., a suggestion of a simple and, as he thinks, more accurate way of effecting the measurement without the aid of the shadow. He writes:

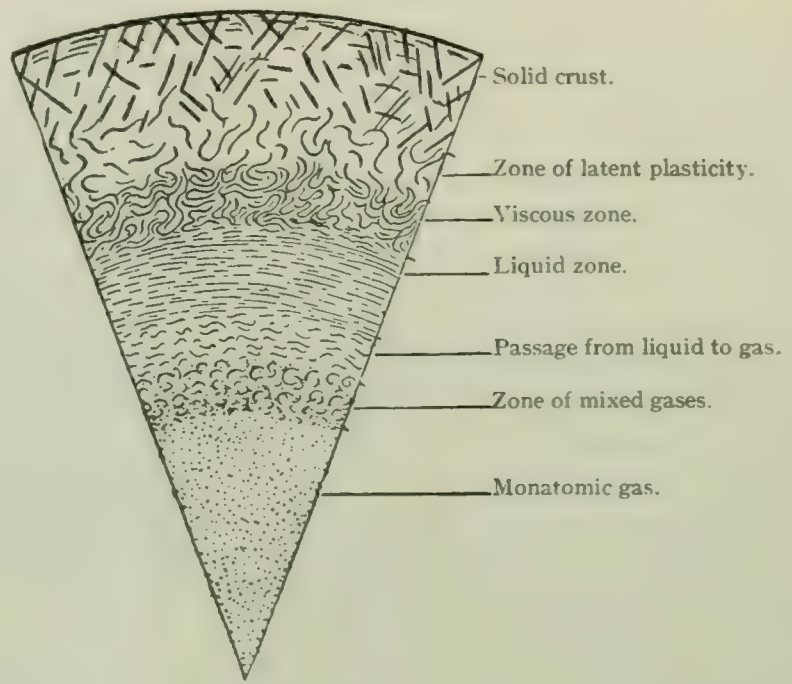
"As Mr. Porter says, the means stated is not accurate because the eye can not detect the exact moment when the shadow starts or ends. To determine these moments with greater accuracy, one needs to establish two fixed points at the mountain's summit, in line with the direction of sunset and with the eastern horizon. Now the moment the sun sinks below the line of these points and the moment of sunset at the mountain's summit are the two moments when the mountain's shadow starts and ends upon the eastern sky. The exact knowledge of these two moments and the exact height of the point of observation are sufficient data to determine the earth's diameter.

"This method proves an interesting way of determining a mountain's height without the use of the barometer, by taking the earth's diameter as a known quantity. This method may still be maintained for mountains which have the sea for a horizon only in the direction of sunrise or sunset by the use of a spirit-level, as it will take the sun one-half of the time to drop from the line of the spirit-level to the horizon as from the line of the two points above mentioned.

"Another way to roughly calculate the height of a mountain or hill without calculating its distance from you, and by aid of a spyglass and watch only, is to note the length of time between sunrise or sunset where you are and at the hill-top. This tells you the length of time it takes the sun to travel from your horizon to the horizon of the hill-top. From this you determine the number of degrees, hence miles, the horizons are apart. The line from an object to its horizon is the level line of its horizon. The earth drops about eight inches to the mile from a given level. Hence two-thirds the number of miles the horizons are apart would be about the number of feet the hill is above your place of observation."

A NEW THEORY OF THE EARTH'S INTERIOR.

THE beginning of the present century has been marked by an unusual number of volcanic and seismic catastrophes, which have excited fresh interest, both among geologists and the general public, in the long-vexed problem of the condition of the earth's interior. In a recent study of various hypotheses, M. Prinz, a French authority, concludes that none of them is quite satisfactory, and he advances one of his own, which is abstracted in *Cosmos* (March 26). According to Prinz's ideas, the globe is made



up of concentric zones or envelopes, distinguished by their different physical states dependent on temperature and pressure. Says the writer:

"The globe is made up of concentric layers to the number of seven, which pass insensibly one into another in the following conditions:

"1. The external solid zone, incompletely rigid, since the horizontal pendulum shows that it still possesses a certain degree of deformability.

"2. The zone of latent plasticity, in which pressures are transmitted in all directions. When they diminish, the mass becomes solid in the usual signification of the word. Changes of weight arising from the incessant motion of superincumbent masses may consequently react on the state of this zone.

"3. The plastic zone, which immediately follows the preceding, but the matter constitutes it can not feed volcanoes through openings or flues, as conduits can not keep open in the zone of latent plasticity.

"4. The liquid zone, which succeeds the above, passing insensibly into it.

"5. The zone of ordinary gases, susceptible of liquefaction under increased pressure.

"6. The zone of gases in the supercritical state. The critical temperatures of bodies being very different, certain of them are in this state, while others have not yet reached it.

"7. The central sphere, made up of a monatomic gas. The individuality of the various gases has disappeared, giving place to a perfectly homogeneous mass of very high temperature and of considerable specific gravity.

"This way of understanding the arrangement of the interior parts of the earth, altho it accords with the idea of increase of temperature with depth, scarcely corresponds with current conceptions of volcanic action. It even tends to strengthen the doubts

cast by some writers on the validity of the theory that attributes mountain-folds to a contraction of the nucleus.

"The existence of the plastic zone (No. 3) is opposed to the free communication of the central fluid parts with the exterior. A glance at the accompanying diagram will show the frightful consequences of such connection. The intermittence of volcanoes, their complete extinction, their localization by groups, their occasional isolation, the slight relative importance of their products, are all so many reasons that lead us to consider them as dependent on some local cause near the surface. The theory of isolated reservoirs or of *macula* (spots) takes account of these pecularities by asserting the existence of foci, either scattered or grouped, in the thickness of the solid crust, without totally doing away with the possibility of supply from a deeper and vaster reservoir."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

USE OF THE STEREOSCOPE IN ASTRONOMY.

AS is well known, the stereoscopic effect, or the appearance of relief, whereby objects in the foreground of a scene stand out from the background, is due to a combination of two views from standpoints a little way apart. In actual vision these views are those seen directly by the two eyes. In the stereoscope they are photographic views taken separately by cameras at the distance of the eyes. For very distant objects the effect of relief vanishes because such objects look the same no matter by which eye they are viewed. It would, therefore, seem impossible to utilize the stereoscope in astronomy. But a gigantic observer with eyes thousands of miles apart would doubtless see the moon and the sun as actual spheres instead of as flat disks. If views of these bodies taken far enough apart can be combined stereoscopically, the effect would be the same. That this has actually been accomplished we are told by a contributor to *Cosmos* (March 26), who writes as follows:

"For some time astronomers have tried to adapt the stereoscope to astronomy, and very satisfactory relief photographs of the moon have been obtained by taking views at sufficient long intervals and utilizing the libration [the slight swinging of the moon to and fro in space].

"This phenomenon, which shows us our satellite from different points of view, produces the same perspective effect as if we should suppose the observer transported successively, but on the same date, to two points of space such that by joining them to the moon's center, the lines so determined . . . should form an angle equal to the amplitude of the libration. In the case of maximum libration we have an angle of fourteen degrees. The distance of these two imaginary stations would then be about one-quarter of the distance from the earth to the moon. . . . The stereoscopic effect is more than satisfactory, for the moon appears in exaggerated relief, and seems to be egg-shaped instead of spherical.

"The sun's disk photographed at an interval of several days looks like a sphere.

"In 1893 stereoscopic photography was attempted during an eclipse. The atmospheric conditions prevented success, but it may easily be understood that this process is hardly applicable to the solar corona.

"On the one hand, the corona changes every instant. Hence the necessity of taking the two photographs simultaneously, or at least at a very short interval. This interval could not exceed seven minutes—the maximum duration of a total eclipse. In seven minutes the distance of the two stations, due to the earth's motion, could not exceed the earth's diameter, which would . . . give an angle of scarcely eighteen seconds. This is too small to give stereoscopic relief. We do not know whether the attempt has been made since 1893. It has certainly never been reported, perhaps on account of its lack of success."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Horse-Drawn Fire-Engines an Anachronism.—To drag a fire-engine through the streets by means of the strength of animals is nothing more or less than a ridiculous proceeding, according to John C. Higdon. In *The Automobile Review* (Chicago, March 26) he goes on to say:

"There is absolutely no reason why all fire-engines should not be made self-propelling before they are turned out of the shop. Certainly there is no lack of engineering or mechanical skill which compels the manufacturers to turn out their engines with a pole at their front ends. It is not as much of a trick to manufacture a self-propelling fire-engine as it is to turn out a modern high powered touring-car. . . . Any modern steam fire-engine can be converted into a self-propelling vehicle at a cost not exceeding that of a good team of horses, simply by the attachment thereto of a few additional parts, and there is no reason why any steam fire engine now in use should any longer be drawn from place to place by animal power. It is a municipal disgrace to any longer permit steam fire-engines to be laboriously moved from place to place by suffering animals. This is a proper subject for the attention of the Humane Society in every large city of this and every other country. It should receive their immediate attention. I arraign the mayor and other officials of every large city upon the charge of neglect of duty. Municipal officials can no longer excuse themselves upon the false ground of economy. It is true that there are a few self-propelling fire-engines in use in Boston and New Orleans, which have been too high-priced because of their complicated mechanism; but even these have proven successful during several years' continuous use."

Coal-Power and Water-Power.—The world's supply of coal is being ruthlessly wasted, says an editorial writer in *The Electrical World and Engineer*, and it is inconsistent for us to object to the utilization of great cataracts whose energy is inexhaustible. Says this writer:

"We are burning our coal extravagantly, without thought of the future. Our methods are little more than barbarous. For instance, we use electric lights lavishly, without stopping to consider that only a fraction of one per cent. of the energy of our coal is actually turned into useful light; and every pound of coal burned subtracts just that much from the resources of the country. Coal, once used, is gone forever, while a water-power is inexhaustible, if properly protected. The point of view usually taken to-day does not seem to be right. It is generally cheaper for us to use coal than to develop water-power because the coal costs only what it takes to get it out of the mine. Should we not think more of the future, and remember that some day the mines will be exhausted, and our most widely used source of power at an end? What would be thought of an explorer who lived upon his slender stock of concentrated foods because this method was simpler and less trouble than to hunt for game? Yet will not a somewhat similar position face, possibly not ourselves, but our descendants? On the other hand, a water-power, once developed, is a permanent investment. Its use does not decrease the resources of the country, for, if it were not used, its power would simply go to waste. As regards Niagara Falls, or any other of our large cataracts, while it would be a calamity to turn aside all the water and leave them dry, this loss would be nothing compared with the giving out of coal."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"WHAT makes the Dead Sea salt is a question that has been discussed for centuries," says *Harper's Weekly*, and the most recent explanation is that advanced by William Ackroyd, who assigns as the most important cause the atmospheric transportation of salt from the Mediterranean Sea. Previously it has been assumed that the saltness of this historic body of water was due to the soil and rocks, which, it is now thought, would not be able to furnish the amount required; and that the Dead Sea was once a part of the Red Sea, which had been cut off by the rising of Palestine and concentrated by evaporation, a hypothesis which is not supported by facts. According to Ackroyd's theory the winds blowing from the Mediterranean would bring rain charged with salt. In proof of this it is stated that the proportion of chlorin to bromin is the same in the Dead Sea that it is in the Mediterranean."

"THE number of hysterical patients who simulate different diseases and deceive all physicians is very great," says a writer in the *Archives générales de Médicine* (February 2). "This is not generally a specially serious matter, but it is decidedly so when the simulated disease has to be treated surgically. This is necessarily so when the hysterical patient simulates tuberculous peritonitis, as in a case reported by Drs. Thoinot and Mosny. The patient, who had the symptoms of hysterical tympanism, was operated on three times by two confident surgeons in 1896, 1898, and 1901. Naturally the peritoneum was found absolutely healthy, and there was nothing to do but to sew the victim up again. When there was a new crisis he was treated for hysterics, with more success and less risk. M. Beclerc has observed the case of a woman of twenty-six who became dumb after an accident Fortunately no operation was performed, and trepanation was certainly not necessary, for on being subjected to examination by the *x*-ray the patient suddenly recovered her voice. Hysterical people must always be distrusted in cases of this kind."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE DUTY OF MISSIONARIES IN TIME OF WAR.

AMERICANS in northern Korea were recently approached by the United States gunboat *Cincinnati* and offered conveyance to a place of safety. Twenty-three refugees embraced the opportunity, but the missionaries decided to remain, with their wives and children. This fact has led to some hostile criticism of "missionary zeal," and suggests an inquiry into the real duty of missionaries in war time. The Boston *Congregationalist* says:

"Why do the missionaries stay at their posts at such times? Sometimes because the danger to their personal safety is no greater than they would meet by withdrawing. Often their departure or the sending away of their families on a war-ship would be interpreted by the people in their care as a sign of far greater perils than really exist. A missionary of the American Board in Macedonia lately said that if he and his colaborers should flee in response to the warning of our Government, the whole district would be thrown into a panic. Many of the people were coming to sleep at night on the missionary premises, but kept at their work by day, and the continued presence of the missionaries was a strong assurance of safety to them.

"In some cases the abandonment by missionaries of their fields in time of danger has caused severe loss, not only of property, but of prestige, which it requires many years to recover. In the recent Boxer troubles in China the American Board cabled to its missionaries to use their own judgment as to remaining in a certain district. Another board sent imperative instructions to its missionaries to withdraw, and they obeyed reluctantly. Our missionaries decided to remain, and the wisdom of their choice is now conceded by all acquainted with the facts.

"The warning sent by our Government in such a case as this is not necessarily an expression of the judgment of its officials that missionaries or other Americans ought to remove from the exposed regions, but is an act in the way of its duty, and shifts the responsibility from itself to those who are warned. It is not the Government which assumes to decide when the missionaries ought to leave their fields, but certain newspapers, which if the missionaries followed their advice would quite quickly be the first to charge them with cowardice and neglect of their duty."

The Living Church (Milwaukee, Prot. Episc.) comments in similar vein:

"The personal safety of the missionaries is not, and must not be made, their first consideration when they go out to foreign lands. They have no right to ask the protection of the home Government under conditions in which the Government has advised them it can not grant protection; but, on the other hand, the primary question which the missionaries must determine for themselves is whether the conditions of their work demand that they should take the risk of their lives into their own hands and remain at all hazards. This was the risk the apostles took in preaching the gospel in foreign and hostile lands, altho there were no Roman gunboats to grant them protection. This is the risk that ultimately every foreign missionary must take upon himself, or he is unfit for such a post. It is true that under ordinary circumstances it is the province of the United States Government to protect its citizens even tho they do not themselves demand such protection. Where, however, conditions are such that the Government can not grant the protection, it would be an act of despicable cowardice if the missionaries should choose their personal safety rather than the welfare of their work. The choice of these Korean missionaries to remain at their post, in spite of the fact that it may mean martyrdom for them, neither convicts them of 'misdirected zeal amounting to foolhardiness,' as stated in the cablegram, nor yet of foolishly courting martydom. Neither, on the other hand, is Minister Allen or the United States Government culpable for giving no further protection after the warning.

"We trust that Christian people will be strong enough in their recognition of the heroic in missions, to grant their sympathy to the missionaries who remain at their dangerous post because, rightly or wrongly, they believe that their work demands that they should remain."

The Rev. Dr. Arthur Judson Brown, of New York, who discusses "The War and our Devoted Missionaries" in *The Missionary Review of the World* (April), has this to say:

"It seems to us that for all the missionaries in Korea to be withdrawn at this time would be calamitous. The property abandoned would probably be looted, if not destroyed. Even in America abandoned buildings are apt to suffer from thieves, and in such a country as Korea it is probable that little would be left. Moreover, the missionary is urgently needed for safeguarding the interests of the work and for moral effect upon the Koreans. As we are going on with our work, it is desirable to avoid, if possible, a demoralizing interregnum.

THE REV. ARTHUR JUDSON BROWN, D.D.,
Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

"Consider, too, the lot of the poor Koreans. Neither Russians nor Japanese are apt to concern themselves particularly about the unhappy people who are between the upper and the nether millstones of contending armies, while at such a time lawless and turbulent men are almost certain to find their opportunity. Even in Christian America, when a destructive fire was raging in Baltimore, thieves and scoundrels took such advantage of the general panic that the police were unable to cope with the situation, and strong military force had to be called out. What, then, is to be expected in such a country as Korea in time of war? Those poor Koreans in this hour of need will look to the Protestant missionary as to their only friend and counselor, and if he leaves them, they will be scattered abroad as sheep having no shepherd. Now is the time for the missionary ministry in Korea. To leave the field to the politician, the soldier, and the trader would be to dishonor Christ, to fail to utilize an unprecedented opportunity, to abandon the helpless native Christians in their hour of sore need, and to prejudice missionary influence at home and abroad for a generation."

SECULAR COMMENT ON THE BOWNE HERESY CASE.

THE prompt dismissal of the charges of heresy instituted against Prof. Borden P. Bowne, of Boston University, before the New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is the subject of comment in many newspapers, and is generally regarded as a gratifying sign of the times. The main features of the case are summed up by the Buffalo *Express* as follows:

"The defendant in this case, Prof. Borden P. Bowne, of Boston University, is one of the oldest and best-known theologians in the Methodist Church. The clergyman who presented the charges, the Rev. George A. Cooke, of Trinity Methodist Church, West Medford, Mass., is younger both in years and experience. Here is one surprising feature of the case—the older man stepping forward and the younger calling him to account. It would have seemed more in the nature of things, perhaps, if a young man had gone forward and been reproved by his elders. Only a few years ago Mr. Cooke was a student in Professor Bowne's classes. . . . .

"Briefly stated, it was charged that Professor Bowne's ideas of the Deity, of the authority of the Scriptures, of the atonement, of the future state of man and of the Christian experience are all contrary to the Bible and to the Methodist standards of faith and discipline. An article entitled 'The Supernatural,' written by Professor Bowne, contained the utterances which Mr. Cooke main-

tained were heretical. His charges were prepared late last year. In February they were amended to include Dr. Charles Parkhurst, of *Zion's Herald*, the [an] official organ of the Methodist Church.

"What the trial board thought of the charges is indicated in the fact that they were dismissed on Friday, altho they had been taken up only on the Wednesday preceding."

The acquittal of Professor Bowne is characterized by the New York *Globe* as "a victory for open-mindedness in theology"; and the New York *Evening Post* says: "Had the New York East Conference found no room for a man of his scholarship and character, the rising generation would have accepted the verdict as a notice that the Methodist Church had cast in its lot with the ignorant and the bigoted." The Boston *Transcript* is impressed by the fact that the burden of "heresy-hunting" is now assumed by the working pastor instead of, as in the past, by editors and professors in theological seminaries. "Here, as in Germany," it observes, "the lines of cleavage, where they exist at all, seem more and more to differentiate working pastors of a practical-pietistic, evangelistic type, on the one hand, and the university-bred scholar and teacher, on the other." The same paper continues:

"The world has moved a long way on beyond the position of Cardinal Pole that 'murder and adultery are less heinous than heresy.' 'Better not reign than reign over heretics,' said Philip IV. of Spain, a sentiment that John Hay in 'Castilian Days' describes as 'that sublime utterance of uncalculating bigotry.' The modern point of view is fast coming to be that expressed by Gen. S. C. Armstrong, of Hampton Institute, that 'Cantankerousness is worse than heterodoxy,' and by Cardinal Manning in his saying that 'Controversy is at best polemical theology, and polemical theology is simply, if not wholly, destructive.' For years Trinitarian Congregationalists were rent and torn over the issue of probation after death, and the strife bade fair to imperil the prosperity of the historic American Board. Now councils of that denomination ordain to the ministry men who either are agnostic on this point of theology or who openly declare the Larger Hope. For years the Presbyterian Church was rent and torn over Professor Briggs and the revision of the Confession of Faith, and domestic peace was lost and foreign missionary work crippled. To-day the church is working under a new declaratory statement of faith, and Professor Briggs's most bitter opponent, President F. L. Patton, of Princeton Theological Seminary, has accepted Professor Briggs's contention that the tradition of the church and the present Christian consciousness are sources of authority equal to the Bible, which, of course, is but the record of the religious consciousness of its time.

"In the light of these and similar swift reversals of position by which the heresy of yesterday has become the orthodoxy of today, it is not surprising altogether that clerical or scholastic promoters of heresy trials get little sympathy from the laity."

The Chicago *Tribune* comments:

"Interest in heresy trials is dying out. Few papers have reporters who are experts in theology and can follow the delicate dividing line between orthodoxy and heterodoxy. It is more than likely that they would have jumbled things up if they had been given a chance. One of the passages in Professor Bowne's writings to which exception was taken reads:

To explain the universe we need not a substance but an agent; not substantiality but causality. Metaphysics further shows that every agent is a unit, uncompounded and indivisible. God, then, is not the infinite stuff or substance but the infinite cause or agent—one and indivisible. From this point all the previous views of the relation of God to the world disappear of themselves.

"Whether there is heresy lurking in this is a question which the average newspaper man is glad he has escaped. The average newspaper reader is equally glad. It is just as well that the investigation was in secret."

AN ENGLISH NON-CONFORMIST CONTROVERSY.

THE Rev. R. J. Campbell, the well-known pastor of the City Temple, London, is just now the center of what is described as "a furious storm" of controversy. His offenses are manifold. In the first place, he has been presented at Court by an Anglican bishop. Secondly, he has uniformed the male and female choristers of his church in gowns and caps. Thirdly, he has dared to pay a visit—a "state visit" it is called by his enemies—to Joseph Chamberlain. Worse than all, he has declared that he has "very little confidence in the Liberal party."

The London *Daily News*, an influential organ of Liberalism and non-conformity, is highly incensed by Mr. Campbell's conduct. It comments, in part:

"Speaking, as we think we have some right to do, for non-conformists, we do not hesitate to say that free churchmen are not prepared to humiliate themselves at the feet of the man who betrayed them during 1902 and 1903 [Mr. Chamberlain]. . . . Better ten years in the police court than so mean and selfish a surrender. We may perhaps suggest to Mr. Campbell that his consciousness of Anglican tyranny is a little difficult to reconcile with his introduction at the Court of King Edward under the wing of the bishop of London, one of the prime authors of the acts under which non-conformists today are being sent to prison."

MR. R. W. PERKS, M.P.,

Who accuses the Rev. R. J. Campbell of going to Court "hanging on the apron strings of an Anglican bishop."

Mr. Robert W. Perks, the leading layman of the Wesleyan Church in England and a member of Parliament, expressed his opinion of Mr. Campbell in even more caustic terms at the opening of a Methodist Bazar in Louth a few days ago. He said, on that occasion:

"We can not take favors from the hands that strike us. We do not look in London upon the bishop of London—an extreme Anglican, and one of the modern types in ecclesiastical opinion and doctrinal teaching of that infamous ecclesiastic, Archbishop Laud—as a safe companion for any non-conformist preacher. We should like to have seen our friend, Mr. Campbell, introduced to his Majesty not by the bishop of London, but by that veteran advocate and champion of non-conformity, the Rev. Guinness Rogers, or by the president of the Free Church Federation, and we pity him and are sorry for him that he should have gone to the levee at St. James's Palace hanging on the apron-strings of an Anglican bishop."

Mr. Perks also had his fling at Mr. Campbell's "ritualistic" practises:

"Ritualism is a steep and slippery slope. Possibly the next thing we shall see is Mr. Campbell marching round the aisles of City Temple followed by his surpliced choir chanting a processional hymn, with the reluctant deacons behind. These are days when non-conformity is confronted with a severe struggle. We expect our preachers to march with fearless, buoyant steps, and not become camp-followers in the Anglican army."

The London *Spectator* regards the attacks upon Mr. Campbell

as "senseless and vulgar": and *The Christian Commonwealth* (London), the non-conformist organ, makes light of the whole matter. The London *Guardian* (Anglican) remarks facetiously, and with a side-reference to the Educational controversy: "It is evident that 'No Compromise' is to be the watchword of political non-conformity on such a question as the 'right of entry.'" A writer in *The Christian Life* (London, Unitarian) comments:

THE REV. R. J. CAMPBELL,
Pastor of the City Temple, London.

"Among all the orthodox free churches it is a matter of grave and general complaint that their ministers have to be drawn from the humbler classes of their members, and that the sons of their educated families refuse to enter the non-conformist pastorate. But can the refusal be wondered at, in view of such a speech as this of Mr. Perks? What educated man, ready equipped for a successful career in other learned professions, would consent to enter one in which the restrictions and the surveillance are so intense that even the friendships of his private life are to be subjected to public discussion? [Mr. Campbell and the bishop of London were fellow students at Oxford University.—Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.] Still more absolute must be his repugnance, if those friendships are to be limited to a range of 'safe companions' who can satisfy the scrutiny of the platform hacks, not merely of his own congregation and his own sect, but of all the other denominations with which his own happens to have come into a partial alliance!"

The New York *Churchman* says: "Such extravagances have their humorous side, but also a serious one. They indicate something of the bitter animosity aroused by the unfortunate Education acts."

THE HISTORIC PLACE OF NEWMAN'S "APOLOGIA."

INTEREST in the historic controversy between Charles Kingsley and John Henry Newman may be revived by the clear and vivid account of it given in the new biography of the cardinal written by Dr. William Barry, a London priest and theologian. This remarkable passage-at-arms grew out of a statement made by Kingsley in a review of Froude's "History of England," to the following effect: "Truth for its own sake has never been a virtue with the Roman clergy. Father Newman informs us that it need not and, on the whole, ought not to be; that cunning is the weapon which heaven has given to the saints wherewith to withstand the brute male force of the wicked world which marries and is given in marriage. Whether his notion be doctrinally correct or not, it is at least historically so." In answering this charge, Newman added to English literature his famous "Apologia pro Vita Sua," an auto-biographical document of importance, whether viewed from the literary or the psychological point of view. Says Dr. Barry:

"He had to tell the story of a conversion, a change of mind, or 'repentance,' in its literal meaning, as remarkable to the psychologists as Luther's, but in a contrary direction; as profound as Augustine's, to which he has himself compared it; and, should the Catholic Church extend its conquests in the world where Shakespeare is king, not less likely to have enduring results than had the African saint's on the intellect of the Middle Ages which he formed. . . . . .

"Moreover, the circumstances were such as make of these things a world's tragedy, set forth in the high stage of Oxford, in the background of St. Mary's, reminding us of the temple that so often figures in Sophoclean drama, solemn as religion itself. These are elements, sublime or affecting, to which distance will add a perspective as the movement goes forward and English literature spreads. For Newman's prose can not grow obsolete; it will endure by its own self-centered poise. Thanks to its grave and tender wisdom, and its feeling for that in man's heart which throbs to some rhythm of eternity, it can never be forgotten."

The "Apologia," as it was given to the world on consecutive Thursdays, between April 21 and June 2, 1864, "appeared," so we are told, "in all hands, was read in clubs, in drawing-rooms, by clerks on the top of omnibuses, in railway trains, and, one had almost said, in pulpits."

"For a moment the Tractarians came on the public stage, in their habits as they lived; the drama was interpreted by its chief actor, without whom it never could have been conceived. Manning wrote to Wiseman that 'it was like listening to the voice of one from the dead.' Or, as Church, afterward dean of St. Paul's, expressed it: 'Here was to be told not only the history of a change, but the history of a deep disappointment, of the failure of a great design, of the breakdown of hopes the most promising and absorbing; and this, not in the silence of a man's study, but in the fever and contention of a struggle wrought up to the highest pitch of passion and fierceness, bringing with it on all sides and leaving behind it the deep sense of wrong.' . . . . . .

"But to those who looked across the Channel and surveyed the currents of European thought, another view offered itself. The Tractarian was a chapter in the Romantic movement; and this again took its inspiration (however mingling with it less ethereal elements) from Christian sources, not Anglican, of course, but antique and medieval, of which the outward and visible habitat was Rome.

CARDINAL NEWMAN.
His "Apologia" tells the story of a conversion "as remarkable to the psychologists as Luther's" and "as profound as Augustine's."

"Instead of a fresh volume added to the interminable series of controversy, here was a life, revealed in its innermost workings, the heart put under a glass that made it transparent. It had been Rousseau's boast that he would do this unparalleled thing in his own person; and he did it—at what a cost to the decencies of human reticence, to the laws of friendship, to the claims of gratitude! Newman, observing a punctilious self-respect, nor making free with any other man's reputation, set up in the Temple of Fame this tablet, on which all might read the story of his days, anticipating, said Gladstone, whom it awed and overcame, the last great judgment itself."

Two final reflections upon the position and comparative merits of Newman's confession may be quoted here:

"Concerning the 'Apologia' two things may be said by way of epigraph or conclusion. It fixed the author's place not only in the hearts of his countrymen, but in the national literature. It became the one book by which he was known to strangers who had seen nothing else from his pen, and to a growing number at home, ignorant of theology, not much troubled about dogma, yet willing to admire the living spirit at whose touch even a buried and forgotten antiquity put on the hues of resurrection. No autobiography in the English language has been more read; to the nineteenth century it bears a relation not less characteristic than Boswell's 'Johnson' to the eighteenth. That is our first observation.

"Our second is that the 'Apologia' should be compared and in due measure contrasted with Renan's 'Souvenirs of My Youth.' We can not attempt here the interesting task. A keen critic

judges that, as a work of art, Renan's bears away the palm. Newman, he says, earnest and strenuous as becomes his English breeding, falls into the tone of collegiate reminiscences which makes us feel how secluded was life at Oxford sixty years ago. And Renan, tho in style not more plastic than his great contemporary—for both preferred musical impressions to those of sight—was happy in possessing the Breton canvas, Tréguier, with its ancient cathedral, the sea over which his ancestors had voyaged, the legends and the landscape equally wild, from which he went on to Issy, St. Sulpice, and the modern world of Paris. There are, undoubtedly, these differences. But a more vital one lies in the character: on this side an amiable dilettante, who saunters through his time, gracious and Greek of the Ionian school, the amused observer, the artist before all; and on that a solitary, an enthusiast, for whom eternity had an awful significance and doubt an intolerable anguish."

A DOCTOR'S EXAMINATION OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

DR. JOHN W. CHURCHMAN, of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, contributes to *The Atlantic Monthly* (April) a searching analysis of Christian Science. His article, while in course of preparation, was submitted to the criticism of some of the foremost authorities both in philosophy and medical science that the country contains, and it is regarded by the Boston *Transcript* as "perhaps the most thorough and reliable examination which has yet been made of the basis of Christian Science."

The fundamental propositions upon which Christian Science may be wrought into a system, and at which any criticism of that system must be directed, are stated, at the outset of the article, in these terms:

"1. *God*, the Ego, is All in All, the only Life, Substance, and Soul, the only Intelligence of the Universe. He is Mind, and fills all space.

"2. *Man* is the true image of God; he has no consciousness of material life or death; his material body is a mortal belief; he was, is, and ever shall be perfect.

"3. *Knowledge*. Knowledge gained from the material senses is a tree whose fruits are sin, sickness, and death. The evidence of the senses is not to be accepted in the case of sickness any more than it is in the case of sin. The physical senses are simply beliefs of mortal mind.

"4. *Matter* can not be actual. God being all, matter is nothing.

"5. *Evil*. (*a*) Sin. Error is unreal. All that God made is good; hence there is no evil. (*b*) Sickness. Health is not a condition of matter. Human mind produces organic disease as certainly as it produces hysteria. (*c*) Death is an illusion. (*d*) Cure. The cure for sin, sickness, and death—since all are illusions—is the destruction of the illusion.

"6. *Christianity* is a demonstration of divine principle casting out error and healing the sick. Soul can not sin nor being be lost. Scripture must be interpreted spiritually."

Four great highways of evidence, according to Dr. Churchman's view, lead to a demonstration of the "essential unsoundness" of Christian Science. In the first place, he says, it defies the canons of history, when it comes to us claiming a revealed origin. "Men who have read history have learned to suspect such claims. They know that thousands like it have been made before." Moreover:

"Only in rare instances has any new truth been brought to light by a flash; the rule that history teaches is—a slow stumbling in the dark until the light is reached. The presumptive evidence, as the great laws of life working themselves out in history have made it of value to us, is against Christian Science. The system fails to aline itself with the past. It fails emphatically to exhibit the premonitory symptoms of truth. And, apart from all other considerations, these are strong counts against it."

Dr. Churchman proceeds to a consideration of Christian Science as a system of philosophy:

"The uncompromising idealism which Mrs. Eddy offers us . . . poses as an explanation, and is in reality a total evasion. To deny that matter exists, and assert that it is an illusion, is only another way of asserting its existence; you are freed by your suggestion from explaining the fact, but forced by it to explain the illusion. . . . I smell a rose, and that night I dream of what I have done. Both acts, says Mrs. Eddy, are dreams. Then, I answer, how do you account for my recognition of the two activities as different in kind? If *all* psychic phenomena are dreams, why do I recognize only certain psychic phenomena as dreams? To equate illusion and sensation is to balance inches with pounds; and it explains neither. The great ideal philosophers recognized this inadequacy; tho it was Berkeley's weakness that he failed to recognize it clearly. Kant, Leibnitz, Fichte, and Hegel were idealists with a qualification; and this qualification was their salvation. But Mrs. Eddy has strengthened her position in no such way. For the testimony of the senses is, to her, absolutely unacceptable: not because it fails to be final, but because it is essentially false. She quite ignores the fact that while, so long as we have no extrinsic standard, it may be impossible to demonstrate the reliability of the senses' reports, it is equally, and for the same reason, impossible to prove their unreliability."

If Christian Science is unconvincing as philosophy, it is even more so, declares Dr. Churchman, as science. He writes on this point:

"To deplorable inaccuracy is added a looseness of statement and of argument that is simply laughable. 'Longevity is increasing,' Mrs. Eddy tells us, 'for the world feels the alternative effect of truth.' Is this guessing or statistics? Does she seriously mean to tell us that since 1865, or thereabouts, the slight hold that Christian Science has had on the world has really lengthened life? Could statistics culled in a period covering only thirty-eight years really prove anything as to longevity and its cause? Has she any scientific understanding of the meaning of statistics and of the tremendous periods they must cover in order to be of value? . . .

"Again, notice the absurd explanation of the action of drugs. 'When the sick recover,' we are told, 'by the use of drugs, it is the law of general belief, culminating in individual faith, which heals; even if you take away the individual confidence in a drug . . . the chemist . . . the doctor, and the nurse equip the medicine with their faith, and the majority of beliefs rules.' Acetanilid, then, reduces temperature, by action on the heat-coordinating nerve-center, because the majority of men, or the patient himself, believe this to be the case. Well, the fact is that the majority of men have never heard of acetanilid, or the heat-center . . . and that its action, so far from being dependent on the patient's belief, is observed in animals, which may reasonably be assumed to have no belief on the subject whatever!"

The last item in the indictment is that Christian Science is "fundamentally unchristian":

"Mrs. Eddy's philosophy is more blasphemous than her exegetical mutilation. The Bible has little or nothing to say as to the origin of evil; for the account of the fall is, after all, not an explanation, but a description. But it has a great deal to say on man's attitude toward the problem. . . . From Genesis to Revelation the word is, Endure; and Christ himself never attempted to treat as anything less than fact the sorrow of the world, before his share of which even his own bravery almost flinched. There is nowhere the slightest Scriptural warrant for expecting immunity from pain. No rosy picture is anywhere drawn. The only solution of the problem from first to last is the old-fashioned trust of intelligent resignation. . . . But for Christian Science the opposite is the truth. With a flare of bravery that is nothing more than bravado, a foolish claim of certainty is substituted for a majestic and triumphant faith. Suffering is no longer a mystery, and trust is impossible. The grim philosophy of Job, which has seldom failed in history to lead to the sturdy faith that makes men, is swept away at a blow; and in its place we have the effeminate bravery of a vulgar creed of certainty. Essentially it lacks nobility. If it had been regarded as truth from the first, history would have lost its chapter of heroes. It stands condemned by rational philosophy and shamed by Christian faith; and by its fundamental opposition to the Scriptural theory of the solution of the problem of evil, it brands itself as criminally inconsistent. It is nothing less than blasphemy—and blasphemy of the most insidious kind—to distort the plain philosophy of the Bible, until it offers men the pathetic delusion that they are to escape completely the suffering, without a relatively large share of which no human being has been known to pass his three score and ten. The essential unsoundness of practical Christian Science lies here: that a philosophy is proposed which assumes man made purposely for perfect happiness in this dispensation,—an assumption at once gratuitous if observation base philosophy, and groundless if Holy Writ be the standard."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND AND THE RIVAL GRAND LAMAS OF TIBET.

ESCORTED by some fifteen companies of infantry and scores of mounted troops, all under the command of a British brigadier-general, with two seven-pound cannon, two ten-pound screw-guns, and two Maxims, Colonel Younghusband has proceeded on his mission to the Government of Tibet. When within a short distance of the Grand Lama's capital of Lhasa, he will, we are informed by the London *Times*, "again attempt pacific negotiations with the Tibetans." But the colonel does not expect much from pacific negotiations, the English daily infers, as the several hundred Tibetans killed or wounded near a stone wall some two weeks ago were unconsecrated. They were "mostly lay soldiers," and, in consequence, "the affair will probably be grossly minimized at Lhasa." The priests are alleged in the London *Telegraph* to be far from taken aback by Colonel Younghusband's sacrilegious advance toward the holy city. They are mobilizing in large numbers about the Grand Lama, who has now attained a patriarchal age for a reincarnation of the living Buddha—thirty years. He would have died long ago, we are assured by a correspondent of the London *Times*, if the hierarchy had not wished to get rid of the suzerainty of China. "The only way to do so was to get rid of the regent—and the only way to get rid of the regent was to allow the Grand Lama of Lhasa to live."

MAP SHOWING THE RUSSIAN ADVANCES IN ASIA DURING THE LAST FIFTY YEARS.
—Melbourne *Life*.

Colonel Younghusband's position is, therefore, regarded as still somewhat critical by London dailies, even including *The Mail*, which feels amused contempt for the military prowess of the Grand Lama's hierarchy and priests. The London *Standard* is apprehensive that Russian influence is now busy in Lhasa, where it believes capable officers from St. Petersburg may have accumulated large quantities of arms and taught the priests to use them. In this emergency the colonel's trump card, according to the London *Times*, will be, not his infantry and its artillery, but the existence of a rival Grand Lama of Tibet in the cloisters of Tashe-Lhunpo. The colonel sees the most promising possibilities in the fact, as stated in the London *Times*, that "among the common people the Grand Lama of Tashe-Lhunpo—which is a great monastery a mile or so from Shigatse, the town of second importance in Tibet—is regarded with even greater awe" than is the Grand Lama at Lhasa. Unlike the Grand Lama at Lhasa, the Grand Lama at Tashe-Lhunpo has been friendly to Colonel Younghusband. "Much, then, may be done by skilful diplomacy. Nothing would bring the authorities in Lhasa to a quicker perception of their duties than a fear that their persistent refusal to treat our commissioners with respect may compel us to negotiate direct with, and therefore, of course, greatly strengthen, their rivals." But the colonel has picked the wrong reincarnation, it would seem from recent surmises of the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*. The generals of the religious orders at Lhasa, we read, threw off Chinese suzerainty because they had found a better substitute for it in Russia. They have despatched numerous missions to St. Petersburg, and have received substantial assurances of Russia's support. Even now a special embassy from Lhasa is on its way to the court of the Czar. If current report be true, this Tibetan mission will reach St. Petersburg toward the end of this month. "But Russia is proving a broken reed," comments the London *Times*, as regards this aspect of the matter. "There could hardly have been chosen a less fortunate moment for a successful appeal to St. Petersburg." The London *Standard* takes this view of the whole situation:

"At no time since the expedition first advanced from India would there have been a possibility of recalling it; but now the obligation not to turn back till Lhassa has been reached, and a British agent established there, has become almost peremptory. Great obscurity necessarily exists as to what state of things Colonel Younghusband will find when he does enter the mysterious city. A government which has lived on, till recently, by choosing boys to represent incarnations of Buddha, and murdering them regularly as they approached an age to rule for themselves, is somewhat remote from our experience. Nor is there any reason to believe that the suzerainty claimed by the Chinese will be any obstacle to the policy we have marked out—which does not contemplate any attempt to annex a worthless region. At present the Amban [China's official resident] does not dare to approach the capital without an escort of soldiers at least as numerous as Colonel Younghusband's—a fact which should relieve the anxiety of some members of the opposition, who are disturbed as to the effect the mission may have on our relations with China.

"Whatever may be uncertain as to Tibet, we at least know that it is the glacis of India, and can not be allowed to fall under foreign control. It is on this ground, and on this alone, that English officers and Indian soldiers have been sent to endure severe hardships in its inhospitable mountains. . . . The real defense of India is not in the Himalaya Mountains, but in the high and barren tableland north of them. Our right to prevent it from falling under other influences is undeniable, nor does the natural leaning of French feeling toward Russia obscure the fact [in Paris] that the Indian Government has been provoked by a manifest attack on its position. The assurances of Russia that she contemplates no action in Tibet have, it is true, been given at last in a satisfactory form. Meantime, however, the Lamas had departed from their love of seclusion so far as to send a mission to St. Petersburg. The signs of alien intrusion on the glacis, of which Lord Curzon spoke the other day at Calcutta, were only too evident, and measures of precaution became absolutely imperative. In Vienna the collision in Tibet seems to be treated with marked gravity. It is looked upon as the beginning of events which may prove to have far-reaching consequences, and is connected with the menace which has been unnecessarily read into the language of the viceroy. But when Lord Curzon said that we must keep the approaches of India free from hostile influences he was laying down a principle that will hardly be disputed. Nowhere is it more obviously sound than in regard to Tibet, which is of no value to any one except as affording a starting-place for an invasion of India."

The opposition British standpoint is thus revealed in the comment of the Liberal London *News*:

"Lord Cuzron's eloquent passages about the patience with which we have treated Tibet, and the indignities heaped upon us by the return of his letters and the refusal of the Dalai Lama to enter on negotiations are all fudge. If Colonel Younghusband ought to be marching anywhere, it is on Peking and not Lhasa."

GENERAL KUROPATKIN'S 400,000 MEN.

WITH great positiveness, and claiming to speak upon the authority of official information which they have verified, the Paris *Figaro* and the *Echo de Paris* assert that General Kuropatkin has under his command in Manchuria at the present time nearly 300,000 men. Early in June, the same French dailies add, the Russian commander-in-chief will have an effective force of 400,000 men. General Kuropatkin is reported to have come to the conclusion that he will have at least three Japanese armies to deal with before another month. About 150,000 Russian soldiers will be needed to protect the railway lines. He would thus take the field with a fighting force of 250,000 men.

Now it is quite impossible for Russia to feed 400,000 men at the front, we are assured by the military experts who are writing for the London *Times* and *Standard*. The French friends of Russia reply that English opinion is prejudiced. But we find responsible German papers asserting that General Kuropatkin can not feed so large a force as 400,000 men in any practicable range of operations. The *Militär Wochenblatt* (Berlin) and the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, basing their assertions upon the calculations of German military experts, insist that there must be some error in the French estimates. In the German paper last named "an old Prussian officer" has had a series of papers dealing with this matter. He asserts that strategic considerations alone would preclude the mobilization of 400,000 men in Manchuria, even if the problem of food did not render it out of the question. To quote:

"Of French statements in regard to General Kuropatkin's plans it may be observed that it is simply laughable to speak of collecting an army of even 300,000 men in the vicinity of Harbin or Mukden. Any one who has the least idea of how much provisions are required for only a single battalion on the march in the space of a fortnight, will laugh aloud at the conception of so large an army collected at a single point in a region destitute of the necessary means of subsistence. We are dealing with a force which has its main line of communications, the line by sea, cut off. Equally fantastic is the idea of an army of reserve numbering 200,000 men. What would such a reserve mean? If it means mobilization in a region so remote from the theater of war as to remain unaffected by action at the front, those 200,000 men would be as useful in the contest as a fleet that had not yet left European Russia."

In reply to this, the *Figaro* asserts that the authorities in St. Petersburg, advised by the Acting Minister of War, General Sakaroff, have thought the problem out, and are prepared to maintain no less than 500,000 men at the front by next September. The Paris *Temps*, which gives the number of Russian troops in Manchuria at the beginning of the present month as 250,000 men, considers the problem of subsistence already solved. It does not, however, state how it has been solved. It deals with the general aspect of the military problem thus:

"The arrival of General Kuropatkin at Harbin and later at Mukden marked the end of the period of preliminary operations, but it did not necessarily indicate the beginning of decisive operations. It is probable that the commander-in-chief will put new energy and activity into the military operations. It is none the less to be supposed that he will await the coming of mild weather and the cessation of the severe season before undertaking the war in earnest.

"It is not easy at a distance to take into sufficient account the extraordinary rigor of the bad season in those regions, the almost intolerable sufferings inflicted upon the troops in a winter campaign, the almost insurmountable difficulties which cold, ice, tempests, then the melting of the snows, the humidity, the mud, put in the way of a great army in Manchuria and Korea. General Kuropatkin, before his departure, did not deny that calculations long in advance would be necessary, and he was careful to moderate unreflecting haste and unreasonable zeal.

"The more he aims at showing himself worthy of the confidence placed in him by his sovereign and the Russian army, the less will he be desirous of prematurely risking a great undertaking under unfavorable conditions. Just now, however, the natural impatience of the beginning has given way to a calmer state of mind, a more rational self-control.

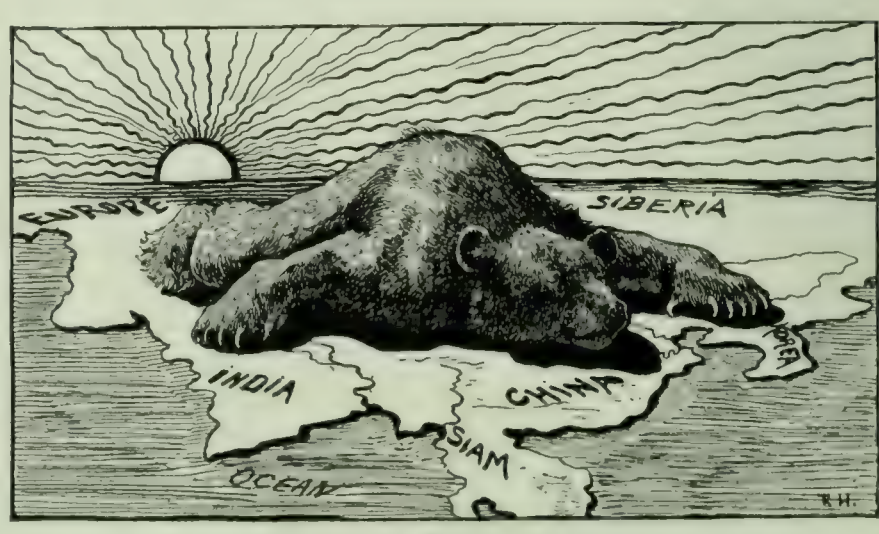
"It can be easily understood that under the painful impression of the first surprises, the whole country, and in particular the soldiers, burned to take a quick revenge and not to remain indefinitely under the shock of the deceptions resulting from the part played by the fleet at Port Arthur and at Vladivostok. It goes equally without saying that now, the first impulse to fight being somewhat moderated, the responsible authorities attach special importance to doing nothing lightly, to putting aside as much as possible every ill chance that can be eliminated and to taking all possible precautions for placing their forces in the best attainable condition.

"One of the principal elements in the necessary strategy of the Russian commander-in-chief is the time needed to concentrate upon the theater of war a numerous effective force. Now, it is only too evident that, with the best will in the world, the Transsiberian railway can not rapidly transport great numbers of men.

"Without mentioning the inevitable choking of a railway with a single track, the complicated calculations involved in the movement of trains in two directions over a narrow gage, the new embarrassment soon to be caused by the breakdown at Lake Baikal, it seems from the most authentic documents that it is impossible to expect military trains to attain an average speed of over fifteen miles an hour, and that with the constant necessity of provisioning at a great distance from the base, the transport of an army corps requires a number of days far exceeding the normal.

"In these circumstances, considering that General Kuropatkin naturally wishes to have under his command available forces much

GOOD APPETITE.
—*Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).



TIRED OF FIGHTING.
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

EUROPEAN SOCIALIST CARTOONS ON THE WAR.

in excess of those that Japan can put into the field, it can scarcely be expected that the decisive encounters—so far as they depend upon the wishes of the Russian staff—will occur before the month of June."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPE'S VIEW OF THE NEW ACCORD BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

IN utterances of an almost emotional tone, many official and some semi-official organs in Berlin and Vienna express their surprise that France and Great Britain should make their appearance as the Damon and Pythias of world-politics. But such interpretations of the new Anglo-French accord color the truth and may have their origin in malice, the London *Times* tells us. It refers to "the spirit in which the German press has been carping at the Anglo-French negotiations" and to "cunning appeals to national prejudice," the object being, it insinuates, to arouse uneasiness in the Russian mind. With professions of devotion to the Dual Alliance, the organ of the French Foreign Office, the Paris *Temps*, feels called upon to explain that the new pact is merely an agreement regarding the colonial controversies between France and England. No fealty to anybody's ally is involved in the settlement of disputes relating to Egypt and Morocco, the delimitation of the frontier between the Niger and Lake Chad, the tortuous boundary in Siam, fishing rights in Newfoundland, and the status of the New Hebrides. The other points in the agreement are of no greater importance, since they relate to the neutrality of the Suez Canal and the Straits of Gibraltar, to Madagascar and to territory near the Zambesi. France gets a greater liberty of action in Morocco, and we are told that England will henceforth have greater liberty in Egypt. France retains her right to fish on the Newfoundland shore, but it ceases to be an exclusive right in French eyes. Boundary agreements take on a more defined character in Siam and in the African continent. There is nothing in all this, we are assured, that upsets the balance of power or that overlooks the interests of Europe as a whole.

London organs, ministerial and opposition, take very much this view of the matter. At the same time, *The Saturday Review* (London) ventures to refer to certain disconcerting features in the present outlook:

"The settlement between France and ourselves may well disappoint those who have acquired inflated ideas of what is possible in such arrangements, but it will none the less be a diplomatic achievement of which both countries may be proud, especially when we consider the occasion of its conclusion. Apart altogether from the peaceable disposition of French opinion, the events of recent years must have brought home to the sane and acute intellect of M. Delcassé [French Foreign Minister] the necessity of definitely shaping the policy of France with a view to further contingencies. She had either to close her eyes to the occupation by Germany of Alsace-Lorraine or to accept the possibility of some future conflict on that subject. Both a great colonial war with England and a great continental war with Germany were possibilities of the future. The France of to-day would never undertake the two together, an effort which ruined the France of Louis XV. We may take the Anglo-French agreement as a recognition of this fact. Can we seek to extend its significance and see in it a preliminary to a far more widely reaching arrangement with the ally of France? . . . . . .

"We regret that nothing seems to us more improbable and, even if such an outcome of the French agreement were at all possible, we do not believe that it could have either a strong foundation in existing conditions or stability in the future. Causes of dispute between Russia and ourselves are due to the geographical conditions of the two empires rather than to national antipathies, which hardly exist. Russia could not, if she would, check her onward march in Asia for any definite period, nor could she ever afford to abandon all hopes of expansion at the expense of Turkey, nor, on the other hand, could we afford to allow her advance unimpeded into spheres of influence which the course of history and the demands of policy have compelled us to earmark for our own. We might be in the same position with regard to Germany, whose ambitions and energies are all directed toward imperial development and territorial expansion, were it not that again conditions of geography stand in the way. The German Empire finds itself in compulsory rivalry with France and Russia, and is menaced by each Power on her frontiers, while each regards her with suspicion and dislike. No artificial arrangement could effectually banish these hard facts from the calculations of her statesmen. Our own rivalry with Germany is always present in the minds of the two nations, being almost purely commercial and, therefore, irritating; but it does not plant its roots in the inevitable friction which arises from territorial expansion. The German Chancellor pointed out not long ago that, in any struggle with England, Germany would have no ally. Other Powers will not try to depose us to make their own great European rival king. This is no reason why we should not try to obviate all causes of quarrel between ourselves and those Powers, but we shall be wise to recognize that an arrangement with France can not lead to impossible developments in other directions."

This theory of the hopeless antagonism between the world-interests of Great Britain and the world-interests of Russia is very satisfactory to the *National Zeitung* (Berlin), an organ which considers Germany the only genuine friend of Russia in Europe. The *Reichsbote* (Berlin), supposed to represent ultra-Protestant politics, sees in the Anglo-French treaty an overthrow to the European balance of power. But a totally different impression is that of the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), which says:

"Whether it be called an alliance or a treaty, it is certain that we are dealing with the establishment of a mutual relationship that possesses a far different significance in world-politics than had the former cordial understanding, and that promises to render far different services to the cause of the world's peace than the attitude which once found expression in the mind of these Western Powers. The world has grown wider since then, and the policy of the great Powers extends its aims far more amply than the narrow confines of the European balance, of which the maintenance once comprised the alpha and omega of the statesman's art. In Europe there still subsists the system of alliances, the evidence being the existence side by side of the Triple Alliance and the Dual Alliance. But in the political horizon, and without prejudice to this system, there are now other combinations which have the same pacific ends, altho serving other interests. In political importance they are no whit behind the parent type of the Triple and Dual alliances. Such a combination is that between Austria-Hungary and Russia, designed to ward off the peril of a disturbance of the peace in the Balkans.

"Now France and Great Britain, the world's two greatest colonial and naval Powers, conclude an even more far-reaching arrangement, a treaty that calls for something like a division of the ocean world between them. It creates a new policy, and on that very account gives a new direction to the whole aspect of the world-movement. At a time when the Far East is overcast with the thick cloud of war between Russia and Japan, this Anglo-French treaty means nothing less than the elimination of peril to the peace of the world from this source. It assures the localization of the Russo-Japanese war. Hitherto the anxiety was general that Great Britain and France, in view of their treaty obligations, might be drawn into the conflict between the belligerents. But now, thanks to the Anglo-French treaty, all doubt is removed. Neither Great Britain will intervene in behalf of Japan, nor France on the side of Russia. In this regard alone the treaty would certainly acquire great significance.

"But there is far more involved. By means of this treaty all possibility of conflict or friction between the world's greatest naval and colonial Powers is ended and all hostilities are put aside. The threatening intensity of these hostilities seemed a few years ago to portend war between Great Britain and France. It is necessary only to remember Fashoda and the expedition of Colonel Marchand. War was then very near, as was subsequently shown by blue books and red books. Immense excitement had mastered public opinion in France. In Paris England was spoken of as the genuine hereditary foe. Threatening notes flew hither and thither. Grim determination was expressed in the utterances of the French Foreign Minister to the British ambassador. Now everything is made smooth in a peaceful treaty of agreement, whose provisions embrace Egypt and Morocco, Siam and Newfoundland. How painfully the imperative renunciation of her in-

fluence in Egypt must have affected the self-consciousness of France! Since the days of the first Napoleon, the claim to such influence has been one of the political traditions of France. It had received additional meaning by means of De Lesseps and the Suez Canal. Full of bitterness to every Frenchman was the act of renunciation of De Freycinet and Gambetta in allowing Great Britain alone to put down the Arabi rebellion, bombard Alexandria and lay hand on Egypt. To-day France recognizes in a treaty the actual state of things in Egypt, she freely and amicably renounces all design against England's supremacy in Egypt. In return, Great Britain surrenders to France the influence in Morocco, she leaves her at liberty to reach an understanding on the subject with Spain, removing from her path all impediments to the rounding out and consolidation of her north African colonial empire as far as the Straits of Gibraltar. Both English and French give to each other with full hands in order to receive full hands from each other. This is more than a convention with limited, ephemeral paragraphs and aims. It is a treaty of partition, of which the boundless effect extends far throughout the regions of the land and water.

"What it means as regards the war in the Far East, what its conclusion amid the thunder, as it were, of the guns at Port Arthur, signifies, from the point of view of the isolation of the belligerents, we have already considered. But its operation is far from being restricted to this. It really puts a new phase on Europe's whole world outlook as far as the Pacific Ocean, because it establishes unity and friendly rivalry between the two most powerful colonial and naval Powers. Nor can it fail to act in a mitigating sense upon the relations between Great Britain and Russia, relations which in their strong and apparently irreconcilable opposition had long been a source of dissembled uneasiness and concern to the world. France would scarcely have concluded such a treaty with Great Britain if it were in any manner hostile to the Dual Alliance. The Austro-Russian Balkan agreement has been called a supplement to the Triple Alliance. In the same way, the Anglo-French treaty may be a supplement to the Dual Alliance." —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

A DECISIVE test of the popularity throughout France of that drastic anticlericalism for which Premier Combes is so famous may have begun by the time President Loubet returns from his visit to Rome. The first week of the coming month will be given up to the communal elections throughout the republic. Should the ministerial parties emerge from the ordeal in the triumphant shape anticipated by the Paris *Action* and the Paris *Lanterne*, anticlerical aggressiveness will presumably look for new worlds to conquer. The Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* has no doubt about it, and if the predictions of this observer are even partially realized, a condition resembling civil war may not be distant. Says our German authority:

"To the late Pope it was very hard to break with the republic, for he would thus have had to disavow the policy which he and the Cardinal Secretary of State Rampolla had framed with unwearying patience for many consecutive years. But Pius X. is under no necessity to take these considerations into account. He is in no way bound to those in power in France, and he can calmly, as the French proverb has it, call the cat a cat. As a matter of fact, it seems as if he would ultimately gain more in this way than did Leo XIII. with his demonstrations of affection. . . . . .

"At last force will be opposed to force. The harvest of the pretenders to the throne of France will bloom. It is far from impossible as the result of the clever action of a Bonaparte or an Orleans, aided by 'clerical' generals, that the whole fabric of the republic will fall in ruins in a night. We do not, of course, advocate or defend this, but merely indicate the probable course of things as it harmonizes with the French character. The slow method of causing a reaction by means of ballots and agitation is hateful to the French. With them the act always follows close after the thought. All French history in the last hundred years shows that this path has ever been trod when discontent grew too great. Should this come to pass, the error reproved by Waldeck-Rousseau—himself an opponent of the church—of lack of moderation, will be punished.

"To force a people with some half a thousand years of Catholic past behind them violently away from the historical foundation of their outlook upon life, and that, too, by the compulsory agency of the state, is quite too bold an undertaking. To be sure, there need be no delusion regarding the fact that already half of France is no longer Christian. But there still remain millions who find their peace in Christianity. They will not allow themselves to be converted to paganism by official order. A real statesman would not proceed as M. Combes does. But the French Premier is a man wedded to his doctrine, and, as one who has left the priesthood, he despises political realities in his fanaticism for his 'idea.' The struggle between church and republic which former French ministries were as desirous as Leo XIII. of avoiding, will next break out with unprecedented passion. One of the two antagonists will be overwhelmed in it—either the church or the republic must succumb. The royal pretenders of both camps will rejoice. The radicals and the socialists, with their cry of 'Down with the infamy!' will likewise rejoice. The issue of the great struggle is now to be awaited. The certain fact remains that the internal peace of the land is quite gone for a considerable period. Great events are impending."

This Berlin theory of the situation finds no support whatever in London, where *The Times* and *The Spectator*, both enjoying the reputation of forming the soundest views of the French political situation, agree that the republic is strong and growing stronger. The overthrow of the existing system in Paris they consider too remote a contingency to be taken into practical consideration. According to the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), it is the Vatican which has the most reason to be apprehensive of the next phase of the struggle in France. There is alleged to be a serious divison of opinion among the members of the Roman curia relative to matters connected with the administration of the church in other parts of the world than France. This division may interfere with the unity of purpose essential to the new phase of the struggle with the republic. Father Hyacinthe Loyson, the French clergyman who severed his active connection with the Roman Catholic communion some years ago, says in the Paris *Temps:*

"As regards politics in general, the Pope is proud of being a stranger to it. But as he is compelled, from the very nature of his functions, to interfere in it, as he has just done in the matter of the French laws dealing with the religious orders, he will honestly and from sentiment make serious mistakes. It is he, perhaps, who will bring about the separation of church and state in France. He will bring it about, I am very much afraid, under circumstances harmful alike to church and to state.

"From the point of view of the relations between the church and science, relations which, it seems to me, still affect those between church and state, the intellectual horizon of Pius X. will be, I fear, that of a good priest in the country or in a village, who reads his Bible in the Vulgate—preferably in the extracts supplied for him in his breviary. He has just given us a melancholy proof of this in the condemnation of the learned writings of the Abbé Loisy.

"Nothing is more dangerous in a pope than piety when it is not sufficiently assisted by a large and independent knowledge. And if I may give expression to my entire thought, nothing is more dangerous in a pope than piety when it risks subjection to the influence of a Secretary of State who is somewhat Spanish and reactionary.

"I will be deemed pessimistic. I am, as regards men—but not as regards God. A higher law rules history and turns to final good the errors and the faults of men, of popes.

"In its present form, the church is condemned. It is not of reform that it stands in need, as I long thought myself. It is in need of a profound, I had almost said a radical, transformation.

"Everything proclaims the fact that great Rome will serve as the mausoleum of medieval Catholicism, as it served as the mausoleum of the Roman Empire.

"Every day, in the course of my walks, I fancy I hear amid the city's sad and solemn ruins the voice which, according to Plutarch, cried aloud over the waters of the Grecian archipelago, at the fall of paganism: 'Great Pan is dead!'"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

THE GREAT WATERWAY AND THE GREAT PURCHASE.

THE OPENING OF THE MISSISSIPPI: A STRUGGLE FOR SUPREMACY. By Frederick Austin Ogg. Cloth, 8vo., 670 pp. Price, $3 net. The Macmillan Company.

THE purchase of Louisiana, whose centenary we are about to celebrate, was but an important incident of the almost perennial diplomatic negotiation concerning the possession and control of the Mississippi, which did not cease until after the second American war. In the devious courses of this negotiation, four nations—Spain, France, England, and the United States—were from time to time involved; "and no account of the development of the great Middle West is complete without a careful survey of them," says the present author. Hence various kinds of original material—correspondence, memoirs, contemporary historical writing, and state papers—have been drawn upon in every stage of the preparation of this work, from Mr. Henry Adams's monumental history of the administrations of Jefferson and Madison, to such secondary authorities as Miss Grace King's "New Orleans," Hermann's "The Louisiana Purchase," Hosmer's "Short History of the Mississippi Valley," Theodore Roosevelt's "Winning of the West," and Justin Winsor's "The Mississippi Basin" and "The Westward Movement." To all of these, and many others, references are found in the footnotes.

FREDERICK AUSTIN OGG.

The pages that our historian devotes to the conditions and negotiations preliminary to the conclusion of the Louisiana purchase are charged with interesting matter, much of it curious and fresh, and at all points animated with lively and amusing personalities—conferences and confidences not too confiding, fine phrases expressive of the sort of cordiality that is usually expressed with a wink, simulated indifference of the kind that, on Wall Street to-day, is promptly recognized as a "bluff"; the whole crowned with an imperial comedy, enacted by Napoleon, Joseph and Lucien, the "Tale of a Tub."

The Emperor had said to his ministers, "Irresolution and deliberation are no longer in season. I renounce Louisiana. It is not only New Orleans that I cede; it is the whole colony, without reserve. I direct you to negotiate the affair. Have an interview this very day with Mr. Livingston." Then Talleyrand broaches the business to the American minister: Would the United States care to purchase all of Louisiana, and how much would they be willing to pay for it? Of course he did not speak from authority; "but the idea had struck him." Naturally, Livingston is somewhat taken aback. After pleading long and earnestly "for barren sands and sunken marshes," it is somewhat disconcerting to be asked carelessly whether he would care to have all the region between the Mississippi and the Rockies. But Livingston was a diplomat, and diplomats do not wear their hearts on their sleeves; Talleyrand for example, when next he meets Livingston, assumes the most exasperating indifference. He knew nothing, had heard nothing, said nothing, remembered nothing, could promise nothing. "Why, Louisiana did not even belong to France!"

Then comes Marbois, the Finance Minister, and makes the first definite proposition—"125,000,000 of francs, and it's a sale!" But the American had taken a lesson from the French partners in the game. Marbois is assured that the United States did not care to acquire the region west of the Mississippi, and would, in no case, pay the price. Marbois lets himself down, by easy and not ungraceful stages, to 80,000,000 francs; but our foxy Livingston shakes his head, and brings that conference to an end.

Delay in dealing with Napoleon was always dangerous. Nevertheless, for more than two weeks Monroe and Livingston risked a withdrawal of the offer, in an effort to reduce the price.

And now comes the imperial comedy of a tempest in a bathtub. In the household of the First Consul trouble was brewing. The brothers, Joseph and Lucien, were of one mind, "furious over this Louisiana business," Lucien especially, because it was he who had negotiated the treaty of San Ildefonso, whereby France had regained Louisiana and had solemnly bound herself not to alienate it. But Napoleon flouted their opposition and proceeded to demonstrate to them both in his trenchant fashion the folly and futility of it. Lucien and Joseph insisted that the Chambers would never sanction the cession. Napoleon gave them to understand that the Chambers were not to be consulted. Lucien sought an interview with the First Consul, and found him in excellent humor, enjoying his pet luxury of a perfumed bath. "When it was almost time to leave the bath," writes Lucien, "we had not discussed Louisiana any more than the year 40."

Then Joseph was announced, and Napoleon, addressing him as "a preacher" and "Mr. Grumbler," remarked that he might as well inform him that he had decided to sell Louisiana to the Americans. Upon Joseph inquiring whether or not it was the purpose of the First Consul to make the sale without consulting the Chambers, Napoleon replied: "Precisely! that is what I have taken the great liberty of imparting to Mr. Joseph, and what I repeat here to Citizen Lucien."

Lucien waited, wary and prudent; Joseph reddened, raged, even threatened. Napoleon broke into Olympian peals of laughter, and cried: "I repeat; this discussion in the Chambers will not take place, for the reason that the plan, which is not so fortunate as to win your approbation, conceived by me, negotiated by me, will be ratified and executed by me, all alone. Do you understand?" And then the First Consul made a strenuous agitation in the bath, which resulted in a surprising drenching of all the surrounding objects—including Joseph.

A BOOK OF SPIRITUAL ADVENTURES.

A PREACHER'S STORY OF HIS WORK. By W. S. Rainsford. Rector of St. George's Church, New York City. Cloth, 245 pp. Price, $1.25 net. The Outlook Company.

DR. RAINSFORD'S spiritual physique is evidently as big and virile and dauntless as his material body. The man who could and did knock down an east-side tough who did not behave himself in Sunday-school speaks from every page of this book. It might well be named a book of spiritual adventures. Here is a veritable modern Nimrod, "a mighty hunter before the Lord." He takes you on a most strenuous, exhilarating tramp in a great, wide-open soul country. If you wish to carry out the figure you may add: "Big game in abundance," "thrilling incident," "hair-breadth escapes," and all the rest. This book should be put at once into the hands of all theological students and young ministers, especially those who need, like Timothy, to take something for their spiritual stomach's sake.

This is not a book for the critic or the literary dilettante. It will not "live in literature." You are not in the bookish mood as you read. You turn the last page with the feeling, I have had a rare hour of direct personal communion with a large, free, valiant soul. After this I am acquainted with Dr. Rainsford.

As he talks impetuously on and on you would like to stop him for more respecting "simply a preaching church"; "evangelistic sermons," with most of the evangel left out; "sincerity," the minister's final, irresistible leverage upon the souls of his fellow men; "restatement of doctrine," a demand vibrant, electrical, in all present religious thought; the "social famine" which confronts the church; "self-consciousness," the preacher's subtle, devitalizing, spiritual malaria. Above all, do we want to hear more concerning "the dangerous men who are not the masses, men we know and dine with, who are bound to look at everything from a financial point of view." Yes, they are all here, the questions of the hour, vital, elemental in this capacious, "manbodied" heart, not as dry forensic material, but as insistant demands of our common humanity,

W. S. RAINSFORD.

Dr. Rainsford has wrought better than he knew in this extemporaneous book. It is steadfastly asserted in very high quarters that ministers and churches are depleted of power because they have departed from the ancient standards. This man held his inherited beliefs from him, looked them resolutely through and through—the kingly conception of God, the autocratic idea of the divine government, the substitutional theory of atonement, the hierarchical constitutional of the church—and said deliberately, I do not believe them, therefore I will not preach them. I do believe in the Fatherhood of God, and, consequently, in the brotherhood of man; that will I preach, on that basis will I administer the church. Was the prophecy of disaster fulfilled? On the contrary,

> "He fought his doubts and gathered strength,
> He would not make his judgment blind,
> He faced the spectres of the mind
> And laid them; thus he came at length
>
> To find a stronger faith his own;
> And Power was with him in the night."

These two ancient, yet ever new and revolutionary, truths—the Fatherhood in heaven and the social kingdom on earth—were applied directly to that feeble, dying "ecclesiastical organization," and it has sprung into the great living St. George's Church of to-day, one of the most powerful and effective among the religious institutions of the

country. Not only is the church raised from the dead and clothed with newness of life, but the man himself is set free into a "glorious liberty" of the spirit. This transition from the old to the new, with its inevitable emancipation and access of power to both the church and the man, is not given us in another academic argument, such as afflict all religious assemblies of the day; but we see the thing done; a transformation scene is enacted before our eyes while the dramatic conversation goes impetuously on.

In a great hill country like this, the reader must not mind if he is jolted a bit over rough rhetorical places. He must take complacently the naïve and sturdy self-consciousness of the guide. He is big and strong, the pace is exhilarating, and he knows the way he takes. The hills are always there and the air is a tonic.

CLEVER BUT ARTIFICIAL.

AN EVANS OF SUFFOLK. By Anna Farquhar. Cloth, 408 pp. Price, $1.50. L. C. Page & Co.

THIS is a story owing its birth to the author's sheer force of cleverness, rather than one that compelled itself to be told. It is bright and entertaining, its witticisms are of a distinctly modern brand, and it is well stocked with adroit and unexpected turns of social satire; yet underlying all is felt a strain of artificiality. This may be due to the fact that the story, tho presented as a picture of modern life, is in effect romance. Turn full daylight upon it and it dissolves into air.

ANNA FARQUHAR.

Its basis is the marriage of a man of a proud, long-established Boston family, with a woman of whose antecedents he knows nothing. So ignorant or indifferent is he of her past that, altho she was a widow before he met her, he never so much as suspected the fact either before or after marriage. The woman is not wicked; she is merely the victim of unfortunate parentage, whose existence she tries to hide. The absurdity of her scheme becomes apparent from the moment we discover her trying to meet her mother clandestinely around the corner of King's Chapel and in view of the Parker House, and the absurdity deepens as we discover the father—the decadent son of a good English family—disporting himself and periodically drinking with the fishermen along the Gloucester coast a few miles from Boston, where the daughter reigns as a queen of beauty and adored by a husband whose family are about as well known as Faneuil Hall.

Gordon Fuller, according to the author, is a splendid fellow and an ideal husband; but we doubt much if many readers will fail to dub him very much of a fool. When the crisis comes, of course he rises to the occasion and acts much as other men would act in a like dilemma; but the crisis itself is likely to strike a reader as impossible. The book is superficially clever and makes lively reading.

A NEW BOOK ON THE HERMIT KINGDOM.

KOREA. By Angus Hamilton. Cloth, xliii.+313 pp. Price, $1.50 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.

NOTHING less spectacular than war can really interest the public in geography. Now that war is a fact, books—some of which have no other excuse for being—have jostled each other through the press to answer the new demand for knowledge of the East. With the best-considered of these, Mr. Hamilton's volume on Korea deserves to take its place.

The introduction was prepared as late as December 25, 1903. In this he ventures somewhat beyond his theme to discuss the crisis then impending. After describing Russia's defenses at Port Arthur and Vladivostok, and comparing in detail her land and naval equipment with that of Japan, he risks a prophecy as to the probable conduct of the war in its early stages—a prophecy that has found remarkable fulfilment in subsequent events.

Mr. Hamilton's book is the outcome of his residence in Korea as the correspondent of *The Pall Mall Gazette* and other London journals. He has addressed himself not so much to an ordered account of the history, racial peculiarities, and customs of the Koreans, as to the effect of Western civilization upon Korea and the promise the country gives of rapid industrial development. The author writes out of a full knowledge of the subjects treated. Himself a quick and searching observer, he has also had access to official sources of information, and is prepared to enforce his conclusions with statistics. The statistics, in fact, are numerous enough to threaten dulness, but it is only a threat: interest is amply redeemed by a fluent and forceful style.

A British public is constantly in the writer's mind, primarily that part of the British public with whom rests the supremacy of British commerce. He laments the decay of England's prestige in the Far East. "The apathy of the British merchant," he says, "can not be regarded as singular when business houses in London direct catalogues, intended for delivery at Chemulpo, to the British vice-consul, Korea, Africa." He would arouse his countrymen to action by showing them what the enterprise of Japan and the United States has done toward the remaking of Korea. It may come as a surprise even to some alert Americans to know that the Hermit Nation has already been invaded by railroads, electric street-cars, electric lights, the telegraph, and the telephone; that hospitals and schools have been opened that banks, foreign shops, and agencies have sprung up; that a modern postal service has been inaugurated; and that Seoul, the capital, is within measurable distance, as the author expresses it, of becoming the highest, most interesting, and cleanest city in the East.

Altogether, Mr. Hamilton's volume fills a distinct place in the literature of the new East. It brims with pertinent facts, and will prove profitable reading to those who wish a penetrating account of the transformation now going on in Korea.

AN IMAGINARY IRISH REVOLUTION.

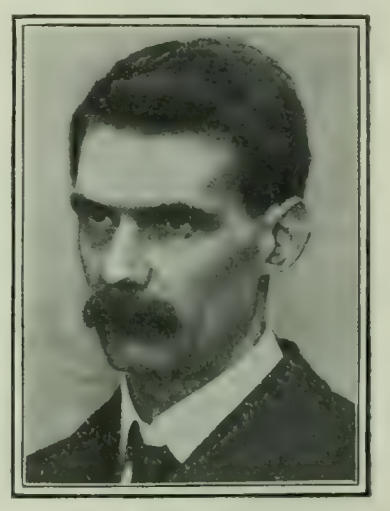
THE RED LEAGUERS. By Shan Bullock. Cloth, 315 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

THE substance of this tale consists of the secret plotting, combining, and final armed uprising of the Catholic peasantry of Ireland. The scenes are laid in the North, where traditional feud and hostile distrust between Catholic and Protestant have waxed fiercest, and where the latter are all of orange hue. The actors are mainly persons who have figured before in Bullock's stories.

The author keeps true to the spirit of Irish history in making the revolutionists choose for their leader a Protestant whose national spirit can rise above party feeling. They chose one Captain Shaw, who had seen hard service in the late South African war. England, in the interval, is supposed to have entered into foreign entanglements, become weakened, depleted and friendless among the nations. Shaw's idea is to work stealthily, surprise and capture the Orangemen, who he knows will not work with him or any one having the benefit of the whole country at heart. Unfortunately, one of his followers blunders and a fight is precipitated.

Thus far the story needs to be outlined in order to speak at all of its scope and purpose, which—if the author has set purpose in telling it—is to portray the pitiful tangle of politico-religious Irish hate and the hopelessness of any cohesive national action that might put that unfortunate island in forward march with the modern spirit.

As usual, Bullock shows himself no partizan in depicting Irish traits and conditions. If he presents the rank and file of the Catholics imbued with the smoldering hate of unspeakable centuries, cunning rather than shrewd in plotting, lacking in steadfastness and short-sighted in outlook, he makes the Orangemen tenfold more purblind and pigheaded than the others. The Catholics, as he shows them, have more interest in the trend of events to-day. They have read and imbibed the goings-on abroad in the world; they are alert, watchful of opportunity, and burning with the desire to throw off conditions that have degraded and placed them at a disadvantage. The northern Protestants whom he portrays keep to the point of view that their fathers held a couple of centuries ago. Every day of their lives they mentally fight the Boyne battle over again. For them Orange William still lives and "Croppy lie down" is the only battle-hymn they care to teach their children. The petty power and perquisites placed in their hands by a governmental policy whose aim was to keep the country divided into two hostile camps and to breed a small army of go-between informers so that no man might trust his neighbor, has kept the Orangeman fancying himself a superior being still. He does not see his limitations, his actual inferiority in varied talents and resources to the neighbors whom politics have made his social inferiors for generations. All this and much more Bullock depicts in this story, which possesses the condensed strength and gives out the curious sense of holding in reserve more than it actually tells, that marks all this author's work.



SHAN BULLOCK.

It is not a pleasant story. Even the love episodes that mingle with the strife do not make pleasant reading, tho they are interesting by reason of the unusual feminine types revealed. As a whole, the story is uncomplimentary to Bullock's countrymen, viewed either from their tactics or the outcome of their achievements. The moral is, that had Ireland her independence the men who won it would not know how to use their power. It is an old charge, daily discredited and constantly disproved in every country to which Irishmen have emigrated and gained power and place. Moreover, it is disproved in every English colony over which Irishmen have been sent to rule and govern, and by the long, illustrious list of Irish generals and leaders who have won those colonies. Doubtless, however, the perspective of even a notably clever author is handicapped by living in Ireland and getting befogged in its petty politics.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Social Progress, 1904."—Edited by Josiah Strong. (273 pp.; $1.00 net. Baker & Taylor Company.)

"How to Get the Best Out of Books."—Richard Le Gallienne. (170 pp.; $1.25 net. Baker & Taylor Company.)

"The Tree-Dwellers."—Katharine E. Dopp. (Rand, McNally & Co.)

"The Social Unrest."—John Graham Brooks. (394 pp.; paper, $0.25. The Macmillan Company.)

"The Merry Anne."—Samuel Merwin. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898."—Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robertson. Vol. xii., 1601-1604. (Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland, O.)

"Der Dengelstock and Poems and Translations in Pennsylvania-German Dialect."—Lee L. Grumbine, Lebanon, Pa.

"Mixed Essays."—Matthew Arnold. (The Macmillan Company.)

"Last Essays on Church and Religion."—Matthew Arnold. (The Macmillan Company.)

"Friendship's Garland."—Matthew Arnold. (The Macmillan Company.)

"The Issue."—George Morgan. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., $1.50.)

"By the Good Sainte Anne."—Anna Chapin Ray. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)

"Life and Death."—Henryk Sienkiewicz. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.00.)

"Ranching with Lords and Commons."—John R. Craig. (William Briggs, Toronto.)

"Masterpieces in Art."—Elson Prints: "Renaissance Painting in Italy (A, B, and C)." (A. W. Elson & Co., Boston.)

"The Spirit of Japan."—Ernest A. Sturge. (Presbyterian Japanese Missions on the Coast, San Francisco, Cal.)

"Men of the Covenant."—Alexander Smellie. (440 pp.; $2.50 net. Fleming H. Revell Company.)

"Fairy Tales Up-to-Date."—Wallace Irwin. (Paul Elder & Co. Paper, $0.25; board, $0.50.)

"Not in the Curriculum."—Introduction by Henry Van Dyke. (Fleming H. Revell Company, $0.50.)

"Nami-Ko."—Translated from the Japanese of Kenjiro Tokutomi. (Herbert B. Turner & Co., $1.50.)

"Coughs, Colds, and Catarrh."—A. R. Baker. (Arthur H. Clark Company, $0.50.)

"How to Sleep."—Marian M. George. (F. J. George, Berwyn, Ill., $0.50.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The Cup.

By WILLIAM SHARP.

A Buddhist's tomb-shaped cup enwrought in jade,
With gods of silence carven on its breast:
But is there peace where war is never made,
Can Silence live amid eternal rest?

—*From Harper's Magazine.*

On Saturday, Next Saturday.

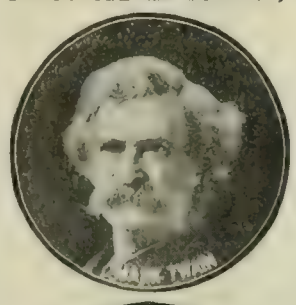
By R. C. L.

On Saturday, next Saturday, the twenty-sixth of March,
When other folks are breakfasting or getting out of bed—
Where Putney Bridge divides the flood with buttress and with arch,
Two Eights shall start for victory (and one shall go ahead),
Oh, it's getting to your stakeboat that makes you shake and shiver
Where the launches all are fretting in the middle of the river;
And it's taking off your sweater, and it's gripping of your oar,
With your coxswain looking glum,
While a deep expectant hum
Comes like surges of a stormy sea that beats upon the shore;

THOMAS B. REED, Editor-in-Chief.

MODERN ELOQUENCE

IN 15 ROYAL OCTAVO VOLUMES.



The advent of the Concluding Five Volumes of MODERN ELOQUENCE—MODERN ELOQUENCE POLITICAL has created a furor in the book world.

The first ten volumes of Ex-Speaker Reed's great library has met with unprecedented approval and is now an important factor in the libraries of the leading homes in the country.

It was felt, however, that to make the library absolutely unparalleled the greatest Forensic Expression should be included with the After-Dinner Speeches, Lectures, Addresses, Repartee, Anecdote, etc., and this has been done in the concluding Five Volumes. Along with the scintillant After-Dinner Speeches, scholarly Lectures and brilliant Addresses, you now get the greatest utterance of men who have builded the nations of the world: Demosthenes, Pericles, Cicero, Mirabeau, Burke, Cavour, Patrick Henry, Hamilton, Washington, Webster, Clay, Lincoln, and hundreds of others who have blazed the path of progress for human kind.

What Modern Eloquence Contains

In MODERN ELOQUENCE all the greatest, most patriotic and most scholarly expression of the last century is edited by the leading scholars of present times. All phases of thought are lighted up by the most scintillant intellects of America and England.

And here is a thought that you should digest. MODERN ELOQUENCE is *spoken thought,* and you will find as much difference in the pleasure and benefit received from reading MODERN ELOQUENCE compared with other books, as you find in listening to a speaker speaking, rather than reading his thoughts. The oratory of Burke, of Webster, of Clay, of Henry, is no more. Why? Because people have fallen into the rut of having things read to them. MODERN ELOQUENCE speaks in pulsing tones to the heart. It makes no difference what your station in life may be—whatever your vocation—*you need it.*

A GREAT OFFER FREE

The Portfolio we will send you postpaid, contains fine hand-printed photogravures on Royal Japan Parchment of Henry Woodfin Grady, the most splendid orator of modern times; Joseph Hodges Choate, Ambassador to England; Mark Twain, Ex-Speaker Reed, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Ian Maclaren, Daniel Webster, and many others; a beautiful reproduction of one of the most artistic panels in the grand corridor of the Library of Congress at Washington, and sample pages from great speeches by Grady, Choate, McKinley, Holmes, Longfellow, Gladstone, Mabie, Twain, Depew and scores of others equally famous.

DON'T LET THIS CHANCE PASS to secure this Portfolio, but sit down, fill in your name, and *mail the coupon now.*

FIVE GREAT DEPARTMENTS

AFTER-DINNER SPEECHES

Three hundred of the most brilliant After-Dinner Speeches constituting the first collection of post-prandial oratory ever published. They overflow with wit, wisdom and humor.

LECTURES

Fifty great Classical and Popular Lectures representing the highest type of spoken thought. The rarest and most masterly efforts of the lecture field are found here.

ADDRESSES

One hundred and fifty of the most scholarly and finished Addresses. These addresses represent the most eloquent and political utterances of the most scholarly men of the last century and are of inestimable joy to the lover of beautiful and classic English.

ORATIONS

The greatest forensic efforts of men who have led their fellows to higher and better things. The magnificent expression of those who have builded the nations of the world.

STORIES AND ANECDOTES

A collection of the brightest and most pungent stories, anecdotes, reminiscence and repartee. The recipients of the thrusts did not know they were hurt "till they sneezed."

SEND COUPON TO-DAY

We shall be pleased to send, postpaid, the elegant Portfolio to anyone interested in MODERN ELOQUENCE, with full information regarding this greatest of all libraries. Please write your name plainly.

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

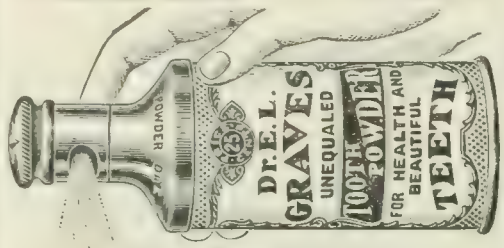
(C. F.-11) *State*.....

JOHN D. MORRIS AND COMPANY,
Publishers, PHILADELPHIA

Dr. Graves
Unequaled
Tooth Powder

Pure and refreshing. Removes tartar and prevents decay. Gives the teeth a snowy whiteness and the sharply defined appearance of perfect cleanliness. Leaves a perfume of purity to the breath.

3 Ounce Metal Bottle 25c 8 Ounce Metal Bottle 50c



SOLD EVERYWHERE
A Trial Bottle FREE on Request
Dr. Graves' Tooth Powder Co., Chicago, Ill.

Earn a Bicycle

taking orders from sample wheel furnished by us. We want an **Active Agent** in each town. Large profits. *Write for special offer.*

Highest Grade **1904 Models** **$8.75 to $17** Coaster Brakes, Hedgethorne Puncture-proof Tires and best equipment.

1902 & 1903 Models, Best Makes **$7 to $12**

500 Second-Hand Wheels All Makes & Models, good as new **$3 to $8**

Great **Factory Clearing Sale** at *half factory cost.*

We **Ship on Approval** *without a cent deposit*, and allow **TEN DAYS FREE TRIAL** on every bicycle. Any wheel not satisfactory *returned at our expense. Write at once* for catalogs and our **special offer. AUTOMOBILES, TIRES,** Sewing Machines, Sundries, etc., *half usual prices.*

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. 62G, Chicago

"He can't upset."

"Get Aboard, Children!"

Exciting fun, and a wonder as a muscle-maker—the

Irish Mail

"It's geared"

Safest, fastest, strongest, smartest vehicle ever made for boys and girls. Develops all muscles equally—over-taxes none. Rubber tired, light running, splendidly built. Write for booklet, free.

If "Irish Mail"—look for name on seat—is not on sale in your town, order from us.

The Standard Mfg. Co., 2520 Irish Mail Street, Anderson, Ind.

"Old Hickory" Spindle Back Chair $1.75

It makes your porch and lawn more attractive and serviceable. Stands all sorts of weather. Solidly constructed of tough white hickory with bark on. Comfortable and stylish. Seat 18 inches long, 16 inches deep; height over all 40 inches. Price $1.75, freight paid east of Mississippi River. Eighty other styles ranging from $1.50 to $25.

If your dealer will not supply you, we will. Write for 48-page illustrated catalogue. It's FREE.

OLD HICKORY CHAIR CO.,
363 Cherry St., Martinsville, Ind.

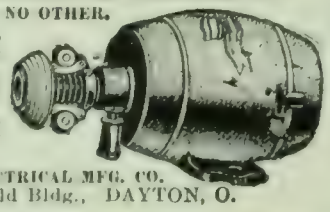
"The Original Old Hickory Furniture Manufacturers."

Look for our advertisement in next issue of this publication.

APPLE AUTOMATIC SPARKER

For Gas Engines, Automobiles, Launches, Etc.

HAS FEATURES FOUND ON NO OTHER.



No batteries, no belt, no switch, no commutator troubles. Entirely enclosed, making it dirt and water proof. Easily attached.

Send for complete description of this and other ignition apparatus

THE DAYTON ELECTRICAL MFG. CO.
125 Reibold Bldg., DAYTON, O.

CHARMING INDIAN LEGENDS

and stories of animals and the woods in "Kuloskap the Master." Send for handsome illustrated circular. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

And it's "Steady, are you ready?" and you lie there side by side,
Till the Umpire's flashing signal sets you racing on the tide!

When other folks are breakfasting or getting out of bed,
On Saturday, next Saturday (I hope I shan't be late).
There'll be a roar of cheering to waken all the dead
At Putney when the racing crews get off at thirty-eight.
Oh it's swinging it and driving it that makes you move your bellows;
And it's watching (which you shouldn't do) the other puffing fellows:
And it's giving her ten hard ones and straining like an ox
With your muscles on the crack
In your shoulders and your back,
As you hear the frantic orders of your agitated Cox.
And it's "Mortlake, weary Mortlake, I wish you weren't so far,"
And the Cox yells, "Now you're gaining," and, by Jingo, so you are!

On Saturday, next Saturday, may I be there to greet
Those sixteen jolly Englishmen a-tugging for the lead.
And eight shall have the victory and eight must bear defeat,
But what's the odds since all have pluck—and that's the thing we need.
Oh it's rowing in a stern chase that makes you feel you're dying,
But it's spurting, gaining, spurting that makes you think you're flying;
And it's smiting the beginning and it's sweeping of it through
Just for honor, not for pelf,
And without a thought of self.
For the glory of your color and the credit of your crew.
And it's "Easy all, you've passed the post," and lo, you loose your grip,
But not until the falling flag proclaims you're at the "Ship."

—*From London Punch.*

PERSONALS.

The Pope's Modesty.—A characteristic story of the present Pope is related by an eye-witness in the course of an article on "The Papal Conclave of 1903" (in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*):

At the conclave, he says, one of the French cardinals found himself next to a colleague who was a stranger to him, to whom he said in French, "Your Eminence is doubtless an Italian Archbishop. What is your diocese?" The stranger replied in Italian, "I do not speak French." Thereupon the conversation was continued in Latin. The French cardinal repeated the question as to the diocese of the other. "I am the patriarch of Venice," said the latter, and then went on to thank God that, because he could not speak French, he was not *papabile*—eligible to the pontificate. This humble patriarch of Venice, however, became Pius X.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Not for Mr. Williams.—John Sharp Williams, Democratic leader of the House of Representatives, who has been mentioned as a Presidential possibility, has given up all thought of the Presidency. This interview in the New York *Telegraph* explains his action:

"Why," replied Mr. Williams, "the correspondent of a Western paper asked me that question yesterday. 'Are you a candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Williams?' asked he.

"Well, I looked the young man over and I saw he was in earnest.

"'I was,' I told him. 'At least I saw a good deal about it in the papers. Then I commenced to hear from my constituents. The municipal council at Yazoo passed resolutions to the effect that the municipality preferred that I should remain in my present

TOURING CARS

Eight models. **$650.00 to $1,350.00** at the factory.

Model "L," illustrated above, has 16 H. P. double cylinder opposed engines, 84 inch wheel base, 30 inch wood artillery wheels, four full elliptic springs, 3½ inch tires, and two powerful brakes; speed 6 to 40 miles per hour; weight, 1,725 lbs.; equipment tools, oilers, pump, repair kit, Solar triple-top brass oil side lamps, No. 1 Phare Solar brass head light, Solar brass tail light, brass tube horn, two willow baskets, canopy top with beveled plate glass swinging front, and waterproof side curtains. Price, **$1,350.00 at the factory.**

Send for New Illustrated Catalog.

Thomas B. Jeffery & Co.,
Kenosha, Wis., U. S. A.
Chicago Branch, 304 Wabash Ave.
Boston Branch, 145 Columbus Ave.

GAS SECURITIES

5% GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Rapid City Gas Light Co., Rapid City, So. Dak.

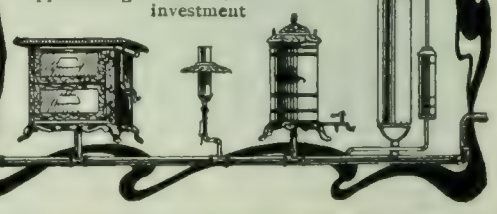
Company has exclusive 99 year franchise—does city lighting—has a modern property, recently rebuilt. Bonds are coupon—20 year—$1,000 denomination—first mortgage on entire plant—net earnings twice interest charge. Legal opinion furnished—detailed information and booklet of facts on Gas Business and Gas Bonds on request.

Bonds sold at par—with 40% stock bonus.

We offer only the securities of properties we control and operate.

EDWARD M. DEANE & COMPANY
Bankers—210 Trust Bldg
Grand Rapids, Michigan

Gas used all the time—night and day—cooking, lighting, heating—fixed price—few unpaid bills—property constantly appreciating in value—ideal investment



1877 **for 27 years** **1904**

We have successfully treated

CANCER

Without the Use of the Knife.

The Berkshire Hills Sanatorium is the only institution in the world where cancer and tumors (that are accessible) are successfully treated. Describe your case and we will give an opinion and complete information. Drs. W. E. Brown & Son, North Adams, Mass.

A STOMACH BOOK FREE

The New Philosophy. 32-page book—free to all who suffer from stomach, intestinal troubles, headaches, nervousness, etc. *A scientific revelation.* Write today. **A. H. SWINBURNE, M.D., 289 St. Clair Bldg., Marietta, Ohio.**

proud position in the legislative branch, and not aspire to executive honors.

"'Then I heard from the intelligent voters of Shubuta. Then Narkeeta spoke; then Stein's Siding. They were all vehemently against my running for President.'

"'Then you are not a candidate?' put in the correspondent.

"'Oh, I think I could fix those fellows down in Mississippi all right.'

"'Then you are a candidate?'

"'No—o. Fact is, about that time Mrs. Williams came up to Washington city, and I took her for a drive. We were passing the White House when she turned to me and said: "What's this I hear about you running for President, Mr. Williams?"

"'"Oh, nothing much," says I.

"'"Well," says Mrs. Williams, "I don't want to hear any more about it. You know perfectly well, John, that with my sick headaches I couldn't possibly live in that big white house over yonder. I must have the Yazoo air."

"'So,' I says to the correspondent, 'I guess I'll have to give up the Presidency.'"

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

The Whole Trouble.—"What's the matter, little boy?" asked old Mr. Goodart. "What are you crying for?"

"Boo, hoo!" sobbed the boy. "Boo, hoo!"

"Come, come! Don't mind! Don't mind!"

"Boo, hoo! I didn't, an' that's what I was licked fur."—Philadelphia *Ledger*.

Sized Up.—MRS. BACON: "I see by this paper that the average family in the United States has four and seven-tenths persons."

MR. BACON: "I suppose I'm the seven-tenths in this family."—Yonkers *Statesman*.

Works and Plays.—"How's your daughter getting on now?"

"Oh, fine. She's busy at Beethoven's works."

"Where's that at? What do they make?"—Cleveland *Leader*.

Spiteful.—O'ROURKE (who is being lowered down a well): "Hold on, Oi want to come up agin."

FINNEGAN: "An' what phor?"

O'ROURKE: "None av your bizness. If you don't stop littin' me down, Oi'll cut th' rope."—Columbus *Despatch*.

Unlucky.—PUBLISHER: "Your book is fine up to the seventeenth chapter. After that it is mere drivel."

AUTHOR: "Sir, it is my misfortune, not my fault. Just as I was beginning the seventeenth chapter, I discovered, quite accidentally, what I was driving at."—*Puck*.

An Apt Description.—YOUNG MR. FRESHLY (to his tutor): "Will you tell me something of the Reign of Terror? You know all about it, I believe."

ABSENT-MINDED PROFESSOR: "Reign of terror? Know all about it? I should say I did. Six children at my house—oldest nine, youngest three—and all down with the whooping-cough."—*Tit-Bits*.

His Status.—KIND FRIEND: "Did you tell the girl that you were willing to die for her?"

REJECTED SUITOR: "Yes."

KIND FRIEND: "What did she say?"

REJECTED SUITOR: "Told me to consider myself a dead one."—Philadelphia *Telegraph*.

Something Wrong.—"What's matter?" demanded the slightly fuddled man, as he got aboard the car, "ain't this the car I want?"

"What?" snapped the conductor. "How do I know?"

"Oh, you must 'a' knowed it or you wouldn't 'a' stopped an' let me ketch yer."—Philadelphia *Press*.

An Aid to Those Who are Following the War.—If the place is on the Chinese coast, remember the number of your laundry ticket, multiply by six, subtract what is left, and find the puzzle. If a Russian name, add three portions, sneeze, cross your fingers, and forget it.—New Orleans *Times-Democrat*.

THE BOOKLOVERS
The Largest Circulating Library in the World

BOTH for $5.00

One Year's Membership in The Booklovers Library giving you all the good new books published immediately upon publication—exchanging as often as you wish—wherever you wish - - - $5.00

One Year's Subscription to *The Booklovers Magazine*—one of the best illustrated monthly magazines published in the world - - - $3.00

Send $5.00 and begin at once. Club Service can be arranged in small cities.
Address: THE BOOKLOVERS LIBRARY, Dept. C, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Equitable Way

Individuals and corporations are offered the services of trained specialists in the conduct of financial affairs. Estates are administered, investments made, property bought and sold, and every form of trusteeship accepted.

Unsurpassed financial connections give the company exceptional advantages in investments. Securities of proven worth are for sale. Chicago property and investments are cared for in the interests of non-residents. Trust and investment funds draw interest. Write for booklet "The Equitable Way."

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY.
152 MONROE ST CHICAGO

It is the custom of the Company to continue the professional relations of members of the bar to matters which they may be instrumental in placing in its charge.

The only dog proof lid.

For Garbage
open cans are unsanitary—offensive.
Witt's Corrugated Can
has close-fitting lid, shuts in all odor. Impossible for dogs to scatter contents. Made of steel, galvanized. Will outwear two of any other can. See that "Witt's Corrugated Can" is stamped in the lid. Get "*Witt's Pail*" for carrying garbage.
Ask your dealer, if he hasn't it, write us.
The Witt Cornice Co., Dept K, Cincinnati, O.

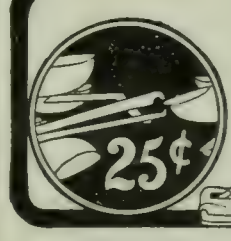
GET YOUR GLASSES AT WHOLESALE

Originators of Fitting Glasses by Mail. Inventors of the "OCULARSCOPE." Examine your eyes without an oculist, with our "OCULARSCOPE." Sent free with catalog of Spectacles and Eye Glasses. See the name "OCULARSCOPE." All other devices are infringements and NOT reliable. Send to-day.
GRAND RAPIDS WHOLESALE OPTICIANS
404 Houseman Block, Grand Rapids, Mich.

GEM NAIL CLIPPER

Produces the beauty curve—better than if scissors are used. It is familiarly known as the miniature manicure set.

TRIMS—FILES—CLEANS AND REMOVES HANGNAILS



For sale everywhere—sent postpaid 25 cents. Large size with sterling silver handle, for dressing table, $1.00.

H. C. COOK CO.,
17 Main St.,
Ansonia, Ct.

Vapo-Cresolene

CURES WHILE YOU SLEEP
Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Coughs, Grip, Hay Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever

Don't fail to use CRESOLENE for the distressing and often fatal affections for which it is recommended. For more than twenty years we have had the most conclusive assurances that there is nothing better. Ask your physician about it.

An interesting descriptive booklet is sent free, which gives the highest testimonials as to its value. All Druggists.
VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton Street, New York.

DO YOU WANT CASH
FOR YOUR
Real Estate or Business?

I can get it for you. Send me full description and lowest cash price. My methods differ from all others. My office is headquarters for cash buyers. Makes no difference where you are located. Write to-day. Established 1881. Bank references.
FRANK P. CLEVELAND
Real Estate Expert, 7823 Adams Express Bldg., Chicago.

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

April 11.—Russian offensive plans, says a report from St. Petersburg, will not be complete until late in the summer, when it is expected that 500,000 troops will be in the field and that the Baltic fleet will be in Far Eastern waters. The Russian fortifications at New-Chwang fire on pilot-boats and merchantmen, owing to a misunderstanding of signals.

April 12.—A patrol of fifty Japanese is surprised and killed on the island of Samalind in the Yalu River. The British cruiser *Espiegle* and the last of the merchant steamers leave New-Chwang, and the port is now practically closed to trade.

April 13.—The Russian battle-ship *Petropavlovsk*, leading the Port Arthur squadron in line of battle to meet the Japanese fleet is destroyed; Vice-Admiral Makaroff and 600 officers and men are killed or drowned. Russian advices declare the ship struck a Russian mine, but Rear-Admiral Uriu says the sinking of the *Petropavlovsk* was due to an attack by Admiral Togo's flotilla. The Russian torpedo-boat destroyer *Bezstrashni* is also sunk by the Japanese, with the loss of fifty officers and men. The Russian battle-ship *Pobieda* strikes a mine and is badly damaged. Skirmishes continue between the Japanese and Russian forces on opposite banks of the Yalu.

April 14.—China gives assurances to Russia that no Japanese officers are employed in the Northern Chinese armies. Admiral Skrydloff is appointed to succeed Admiral Makaroff in command of the Russian fleet in the Far East.

April 15.—Admiral Togo's fleet bombards Port Arthur for three hours, the forts and war-ships returning the fire. France and Great Britain protest against duties on textile fabrics in Japan's new tariff. The palace of the Emperor of Korea, at Seoul, is burned to the ground. Admiral Alexeieff notifies the Powers that war correspondents using wireless telegraphy to send reports from the war zone will be treated as spies.

April 16.—Admiral Togo attributes the destruction of the Russian battle-ship *Petropavlovsk* to mines placed at the entrance to Port Arthur by the torpedo-boats of the Japanese fleet.

April 17.—A small force of Cossacks enter Song-Chiu, on the northeastern Korean coast.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

April 11.—German troops in Southwest Africa defeat three thousand Hereros near Okahandja; the Germans lose four killed and eleven wounded.

April 12.—The Spanish Premier, Señor Maura, is stabbed by an anarchist at Barcelona; the injury is not serious.

April 13.—The British expedition in Tibet reaches Gyangtse.

April 16.—The Hereros in Southwest Africa attack Colonel Lieutwein's column near Orlumbo, but are repulsed with heavy loss after ten hours' fighting.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

April 11.—*Senate:* Democrats, under Senator Gorman's leadership, continue their fight for an investigation of the Post-office Department.

House: A bill appropriating $3,000,000 for river and harbor work is passed.

April 12.—*Senate:* The Post-office appropriation bill is passed, and the amendments to the Immigration act looking to closer scrutiny of aliens are favorably reported.

House: The report of the McCall Investigating Committee acquits members of Congress of connection with the postal scandal, but censures Mr. Bristow. A spirited discussion of the race question takes place.

April 13.—*Senate:* The bill providing for the government of the Panama Canal zone is considered.

House: The General Deficiency bill, carrying $10,388,000, is reported to the House. The bill amending the Philippine Government law, to encourage internal improvement, is considered.

April 14.—*Senate:* Senator Dietrich, of Nebraska, is exonerated by the special committee which investigated the charges against him. Debate on the Panama Civil bill is continued.

House: The Philippine bill is passed.

April 15.—*Senate:* The Panama Civil bill is passed. Senator Bailey, of Texas, attacks the Civil Service Law.

House: The General Deficiency bill is considered.

April 16.—*Senate:* An agreement with the Indians of the Devil's Lake Reservation is discussed.

House: The General Deficiency bill is discussed, and several District of Columbia bills are passed. Representative Patterson of Tennessee, criticizes President Roosevelt.

Pope Manufacturing Co.
CHAINLESS BICYCLES
WITH
Two-Speed Gear and Coaster Brake
REPRESENT
The culmination of progressive enterprise

Eastern Department, Hartford, Conn.
"Columbia" "Cleveland" "Tribune" "Crawford"

Western Department, Chicago, Ill.
"Rambler" "Crescent" "Monarch" "Imperial"

Catalogues free at our 10,000 dealers' stores, or any one catalogue mailed on receipt of 2-cent stamp.

PUT YOUR MONEY IN UPPER PENINSULA LAND

$10.00 down and $10.00 per month will buy you 40 acres of good farming land in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. This land is close to markets, good towns and railroads. Hundreds of settlers will go to this country this Spring, and land values will increase. NOW is your time to make a safe, permanent, profitable investment. No ifs nor ands about it. Write us to-day—now. **Upper Peninsula Land Co., Ltd.,** 906 Washington Arcade, Detroit, Michigan. F. J. MERRIAM, Gen. Mgr.

Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Illinois
Colonial Trust Company, New York, N. Y. Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company, Cleveland, Ohio

NOW DEPOSITED IN THE BANK
$75,000.00
IN CASH GIVEN AWAY.
To arouse interest in, and to advertise the GREAT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR, this enormous sum will be distributed. Full information will be sent you ABSOLUTELY FREE. Just send your name and address on a postal card and we will send you full particulars.
World's Fair Contest Co.,
108 N. 8th Street
St. Louis, Mo.

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?

TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-Top" is the best and simplest device for making 100 copies from pen-written and 50 copies from typewritten original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, without deposit, on ten (10) days' trial

Price $7.50 less Trade Discount of 33⅓%, or $5 net

THE FELIX F. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.
Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City.

LE PAGE'S PHOTO PASTE
IN JARS AND TUBES
Dries quickly—never discolors the print. Very strong—corners will not curl up. Invaluable for photo or general use. Largest bottle now on the market for 5 cents. In bulk for large users, carton work, etc.

Russia Cement Co. Gloucester, Mass. Mfrs. of LE PAGE'S GLUE STRONGEST IN THE WORLD

THE WINDOW SHADE QUESTION
is quickly settled with a
HARTSHORN
Shade Roller.
It saves time, worry and shades. If you want the genuine look for the signature on the label.

You Will If you will Never Forget
purchase and study our little book, entitled "ASSIMILATIVE MEMORY," embracing the entire world-famous *Loisette Memory System*, price only $2.50, you will quickly perfect your memory so as to avoid all the little slips and big lapses. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Sole Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, N. Y.
But Always Remember

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

April 11.—The United States Supreme Court dismisses the case of Minnesota against the Northern Securities Company on the ground of no jurisdiction.

April 12.—The New York Republican State Convention indorses Roosevelt and directs delegates to vote for his nomination.

New Haven, Conn., elects caucus delegates favoring W. R. Hearst.

April 13.—Five officers and twenty-seven men are killed by the explosion of powder, due to the igniting of a charge in a 12-inch gun of the battleship *Missouri*, while at target practise off Pensacola.

April 14.—The West Virginia and Maine Republican state conventions instruct for Roosevelt. The New Jersey Democratic state convention splits over the seating of Hearst delegates, and the Hearst men hold a rump convention, electing contesting delegates.

April 15.—The Farmers' Trust, with $50,000,000 authorized capital, is incorporated in South Dakota.

Andrew Carnegie gives $5,000,000 to provide for those who risked their lives for others, and for the widows and orphans of those whose lives were sacrificed for others.

The 12-inch gun crew of the battle-ship *Texas* establishes a new world's record for fast and accurate gunning.

CHESS.

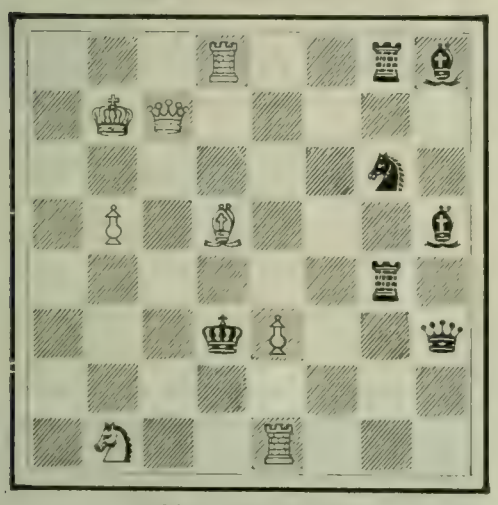
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 924.

By F. GAMAGE,

Honorable Mention *Hampstead and Highgate Express* Tourney, 1904.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

3 R 2 r b; 1 K Q 5; 6 s 1; 1 P 1 B 3 b; 6 r 1; 3 k P 2 q; 8; 1 S 2 R 3.

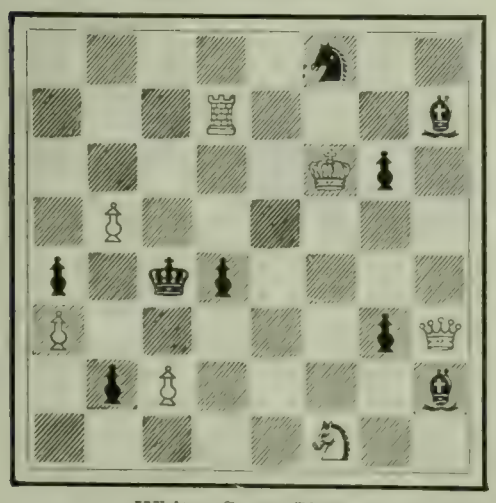
White mates in two moves.

Problem 925.

By W. B. H. MEINERS.

First Prize *Nederlandschen Shaakbond* Tourney.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

5 s 2; 3 R 3 b; 5 K p 1; 1 P 6; p 1 k p 4; P 5 p Q; 1 p P 4 b; 5 S 2.

White mates in three moves.

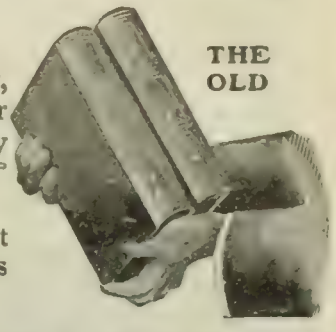
When Gutenberg introduced the art of printing from movable types, about 450 years ago, it was the fashion to make books of an immense size. These big tomes were bound with wooden boards, covered with thick leather. The technical designation for that size of folio is "elephant," certainly a most appropriate name.

NELSON'S

New Century Library

is the handsomest, richest and most convenient form in which Standard Authors were ever published.

By the use of Nelson's India Paper, the thinnest *opaque* printing paper in the world, works which formerly occupied two large volumes are now produced in one small volume of handy pocket size, and yet the size of type remains the same. This library contains the complete works of



DICKENS, THACKERAY AND SCOTT

SOLD IN SINGLE VOLUMES OR IN SETS

Cloth, gilt-top, gilt-back, $1.00 per volume; Leather limp, gilt-top, frontispiece, bookmark, $1.25; Library edition, leather boards, gilt-edges, frontispiece, bookmark, $1.50

Selected Works of the Best Authors in the New Century Library, including Tennyson, Burns, Bunyan, etc.

Handsomely bound in Cloth, gilt top, $1.00; Leather Limp, gilt-top, frontispiece, $1.50 per volume.

For sale by all booksellers or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

THOMAS NELSON & SONS, Publishers, 37 East 18th Street, New York

MUSIC LOVERS

If your music dealer cannot supply you

Send us 50 cents

in U. S. stamps and we will send (prepaid) one of the

Ditson Half-Dollar Series

Full folio size and the greatest values ever given in music collections

Do not confuse these with CHEAP music

They represent such composers as

Mascagni, Bohm, Behr, Gabriel-Marie, Ascher, Braga, Boccherini, Mendelssohn, Rubinstein, Raff, Schumann, Handel, Burgmuller, Reinecke, etc., are beautifully printed on extra quality paper and well bound.

If bought as Sheet Music these collections would cost $5.00 or more each

Dance Waltzes for the Piano. 64 pages.
Easy Four-hand Pieces (2d and 3rd grades). 62 pages.
Easy Pieces in Easy Keys. 56 pages.
Easy Salon Music for the Piano. 64 pages.
Favorite Duets for Violin and Piano. 60 pages.
Forty Very Easy Piano Pieces. 64 pages.
Four-Hand Recreations (3d grade). 62 pages.
Marches and Two-Steps for the Piano. 62 pages.
Very Easy Piano Duets (1st and 2d grades). 60 pages.

Sold by Music Dealers or mailed as above.

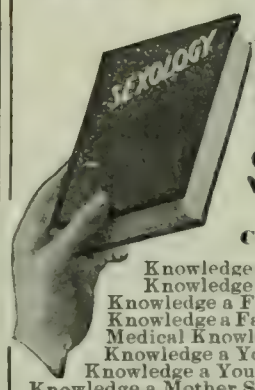
OLIVER DITSON COMPANY

B-151 Dept 7, 150 Tremont St., Boston

Learn the Truth

Do you know

that the main cause of unhappiness, ill-health, sickly children and divorce is admitted by physicians and shown by court records to be ignorance of the laws of self and sex?



Sexology

ILLUSTRATED

Contains in one volume—

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

By WILLIAM H. WALLING, A.M., M.D.

New Edition. Enlarged and Illustrated. Rich Cloth Binding. Full gold stamp. $2.00.

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents, also 100-page illustrated catalogue of books of merit—FREE.

PURITAN PUB. CO., Dept. B, Philadelphia

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS

WE GUARANTEE to teach our course in Shorthand complete in 30 days study of 5 hours each. No ruled lines; no position; no shading, dots, nor dashes. No long list of word-signs to confuse. Easy, simple, speedy, practical. Students in high-grade positions. Employers pleased. Lawyers, doctors, literary folk, club women, can now acquire Shorthand with ease for use in their callings. No need to spend months, as with old systems. "Boyd's Syllable System," 20th century wonder, is the best. First Lesson sent Free with testimonials, booklets, etc. Write to-day.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS,
(Incorporated) 1022 National Life Building, Chicago, Ill.

A TIMELY BOOK

IN THE TOILS

By MRS. A. G. PADDOCK

12mo, 300 pages. Paper cover, 25 cents.

This book gives the inside history of Mormonism and discloses facts that all should know at this time. Sold by all booksellers or mailed to any address on receipt of price by

J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co., 56 Rose St., New York.

LEARN SHORTHAND

By Correspondence from Court Reporters. We do the largest court reporting business in the world and teach the same standard system we use. We make no fake claims; we teach no fake shorthand. Write for "Success Shorthand" and copy of guaranty, sent free. WALTON, JAMES & FORD, Suite 25, 77-79 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

During His Recent Visit East Our Manager was Fortunate in Securing Unusual Bargains in Publishers' Remainders, which we are offering at Prices that cannot fail to Make Us Many New Friends. You cannot afford to miss this

REMAINDER BOOK SALE

Send to-day for complete price list

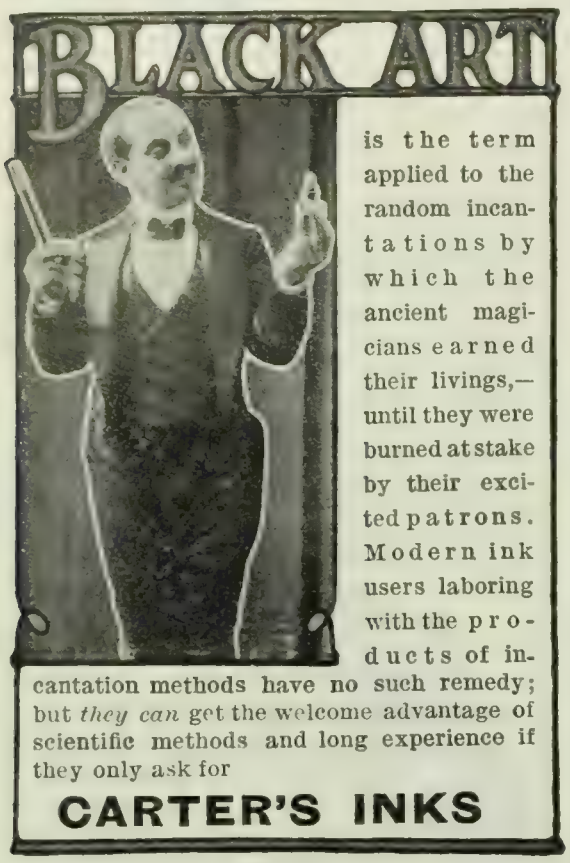
THE PILGRIM PRESS R. N. HAYS Manager 175 Wabash Ave., Chicago

Pears'

The more purely negative soap is, the nearer does it approach perfection.

Unless you have used Pears' soap you probably do not know what we mean by a soap with no free fat or alkali in it—nothing but soap.

Established over 100 years.



Your Idle Money Should Earn 5%

Estab. over 10 Years
No Speculation
Under N. Y. Banking Dept. Supervision

But place it where you are sure it will be free from speculation.

The Industrial Savings & Loan Co. will be pleased to furnish full information regarding its methods. Endorsed by the most conservative authorities upon investments.

We will pay 5 per cent. per annum on your savings. Earnings commence at once and paid for every day in our care. Subject to withdrawal at any time. Write to-day for particulars.

Assets, ... $1,700,000
Surplus and Profits, 160,000

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO.,
1139 Broadway, New York.

KLIPS Write for Price-List. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

Two Problematists.

The Chess-Editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle* calls attention to the fact that comparatively few problematists have distinguished themselves as players. The following game, in the Championship Match of the Metropolitan Chess-League of New England, was played by Mr. H. W. Barry, of Boston, one of our solvers and a problematist of international fame, and Mr. W. I. Kennard, of Melrose, Mass., a composer of rare ability.

Vienna Opening.

	BARRY. *White.*	KENNARD. *Black.*		BARRY. *White.*	KENNARD. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	24	P—B 3	Kt—K 6
2	Kt—Q B 3	B—B 4 (a)	25	K—Q 2	P—Q 4
3	B—B 4	R—Q B 3 (b)	26	Kt—R 4	Kt x P
4	P—Q 3	Kt—K 2	27	K x Kt	B—B 7
5	Q—R 5	Kt—Kt 3 (c)	28	R—R 3	P x P
6	Kt—B 3	P—Q 3 (d)	29	Q P x P	P—Q Kt 4
7	Kt—Kt 5	B—K 3	30	Kt—B 3	P—Kt 5
8	B x B	P x B	31	Q Kt—K 2	P—B 4
9	Kt x R P !	K—B 2	32	R—Q sq	P—R 4
10	Kt-Kt 5 ch	K—B 3	33	R—Q 7	P—R 5
11	Q—B 3 ch	Kt—B 5	34	P—Kt 3(l)	P x P ch
12	B x Kt (e)	P x B	35	P x P	R—R sq
13	Q x P ch	K—Kt 3	36	K—Kt 2	R—R 6
14	Kt x P (f)	Q—K 2	37	P—Kt 4	K R—R sq
15	Q—B 5 ch	K—R 3	38	Kt—B sq	R—R 8
16	Kt-B 4 (g)	Q—K sq	39	R—Q 8 ch	K—B 2
17	P-K R 4(h)	R—B sq	40	R x R	R x R
18	Q-Kt 5 ch	K—R 2	41	Kt (B 4)—K 2	R—R 6
19	P—R 5(k)	Kt—Q 2	42	P—R 6	P x P
20	Q-Kt 6 ch	K—Kt sq	43	R x P	P—B 5
21	Q x Q	Q R x Q	44	R—Q Kt 6	Resigns.
22	P—K Kt 3	Kt—K 4			
23	K—K 2	Kt—Kt 5			

Notes by Mr. Barry.

(a) Kt—K B 3, followed by P—Q 4, is probably the best defense to this opening.

(b) Not necessarily bad, if followed at once by Kt—B 3. To develop this Kt at K 2 was bad.

(c) Perhaps, in view of subsequent proceedings, it it would have been well to yield a Pawn at once by playing P—Q 4 or by Castling.

(d) Suppose 6.., Q—B 3; 7 B—K Kt 5, Q—Q 3; 8 Kt—K R 4, Q—Q 5; 9 Castles, K R, or even Q R, would retain the advantage, as in the latter case the white K B P can not be captured, nor can the Black Q P advance.

(e) If first P—K R 4, of course the black King need not stay where he was.

(f) White tried for an "announced mate" by Q—B 7 ch, but gave it up as a bad job. Luckily, also, as no such possibility existed at this stage. Of course Kt B 7 is met by R—K B sq.

(g) White again tried for "a goal from the field." P—K Kt 4 could be answered by P—K Kt 3. The text-move seemed strongest, all round, but as White subsequently pointed out, P—K R 4 would have placed a strong "bind" on the position, and threatened immediately to win by P—K Kt 4, while preventing P—K Kt 3. For example:

16.., P—K Kt 3; 17 Q—Kt 5 ch, K—R 2; 18 Q x Q ch, K—R 3; 19 Q—Kt 7 ch, K—R 4; 20 Kt—B 4 ch, K—Kt 5; 21 Q x P ch, K x Kt; 22 Q—Kt 3 mate. Therefore Black would be compelled to play Q—B 3, when would follow Q x Q and K x B 7, winning a piece.

(h) Meaning to continue with P—K Kt 7 and stopping P—K Kt 4 by Black.

(k) White was now three Pawns plus, but his attack could be continued only by an exchange of Queens, for which the text-move provided. Black could not prevent this, as the R P would further advance. Suppose 19.., R—B 3; 20 P—R 6, R x P (best); 21 R x R ch, P x R; 22 Q—B 5 ch, K—R sq; 23 Kt—K 6, Q—K 2; 24 Q—Kt 6, Kt—Q 2; 25 Q—Kt

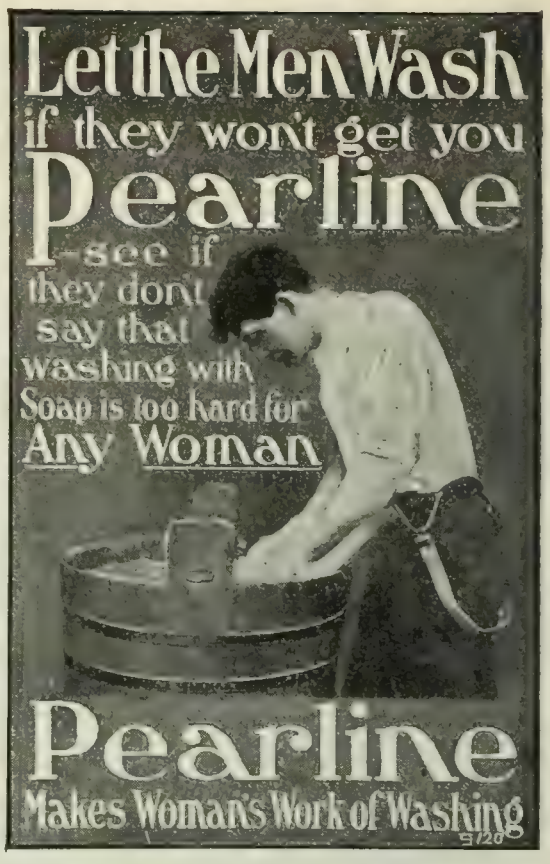
IF YOU PLAY CHESS
You will find the book by James Mason, author of "Principles of Chess," entitled

The ART OF CHESS

immensely entertaining and instructive. It is a book of 438 pages, handsomely bound and full of information for students and advanced players.

2d and Revised Edition. 12mo, cloth. Only 8 copies on hand. $2.00, Postpaid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK



Individual Communion Cups

Why do you permit a custom at the communion table which you would not tolerate in your own home? The use of the individual communion service grows daily. Are you open to conviction? Would you like to see a list of the churches in which it is used and know the satisfaction it gives?

Send for our free book—it tells all about it. A trial outfit sent free on request.

SANITARY COMMUNION OUTFIT CO., Dept. L, Rochester, N. Y.

SPECIAL BUGGY ANNOUNCEMENT

This is Our Celebrated

Split Hickory Special

It is the King of all Top Buggies. It is made the best that skilled labor and money can make it. We send it anywhere on **30 Days Free Trial** **$50**

A similar buggy not as good would cost at least $75.

We have so extensively advertised **Our $50 Split Hickory Special** and it has had such a wonderful sale everywhere that we find, from our mail, some people seem to be under the impression we only make this one particular Buggy. We beg to announce to the readers of this paper that

We Manufacture Over 100 Styles of Split Hickory VEHICLES

and sell them all direct from our factory to the user at factory prices. This line comprises *Buggies, Surreys, Phaetons, Doctor's Phaetons, Stanhopes, Driving Wagons, Road Wagons, Platform Spring Wagons, Delivery Wagons, Road Carts* and a complete line of all styles of *Harness.* Every vehicle we sell is a *Split Hickory* Vehicle and has many points of merit not found in other vehicles. We sell them all on **30 Days Free Trial**

Our reputation for fair dealing is unquestionable and our *Two Years Guarantee* goes with every vehicle we sell.

$37.50

This is our **$37.50 Split Hickory Top Buggy**, not as good as the Split Hickory Special, but a world beater at the price we ask for it.

$75

This is our **Split Hickory Extension Top Surrey**, complete in every detail, and, taking into consideration the quality and the fact it is a Split Hickory Vehicle, the price **$75** is wonderfully low.

We do not attempt to make a buggy for around $25 simply because any fair minded person who knows anything whatever about buggies knows that a buggy that is worth anything cannot be produced for that price. Split Hickory Running Gears and Wheels are all made of straight grained Split Hickory, ***NOT SAWED.*** Write for our ***FREE 136-page Catalog,*** which tells all about Split Hickory Vehicles and gives description and prices of our full line of Harness.

The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., (H. C. PHELPS, President,) **5474 Sixth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.**

6 ch, K—R sq; 26 Castles, Kt—B 3; 27 R—R sq ch, Kt—R 2; 28 Kt—Kt 5 and wins.

(l) Both this and the 36th move were a loss of time, as P R 6 would have proved a very difficult proposition for Black.

Solution of Problems.

No 918 Key-move: B—B 7.

No. 919.

1. B—R 6 / K—K 5	2. Kt—B 3, ch / K x B	3. Q—K R 8, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 4	3. B—Q 3, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 6	3. Q—K B 8, mate
1. ..... / K x P	2. Q—K B 8 / Any	3. Q—B 6, mate
1. ..... / B x Q	2. Kt—Q 6 ch / Any	3. B—Q 3, mate
1. ..... / B x Kt	2. Q—K 8 / B x Q	3. B—Q 3, mate

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehelm, Pa.; M Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; Dr. J H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; C. B. E., Youngstown, N. Y.; R. O'C., San Francisco; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; W. G Hosea, Cincinnati; "Arata," New York City; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; T. Hilgers, Weehawken, N J.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; C. H. Schneider, Ossian, Ind.

918: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ill.; J. F. Court, New York City; Lyndon, Athens: W. D Horter, Williams College, Mass.; K D. Robinson, Westfield, N. J.; J. M Wantz, Blanchester, O; H J. Bothe, Baltimore; J. G. Overholser, Anamoose, N. D.; Z G, Detroit; A. B McGrew, Beaver. Pa

919: "Alice Too." Denver; H P. Brunner, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. J. B Conant, Amsterdam, N Y

Comments (918): "Key fine; mates good"—M. M.; "An entertaining Indian"—G. D.; "Clumsy"—F. G.; "Well constructed"—W. R.; "Fine key"—O. W.; "Sprightly and sparkling"—J. G. L.; "Among the finest"—J. H L.

919: "Praiseworthy"—M. M.; "An able work"—G. D.; "A very inferior version of Traxlers's First-Prize winner in Bohemian Tourney of 1895"—F. G.; "Fine work"—J. H. S; "The best I ever solved"—C. B. E.; "A great problem"—C. N. F.; "The key is good, and the mates are very neat"—O. W.; "Rather tame for a Pradignat prize-winner"—W. T. St. A.; "Rather difficult"—J. E. W.; "Beautiful and brilliant"—J. G. L.

Very many solvers went astray on 918. Various methods were relied upon to solve it. Q—K 6, and Q—K 8, intending to mate by Q x P (Kt 3) are answered by P x R Then if 2 Q x P ch / B—B 4. B—K 6, and R Q3 is answered by Q Q 4. This stops the mate by 2 Q—B 4 or 2 Kt—B 5. The reply to P x P is P x R, preventing mate by Q—B 5.

In addition to those reported, W. G. Greeley, Boston, got 916; H. L. Marris, Deadwood. S. D., 912.

The Lasker Ending (April 2).

Dr. Lasker played B—Kt 4. Now if 1 K—R sq 2 B—Kt 7 / any 3 B x P / any 4 P—R 6 wins. If 1 ..... / B Q 4 or any square on this diagonal, 2 B—R 5 and Black must give his B for P. If 1 B—K sq or any square on this diagonal, 2 B—K 6, with the same result. Several solvers sent 1 B—Q 7, which will bring about the same results, as White can play 2 B—K 8 or B—K 6. The latter, however, is the longer way on account of 1 P—B 4 2 K x P / K—R 2 (best) 3 B—Kt 5 etc., etc.

FULL SIZE $1.00 BOX FREE

"ASMA-STIX"

Permanently Relieve Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Headaches.

They have instantly and permanently relieved thousands of cases, probably just like yours. You try "Asma-Stix" Free. Isn't the chance worth taking? If you suffer from Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, or Catarrhal Headache, you'll never find relief except in a remedy that reaches the seat of the disease. Sprays, ointments and internal medicines cannot effectively reach the membranes of the nose, head and throat. "Asma-Stix" is positively the only way. Don't take our word for it—try them free. Simply send your name, NO MONEY, we will immediately send you a full-size $1 box containing 25 "Asma-Stix." Try them and if they give you relief and comfort and you are then convinced "Asma-Stix" are all we claim, send us $1. Fair, isn't it? No remedy in years has met with such instantaneous success. Don't suffer—Write to-day.

CLINTON CHEMICAL CO., Currier Hall, Toledo, Ohio

Drink Distilled Water

ABSOLUTELY PURE

MADE BY

The Sanitary Still

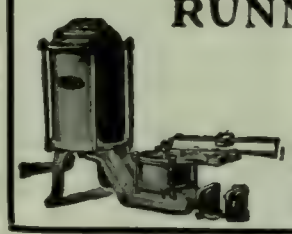
in your own house

No trouble trifling cost. Do not risk Typhoid Fever and other diseases by using impure water. AGENTS WANTED.

Write for prepaid booklet, free, with letters from prominent people.

A. H. PEIRCE MFG. CO.
68 N. Green St., Chicago

RUNNING WATER in your COUNTRY HOME

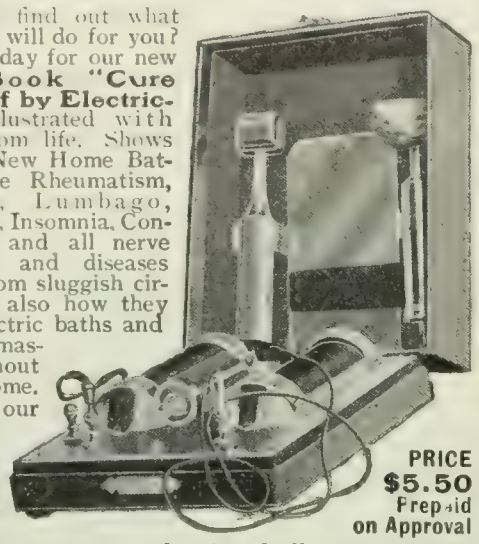


RIFE HYDRAULIC ENGINES Operated automatically by the power of any brook or spring, will deliver a **Constant** flow in your house any distance or height. No cost of maintenance, no attention. We make a specialty of equipping country places with complete water-works systems, extending to Stable, Greenhouse, Lawn, Garden, Fountain, etc. **Catalog and Guaranteed Estimate Free.**

RIFE PUMP CO., 126½ Liberty St., NEW YORK

"CURE YOURSELF BY ELECTRICITY"

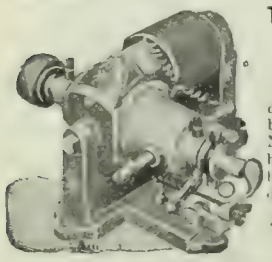
New Book—Illustrated from Life—Sent FREE to all who write.



Why not find out what electricity will do for you? Write to-day for our new **Free Book "Cure Yourself by Electricity"**—illustrated with photos from life. Shows how the New Home Batteries cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Insomnia, Constipation and all nerve affections and diseases arising from sluggish circulation; also how they afford electric baths and beauty massage without cost at home. We send our batteries **Prepaid on Approval** without a cent in advance (prices $1.95 and up) and allow **10 DAYS FREE TRIAL.** Write for our **Book.**

PRICE $5.50 Prepaid on Approval

DETROIT MEDICAL BATTERY CO., R A 23 Walker Block, Detroit, Mich.

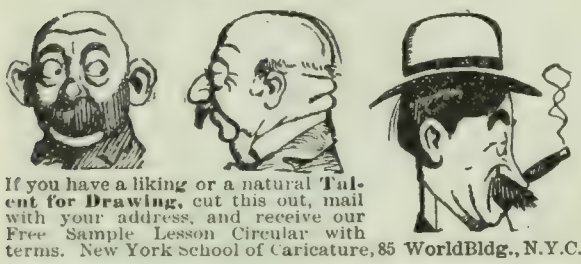


To Owners of Gasoline Engines, Automobiles, Launches, etc.

The Auto-Sparker

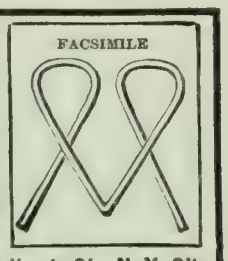
does away with all starting and running batteries, their annoyance and expense. No belt—no switch—no batteries. Can be attached to any engine now using batteries. Fully guaranteed; write for descriptive catalog.

Motsinger Device Mfg. Co. 67 Main St., Pendleton, Ind.



If you have a liking or a natural **Talent for Drawing**, cut this out, mail with your address, and receive our Free Sample Lesson Circular with terms. New York School of Caricature, 85 WorldBldg., N.Y.C.

SEE THAT CLIP?



THE NIAGARA CLIP holds securely from the thinnest sheet of paper up to ¼ in. in thickness, and can be used over and over again. Better than pins for filing letters, records, cards, etc. Avoid unsightly pinholes in attaching second letters, business cards, checks, drafts, invoices, etc. Put up in boxes of 100 especially for desk convenience. Sample box 15 cents, postpaid.

NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, 123 Liberty St., N. Y. City

FOR GOUT & RHEUMATISM

Use the **Great English Remedy**

BLAIR'S PILLS

Safe, Sure, Effective: **50c. & $1.**

DRUGGISTS, or 224 William St., N. Y.

SNORING and mouth breathing (so fatal) **CURED INSTANTLY**

NO DRUGS. Write today to **SNOR-O-DONT, A2, Box 412, Long Beach, California.**

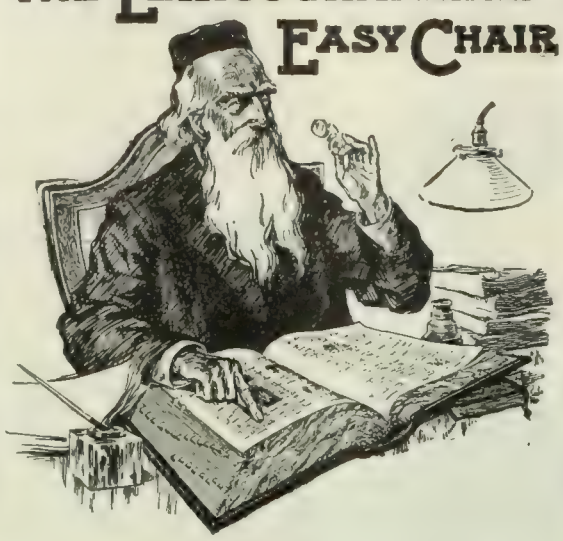
ASTHMA cured to stay cured. Cause removed. Health restored. Attacks never return. Eat heartily. Sleep soundly all night. No further need of medicines. Over 52,000 Asthma and Hay Fever sufferers treated. Write for

BOOK 25A FREE. P. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.

7% GUARANTEED Interest for **Life** on **Life Annuities** issued at age 50, at age 62, **Ten Per Cent.** Tax exempt. Sales in 1903, **Ten Million Dollars. J. A. Steele, 115 B'dway, New York.**

AUTHORS! The N.Y. Bureau of Revision, est'd 1880. Unique in position and success. Revision and Criticism of MSS. Circular D., Dr. TITUS M. COAN, 70 5th Ave., N. Y. City.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR



In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"R. F. L.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Poppycock" is forceful slang for pretentious talk.

"J. E. G.," Jersey City.—"Inasmuch as the word 'news' is plural, should not a plural verb be used with it?"

No; altho plural in form, "news" is singular in construction. In connection with this, a good story is told of the way in which Horace Greeley decided a dispute on this question which two friends referred to him. Greeley was not in New York, so the following was telegraphed to him: "Are there any *news?*"—to which Greeley replied, "Not a *new*."

"F. J. M.," Bloomfield, N. J.—The "sansculottes" were the agitators who started the French Revolution of 1798. The name was given them by the aristocrats, and has since been used repeatedly in English literature.

"G. A. W.," New York. "In issuing orders or formulating regulations, should 'will' or 'shall' be used as in the following: 'The Commanding Officer of the First Brigade will detail a medical officer.'?"

The characteristic distinction of "shall" and "will" consists in this, that "shall" points originally to the dependence or obligation imposed upon the subject by the determination of a foreign will, which may be taken as a command, as a moral obligation, or even as a physical necessity; whereas "will" denotes the subjective resolve and inclination of the agent. In the sentence quoted the sense is not clear. "Will" here does not imply an order, but rather notes the future or the conditional character of an action as dependent on the volition of the subject. Substitute "shall" for "will" in this sentence, and an obligation is imposed upon the subject.

"R. H.," Nutley, N. J.—"Sevastopol" is the Russian form and "Sebastopol" the English. In the pronunciation of this name, whether English or Russian, the primary accent falls on the penultimate syllable, thus: "Seb"as-to'pol"; in Russian, "Se"vas-to'pol." The correctness of the Russian pronunciation is vouched for by Mr. Herman Rosenthal, Chief of the Slavonic Department of the New York Public Library.

"J. H. W.," Toronto, Can.—"Should a plural or a singular verb be used with a collective noun in such sentences as: 'there was a large congregation'; 'the trade are obtaining better prices'?"

Collective nouns are followed by verbs or pronouns in the singular or plural as they are regarded collectively or distributively. In the sentence, "there *was* a large congregation," the assembly is spoken of collectively or as a whole; but if the word is used distributively or suggests the idea of component individuals, a plural verb should be used, thus: "the congregation *were* not all of the same opinion."

The choice of a singular or plural verb is often influenced by the writer's way of looking at the subject, so that in the phrase "the trade *are* obtaining better prices," if the word "trade" is meant here collectively, the verb should be used in the singular. This is the usual form of expression.

FOOD THAT CURED ROCKEFELLER AND OTHERS WHEN ALL OTHER METHODS HAD FAILED

MASCERATED WHEAT

A NATURAL UNCOOKED FOOD READY TO EAT

Made From WHOLE WHEAT Blended With FRUIT and NUTS.

NATURE'S IDEAL FOOD. Cures obstinate stomach troubles by giving the over-worked digestive organs a luxurious rest. Pleasant, palatable, satisfying, economical. A food for every member of the family.

A NATURAL LAXATIVE. MASCERATED WHEAT never fails to cure Constipation. Cleanses the system. Purifies the breath. Brightens the eyes. Clears the complexion.

HARMONIZES THE HUMAN SYSTEM. Restoring normal weight, a gain of 41 lbs. in a thin person and loss of 83 lbs. in a fleshy person is vouched for. Increases growth of stunted children. Numerous testimonials to prove every claim made. Write for convincing proofs. MASCERATED WHEAT is guaranteed to benefit any ailing person or **money refunded.** Refer to any Kansas City bank. Put up in 6 lb. cloth sacks, enough for 30 days. Price, prepaid, $1 east Rocky Mountains, $1.50 west. Directions for raw food diet, etc., with each sack.

BYRON TYLER, 708 Ridge Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

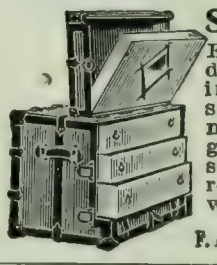
$10 Dresses ANY MAN

Complete from HEAD TO TOE in Latest Style. Free Samples and Measurement Blanks.

To introduce direct to the wearer our custom tailoring we will *make* the first ten thousand suits in 1904 made to measures sent us for only $10 and give the following *complete outfit* **FREE**, actually **$28** value for only **$10** and nothing to pay till after you receive the suit and free outfit and find it just as represented. Send us your name and postoffice address, and we will send you **FREE SAMPLES OF CLOTH**, 5-foot tapeline and measurement blank for size of Suit, Hat, Shirt and Shoes.

A GENUINE CHEVIOT SUIT made to measure in the latest English Sack Style, well made and durably trimmed, such a suit as some tailors charge.....$20.00
Dunlap Block Derby or Fedora Hat... 2.50
Pr stylish Lace Shoes, new queen last.. 2.50
Percale Shirt, with Collars and Cuffs.. 1.25
Neat Silk Four-in-Hand or Bow Tie..... .50
Pair fancy Web Elastic Suspenders. $0.50
Japanese Silk Handkerchief ..... .50
Pair of fancy Lisle Thread Socks... .25
Thousands of American citizens pay daily for this $28.00

GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTING CO., Dept. 411, 242 Market St., • • Chicago, Ill.
Reference: First National Bank, Chicago; Capital $12,000,000.



Stallman's Dresser Trunk

Easy to get at everything without disturbing anything. No fatigue in packing and unpacking. Light, strong, roomy drawers. Holds as much and costs no more than a good box trunk. Hand-riveted; strongest trunk made. In small room serves as chiffonier. C. O. D. with privilege of examination. 2c. stamp for Catalog.

F. A. STALLMAN, 4 W. Spring St., Columbus, O.

THE ART OF TRAVEL 180-paged discussion by H. H. Powers, Ph.D., of travel problems—clothing, seasons, baggage, etc. Sent for cost of wrapping and mailing 15c. (coin or stamps)

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL, 203 Clarendon St., Boston.

Come Here! When in search of health and rest for mind and body. Your physician will agree. Booklet free. **STEUBEN SANITARIUM, Hornellsville, N. Y.**

STARK TREES SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL Largest Nursery. Fruit Book Free. Result of 78 years' experience **STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc**

Peach Trees, 4 to 6 ft., 3 cts. 3 to 4 ft., 2½ cts. Circular free. Trees kept dormant late as May 15th if desired. R. S. JOHNSTON, Box 76, STOCKLEY, DEL.

WANTED Teachers, clergymen, and other educated men of business ability to represent us; weekly salary or guarantee paid. Give age, qualifications, references. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVIII., No. 18 New York, April 30, 1904 Whole Number, 732

Published Weekly by
Funk & Wagnalls Company.
30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL SITUATION.

SOMEWHAT more than a quarter of the 994 delegates to the National Democratic convention in St. Louis on July 6 have been chosen, and as State after State indicates or intimates its choice of a candidate, the uncertainty that has been clouding the situation is clearing away. Two aspirants are now recognized by the press as being far in advance of any others, but each is meeting with an opposition that may, in the convention, defeat the nomination of either and give the victory to a "dark horse." Judge Parker has gained tremendous prestige by New York's indorsement of him, but he is encountering the antagonism of the Bryan wing of the party, who point to his association with David B. Hill and August Belmont, and accuse him of capitalistic sympathies. Mr. Bryan made Judge Parker's supposed capitalistic sympathies the text for a violent attack upon him in a speech in Chicago on Saturday evening of last week. Mr. Hearst has secured forty or fifty delegates from the smaller States, but lacks the indorsement of his own State, and has failed, thus far, to control the delegation of any large commonwealth. The results of the conventions already held are given at the end of this article.

The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), one of the foremost friends of Judge Parker, feels that New York's indorsement "may be considered practically as a determination in advance of the choice of the St. Louis convention," and so say the great majority of the Southern Democratic papers. "As far as anything in politics can be certain, Judge Parker will be the nominee," believes the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.); and the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* (Dem.) agrees that his nomination "is virtually assured." The New York indorsement "decides the question," declares the Mobile *Register* (Dem.). The Houston *Post* (Dem.) even looks for his nomination on the first ballot, and thinks "it is certain that the contest can not proceed beyond the second." "New York has not only nominated Judge Parker for the Presidency, but practically insured his election to that office," is the opinion of the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.); and another Tennessee paper, the Nashville *News* (Dem.) predicts that Tennessee will instruct her delegates for him.

"Only the advocates of Mr. Hearst will keep up the struggle, altho its uselessness is apparent," remarks the Columbia (S. C.) *State* (Dem.); and the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.) advises Mr. Hearst "to withdraw from further hopeless efforts." The Hearst boom "grows weaker and more ridiculous as the time for holding the convention draws near," says the Nashville *Banner* (Ind. Dem.); and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) declares that it is already a wreck. Says the latter paper:

"It never had any real vitality. At one time it looked as tho by the aid of Mr. Hearst's money Mr. Bryan might be able to secure a third of the convention. The most sanguine friends of the Nebraskan begin to realize that this hope is now quite dissipated. If Mr. Hearst's name goes before the convention and he gets more than a hundred votes, we shall be greatly surprised. A vote for Mr. Hearst implies too much, and will prove too retroactive to tempt many even of the more insensible and mercenary of those who are in politics for what they expect of its emoluments, because no one can give an intelligent reason why he favors such an aspirant for such a place except that he has his money in his pocket.

"The Democratic party is not yet a marketable quantity, nor will its delegates in the next national convention be chopped off like mutton cutlets by the hand of any butcher wielding a cleaver of gold. The Hearst papers have had a world of advertising. But Mr. Hearst has given his career such a black eye, has inflicted such a wound upon his higher ambitions, if he has any, as he will not be able to outlive in a generation, even should he later along show himself a man of approved ability and signal merit. We are entirely sincere in saying that we could have wished him better things."

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* (Dem.) calls upon Mr. Bryan and his friends to fall into line for Parker and accept the "regularity" that he has demanded of others in the past. It remarks:

"Mr. Bryan and his few remaining followers must see that they have lost control of the party; that the pendulum has swung back. The conservative element of the party is once more on top, and only under conservative leadership has the party any hope of success.

"It has in Judge Parker a leader who will at once win the confidence of the country. With a conservative platform for him to stand on, nothing but dissensions within the party can prevent his election next November.

"It is for Mr. Bryan and his followers to prove their party loyalty, as millions of Democrats proved theirs eight years ago when he undertook to reorganize things. Indeed, he has now the opportunity to endear himself to the party as he never has before, by laying aside personal feelings and raising his voice for Democratic harmony. It is not too much to expect of him what he has twice demanded of others. Any display of the dog-in-the-manger spirit at this critical period in his party's history will proclaim him the most unworthy of all the party's leaders."

But the Bryan and Hearst forces show no disposition to accept this advice. Mr. Bryan's *Commoner* and Mr. Hearst's papers are filled with denunciations of the Parker-Hill-Belmont coterie as friends of the trusts, and intimations are freely made that the trusts are using the Parker candidacy to mask an attempt to capture the party. The Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.) points to Tammany's opposition to instructing the New York delegation for Parker as evidence that Tammany will withhold its cooperation in the campaign if Parker is nominated. "Without such cooperation Judge Parker can not carry New York State, and without New

EX-SENATOR DAVID B. HILL.

Manager of the Parker boom. Says Mr. Bryan: "It can be safely taken for granted that in case of Judge Parker's nomination and election, Mr. Hill would be the controlling figure in the administration, and that would mean that those who attempted to reach the White House would have to wade through peanut shells knee deep. Mr. Hill stands for everything bad that Mr. Cleveland stands for, and lacks the brutal frankness that has given Mr. Cleveland most of his popularity."

MAX F. IHMSEN.

Manager of the Hearst boom. Walter Wellman, the Washington correspondent, reckons that Mr. Hearst's campaign has cost him $1,500,000 since the first of the year, and predicts that he will not have more than one hundred delegates in the convention.

AUGUST BELMONT,

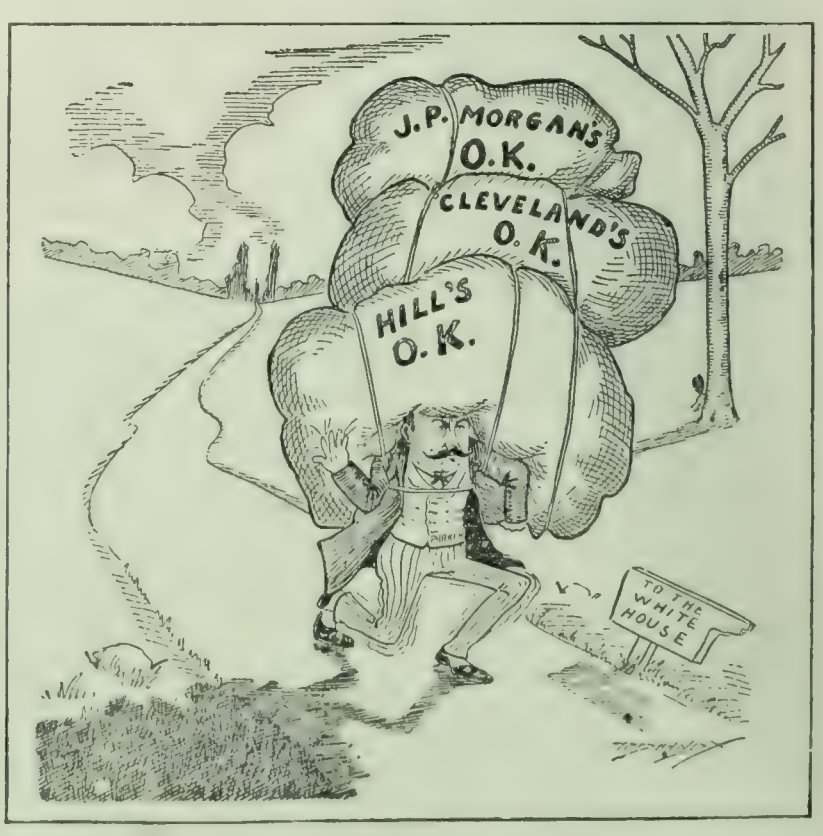
American representative of the Rothschilds, and officer and director of many large railway, banking, manufacturing, and other corporations. Mr. Bryan says: "August Belmont is too shrewd a financier to advance money or loan influence without security, and the fact that he is exerting himself to secure the nomination of Judge Parker ought to convince any reasonable mind that with Parker in the chair the judges appointed to the Supreme Court would be known in advance to sympathize with the corporations on the great issues which have been dividing the country."

MEN BEHIND THE BOOMS.

York State he can not be elected," it adds, and declares that this makes him an impossibility. The Atlanta *News* (Dem.), a supporter of Hearst, makes the same charge against Judge Parker, and predicts that his boom "is certain to burst before the national convention." *The Tammany Times* (Dem., New York) predicts that Hearst will win. "This is the age of commercialism," says the Columbus (O.) *Press-Post* (Dem.), and the Democratic party will fall into line with this spirit "by the nomination of William Randolph Hearst." It adds:

"George Washington in his day was one of the richest men in America, and yet he tendered his services to the colonial congress in behalf of the colonial armies without salary and without compensation. So it is with William Randolph Hearst to-day. He is one of the rich men of the country, but he tenders, and has ten-

THE PIE IS NOT BADLY DAMAGED, BUT ITS LOOKS ARE SPOILED.
—Bowers in the Indianapolis *News*.



WILL HE EVER GET THERE WITH THAT LOAD?
—Handy in the Duluth *News-Tribune*.

CANDIDATES IN CARICATURE.

dered for many years, his entire ability and property as an individual, as a journalist, as a business man, and a capitalist to the service of the scores of millions of American people who are now resisting the greed and arrogance of the American trustocracy.

"Mr. Hearst not only has convictions, but he has the courage of his convictions. Andrew Jackson did not show more courage in resisting the greed of Nicholas Biddle and the United States bank than has Mr. Hearst shown in the last eight years resisting the greed of the predatory rich—a get-rich-quick aristocracy without breeding, without breadth, without culture, and without any more interest in the welfare of the people of our country in our day than had George III. and his satellites in the people of our country in his day.

"Mr. Hearst is a man who does things, and is ready and anxious to do more. He has demonstrated by his record as a journalist, business man, and public man that he sincerely desires the greatest good to the greatest number. As a Democrat he was regular when others were traitors. He was loyal when others were bolters; he was aggressive when others were cowards. He has never been a trimmer nor a straddler.

"God hates a coward. The voice of the people is the voice of God, and it will be found when the Democratic national convention assembles in St. Louis, on the 6th of July, that the American people will repudiate the cowards and nominate a Democratic business man, and his name is—William Randolph Hearst."

BRYAN TO PARKER—"Shoo-o! You're on the wrong nest!"
—Richards in the New York *Evening Mail.*

The Democratic state conventions held thus far have resulted as follows:

RHODE ISLAND, on March 10, chose eight uninstructed delegates, of whom six are pledged to Hearst. The six have declared for the unit rule, so Mr. Hearst claims the entire delegation.

SOUTH DAKOTA, on March 30, chose eight instructed Hearst delegates.

KANSAS, on April 7, chose twenty uninstructed delegates, and adopted resolutions complimenting Mr. Hearst. The delegates, by personal preferences, are said to stand six for Hearst and fourteen against him, but in view of the resolutions, Mr. Hearst claims them all.

NEW JERSEY, on April 14, chose twenty-four uninstructed delegates. The Hearst minority in the convention withdrew and named a contesting delegation, but Mr. Hearst does not count them in his summary of Hearst delegates.

NEW MEXICO, on April 14, chose six instructed Hearst delegates.

NEW YORK, on April 18, chose seventy-eight instructed Parker delegates.

PENNSYLVANIA, on April 19, elected sixty-eight delegates and instructed them to vote as a unit. The Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) says there is "no reasonable doubt" that they will vote for Parker.

OREGON, on April 19, chose eight uninstructed delegates, of whom Mr. Hearst claims six.

WEST VIRGINIA, on April 20, chose fourteen uninstructed delegates. Mr. Hearst claims five of them, but his opponents concede him only two. The rest are said to be for Senator Gorman as first choice and Judge Parker as second.

The NEVADA State central committee, on April 20, chose six delegates and adopted resolutions complimenting Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hearst. Mr. Hearst claims the delegates.

MASSACHUSETTS, on April 21, chose thirty-two instructed Olney delegates.

A number of district delegates have been chosen in other States, but as they may be instructed by the state conventions, they can not be catalogued at this time.

A REEF THAT MAY WRECK THE TRUSTS.

"THE rock on which some trusts have been wrecked and others are likely to be" has been found and charted by *The Iron Age*. It is the neglect of "the personal element" by the business management of the big concerns. The "bicycle trust" foundered on this reef, and *The Iron Age* hints that others are driving right for the same shoal. The editor illustrates what he means by sketching the enthusiasm of the salesman who is working for John Smith, and his absence of enthusiasm when he is working for an impersonal trust; and as *The Iron Age* is one of the foremost trade journals in the country, we can safely assume that the editor knows whereof he speaks. Here is his illustration:

"John Smith starts in a manufacturing business, with relatively small capital; but by dint of hard work and careful attention to details he builds it up step by step until he has representatives all over the country, enthusiastically and earnestly pushing the John-Smith line. They know John Smith and his history. They are proud of his achievements. They feel that nothing is turned out of his factory that has not received his personal sanction. They get letters from John Smith, commending them for good work done or berating them for mistakes. The letters are full of good advice and safe counsel. They see John Smith when they go to headquarters, and personal touch with him only heightens their enthusiasm. They feel that he has an interest in them, and they reciprocate loyally.

"Smith eventually sells his business out to a trust, in which Brown, Jones, Robinson, and a half-dozen other manufacturers, whose product Smith's salesmen have been taught to believe is inferior to Smith's, are included. Smith is made vice-president of the concern, and they never hear from him again. Instead, they receive instructions signed by the consolidation and countersigned in unrecognized initials. It possibly becomes evident that the man with the initials, who attempts to give them instructions, does not fully comprehend what he is talking about. Yet his letters are couched in such authoritative language that they fear to disobey even the most absurd commands, tho they may know that it is business suicide to obey. In time they visit the home office and meet the man with the initials, to find, perhaps, that he is a callow youth—possibly a nephew of the president—who knows nothing about the trials of a salesman or branch-office manager, and but little about the merits of the goods."

After remarking that the collapse of the bicycle trust "was partly due to the loss of this element of enthusiasm on the part of agents and dealers who had persuaded themslves that the particular wheel they were handling was better than the rest, and, further, the chilling of the enthusiasm of the rider himself, who always spoke the name of his mount with conscious pride," the editor goes on to say:

"The personal factors of the selling equation can not be ignored, and the consolidation that neglects the personality of the salesman on the fighting line is sure to suffer. Rather should consolidations seek the more earnestly to foster the loyalty and pride of the salesman, because the formation of the trust will make his labors all the more difficult, as the average buyer has been educated to the belief that every order he gives to a trust or combina-

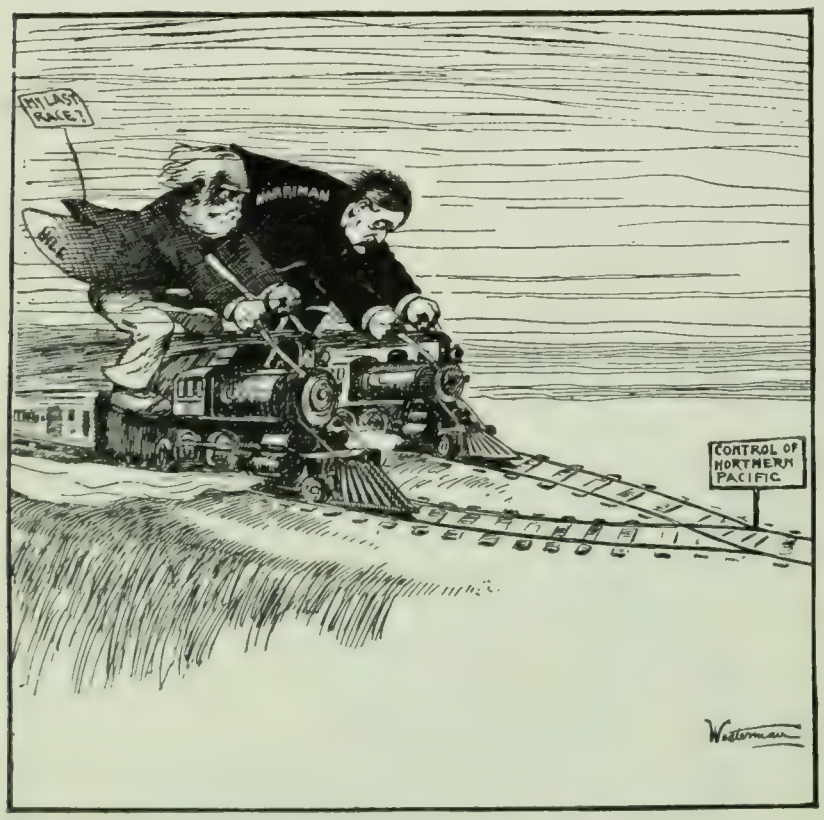
tion fosters monopoly and decreases his power to buy advantageously. Even tho the combination maintains as high a standard of excellence in its product as the best product of the best constituent company—which is not apt to be the case—it will be hard for the salesman to convince the buyer that such is the fact.

"Absentee management or control is as distasteful to the business man of to-day as it was to King George's subjects in America when they rebelled against the acts of his governors and emissaries, and it calls for a high order of diplomacy on the part of the sales-manager to keep his men keyed up to concert pitch."

DENSE RAILWAY TRAFFIC AND ACCIDENTS.

THE fact that there are from fifteen to twenty railroad collisions every day in this country, on the average, the year around, according to the figures of the Interstate Commerce Commission, gives the subject of railroad wrecks a vital interest. Something like one passenger and ten employees are killed, on the average, every day; and in one week, last December, more than a hundred passengers lost their lives in three wrecks. The popular supposition has been that in comparison with this frightful record the railroad fatalities in Great Britain are comparatively few; but in *The Railway Age* in January figures were presented to show that "in proportion to mileage, British railways are far more destructive to life and cause far more injuries to life than those in the United States" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST for February 6, p. 167). One of our readers wrote, in comment on this, that the basis of calculation in *The Railway Age's* article is all wrong (see THE LITERARY DIGEST for March 12, p. 358); and now the author of the disputed article, Mr. Slason Thompson, an authority on railroad matters, writes in defense of his reasoning. As the letter contains some important statistics tending to show the safety of suburban traffic around our great cities, figures that have not before been published, we give the letter in full. Says Mr. Thompson:

"As I am the party guilty of presuming to institute a comparison of railway accidents in the United States and Great Britain on



"THE RACE FOR THE SWITCH"
Somebody likely to be hurt.
—Westerman in *The Ohio State Journal*.

the basis of mileage, for publishing which THE DIGEST has been called to account (*vide* letter of Mr. S. C. Thompson, March 12), will you permit me to justify that basis and present some additional evidence in defense of our American railways.

"Your correspondent says that it is 'an astounding assumption that danger and difficulty are in proportion to length of roads; whereas everybody knows that liability to accidents is increased with density and congestion of traffic.'

"If everybody knows this, everybody knows what is not so.

"It is with the multiplication of tracks, switches, bridges, cuts, curves, etc., that the opportunity for accidents increases in an arithmetical, if not a geometrical, rate.

"That accidents do not increase in proportion to density of traffic is proved by the immunity of the suburban traffic around all of our great cities from casualties in train accidents. Let me illustrate this from the figures of the suburban service of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, with which visitors to the World's Fair from all parts of the country are familiar, for the past three years:

SLASON THOMPSON, OF CHICAGO,
Who says that American railroads are safer than British.

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS CARRIED.

	Number.	Average distance carried.
1901	10,869,200	6.97
1902	11,683,023	6.75
1903	12,996,289	7.02
Total	35,548,512	6.92

"Not a single passenger was killed in a train accident out of the 35,548,512 carried within an insignificant fraction of seven miles, the average British passenger journey as given by *Engineering*, the highest British authority on such subjects.

"During the period covered by the above table there were six passengers killed, altho not in accidents to trains, as follows:

"By falling from suburban train platform at Grand Crossing in alighting from train in an intoxicated condition.
"By walking immediately in front of train at Twenty-second Street.
"By falling from train near Cheltenham.
"By falling from train when rounding curve near Sixty-seventh Street.
"By jumping from moving train near Twenty-second Street.
"By stepping in front of train at Pullman.

"These cases are illustrative of the casualties which are charged against railways both in England and America, but they are never included in reports dealing solely with accidents to trains.

"As illustrating the comparative safety of another class of railway travel in the United States, and that making the longest journeys, let me give the official figures of the Pullman Company for the three fiscal years ending July 31, 1903:

CASUALTIES ON PULLMAN-CARS IN THREE YEARS.

	1900 to 1903	
Number of passengers carried		32,693,341
Miles run by Pullman-cars		1,085,599,218
Passengers killed	6	
Seriously injured	4	
Slightly injured	64	
Total casualties	74	

"Moreover, the six fatalities reported were in two disastrous railway wrecks in different parts of the country. In all other train accidents no Pullman passenger was killed.

"The Boston and Maine Railroad, with its enormous suburban business out of Boston, went through last year without a passenger fatality in a train accident.

"One word in justification of mileage as the basis of comparison of railway accidents. It is the only one that affords a simple, easily understood, and invariable standard common to all coun-

tries. That it does no injustice to English railways, even in the matter of density of traffic, is proved by the following figures:

	United States.	United Kingdom.
Miles of track	202,471	22,152
Passenger traffic:		
Number carried (millions)	711	1,320
Number carried one mile (millions)	21.543	9.140
Train mileage (millions)	407	227
Average journey per passenger (miles)	30.30	7
Freight traffic:		
Tons carried (millions)	1,363	437
Tons carried one mile (millions)	178.680	17.494
Train mileage (millions)	500	170
Average haul per ton (miles)	131	40
Employees	1,333,000	575,834

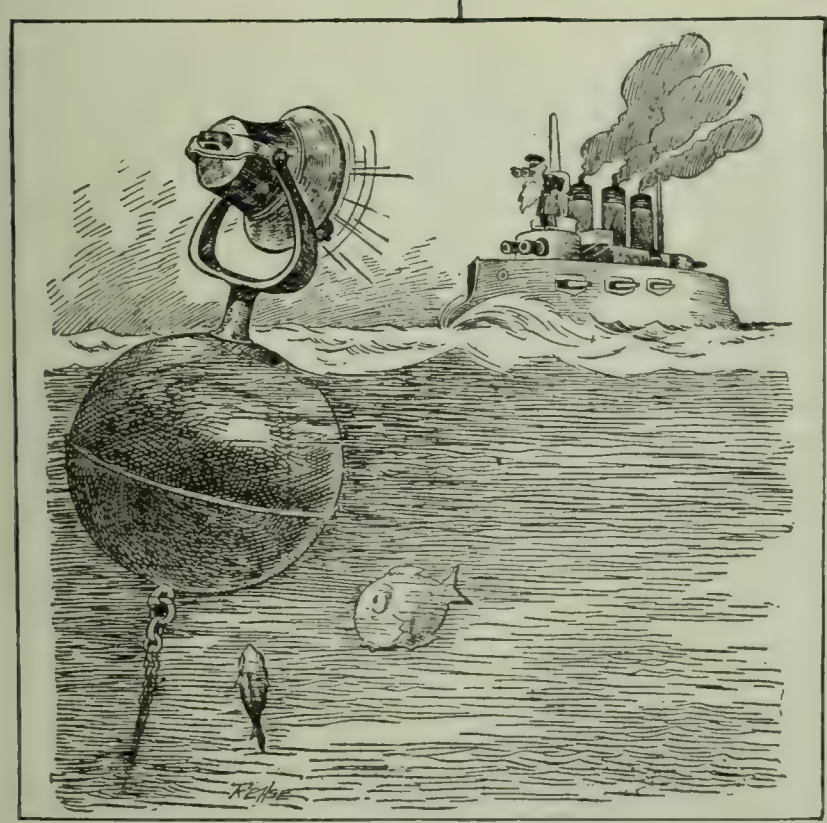
"The true basis of comparison is to be found in the passenger and ton mileage, plus the unascertainable employee mileage. Had I combined these, the ratio of English traffic to American would have been as one to fifteen instead of one to nine. For the sake of a simple, common, and convenient standard I erred on the side of leniency to English railways."

DEATH FOR "WIRELESS" CORRESPONDENTS.

ALEXEIEFF'S threat that war correspondents "who might communicate war news to the enemy by means of perfected apparatus not yet foreseen by existing conventions" will be "looked upon as spies," fails to inspire the consternation that Alexeieff may have intended, but it seems to stir up other emotions equally interesting and less harrowing. The Brooklyn *Eagle*, for instance, suggests that if the Russian fleet starts out on a hunt for the correspondent who is using the "wireless" system, the fleet will be in far greater peril than the correspondent; and the Baltimore *Sun* informs the Russians that if they want to get the real culprit who is spying around Port Arthur, Togo is the man. Other papers regard the manifesto as a pathetic attempt by Alexeieff to show that he can still order somebody around. When Makaroff arrived on the scene of war and took command of the navy and Kuropatkin took command of the army, there was nothing left for Alexeieff to command. In looking about for something to control he naturally, being an admiral, cast his eye seaward, and remembered that the despatch-boat *Haimun*, equipped with wireless telegraph apparatus and carrying Capt. Lionel James as correspondent of the London *Times* and the New York *Times*, was hovering about Port Arthur. Hence the manifesto. Thus far, however, the "wireless" correspondent, and all the rest of the army of reporters, correspondents, and "commissioners" of the press have not been much more successful in sending news than Alexeieff has been in creating it, and if the Japanese have gained any really important information from them, they have done more, suggests the New York *Tribune*, than the rest of the world has been able to do. Most of the war news has come from St. Petersburg, while the correspondents, like Alexeieff himself, have been busy with inconsequential details. It is not expected that Russia will execute the threat of her viceroy, and the British and American governments seem disposed to let the matter rest until the affair assumes a more serious aspect.

RUSSIA'S NOTICE TO THE "WIRELESS" CORRESPONDENT.
—Evans in the Cleveland *Leader*.

BEAR: "Oh that I had wings like a dove!"
—The Philadelphia *Inquirer*.



AS THE RUSSIAN MINES DO NOT BOTHER THE JAPS, THEY MIGHT BE FIXED THIS WAY TO INSURE SAFETY FOR RUSSIAN WARSHIPS.
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

RUSSIA'S PERILS BY LAND, AIR, AND SEA.

Captain James defends himself against the charge that he is a spy as follows:

"The definition of a spy in international law is one who disguises his true identity and insinuates himself within hostile territory for the purpose of communicating with the enemy.

"If I had insinuated myself into Russian waters and had communicated with the Japanese, I might come within this category, but am guilty of neither of these insinuations.

"I possess a system of wireless telegraphy which even if messages were not veiled by cipher neither Japanese nor Russian in-

struments could record. Messages go to a neutral cable office, and thence to London, no one having access to them.

"I have never yet sailed in Russian waters. All my messages have been sent from the high seas and neutral waters. I would point out that all fighting on shore witnessed could have been placed with neutral cables after five hours' steaming.

"No Power ever dreamed of interfering with neutral cable offices, and the wireless system is only a means of accelerating the despatch of messages. I trust the governments interested will insist that the Russians confine their threats to Russian waters."

The Philadelpia *Inquirer* says that now that the Russians "are showing a more reasonable spirit," and do not seem likely to carry out Alexeieff's threat, "it is easier to admit that there is a basis for the grievance of which their decree was the expression." It adds:

"In these days the world has become a vast whispering gallery, and what is said at one end of it is heard at the other. Statements sent by cable through Europe to the United States are quickly reechoed in Tokyo, and it is easily conceivable that the Japanese might secure an advantage through the use of suggestions in this way communicated. A strict censorship is admittedly essential to the success of military operations, and one of the respects in which the Japanese have shown their extraordinary efficiency is in the impenetrable curtain of secrecy with which they have managed to enshroud their movements. It is difficult to apply an effective censorship to the wireless message, because it is likely to be sent and received from and to points which lie beyond the military zone.

"It may be said that this has been as potentially prejudicial to one side as to the other, and that the Japanese are not complaining; but, all the same, the Russian protest is not unfounded, and the question which has been raised is one which calls for international consideration and settlement. Correspondents using the wireless system must be subjected to some kind of measure of control, and how that control shall be applied will have to be determined by mutual consent."

RESURRECTION OF REPUDIATED STATE BONDS.

SOUTH DAKOTA, a State more often associated in the popular mind with the dissolution of bonds matrimonial than with the resurrection of bonds financial, figures as a principal in a Supreme Court decision so important that, in the opinion of one writer, it will "utterly dwarf" the decision in the Northern Securities case. The New York *Times* calls it "one of the most striking events of recent American history." The opinion was handed down on February 1, but its importance seems to be just dawning on the newspapers. By this decision North Carolina is ordered to pay to South Dakota the principal and interest of ten old repudiated $1,000 state bonds, amounting in all to $27,000; but in effect the decision is taken by some to mean that Minnesota and the ten Southern States that repudiated bonds may have to pay some six or seven hundred million dollars due on their disavowed paper. At first blush, this might seem to be good news to the people who hold the paper, but the financial writers advise these persons to restrain their enthusiasm, in view of the facts in the present case. In this case the ten bonds were given to South Dakota by Samuel and Simon Schafer, two Wall Street brokers, after the South Dakota legislature had passed an act authorizing the State to accept and collect gifts. As private citizens the Schafer brothers could not sue North Carolina in the Supreme Court, but South Dakota, being a State, could. Hence the gift. The Schafer brothers, in their letter of presentation, described themselves as "persons who liberally give charity to the needy, the deserving, and the unfortunate," and expressed the hope that the State "should apply the proceeds of these bonds to the State University, or to some of its asylums or other charities." The State accepted the bonds, sued North Carolina for payment, and has now won its case. The court was careful to inquire searchingly whether the charitable Wall Street brokers were to receive any part of the award, and it was evidently only upon conviction that they were not that the court decided in favor of the plaintiff.

Justice Brewer, who wrote the decision, said that "probably the donor made the gift under a not unreasonable expectation that South Dakota would bring an action against North Carolina to enforce these bonds, and that such action might inure to his benefit as the owner of other like bonds," but did not let this obvious motive affect the decision. He quoted Justice Marshall as saying that "the motive with which a gift is made, whether good or bad, does not affect its validity, or the question of jurisdiction. . . . If the law concerned itself with the motives of parties, new complications would be introduced into suits which might seriously obscure their real merits." So the decision was given for the plaintiff. Four justices—White, Fuller, McKenna, and Day—dissented, on the ground that if the court allows an individual to transfer his claim against a State to another State for suit, "then the prohibition contained in the Constitution, against an individual suing a State, is a mere letter, without spirit and without force."

As to the effect of the decision, some think that it may create an active market for the great mass of repudiated state bonds, as there is nothing in the decision to indicate that it would have resulted differently if South Dakota had bought the bonds, instead of receiving them as a gift. These bonds are said to aggregate more than $300,000,000, with enough accumulated interest to more than double the amount. A table in the Boston *Transcript* lists the repudiating States and their disavowed securities as follows:

Alabama	$38,812,000
Arkansas	20,807,000
Florida	5,280,000
Georgia	13,580,000
Louisiana	32,115,000
Minnesota	5,960,000
Mississippi	22,600,000
North Carolina	48,350,000
South Carolina	19,500,000
Tennessee	29,850,000
Virginia	72,220,000
	$309,074,000

The interest, it is reckoned, amounts to as much more. On the ten bonds in the present case the unpaid interest amounted to 170 per cent.

Holders of these securities are warned by the New York *Evening Post* and other papers to restrain their jubilation until the bearings of the decision are made more clear. No State has exhibited any intention as yet to invest in this dubious paper, and if the bondholder has to imitate the charitable Schafer brothers and give his bonds to some State outright before they can be collected, the advantage to him is not apparent. Then, too, the North Carolina bonds in this case are secured by bonds of the North Carolina Railroad Company, which can be levied upon if North Carolina refuses to settle. Few other repudiated bonds are secured in this way. Senator Overman, of North Carolina, says in a newspaper interview:

"With the exception of $270,000 of the ante-bellum railroad bonds, there are no other obligations of the State, nor, so far as I know, of any other Southern State, which in any way correspond to these mortgage bonds.

"The decision of the court rests wholly on the lien features of the case. The object of the suit, it is said, was to pave the way to the enforced payment of the Confederate government bonds. I can not see how this decision makes any approach to that result."

Mark Sullivan, in the Boston *Transcript*, treats the bondholders' prospects thus:

"It is unsafe to reason directly from the present decision to a theory that all the repudiated state bonds can be collected in this way. The bonds are of many different issues by many different States; the terms and conditions of them vary. Undoubtedly many—probably a large majority—are analogous to the ones just sued upon, and these can be collected. But just as surely there may be some whose terms differ to such an extent as to make the present decision no precedent for them. Furthermore, there is a

TYLER MCWHARTER,
The St. Paul *Dispatch*

ALBERT J. TAYLOR,
The Rocky Mountain News, Denver.

J. H. DONAHEY,
The Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

DONALD F. STEWART,
The Brooklyn *Standard Union*.

REPRESENTATIVE CARTOONISTS.

broad difference between a bond which you can promptly turn into cash and a bond which you can only collect by giving it to a state university or asylum. Then, too, there is another uncertain element in the case: This decision may give a fillip to the consciences of the defaulting States, and this spur, together with the renewed prosperity in the Southern States, may induce them to repudiate repudiation and redeem their good names in the markets of the world. This possibility, indeed, has always been a factor in the market prices of the repudiated bonds—for example, it has always been felt, for some reason, that Georgia was not so conscienceless as her sister States, and that in good time she would redeem her bonds; and for this reason the repudiated bonds of the State have commanded four or five times the price of those of other States. Another element, which remains an unchanged factor in the value of these bonds, is that in any of the States a strong and courageous leader may arise who will, from motives either mercenary or moral, induce his State to pay its debts."

The Jacksonville *Times-Union* declares that "Florida's name should not stand in the list" of repudiating States, and says in explanation:

"The securities here quoted are those known as the Littlefield bonds, secured in the last days of the carpetbag régime by a legislative grant of credit to a railroad contrary to our Constitution, which gives no such power and never did give it. Florida refused to pay under a decision of her Supreme Court, which decided the legislature had no such authority and had pawned the credit of the State without warrant of law. This is not repudiation—Florida has paid all her debts and her credit in financial centers to-day is of the best, as the late report of her treasurer abundantly proves. To put her in the list of States that have repudiated their obligations, with or without excuse, is unjust and unfair. Florida has made no contracts she has not kept. Her legislature had no authority under her Constitution to extend her credit to the 'boomers' who made merchandise of her good name, and they knew it when they got the money on those bonds—those who gave the money should have investigated and protected themselves."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

RUSSIA need not insist so strenuously that "she has not begun to fight yet." The world has known that all along.—*The Philadelphia Inquirer.*

WILL the man who runs for President on the Democratic ticket this year be eligible to the Carnegie hero fund?—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

MR. BRYAN has been quoted as saying that money stupefies the conscience. That also seems to be the opinion of the other Bennett heirs.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

IT is believed that General Bristow could command a fine line of Congressional indorsements if he should seek appointment to a foreign mission.—*The Washington Post.*

A BOOK publisher declares that no first-class fiction is being produced these days. Let him keep his eye on the resolutions of the political conventions.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THE Japanese have won some important victories, but it will not do for them to get unduly puffed up. There is an imposing battery of ikons yet to be passed.—*The Indianapolis Journal.*

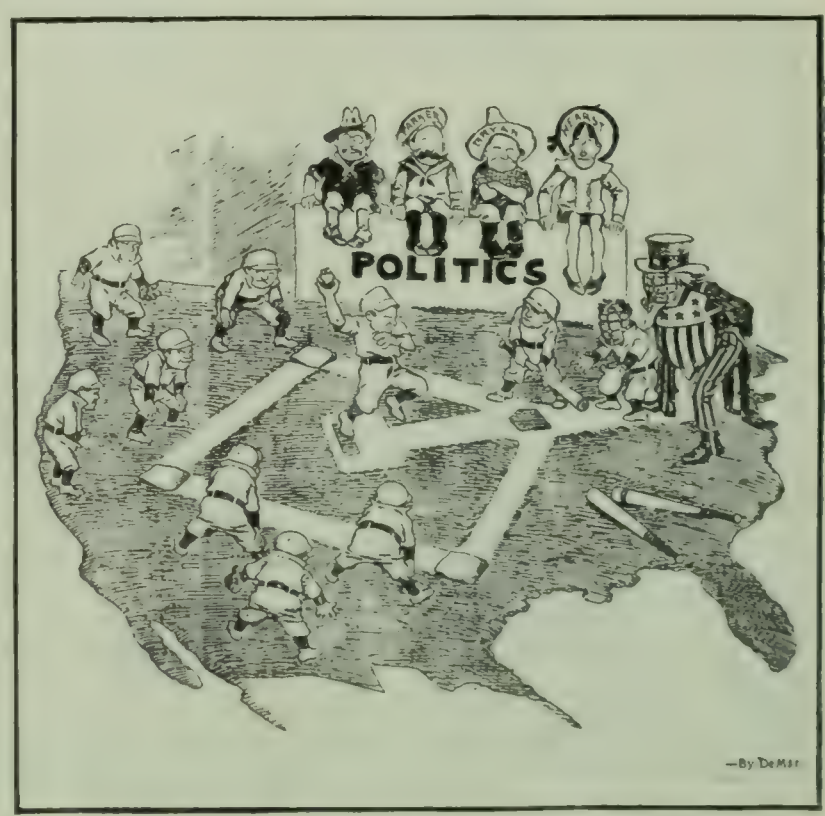
SCIENTISTS inform us that eventually all radium will disappear. They do not say where it will go, but it might pay to keep an eye on Morgan and Rockefeller.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

AT last it has been discovered why the Russians grow such long beards. They are afraid that if they shave they will mislay the razor, step on it, and fatally cut themselves in the feet.—*The Denver Republican.*

IT is said that the Russian peasants have a superstition that when Russia is ready to invade Japan the Japan Sea will dry up. Some Democrats have the same childish faith in regard to Mr. Bryan.—*The Indianapolis Journal.*

IF Russia's threat to shoot newspaper correspondents as spies for sending wireless news were extended to include those sending newsless news the world would cry out in horror at the fearful extent of the slaughter.—*The New York Press.*

THE Memphis *Commercial-Appeal* wants to know "what has become of Old Whiskers Peffer?" Mr. Peffer is practising law in Washington, and just now congratulating himself that he did nothing as a Senator from Kansas that will make it necessary for him to lose his whiskers or have a close hair cut.—*The Washington Post.*

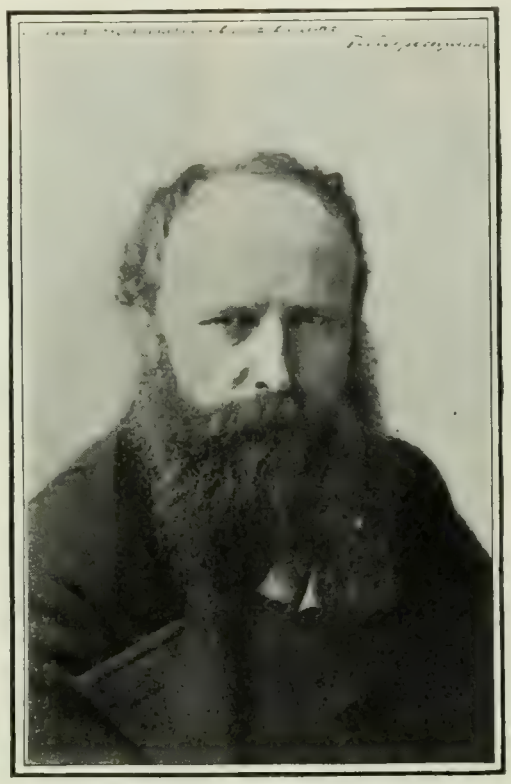


BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES.
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

LETTERS AND ART.

VASSILI VERESTCHAGIN.

A SURVIVOR of the ill-fated *Petropav'osk* declares that on the sinking battle-ship was "an old man with a beautiful white beard, who had been good to our men. He had a book in his hand and seemed to be writing—perhaps sketching. He was Verestchagin, the painter." Possibly, as the New York *Times* suggests, the detail of the "sketch-book" is apocryphal; but the account is not without precedent, and Ruskin has told how Turner, being in a storm at sea, where nobody on board expected to survive, had himself lashed to the mast and there made memoranda which he afterward used in a painting. Whatever the exact details of his taking off, the death of Verestchagin on board a battle-ship was most appropriate. "He died as he lived," says the Detroit *Free Press*, "—on the firing line." The Washington *Times* adds:



VASSILI VERESTCHAGIN.
He is said to have considered this his best portrait.

"Verestchagin was best known as a painter of battle scenes, in which line he was probably the greatest artist of his time. He was accustomed to go in person wherever war was going on, that he might gain those impressions of the scenes of warfare which can only be had by actual presence on the battle-field. He was severely wounded at the siege of Plevna. Two years ago he spent some time in Cuba making studies for his picture of the battle of San Juan, and he also made many studies in the Philippines while guerrilla warfare was going on there. It surprised no one, therefore, to hear of his departure for the East immediately after the opening of hostilities between Russia and Japan, and the records which his genius might have secured of scenes in this momentous conflict would have been of immense value to the historian."

The Boston *Transcript* points out that Russia has lost "her most famous painter" in Verestchagin, and finds it a curious circumstance that Verestchagin and Tolstoy, Russians both, should have done more than any other two men of our day to reveal "the foolishness and infinite wickedness of war." The same paper says further:

"Verestchagin has been pleased to call himself a realist. He was that no doubt, but he was something more. We would not be going beyond the line of justifiable criticism if we called him a great tragic poet. His pictures of the Russo-Turkish war filled the world with emotions of horror and pity. Who that saw them can forget his ghastly, heart-rending paintings of the field hospital before Plevna, or the frozen sentinel in the snow-shrouded Shipka Pass? He took the isolated incident and erected it into the typical and representative fact of history. He felt, and made the world of modern men and women feel with him, the profound pathetic significance of the individual's peril and pain in its relation to the so-called interests of government. To do this was to bring home a great ethical lesson, which can be summed up in the simple demonstration that the loss and sufferings of the nameless thousands of victims, heroes as well as martyrs of the military ideal, have no logical bearing upon the ambitions of rulers or the 'national selfconsciousness' which is embodied in land-grabbing and the mad egotism of conquest."

The Springfield *Republican* gives the following account of Verestchagin's life and work:

Verestchagin was born in the province of Novgorod, October

Copyright by Braun, Clement & Co.

"THE ROUTE TO PLEVNA."
(By Verestchagin.)

Copyright by Photographischer Gesellschaft.

"THE RETREAT FROM MOSCOW."

(By Verestchagin.)

25, 1842. He accompanied the Russian armies through Kaufmann's campaign, in which the Turkomans were subdued, and in the Balkan war of 1877–78. Later, he traveled extensively through Asia, painting everything assiduously, from the Taj Mahal to the magnificent procession at the entrance of the then Prince of Wales to Delhi. In the Russo-Turkish war he was a guest of the late Czar in camp, and furnished with every facility for exercising his art. But he went afoot often, and there was no phase of that conflict that escaped his notice. His was clear-thinking as well as clear-seeing, and he accomplished his purpose so well that when Alexander III. saw his great gallery of pictures at St. Petersburg he exclaimed, "This man is a revolutionary!"—so alarming to despotism is the truth.

These paintings of the Russo-Turkish war, and others of India, Palestine, and Russia, were shown by Verestchagin in many European cities, and some American, and were finally sold at auction in New York City, by which means a great many of them remain in America. The critics were very severe on Verestchagin. In their smart manner they rated him for painting thinly, and were very savage because he did not choose to employ the small technic which they consider essential. But, as a matter of fact, he could do anything that was necessary to produce the effect desired. The "Indian Mosque" in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is but one of a score of wonderful renderings of great architecture, in which the marble was done as well as ever Alma Tadema could do it, and the problems of perspective, of shadow, of blazing sun, were unsurpassable. His small pictures of the Taj were gems of perfect beauty. And for profound impressiveness nothing could exceed the extensive canvas called "The Forgotten Soldier"—a vast wilderness of mountains in clouds, and over the clouds a hovering vulture. It left to the imagination all that the title signified. Verestchagin afterward painted a series of twenty large paintings representing scenes in Napoleon's invasion of Russia. Among his most remarkable series of paintings were three which represented the English execution of Sepoys after the mutiny of 1857, by blowing them from the mouths of guns; a "Crucifixion in Judea," which was much criticized as representing "The Crucifixion," and in which the same cruel and bloody realism was shown as in his war pictures; and "Hanging in Russia," which was held to mean the execution of a Nihilist conspirator. His latest work was a fanciful picture of the fight at San Juan Hill in the Spanish war, with Colonel Roosevelt as the hero.

The artist was a broad-shouldered, Tatar-like figure, and, with long full beard, resembled Tolstoy as he was twenty years ago. He was a charming talker, had a genius for society, and his tea service, in a little room off the American art-galleries in New York, was a delightful feature of his exhibition in these galleries. He could write as well as he could paint, and the booklet published to serve in a measure as a guide to his purpose and work, is a literary as well as an artistic souvenir.

The two paintings reproduced herewith, representing the retreat of the Napoleonic army from Moscow, and the corpse-strewn "route to Plevna," belong to Verestchagin's earlier period, and are reckoned among his masterpieces.

A DRAMA OF RUSSIAN "PROGRESS."

DECAYING nobility, advancing and aggressive "plutocracy," and aspiring, idealistic youth are depicted in a drama of modern Russian life, just produced with success at Moscow. It is the work of Tolstoy's "literary son," Anton Chekhoff, the eminent novelist and playwright, whose chief characteristic is thoughtful, gentle pessimism. A great deal is being said regarding the political and economic weakness of Russia, caused by the absence of a strong middle-class, and Chekhoff aims to show the development of such a class and the changes attendant upon the transformation. Yet the drama is not of the tendency-play order. It is rather a study of three generations, of character, and of social conditions.

The plot of the play, which is called "The Cherry-Tree Garden," is set forth as follows in the *Novoye Vremya*, whose critic bestows high praise upon its literary and artistic qualities:

An elderly lady of rank, Mme. Ranevsky, who has resided in Paris for a number of years, returns to her estate in the heart of Russia, accompanied by her young daughter, Ania. She is glad to find herself again amid the delightful surroundings of her early

married life, and is joyfully received by her brother, Gaieff, her stepdaughter, Varia, who has taken care of the family home, and by a student, Trofimow, who had been the instructor of her deceased son. The reunion is most touching, and Mme. Ranevsky is profoundly affected, almost hysterical under the influence of her impressions and memories. The house, the rooms, the furniture —everything is examined with a keen pleasure not unmixed with pain and sadness. The garden, in particular, with its foliage, buds, walks, tender associations, is contemplated with deep emotion. Ah, how much sweeter is country life in Russia than the artificiality and hollowness of gay and brilliant Paris! Madame Ranevsky vows she will never leave her estate again.

Visitors are announced. They have come to greet and welcome the returned proprietress. Among them is a certain Lopakhin, a *bourgeois* of the "new" type. He is gentlemanly and intelligent, with the instincts of an "exploiter," but not wholly bereft of a feeling of respect and sympathy for the nobility and the aristocracy. He treats Madame Ranevsky with deference and consideration, but his view of life is entirely different. It soon develops that the estate is heavily burdened and mortgaged, and that Madame Ranevsky is in danger of losing it. She has lived in the French capital beyond her means and has been victimized by a worthless spendthrift to whom she is strongly attached.

Can the estate be saved? Gaieff, a man without will or ability, has nothing to suggest; but Lopakhin points out a remedy. Why not put the garden to commercial use—cut the trees down and place the extensive area under profitable management? Many attractive country-houses could be built there and let to tenants and crops might be raised. Madame Ranevsky and her brother are shocked at this middle-class idea. To sacrifice the garden is to break with the past, to yield to low commercialism. The plan is rejected with scorn.

Some time elapses, and as the mortgages can not be redeemed, the estate must be sold. It is sold at auction, and Madame Ranevsky, resigned to her misfortune, is eager to know into whose possession her land has fallen. Lopakhin appears, and he finds the bankrupt family in the midst of ill-timed festivities. Madame Ranevsky is giving a ball to her neighbors and friends. He is surrounded, questioned, but he is confused and excited.

Finally he confesses that he has acquired the estate. He, the *bourgeois*, has supplanted the arisocratic family. The news produces a most unpleasant impression, and a painful silence ensues. Then Madame Ranevsky succumbs to her grief and sobs bitterly. Varia, the stepdaughter, throws her bunch of keys at the feet of the new proprietor. Tho she belongs to his class and has even been regarded as his probable choice for a wife, she revolts against the situation.

Lopakhin himself is touched. He is half ashamed of his act, inevitable as the result is. He is not thoroughly "emancipated," and the old order has not lost its hold upon his affections. What is to become of the family?

In the last act Madame Ranevsky is making her final preparations to leave her old home. She is going back to Paris on money furnished by a grandmother. Gaieff is obliged to accept a position in a bank, where he is not expected to stay long, being incapable of application or of any useful service. Varia has anticipated a proposal from Lopakhin, but at the last moment he disappoints her. Ania, however, the young daughter, goes away with the student, Trofimow—to lead "a new life." She is a mere child, but the eloquent and vague talk of the student about independence, labor, devotion to progressive "causes," and the free life opens a new prospect before her. She is ready to follow him, to do something for herself "and for others."

One by one the members of the family say "Farewell!" to the beloved house, and as they depart the work of destruction begins in the garden. The trees are being cut down at the order of Lopakhin. In the hurried departure no one thinks of the old and feeble servant, the loyal valet who has taken care of them. His very existence is forgotten. He, however, does not even notice this neglect. He whispers to himself that the master, Gaieff, has not put on his warm overcoat and may contract a cold.

The critics agree that Chekhoff has produced a realistic and poignant drama of modern Russia, which is undergoing the transformation pictured in the play. Chekhoff has treated the subject of the passing of the land-holding nobility in a number of novelettes and comedies, but in none of them has he hailed the advent of the middle-class. An atmosphere of melancholy and pessimism envelops them all, and he sees little promise in the future.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PUBLISHERS' VIEWS OF THE ALLEGED "OVERPRODUCTION" OF FICTION.

THERE is a great deal of discussion in literary circles nowadays in regard to our so-called "literary deluge," and it is generally assumed that the problem of excessive book-production, especially in the field of fiction, is a really vital and important one. It would seem, however, that there is a disposition in some quarters to deny that any such problem exists. Miss Carolyn Shipman, a writer in *The Critic* (March), who presents a budget of publishers' views on this subject, declares that a representative of one of the most conservative publishing houses in New York recently exclaimed: "Overproduction of fiction! We know of no such thing. There was never a time when manuscripts were read as carefully as now, for fear a second 'David Harum'—the classical example [with a little laugh]—will slip through some reader's fingers. The trouble is, we can't get as much fiction as we want —that is, good fiction—and we are constantly on the lookout for new writers." Another publisher, when asked to express an opinion on the question, replied:

"From our point of view there is no '*over*production' in the publishing market at present. There is, of course, a large production of books, and perhaps an increase in the production, but we do not necessarily call it an overproduction. This production is due entirely to the natural causes of supply and demand. The reading public demands new books, and many of them. Publishers supply the demand. We should not say that there is any desire on the part of publishers in general to check the production of books."

A third publisher also takes the view that there is no overproduction of which he knows. "The production," he says, "keeps step with the ever-increasing reading public, and publishers have no desire to see it checked." A Philadelphia book firm, on the other hand, thinks that too many novels *are* produced, and gives three causes: The "extraordinary popular success of a few novels, with resultant large financial returns to their authors; the wholesale advertising of fiction, which has placed the sale of most novels largely upon a speculative basis; and the lessening of the cost of books to the reader, with consequent stimulation of the reading habit." The same firm goes on to say that the only desire on the part of publishers to check the present overproduction is "such as is animated by the sound judgment that the sale of novels on a stimulative basis is unhealthy and bound to produce a reaction, and by a recognition of the fact that the publisher as well as the author owes something to the elevation of literature. The effect on the market is unsteadying and, therefore, unfavorable in the end to the best interests of the trade."

A Western publisher admits the fact of overproduction and gives a reason for its cause:

"It is our belief that the present overproduction of fiction is due to the fact that the cost of issuing a book is so small compared to the possible profits in case it is successful, and to the fact that it is a matter of chance whether or not it will succeed. In other words, the publisher issues ten novels in the hope that one will succeed, and not only pay for the loss on the other nine, but yield him a profit besides.

"Naturally publishers are desirous of doing away with the evil of overproduction, but we do not think it can be materially checked. The effects of overproduction are felt more by the bookseller than by any one else, and his only protection is to order books which are having a vogue rather than small quantities of each book issued."

Miss Carolyn Shipman, in commenting on the views presented, has this to say:

"The whole situation has been succinctly expressed in one

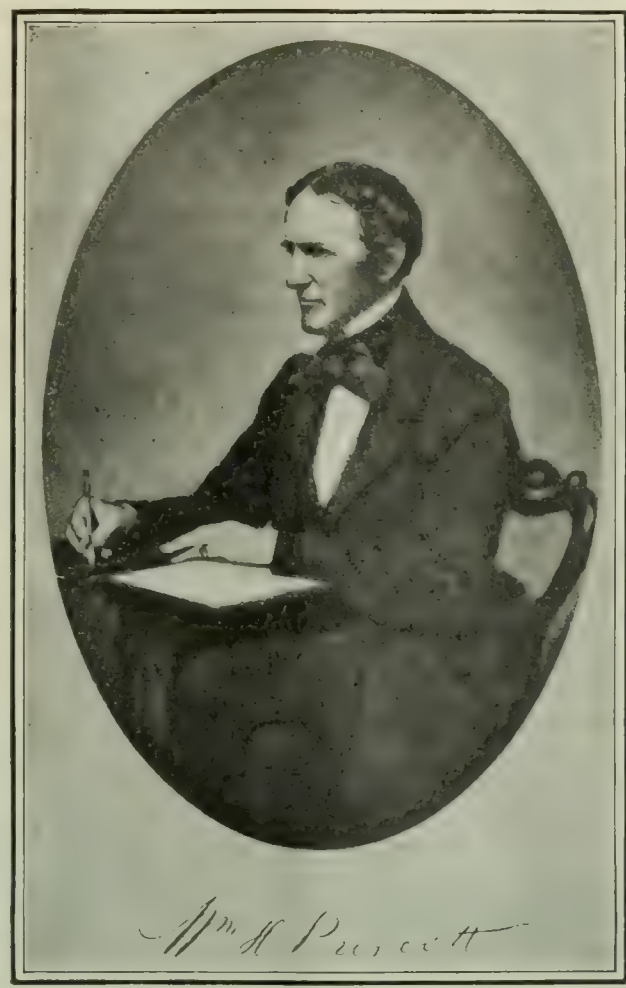
sentence by the head of a prominent publishing-house in New York: 'The evil lies less in the *over*production of fiction than in the *under*production of good fiction.'

"The Merediths and Hardys and Bret Hartes and Henry Jameses of literature are either not writing, or are producing pot-boilers or filling 'orders,' with the quality of which editors can not well cavil, when the contract calls for a novel over the signature of a particularly well-known author. And when editors assure us that 'our old authors are producing just as good work as ever,' if we have any memory of better days, we are forced to believe either that they 'lie in their throats' for strictly business purposes, or that their critical senses have become dulled by too much mediocrity.

"If the reviewer is able in even the slightest degree to check the sale of worthless fiction, long may he flourish!"

PRESCOTT'S BATTLE WITH BLINDNESS.

THE biography of William H. Prescott, the famous historian, contributed by Rollo Ogden to the "American Men of Letters" series, is really a study of personality rather than a criticism of Prescott's work or an attempt to estimate his place among the historians of the nineteenth century. Mr. Ogden justifies the appearance of the new Life (supplementing the one already written by George Ticknor) by declaring that his predecessor, at the time that he entered upon his task, was "already an old man," austere in his attitude toward society and literature, and incapable of bringing out vividly the "playful and engagingly human aspects" of Prescott's character. In spite of this remark, however, Mr. Ogden's own view of his subject is serious enough; and his record of the historian's struggle with blindness and other bodily ills reveals qualities decidedly heroic. The following account is given of the cause of Prescott's partial blindness:



The author of "The Conquest of Mexico," "The Conquest of Peru," "Ferdinand and Isabella," etc., etc.

"It was a student prank that destroyed his left eye. Leaving the table at commons one day in his junior year Prescott turned sharply to see what particular piece of skylarking the noise behind him indicated, and was caught full in the open eye by a crust of bread thrown after him with none but rollicking intent. The blow was a fearful one in its nervous effects, striking Prescott down as by a rifle bullet. No external mark, then or later, was left on the eye, but it was made instantly and incurably sightless. The oculists of the day called it a paralysis of the retina. The patient soon recovered tone and spirits, and went to enter into the kingdom of the learned with one eye, and did it gaily and triumphantly, as has been seen. Immediately after graduation he began reading law in his father's office, and looked forward confidently to a career at the bar. But early in 1815 the shadow deepened upon him. He was seized with an obscure inflammation in the right eye. Its diagnosis long baffled the physicians, who only later determined it to be a case of acute rheumatism. For months he was entirely blind, and never again was he able to use the eye except with extreme caution, and for but short periods at a time. Intervals of complete blindness fell upon him with the frequent recurrence of his disease—which often attacked him painfully in other parts of the body also—and the fear of losing even the feeble and precarious sight remaining to him never left him as long as he lived."

Under the effect of such a calamity, a literary life involving days and years of patient research among old manuscripts and books in foreign languages would be the last, one would think, that a man so handicapped would elect to follow. How Prescott met the problem is stated in the paragraph here quoted:

"Oculists assured him that his eye would be adequate to all the ordinary purposes of life if he would give up his literary labors. But Prescott quietly refused to pay the price. Holding himself to the strictest regimen, using every precaution that his own experience or the skill of physicians might suggest, he yet preferred the joys of his intellectual pursuits to the certainty of eyesight. Again and again we find him in his journals calmly contemplating the possibility of absolute blindness. Even then there was no regret or slackened resolution; only a weighing of the possibility of his being able to press on with his work when wholly dependent upon the eyes of others. So long as hearing remained to him he would not lose heart. 'The obstacles,' he wrote in his journal for October 4, 1830, 'I do not believe to be insuperable, unless I become deaf as well as blind. . . . I can always (by hearing even) prepare and write twenty-five printed pages in a month.' This was constantly a last resort in his mind; and when, in his later years, his hearing did grow somewhat dull, his fear that he might be left both blind and deaf was sometimes haunting."

The duel that was waged between the man's determination to pursue his appointed career and the demand of heavy penalties for any overstraining of his eyesight and frail physique resulted, so Mr. Ogden points out, in a literary product of unique character and the process by which the warring forces were brought into adjustment is described as follows:

"It was his bodily crippling that gave Prescott an introspective habit. He watched himself like an experimenter. Every symptom he noted down. His diet he scrupulously recorded. His partition of the day—his hours of sleep; the time given to reading; the amount of exercise and recreation, with the effects of each; social amusements and the tax paid to friendship—all was written out and studied and commented upon for three rigorous years. It was not done selfishly, least of all morbidly. Prescott had a problem to solve. How could he do the work of a man without a man's eyesight? What regimen would maintain his necessarily limited activity at its highest and most continuous flow? What husbanding of the hours would make up for the handicap under which he must always labor? It was to answer those questions satisfactorily to himself that Prescott undertook his prolonged self-scrutiny and self-testing. He did it almost with scientific objectivity. He was cool and unbiased, as if writing of another. Not one hint of a diseased consciousness appears in the whole record. In this respect, I think, the literature of diaries may be searched in vain for a parallel. To put one's nature, physical and mental, under the microscope, daily, yet to betray, not simply no morbid feeling, but almost no sense of self at all; to be calm, even jocose, while recording ill-health and noting limitations; to preserve a sunny temper while wrestling with the problem how to make life bear fruit in darkness; and to do all this in a series of records meant only for his own eye and for his own guidance—such was the high and unique achievement of Prescott."

NOTES.

EMIL PAUR has been elected conductor of the Pittsburg orchestra, succeeding Victor Herbert in that position.

HENRY AUSTIN CLAPP, the leading dramatic critic of New England, died at his home in Boston recently. He was graduated at Harvard in 1860, and in 1887 was appointed clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court in Boston. For thirty years he was the dramatic critic for the Boston *Advertiser*, and for the last two years held a similar position on the Boston *Herald*. Two years ago he published his "Reminiscences of a Dramatic Critic," which covered practically all the great achievements of the American stage.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HOW DO WE LEARN?

THIS is the question asked by Dr. L. Menard in an article contributed to *Cosmos* (March 19). A prime factor, he tells us, is the concentration of the mind on the thing to be remembered. Without due attention there can be no memorization at all. A curious result of experiments along this line is the apparent inability of exercise to increase the power of memory. This does not accord with popular belief, but Dr. Menard assures us that scholars at the end of a four years' course, during which they have constantly memorized, have scarcely more powers in this direction than at the outset. Says the writer:

"To remember a thing, it must be learned. This is a truism; but how do we learn? The daily sight of the same objects, the hearing of the same words, the repetition of the same acts, stock our various memories with a collection of knowledge acquired apparently without effort. Thus a child learns his native tongue or even a foreign language; thus a peasant, who has never studied natural history, knows the names of the principal plants of his country. He would be unable to understand a map, yet he threads easily the narrow trails of the neighboring region. Impressions fix themselves on his memory by the fact that they are often renewed and that their importance and utility cause strict attention to be given to them.

"Patient experimenters have attempted to determine the relative importance of these various factors in the acquisition of new knowledge. You may meet some one every day, in the street or at the theater, without recognizing him, unless your attention has been attracted by some peculiarity. If, on the contrary, he has been presented to you by a third person, or if some circumstance leads you to accost him, his face may so strike you that a single meeting may be sufficient for future recognition.

"One of my friends, a painter, took into his service a young nurse who, having entered his house at 11 A.M., left during the morning, on some pretext or other, with all the portable articles she could lay hands on. He had scarcely seen her, yet he made, from memory, so good a sketch of her that it enabled the police to find her. Such examples of visual memory are not very rare.

"A publisher ordered from Gustave Doré a picture, sending him a photograph of some Alpine scenery to be copied. The artist went away without his model, and the publisher was much provoked; but he was astonished when Doré appeared next day with the desired picture, having made it from memory. A few seconds' examination of the photograph had sufficed to impress on his memory the slightest details and to enable him to reproduce them with not a rock or a tree lacking.

"Every one knows the story of Mozart's writing out from memory the whole 'Miserere' after hearing it twice at the Sistine chapel. These are exceptional instances of visual or auditive memory. The conscious and voluntary concentration of attention in Mozart's case and the probably subconscious concentration of the two painters were sufficient to fix in their memories what would ordinarily have caused only a fugitive impression.

"The memory may acquire a certain amount of development by practise, but it does not seem that lessons learned in school aid this very much.

"In schools the difference between the power of memory in the youngest pupils and the oldest is almost insignificant. This fact has been brought out by the work of Messrs. Bourdon, Binet, and Henri.

"M. Bourdon examined, one by one, 100 pupils belonging to different classes of the same establishment. He reached the conclusion that the memory remains almost stationary from 8 to 20 years of age! It is somewhat more extensive in the older children, progressing slightly from 8 to 14 years, and then, up to 20 years, the difference is insensible.

"Binet and Henri caused 380 children, from 8 to 13 years old, to learn series of words and phrases. They reached this conclusion regarding memory for words:

"Children of the first class remember, on an average, out of 7 words, 4.9; children of the second class, 4.8; children of the third class, 4.9; children of the fourth class, 4.6.

"So, despite the excellent instruction received for four years, the 13-year-old children remembered on an average only a slight fraction of a word ($\frac{3}{10}$) more than those of 8 years!

"The difference is much greater among adults. Messrs. Binet and Henri . . . conclude that when we compare the memory of children with that of adults the difference is no longer a fraction of a word, but a whole word. . . . . .

"After the age of 20 there is no more recitation of texts or lessons from memory, nor any systematic training to strengthen the retentive faculty, and yet the memory gains much more than during twelve years of study and systematic instruction.

"M. Van Bieroliet, from whom the above is quoted, thinks that by other methods we should develop the memory better.

"This is possible, but one essential thing should be noted. Children at school exercise their memories by learning texts, rules, or theorems; but it is inexact to say that on leaving school there is no more such exercise. The Paris coachman who is obliged to keep in his mind the names of streets, the shop-clerk who knows the prices of a large number of different objects, exercise their memories as much as the scholar who recites geographical names or the multiplication-table. At all ages we use the memory and are obliged to enrich it with new facts; but when it is not a question of an imposed task, we retain only what it is our interest to retain—what is useful to us and engages our attention.

"A curious experiment enables us to appreciate the rôle of attention in memorization by measuring the effect produced by different kinds of distractions. This has been done in various ways. For instance, persons have been told to learn series of syllables while singing, and the influence of this distraction has been measured. The singing is of course simple; the same note is constantly sung to the vowel *a* or *i*. By counting the number of words memorized without and with the singing, respectively, the distracting influence has been determined.

"This influence is not marked in visuals, who have been accustomed to remember by the aid of the eye and to neglect auditive impressions. It is otherwise in the case of 'motors,' who are prevented by this artifice from silent articulation, and of auditives, who are prevented by the attention that they give to the singing from bestowing enough on the mental audition of the lesson."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT IS A DESERT?

THAT the current conceptions of deserts are neither adequate nor correct is asserted by a writer in *The National Geographical Magazine*. He says:

"A work of wide circulation and use defines a desert as 'A region that is wholly or approximately without vegetation. Such regions are rainless, usually sandy, and commonly not habitable.'

"The insufficiency of the above description rests upon faulty observations and upon the failure to recognize the fact that the habitability of a region is no criterion of its arid character. The development of modern methods of transportation has made possible the maintenance of dwellings and towns with a considerable population at one or even two hundred miles from the nearest supply of water. Even such facilities are not necessary to the sustenance of a population in deserts of the most extreme type, as illustrated by the Sahara, which has a population of two and a half million people. So far as the vegetation is concerned, the actual number of individuals is much less than on a similar area in a moist climate. This, in fact, is one of the chief characteristics of a desert, but it would not be safe to estimate the total number of species much below the average number. Lastly, be it remembered that local topography has but little influence on the desert character of a region. Sandy flats, plains, valleys, and rocky hills reaching to such altitudes as to become mountains are included in some desert tracts. It follows as a natural consequence of the sparse vegetation as one factor that the surface layers of the substratum, being usually dry in arid regions, are readily shifted and worn by winds."

What, then, is a desert? The following is the writer's definition with his accompanying exposition:

"The term desert may be applied to areas of the earth's surface which support a sparse vegetation of a more or less specialized character, owing to inadequate rainfall or to the unsuitable composition or lack of soil. Of these conditions, scanty water-supply

may be regarded as of the greatest importance, and it is to this factor that most deserts owe their existence. Desert conditions arise in any region in which the rainfall is markedly less than the amount of water that evaporates from the surface of this liquid in the open air. As the amount of evaporation naturally increases from the polar regions toward the tropics and is affected by winds and elevation, it follows that no arbitrary amount of rainfall may be designated as an invariable cause or accompaniment of arid or desert conditions. Thus in certain portions of the tropics a rainfall of less than seventy inches results in aridity, while some of the most fertile agricultural districts in the north and south temperate zones receive scarcely one-third this amount.

"Regions in which precipitation is less than evaporation are characterized by a lack of running streams or of a permanent run-off, altho in some instances these districts may be traversed by large rivers which have their sources in distant mountain ranges, as in the case of the Nile in Africa and of the Colorado River in America. The rainfall in a desert may be so heavy at certain seasons as to produce torrents of great volume, which, rushing downward over the slopes and mountainsides, wear distinct streamways extending out into the plains below, in some instances for miles; but the flow soon ceases after the rains have passed, and the stream-beds become dusty channels until the next rainy season. Striking examples of such streamways are to be seen in the great Sonoran desert in northwestern Mexico. It is evident that districts in which the average rainfall is not much greater than the evaporation are in a very critical condition, since in seasons of minimum precipitation the amount of water received may be less than that lost, and drought may result, often with direful effects on agricultural operations and economic conditions in general.

"The seasonal distribution of the rainfall is a matter of importance in regions where evaporation is nearly as great as precipitation. If the rainfall occurs within a brief period, the remainder of the year must be extremely dry, and the region will show distinct desert conditions, with a tendency on the part of the native plants to develop marked storage capacity for water. The distribution of the scanty rainfall throughout the year in any region will favor the development of slowly growing xerophytic forms.

"Arid deserts occur in all of the great land divisions and reach an enormous extent in Africa, Asia, and Australia. The most pronounced desert conditions of South America are found on the western slopes and benches of the Andes. One locality, that of Copiapo, has an average precipitation of 0.4 inch per year, and, so far as known, is the driest spot on the earth's surface. The deserts of North America are confined to the Cordilleran region and occupy plateaus and plains east and west of the main ranges to an extent of more than a million square miles."

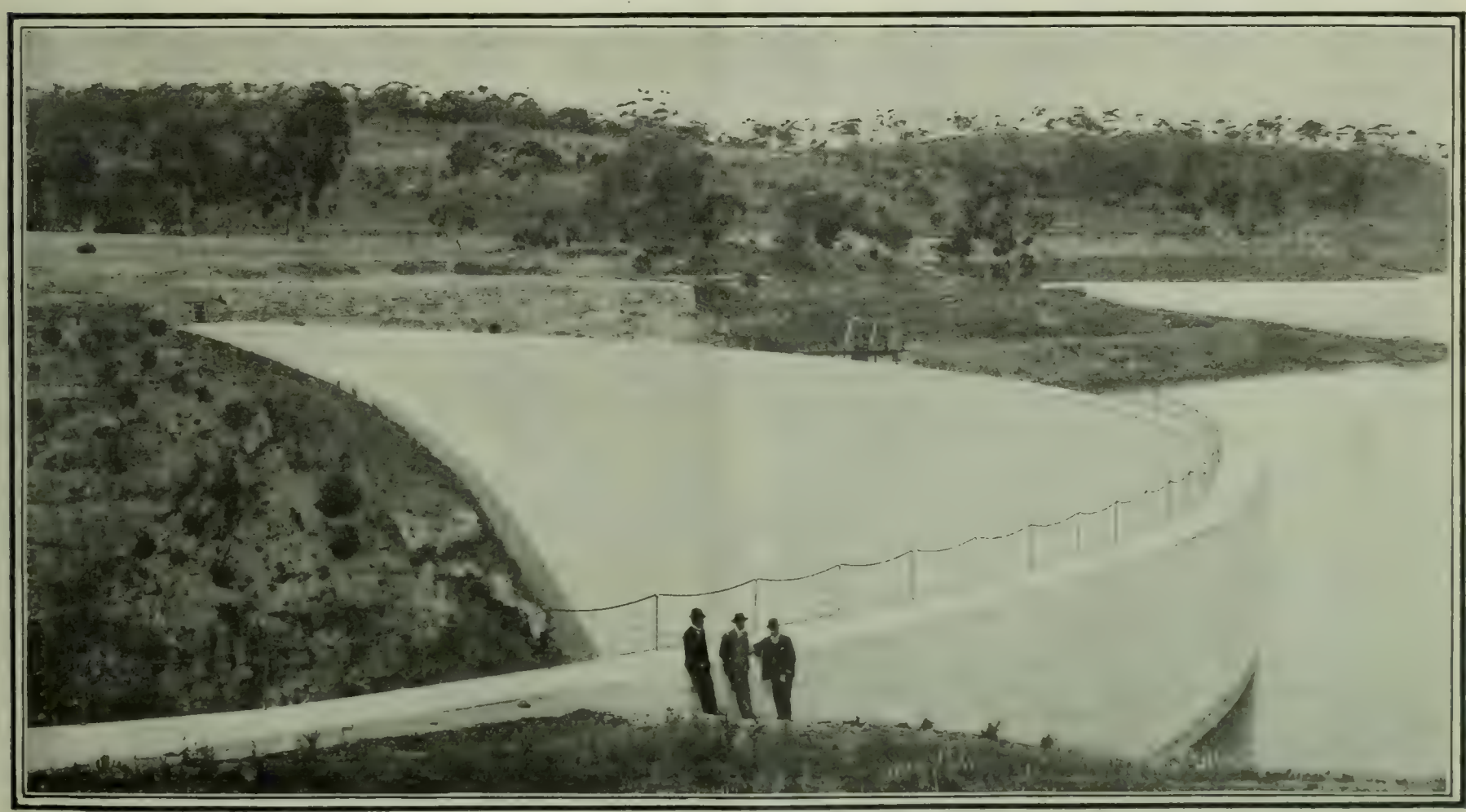
ARCH-SHAPED DAMS.

DAMS shaped like an arch, with the convex side up-stream, are coming into greater use, we are told by *Engineering News*. About fifteen years ago there was a notable controversy between engineers on this question, some authorities insisting that a dam ought to be built like a retaining wall, and that if it were built on a curve the combination of arch action and retaining-wall action would be apt to set up unknown and dangerous stresses within the masonry. Says the paper above mentioned:

"It is probably correct to say that the arched dam is much more favorably regarded in the engineering profession to-day than it was a dozen years ago. This is due not alone to the success which has been attained in the construction of arched dams of bold design, but to the increasing use of concrete instead of masonry in dam construction. In dams built of ashlar masonry the engineer had much reason for preferring a gravity dam, in which the stresses would be simply those of compression acting at right angles to the beds of the several courses. In a monolithic concrete construction, however, the material can resist compression equally well in any direction, and a concrete wall acting both as an arch and as a gravity dam is probably better able to resist the combined stresses than it would be if it were acted upon by either one alone. By combining steel tensile members with the concrete to tie the structure together and resist temperature stresses tending to cause cracks, a masonry structure is obtained, better able to resist diverse stresses and temperature effects, it may well be believed, than the best of the cut-stone masonry of earlier days.

"It is worth noting here, however, that the strength of a concrete structure depends entirely on the quality of the concrete, and an engineer in charge of an important structure is justified in taking extraordinary pains to secure uniformity and reliability in the concrete."

The arched construction here described is notably employed in the remarkable structure at Barossa, South Australia, completed in February, 1903, which, says the writer, "for boldness of design

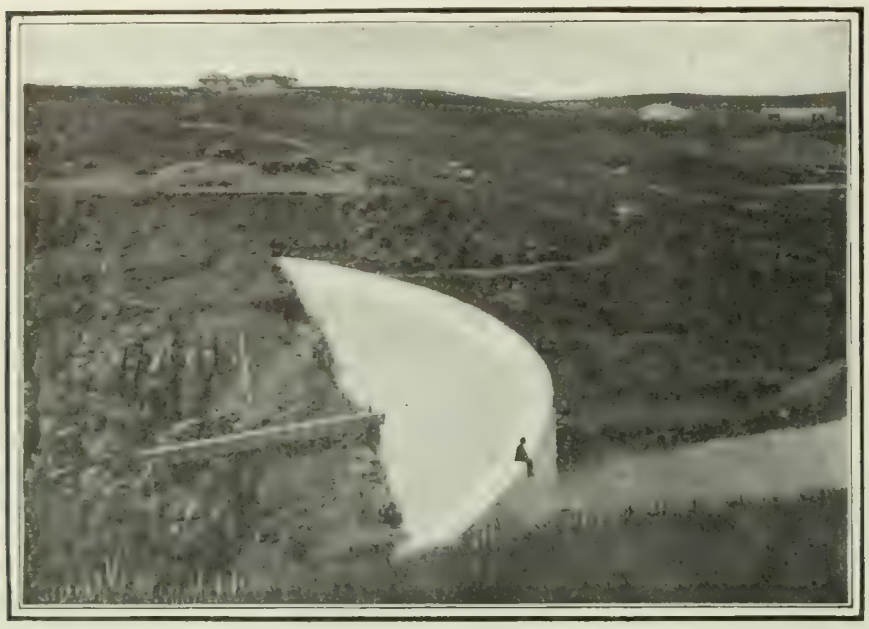


ARCHED CONCRETE DAM AT BAROSSA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Courtesy of *The Engineering News* (New York).

deserves to rank with the most famous dams of the world." This concrete arch, whose top is 94 feet above the ground line, is only 4 feet 6 inches wide at the top. The greatest thickness of concrete above the line of foundation is 34 feet at the ground line. The arch has a radius of 200 feet, and the total length of the arch of the circle formed by the top is 472 feet. The writer concludes:

"One of the stock objections raised by the opponents of concrete is the effect of temperature stresses in producing cracks.



CONCRETE DAM AT OTAY, CALIFORNIA.

Courtesy of *The Engineering News* (New York).

We would call particular attention to the fact that this great concrete dam, nearly 100 feet in height and almost 500 feet in length, is located in a climate where the temperature ranges from 30° to 168° F. The fact that this thin wall of concrete withstands these extremes without cracking furnishes remarkable testimony in favor of curved dams as compared with straight, and in favor of steel reinforcement for concrete exposed to temperature stresses."

Manual Work in Schools.—Manual training as a feature of elementary school work is sneered at by *The Electrical World and Engineer*, which calls it an "egregious fad in recent education." Dr. R. M. Walmsley, an Englishman who has spent three months here in the study of our engineering schools, is quoted as saying: "It is a matter for serious consideration whether the excessive amount of time given to manual work in the manual training-schools has not been dearly purchased at the expense of starving the time which should have been given to mental training." On this the paper quoted above remarks:

"We wish that some of our strenuous and solemn-visaged educators who spell themselves in large capitals and have so little sense of humor as to take themselves seriously, would cut out these two quotations and paste both into their hats. As things are at present, the higher technical institutions are busy for no inconsiderable part of the course in stopping the gaps left by kindergarten foolishness of various sorts in the primary and secondary schools. They admit students at eighteen or nineteen years of age and then spend the better part of two years in teaching them the elementary English, mathematics and modern languages that have been neglected in the secondary schools, to make room for nail-driving, music, painting, and emasculated physiology. It is vast credit to the technical schools that in a four years' course they can turn off the material they do in spite of inefficient preparation. Our English friends, in trying to build up a system of technical education, will at least have less foolishness to contend with at the start. The thing most needed over there, however, is the sympathetic assistance of the great universities. So long as they hold aloof from directly encouraging technical students, the tremendous weight of their centuries of social influence will stand against improvement."

TURBINE ENGINES FOR OCEAN LINERS.

THE announcement that the Cunard Steamship Company, guided by the advice of an expert commission, have decided to install turbine-engines on the two large passenger-steamers which they are about to build with the assistance of the British Government, has excited much interest. At the time of the invention of the turbine engine it was widely predicted that it would one day supersede the older forms of steam-motor. Yet for many years it has been generally thought that its use would probably be limited to small vessels. Says *The Scientific American*, commenting on the news:

"The announcement is a most momentous one, and by many engineers and steamship men it is considered that the company has shown great daring in applying the turbine to engines which will probably indicate, when pushed to their maximum capacity, about 75,000 horse-power. It is argued that the success of the turbine on small river and cross-channel steamers of not over 1,500 to 2,000 tons displacement does not guarantee its success when applied to vessels of such an unprecedented size as these new Cunarders. *The Scientific American* has never shared any of these doubts. Indeed, we have always urged that there were no complications, no novel conditions, to limit the usefulness of the turbine if it should be installed in the engine-room of a large modern steamship; that, on the contrary, the duty required of the engines of fast Atlantic liners is of the very kind in which the steam-turbine has shown to best advantage—namely, when it is running continuously, at high speed, and under full load.

"The committee which was appointed last September was probably one of the strongest and most representative that could have been gathered together. . . . When the committee was formed, there was only a small amount of information available as to the relative economy of turbine and reciprocating-engines when they were doing similar work and developing the same amount of power. The work of the committee was directed to making careful comparative tests under such conditions. One of these was carried on at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where reciprocating and turbine engines were run at various proportions of their power and also at full speed, the output of electricity being recorded in each case and the condensed steam from the engines being accurately measured. In addition to these tests ashore, others were carried out on the sister passenger-steamships *Arundel* and *Brighton*, which are identical in everything but motive-power, the *Brighton* being driven by turbine engines and the *Arundel* by reciprocating engines. The two vessels were run side by side from New Haven to Dieppe and back, all possibilities of error due to variations of weather and tide being thus eliminated. Subsequently the *Brighton* made several trials in the Solent, running at different rates of speed."

The new ships are to be 800 feet long and 85 feet beam, with a minimum draft of between 33 and 34 feet, on which dimensions they will have a displacement of about 40,000 tons. The *Kaiser Wilhelm II.*, now the largest of the high-speed transatlantic liners, has a length of 706 feet, a beam of 72 feet, and a draft of 29 feet, the draft being limited by the depth of the water in the German ports. The contract will probably require that the new Cunarders develop a speed of 25 knots on trial and a sustained sea speed of 24½ knots an hour. The 75,000 horse-power will be developed upon four shafts. On the outer pair will be the high-pressure turbines. On the inner pair the low-pressure, and also the go-astern turbines. The coal consumption will be over 1,000 tons a day.

More Fire Protection for New York.—The new high-pressure fire-protection water-system, for which the Board of Estimate of New York City has just voted the sum of $5,425,000, is generally referred to by the newspapers as the "salt-water plan," but there is every reason to believe, we are told by *Engineering News*, that when installed the system will actually use fresh water, and salt water will only enter the mains in case the fresh-water supply proves inadequate or it becomes necessary to use fireboats

in addition to the regular pumping-stations. Says this paper further:

"Messrs. Hill and De Varona in their reports each urged that fresh water be used in the system, with merely an emergency suction connection from the pumping-station to the rivers, and they might have made a much stronger argument against the use of salt water had it seemed necessary. It is not merely a question of shorter life for mains, hydrants, etc., if salt instead of fresh water is used in them. Engineers experienced in handling brine or sea-water in pipe-systems can testify to the difficulties with valves and gates, which stick when left long shut and leak when opened and closed again. Packing of stuffing-boxes hardens and loses its life, and rust and scale from the interior of the pipes lodges in the valve seat. Salt water alone is bad enough in its effect on metals, but the salt water in the East and North rivers is contaminated with a large volume of sewage and with acids from all sorts of chemical works, and it carries frequently a large amount of sediment in suspension. If it were necessary to introduce this water into a system of high-pressure piping for fire-protection purposes, it might doubtless be done; but since fresh water can be used equally well, to take the large risks attendant on the use of salt water would seem of very doubtful expediency."

FRESH AIR IN JAPANESE PHYSICAL TRAINING.

THE Japanese woman has been taught that life is impossible without a sufficient supply of fresh air, says W. Irving Hancock, in his recent book on "Physical Training for Women by Japanese Methods." In Japan there is little window-glass. In the native houses the panes are of oiled paper, and do not shut out the air, even during the coldest nights of winter; and the Japanese sleep rarely with these paper windows closed. Mr. Hancock goes on to say:

"Fresh air—and a great abundance of it—is the Japanese rule. The woman who lies down for her night's rest has the paper-paned window thrown open a trifle. The air sweeps into the room and passes over her as she lies upon the floor. If she is cold, she adds more bed-clothing; but she does not close the window.

"In the morning one of the first tasks is to go out of doors. There the Japanese woman takes in great breaths of air. This internal cleansing with air is treated as being of more importance than the morning bath that follows soon after. The kitchen and the other rooms of the house show closed windows only on the coldest days of winter. There is no air-starvation. And the Japanese woman is a deep breather, as is shown in the strong, firm muscles that stand out at the abdomen.

"Consumption is a rare disease in Japan. Even in winter coughs are of rare occurrence, and this despite the fact that the real Japanese do not heat their rooms with anything more than an *hibachi*—a tiny charcoal-stove that does not send the temperature of the room up to any appreciable degree, but serves mainly for heating tea, for warming the hands, or for supplying the fire for a cigarette or pipe for the men of the household. When Japanese women wish to feel warmer, they add clothing, just as they would do when going out into the street. . . . . .

"The Japanese look upon full, deep breathing as being the most vital function in life. Food is not as important, altho it is necessary. The best of exercises are of little value when the breathing that accompanies them is not done properly. . . . . .

"In Anglo-Saxon countries the corset has come into such vogue that it is almost madness to attack it. But the corset, no matter how loosely it is worn, restricts breathing, and for that reason it strikes the first deadly blow at the life of woman. Deep and full breathing is impossible with the corset. In Japan corsets are worn only by a very few 'progressive' women who ape Western customs. The Japanese woman who has never seen a corset will be able, generally, to show a torso that will delight the artist or the sculptor."

The writer dwells constantly on the necessity for accompanying all physical exercise with deep breathing. He says:

"Every one who has watched a day-laborer swinging the pick has noted the 'ugh' with which he lets his implement strike the earth. This is due to his instinctive knowledge of the necessity for breath. Japanese athletes, when exercising, give vent to the same grunts, which might be called gasps. It is by this method that fresh air is carried deeply into the body. It is through this kind of exercise that the vital forces of the body are kept at their best pitch through the employment of deep breathing.

"No matter what portion of the work a Japanese woman is taking up, she is taught, between each exercise, to go to the window and to inhale a few deep breaths. It is folly to take up a new exercise until the organs have been refreshed by the introduction of several copious breaths of air."

Two New Chemical Elements.—Dr. Charles Baskerville, professor of chemistry and director of the laboratory in the University of North Carolina, announced Friday night before the Chemists' Club, in New York, his discovery that thorium, hitherto known as one of the seventy primary elements, is complex. Says *Science*:

"Dr. Baskerville has resolved thorium into two new elements. He has named one of these carolinium, after the State; the other berzelium, in honor of the great Swedish chemist who nearly a hundred years ago discovered thorium. It has never before been the good fortune of an American chemist to discover a chemical element. Dr. Baskerville's discovery of two elements is the result of ten years of persistent labor."

The isolation of an element is still an event of prime importance in the chemical world, and assertions that new elementary substances have been discovered are scrutinized with great care. Such announcements must bear the test of time before general acceptance, and tho Professor Baskerville's eminence has prevented the casting of doubt upon his discovery, it will probably be some time before we shall find his two new elements in the official lists.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"EVERY day in London," says *Popular Mechanics*, "scores of workmen's kettles are boiled in lime that will afterward be used for its proper purpose. Just before the breakfast hour, say, one of the workmen empties a quantity of the dry lime from a sack. In the center of this lime he makes a hole, and into it water is poured. Then he puts his kettles into the water, and in a few minutes the kettles boil. In thousands of cases a fire is thus spared."

"THE biggest carving-knife ever manufactured may be seen at the World's Fair," says *The American Inventor*. "This monster blade is 30 feet in length and has an edge as sharp as a razor. It is made out of the finest steel, and the handle is a masterpiece of the cutler's art, elaborately carved and beautifully polished. It would take a veritable giant to wield a knife like this. The blade is altogether of American manufacture, and it is expected to show for the first time that American cutlery has now reached a point of perfection where it fears no rivalry. The giant carving-knife cost several thousand dollars, and special machinery had to be made before its construction could begin. No such knife was ever before manufactured."

"MR. GEORGE PULLMAN once said, when asked the secret of easy riding, that the secrets are so many that no one can keep them. This is true," says *The World's Work*, "but the easing of curves is one of them. . . . The engineers of the last few years, in relaying tracks instead of starting a true circle curve with the sudden lift of the outer rail that causes the jolt and lurch that travelers know, have laid a slight parabolic curve from a point a hundred yards back on the straight track, and have elevated the outer rail imperceptibly along that curve to the maximum. The result of the device—in practise quite new—has been the annihilation of curves as regards a passenger's sense. With eyes shut he can not tell whether the track is straight or curved."

"DR. SCHOO has observed," says *Modern Medicine*, "that when mosquitoes have access to acid fruits their bite becomes less poisonous, or wholly innocuous. And Professor Celli has observed that in portions of Italy where tomatoes are largely cultivated, the people are practically free from malarial infection, altho the region is naturally very malarious. The juices of the plant constitute the natural food of the mosquito. It would seem, then, that the wide cultivation of acid fruits, such as tomatoes, strawberries, and other succulent fruits, may be made an important factor in ridding the world of this very troublesome pest. How the use of acid fruits destroys the virulence of the mosquito bite has not yet been determined. It seems probable, however, that the vegetable acids may destroy the malarial parasite."

"ACCORDING to a Pittsburg telephone manager," says *Telephony*, "the telephone was put to a novel and unusual use in Washington county recently, enabling two boys, sons of farmers, to hold their positions in their classes in the public schools from which they will graduate in another year. Incidentally, the patience and long-suffering of the country school-teacher was put to an admirable test. Smallpox broke out in the neighborhood in question, and the two scholars were among the early victims. The home was quarantined, and there was every indication that the instruction which they had been receiving would be cut off for an indefinite period. But the teacher was resourceful and willing. He called up the stricken home one evening and proposed that the boys study their lessons as usual, and he would hear them over the telephone. The idea was eagerly received. Each evening they took down the receiver, and the teacher, located several farms away, heard them recite. Neither suffered to an appreciable degree through their absence from school, and their chances for graduation are just as bright as before the disease entered their home."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC ATTACK ON LUTHER.

THE learned Roman Catholic savant, P. Heinrich Denifle, custodian of the Archives of the Vatican Library, has thrown a bombshell into the Protestant camp by the publication, in a solid book of 860 pages, of the first volume of his "Luther and Lutherdom." When the announcement was made, some time ago, that Father Denifle was preparing a new Luther biography, it was expected that the author, who enjoys a high reputation as a scholar, would produce a dispassionate scientific work from a Roman Catholic standpoint. On the contrary, however, the new Denifle biography is undoubtedly the bitterest attack upon Luther that has ever been made. Professor Hausleiter, of the University of Greifswald, subjects the methods of the Roman Catholic historian to a searching analysis (in the Scientific Supplement of the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung*), and condemns them as thoroughly unscientific.

The reader, he says, can open the work of Denifle on almost any page and find Luther depicted as "an empty-headed, begging monk," "a thoroughly superficial theologian," "a man with an evil heart," "one who was filled with a Satanic hatred of the church," etc., etc. An appeal to the book itself readily confirms this impression, as will be seen from the following quotations:

"The salvation preached by Luther and his followers was not Christ. . . . They found their salvation in fleshly union with women."

"Luther took to himself, as a witness of the gospel, a concubine, and called her his wife."

"The monks who deserted the cloisters all turned out to be rowdies. . . . It was a fortunate thing that the church was rid of these questionable characters, and that this cleared the atmosphere. . . The followers of Luther were the very excrement of human society."

"The Lutheran God always approved an entirely sinful life."

"The Lutheran doctrine of justification by faith is practically equivalent to an encouragement to sin, since it teaches that God is ready at any time to forgive all transgressions freely."

Denifle closes his work with this exhortation:

"We Catholics will have nothing to do with the Lutheran hocuspocus. We reject the silly faith of the Protestants because we are reasonable people and think as rational creatures. Therefore our cry should be, 'Away from Luther, and back to Christ and his church!' so that we can continue to be good Christians with common sense and judgment."

Denifle's attack has, of course, evoked other replies from Protestant sources. They have come in goodly numbers and from the best of authorities. Professor Harnack, of Berlin, takes up the whole question in the *Theologische Literaturzeitung* (Leipsic), declaring that the new book is only one of a kind of polemical writings put out from time to time by Roman Catholic scholars and directed against the personal side of Luther. Such travesties, he says, are based upon misinterpretation of what is reported by Luther's friends in his "Table Talk" and "Letters," and the method of the writers is declared to be substantially the same as that of Janssen, who some years ago wrote an extensive history of the Germans, proving on the basis of contemporaneous sources, mostly Protestant, that the Reformation was the greatest misfortune that ever befell Europe.

The most complete reply has been published by Seeberg, of Berlin, a theologian whose utterances have almost as much weight as Harnack's. He has issued a special brochure, entitled "Luther und Luthertum, in der neuesten katholischen Beleuchtung" (Luther and Lutherdom, according to the latest Catholic Exposition), in which examples of Denifle's deductions are compared with the original sources, and proof is furnished that in each case these sources have been abused. Seeberg concludes: "An historic character like Luther, who moved the world, could not have been the corrupt and empty-headed man here depicted. Denifle's work is the gigantic caricature of the age."

The Roman Catholic papers are by no means unanimous in praise of the new Luther biography. Among the most sanguine is *Der Katholik*, which sees in Denifle's book the demolition of the hollow learning of Protestantism. The *Germania* (Berlin), the most influential Roman Catholic journal in Germany, thinks the author has been too "rough" in his methods; and the *Volks-Zeitung* (Cologne), next in importance among Roman Catholic papers, thinks the author ought to have been more careful, altho the results are "safe." The *Chronik* (Leipsic) declares that many Italian church papers condemn the work sharply.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CANON HENSON AND THE AUTHORITY OF THE SCRIPTURES.

CANON HENSLEY HENSON, of Westminster, who is known in this country as a theologian of radical tendencies and a warm advocate of church union, has written an article on "The Future of the Bible" which is startling in its challenge to accepted traditions. It appears in *The Contemporary Review* (April), and deals with the "revolution" in educated Christian thought which is alleged to have taken place with respect to the sacred writings of Christianity. Says the canon:

CANON HENSLEY HENSON, OF WESTMINSTER,

Whose latest article on "The Future of the Bible" has caused a sensation in church circles.

"We may realize the measure of the change by considering what is the value to the modern thinker and student of such notions as those of 'inspiration' and 'canonicity.' In what sense is it now believed that the books which compose the Bible are 'inspired' in any special sense? Certain it is that the student does not allow this 'inspiration' to influence in the slightest degree his treatment of the documents. 'Inspiration' is not allowed to certify the truth of any statement which can not be substantiated at the bar of reason and evidence. 'Inspiration' is not allowed to override the objections which the Christian conscience takes against much that is recorded in the older Scriptures. The day has gone by for proof texts and harmonies. And so with 'canonicity.' What authority is added to any book of Scripture by the circumstance that it is 'canonical'? Does any thoughtful man find in the fact that the Book of Esther is 'canonical' any reason for revising the unfavorable judgment which he is certain to form of that work? Or does the absence of 'canonicity' in the case of the Book of Wisdom detract in the slightest degree from its historic interest and its spiritual value? Canonicity, of course, in the simple sense of ecclesiastical acceptance and liturgical usage, will remain a convenient notion enough, but as carrying any kind of authoritative certificate either of spiritual value or of historic truth it has ceased to have reality. The student does not ask whether a book is canonical or inspired. He applies his methods of investigation without any embarrassment or reservation on these counts."

The most sensational phrases in the article, which were cabled to this country on their first appearance in print, and became the

subject of widespread criticism, are contained in the following paragraph:

"Any clergyman who takes the trouble to find out what his parishioners really think about the narratives of the Old Testament will make some surprising discoveries. He will find that the more thoughtful and sensitive people are often seriously troubled by what they hear, that coarser minds are moved to contempt, greatly to their own moral injury. It is becoming clear that in the interest of Christianity itself ecclesiastical usage ought more faithfully to reflect the actual opinion about the Bible which now obtains. A drastic revision of the lectionary would seem to be urgently called for. The very circumstance that so many of our people are prepared to acquiesce in what they hear from the lectern, and even to believe that in some way or other what they hear is divinely true, makes the present indiscriminate reading of the Bible in public an extremely perilous proceeding. Educated men, as we have already indicated, have at their disposal means by which to escape from the perplexities stirred in their minds by the incredible, puerile, or demoralizing narratives which the Old Testament contains. But these resources are not accessible, and will never be accessible, to the masses of the people. *They* have no other course open to them, when the difficulty is brought home either by their own intelligence or by the action of others, than the violent and unhappy course of repudiating the Bible altogether. The transition is prompt and obvious in untutored minds from a sacred volume, too sacred for discussion, to a pack of lies, too gross for toleration. The principle of selection on the basis of what is edifying is, of course, familiar enough in the church. It is implied in the whole notion of an official lectionary. There are passages—many passages—which the church does not read in public. There is, therefore, nothing revolutionary in asking for another and a far more drastic revision."

Pursuing the same line of argument, Canon Henson says:

"Moreover, it is hard to see why the traditional practise of limiting the lessons read in church to the Bible should forever continue. It was the custom in the primitive church and throughout the Middle Ages to read the lives of the saints, and tho, no doubt, the practise became discredited by the puerilities which, under that description, were generally included, still the principle is sound enough, and when we remember how great an accumulation of devotional and edifying literature the Christian church possesses, and how very little of this is known, or likely to be known, to the masses of Christian people, it does seem a strange failure of duty on the part of the church to make no use of it in her public services. We want to supplement the canonical Scriptures by the Christian compositions which have secured the approval of general acceptance, and taken the rank of spiritual classics among religious people, just as in the worship of the church the psalter has been supplemented by hymns and anthems. The unhappy rigidity which restricts the modern English church at the lectern to the canonical Scriptures and, in the reading-desk, to the prayer-book is as intrinsically indefensible as it is practically mischievous."

As if to balance this iconoclastic treatment of Scriptural authority, Canon Henson proceeds to advance three broad considerations in justification of the paramount place which the Bible has traditionally held in the life of the Christian society:

"In the first place, the Bible remains, after all the educational discussions of our time, the best manual of fundamental morality of which experience has knowledge. Its excellence arises, perhaps, from two causes. On the one hand, in the Bible, morality is always linked with the enthusiasm of religious conviction. On the other hand, morality is constantly illustrated by famous examples. . . . . .

"In the second place, the Bible is still, what it has always been throughout Christian history, the best corrective of ecclesiastical corruption. It is, of course, matter of fact that the Christian society is always tending to lapse into abuses. Again and again Christianity has presented the aspect of an almost complete departure from primitive models of faith and conduct, but at all times there has been within the church an instrument ready to hand for making successful appeal to the slumbering Christian conscience against prevailing ecclesiastical aberrations. . . . Ecclesiastical abuses, errors in doctrine, blunders in policy, do not suggest to the masses of English-speaking people that Christianity itself is false. They are not wont to seek in the doctrines and procedures of any church the most authoritative statement of religious truth. The sacred book is more to them than the sacred system. The New Testament—at least in the broad lines of its teaching—is familiarly known, and against the New Testament there is no resentment. Instinctively an appeal is made from the ecclesiastical system or systems to the sacred literature, and, at the worst, men go outside the churches, not in the bitterness of alienation, but, as they profess and believe, in order to be better Christians. It would be difficult to exaggerate the public value of all this. . . . . .

"In the third place, the Bible, and herein, of course, specially, tho not exclusively, the New Testament, is perhaps the most effectual check we have on the materialistic tendencies of modern life. . . . There is something in the social atmosphere created by a widely diffused acquaintance with the Scriptures which moderates the acerbity of economic strife, shames the arrogant selfishness of prosperity, and mitigates the embittered resentments of want. Far better than intermittent disquisitions from a supreme ecclesiastical authority is the stamping indelibly on the public conscience of that conception of human duty which is expressed in the gospel. This great service to peace and to social reformation is rendered by the Bible in the familiar usage of the people."

There are not lacking signs, concludes the Canon, that the changing attitude of the modern world toward the Bible will "involve for multitudes a weakening of moral allegiance; so that the advocates of the new reformation, like their spiritual ancestors, will at every turn be hindered and discredited by the moral scandals which seem to have direct connection with their teaching." But "the result which will finally be reached will justify the faith of the latest advocates of doctrinal reform, and more than compensate for the troubles of the present distress. The twentieth century will add yet another solemn historic affirmation of the evangelic oracle to the long series which the Christian centuries contain, 'Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my Word shall not pass away.'"

YOUNG MEN AS CHURCH-GOERS.

ACCORDING to statistics furnished by the Rev. Frank Graves Cressey, Ph.D., in his new book on "The Church and Young Men," the large majority of young men in this country, or 9,059,000 out of 14,250,000, are outside of church-membership. Allowing an ample margin for those who are not members of any church, but who attend religious services at least occasionally, he thinks it safe to say that fully one-half the aggregate number are wholly outside of church-fellowship or direct influence.

Mr. Edward Bok, the editor of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, supplements these figures in an article in the New York *Outlook* (April 16), comparing the results of an investigation recently made with one undertaken by him nine years ago. "The percentage of attending young men," he finds, "is eight per cent. less than it was then, and then it was only thirty per cent. Hence, only about twenty-two out of every one hundred young men, taken at random in the cities of the country, attend church on Sunday."

In seeking to account for the non-attendance of so large a percentage of young man, Mr. Bok interviewed a number of clergymen, asking them what, in their opinion, kept young men away from the church. Some said "the bicycle"; others "the Sunday newspaper." A large majority, however, declared their belief that "Sunday golf is the curse of our young men." Mr. Bok was himself convinced that none of these alleged causes was the real one, and in order to satisfy himself as to the truth in the matter, he instituted an inquiry in eight communities in different parts of the country, where there were either no golf-links at all or Sunday golfing was prohibited. At this point we quote:

"In these eight communities there were, all told, thirty-one churches, and the Young Men's Christian Associations nearest to these communities obtained for me the figures that in these communities there were sixteen hundred and forty young men between

the ages of twenty and thirty-five in the neighborhood of these churches. Then I had secured for me the attendance, for four consecutive Sundays, of the number of young men, between the ages given, at each of these churches, with the result that the highest attendance at all the thirty-one churches combined, on any one Sunday, was four hundred and twenty-seven. Now, there was no Sunday golf possible in these communities, and yet twelve hundred and thirteen out of sixteen hundred and forty young men did not go to church! What was the reason here?

"I asked all the clergymen. 'Indifference to holy things,' said several. 'The deterioration of the modern young man,' said others, and these two opinions represented nineteen out of thirty-one clergymen.

"Then I asked the young men. I took nineteen of them.

"'Not enough to go for,' was substantially the verdict of eleven out of the nineteen.

"'What do you mean by that?' I asked in each case.

"'Why, one doesn't get enough out of the sermons that are preached to make the effort worth while to go to hear them,' said one young man.

"'You don't get anything to carry away with you,' said another.

"'Why, Dr. —— (mentioning the name of one of the ministers) isn't practical. It is all theory, theory, words, words. He doesn't seem to go out into the world among men. Too much old Palestine and cloister study. Doesn't know men; only books. I thought it was myself, for a time. But father says the same, altho it came hard for him to confess it. Now he doesn't go any more.'"

Equipped with a clew, Mr. Bok set out to find if the preacher who gave the young man something "to carry away" with him would attract young men, and he selected seven ministers each of whom fulfilled the young man's ideal of being a minister who either knew the every-day world of men and the needs of the men in that world, or who struck the big note of vitality in his sermons. In the immediate neighborhood of these seven churches, located in five cities well apart, Mr. Bok discovered that six thousand one hundred and ten young men resided, and that four thousand six hundred and fourteen—all between the ages of twenty and thirty-five—were in attendance on a given Sunday. Inquiry as to why the fifteen hundred remaining absented themselves from church brought responses divided between "too tired when Sunday comes" and a preference for spending the day in the open air. The conclusion, after a marshaling of facts and statistics, is given by the writer without personal commitment, but as the opinion of an honest and up-to-date clergyman who was interviewed. We quote:

"'It is for the church to strive for such social conditions that a man need not work like a slave so that he reaches Sunday all tired out. No, it is not Utopian; it is possible. The curse of the modern man is not Sunday golf or anything of that nature. It is money-madness; the inability to see, amid the hot pace of to-day, that there is something higher, bigger, better to live and strive for in the world than money-getting; to show him that he is happier with little than with much; to show him the thing that is worth while; to strip the externals from the kernel; to raise his manhood. That is religion—the real religion; that is the religion that the church should stand for; not whether a man is right or wrong if he plays golf or whether he goes to church.

"'Most of these men are right, and I say it as a clergyman who has heard many others. The message that is delivered Sunday after Sunday from the average pulpit is vapid and meaningless to the man of affairs of to-day. Your man of the present requires a different preaching than did his father. He wants you to say something, and to say it without flourishes and in as short a time as possible. He has no time or patience with theories. He wants to know what is what—a living message full of the breath of vital life.

"'When ministers preach that kind of sermon, you or any one else won't be asking why fifteen hundred young men don't come to church. The churches will be asking how to seat the young men. As it is, my wonder is not that these fifteen hundred young men do not go to church, but that the four thousand and odd you tell me about *do* go!'

"I have studied this question of the young man and the church for many years now, and I have come to the conclusion, whether we ministers choose to like it or not, that the fault lies as much with what we preach, if not a little more, as with the willingness of the young man to come and hear us. The young man will come fast enough if you give him something to come for."

DR. HILLIS'S PLEA FOR A "CHURCH TRUST."

THE Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, of Brooklyn, contributes an eloquent article to *Everybody's Magazine* (April), urging a "consolidation of churches" as the next great step in religious progress. His argument, which has attracted considerable attention in the religious world, may be summarized as follows:

The epoch of church unity has fully come. It could no longer be delayed. The men who have simplified business, reorganized the banks under one management, reorganized the factory, and the store, and the shops, are the men who are now in the pews. Having learned how to save the wastes on Saturday, they are irritated by the ecclesiastical wastes manifest on Sunday. They realize that it is unnecessary, illogical, puerile, and wicked to duplicate many church plants, involving enormous wastes and lessened efficiency, when one central church plant could quadruple the results at one-quarter of the cost.

The results of this division and denominational rivalry are a decline in the interest in the church and of the attendance upon it; a support waning to the point of extinction. I have before me the statistics of a town in a Western State with a thousand inhabitants. Two of the churches are closed, with boards nailed over the windows, a third is used as a storehouse for grain. Of the six churches in the place but two are open, and these meet with scant support. Either the Christian forces of the ten thousand small towns and villages of the country must unite or the churches will perish, and one-half of the ministers die or resign, with broken hearts.

The ideal church would be one noble building centrally situated, crowded from Sunday morning until the next Saturday night, a church that would be the center of the social, the musical, the literary, the ethical life of the community; the home of light and joy; the pride of all the people. With numbers come enthusiasm, economy, emulation, efficiency. When all the musical talent of the community is organized and unified, music, the highest of the fine arts, will become a great moral force. When all the teaching forces—and the art of teaching is a great gift, and there are only a few teachers out of two thousand that know how to impart wisdom—are united, the Sunday-school will again become popular. Instead of ten preachers there ought to be three.

Church unity is eminently practical, and it has already been achieved in part. It is to be reached by separating essentials from non-essentials. The Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount and the teachings of Jesus Christ are no more denominational than the multiplication-table. The principles of ethics are no more Presbyterian or Episcopalian or Congregational than the laws of light and heat. The facts of geology and astronomy and physiology and hygiene are the same for all people, and the simplicities and universalities of Christianity appeal to men as men. The essential things in the high school are the things of litrature and science and mathematics. These are taught to all temperaments and classes by the school-teachers. The individual theories on political economy, tariff, and protection can be taught at home by the parents. The things of God and Jesus Christ are the great essentials. The unessential things are the things of John Calvin, of the Congregationalist John Robinson, of the Baptist Roger Williams, of the Episcopal Archbishop Laud, of the Methodist John Wesley. In other words, the temperamental things belong to the family and the parent; the universals of church and Sunday belong to God and Jesus Christ. This is revolutionary—this destroys the basis of probably 165 out of the 169 denominations—this would leave perhaps one great Protestant Church, one Roman Catholic Church, and one church, named the Quaker, that would not believe in any form, but only in the uncontrolled life of the spirit.

The religious journals adopt an attitude of sympathy toward Dr. Hillis's ideal, but for the most part are skeptical as to the practicability of his plans. The New York *Examiner* (Baptist) says: "The question is larger than is often assumed, and can not be disposed of by manipulating a few figures and invoking the aid of

the man who now poses so consciously in all our week-day affairs, the 'man of business.' . . . The principle of Christian unity in this country will never be the spirit of compromise and the desire for commercial economy." In a similar strain speaks *The Christian Evangelist* (St. Louis, Disciples of Christ):

"It is not enough to point out the economic advantage of the eight or ten churches in a small town cooperating or uniting as one church. Unless these churches are made to see how this can be done without the sacrifice of truth or of conscience they will continue to maintain their separate denominational existence, and starve if need be. The element of conscience can not be ignored in the treatment of this question. Better divisions even, with all their waste and narrow provincialism, than a union purchased at the sacrifice of a good conscience or by the surrender of honest convictions of truth."

The Universalist Leader (Boston) says:

"Does not the success of the church mean more than the saving of dollars? There are many churches near enough in accord to put aside some minor differences and work together in harmony along general lines of service, but there are others whose real life is fundamentally different; their great contribution to the world can not be tabulated as things done; they are thinking; they are getting at the sources of all doing. Great progress has been made in religion during the recent centuries and the progress is largely due to the different denominations struggling in competition for the best things."

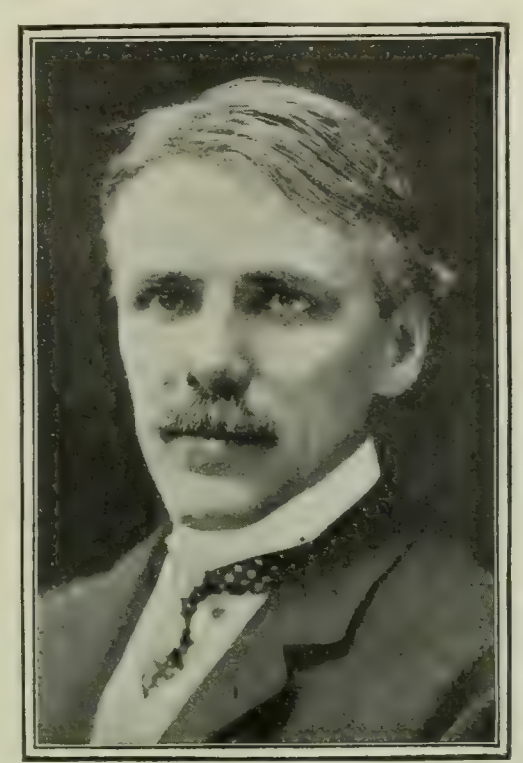
The Living Church (Milwaukee, Prot. Episc.) draws the following deduction from a supposititious case:

"Suppose we call to our mind's vision, as Dr. Hillis has done, a state of American Christianity in which there had survived three groups only of Christian people: 'one great Protestant Church, one Roman Catholic Church, and one church named the Quaker.' What, then, would be the state of Christianity? . . . . . .

"We should then have a great organization believing that there is a God, with the addition that Jesus Christ bears or bore some undefined and undefinable relation to Him, and to them; an organization largely devoted to ethical and secular works, and with no positive system of theology. The Roman Catholic Church would present the sole remaining body that would claim to be in fact the Kingdom of God, in which the perpetual presence of Jesus Christ is continuously vouchsafed, in which alone is brought down, from the days of the apostles, the organism of which they were parts and of which Jesus Christ is the head; the only body that claimed to speak authoritatively as to the person of Jesus Christ, the facts of his divine conception, birth, life, work, death, resurrection, ascension, sending of the Holy Spirit; as to the sacraments which he ordained, instituted, and commanded to be observed; as to the relationship of man to God. The Roman Catholic Church would be the only body in the United States that would claim to have a *certain faith* as to the things pertaining to God and eternity; to have *continuity* with the church which Jesus Christ declared to be his body; and to have *authority* as the Kingdom of God on earth.

"As between these two forces, can any sane man question which would be the ultimate survivor? The 'Protestant Church' would be a temporary resting-place between faith and agnosticism. It could not officially maintain faith whenever any of its members challenged any postulate that to-day is reckoned a part of orthodox Christianity, for to do so would be to violate its own foundation principles. . . . . .

"There are really just two ways in which Christian unity may ever be attained. One is on the basis of authority; the other on the basis of corporate agnosticism, with no limits to individual belief. Christian people may choose the one or the other."



Copyright by Rockwood, New York.

THE REV. DR. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, OF BROOKLYN,

Who thinks that the business spirit of the age compels "reorganization" in religion, as well as in industry.

THE METHODIST TIME LIMIT.

THERE is still a feeling of dissatisfaction within the Methodist Church in regard to the present status of pastoral service, and this sentiment is said to be growing. The controversy over the Methodist time-limit has been going on for over a century. In 1804, a rule was passed restricting Methodist preachers from remaining in one place more than two years. Sixty years later, three years was made the limit. In 1888 the period was changed to five years, and in 1900 the time-limit was abolished altogether. At the present time, a movement is on foot to return to the itinerancy, and *Zion's Herald* (Boston), which is leading the new crusade, has this to say:

"As the result of a comprehensive and, we trust, unprejudiced study of the situation in the church at large, we confidently predict that the next general conference will restore the time-limit. Four years' trial has justified our prophecy that our itinerancy can not exist without a time-limit. The increased difficulty in adjusting the appointments at the annual conference sessions, the growth of a favored class in our ministry, an unyielding determination on the part of some ministers to remain indefinitely because it seems possible to do so, the inevitable but unwelcome drift toward a Congregational polity and away from that which has always been distinctively Methodist—these are the main reasons why so many who favored the removal of the limit are strenuously advocating its restoration."

The Western Christian Advocate (Cincinnati) takes the opposite side of the argument:

"Our church is finding that there are difficulties and disadvantages even in liberty, but, tho the way back to Egypt may be open to it, we sincerely hope it will not take it. For one thing our pastors and churches are suffering from a certain feverishness and restlessness which have got into the blood from the usages of the past and are not at once to be eliminated. They think they must 'have a change,' much as half the people of Brooklyn think they must get new residences on the first of May since that date has been from of old 'moving-day.'

"Every system of pulpit supply, as our sister churches abundantly demonstrate, is open to some objection. Nothing human is perfect, and we are not surprised that there is some friction under the existing status. Nevertheless, we thoroughly believe that our church has devised a method combining flexibility with strength, the requisite concessions to individual and churchly liberty with the necessity of supervisional authority and connectional unity, and we think it would be both rash and foolish to disturb it until it has had a chance to show what it can do. Children pull up the seeds they have planted to see whether they have grown or not. It is somewhat better to let them alone for a while."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

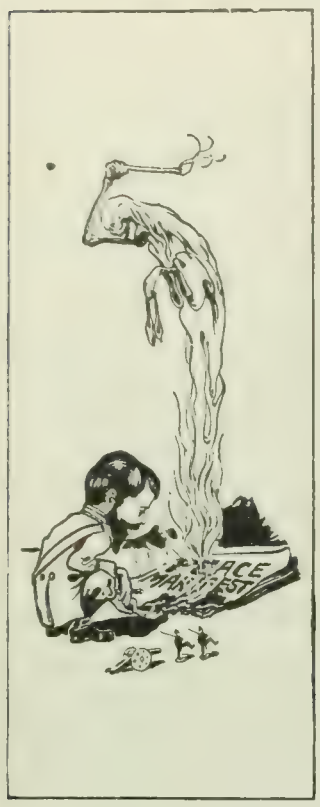
A LAW has been "published" in Spain making Sunday a day of rest, and prohibiting manual labor on that day. Consul R. M. Bartleman, of Cadiz, who furnishes this information in *The Daily Consular Reports* (Washington, April 19) goes on to say: "Work on Sunday will be permitted only when absolutely necessary, the hours to conform with the regulations. On no account are women or persons under eighteen years of age to be employed on said day. The law will be put in force within six months."

THE Abbé Loisy, the French biblical critic whose alleged heresies have provoked widespread discussion both in Europe and this country, has forwarded to the Vatican what is described as his third formula of submission. It is stated that the distinguished theologian, while not compromising his integrity as a scientific historian and exegete, has expressed his submission in terms which conform more closely than before to Roman standards of orthodoxy. "At the same time," says the London *Church Times* (Anglican), "the Pope is understood to have written to the Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris urging him to deal gently with the abbé, errors rather than persons being the subjects of ecclesiastical censure. If the Pope can help it, Abbé Loisy will not be driven out of the church; but it remains to be seen who is the real head of the Roman Church, the so-called supreme Pontiff, or the power behind the Pope."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

GENERAL KODAMA AND HIS PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Paris, and Berlin, through the medium of those military experts who hold forth in *The Times*, the *Figaro*, and the *Kreuz Zeitung*, are at last beginning to agree on the subject of the larger strategical outlines of Japan's campaign on land. Europe's first impression that all operations in the field were to be rigidly controlled by the general staff in Tokyo has been greatly modified. This first impression was so strong that the Japanese were held to be taking the field with no one general in supreme authority at the front. The Mikado's forces, it was thought, had been divided into three armies, each of some 100,000 men, and all directed from home.



NICHOLAS BURNS HIS PLAYTHINGS.

—*Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

Correct as this view may have been at first, it is now altogether modified. The strategy is still determined, in outline, at Tokyo, but the tactics—the operations in the presence of the enemy—are said to be now under the absolute control of one commander. The London *Standard* states the case even more categorically. "The man who is responsible for the plan of campaign is General Kodama," it declares. "He is the brain of the Japanese army." Its impressions of his capacity for such a position of responsibility are thus stated:

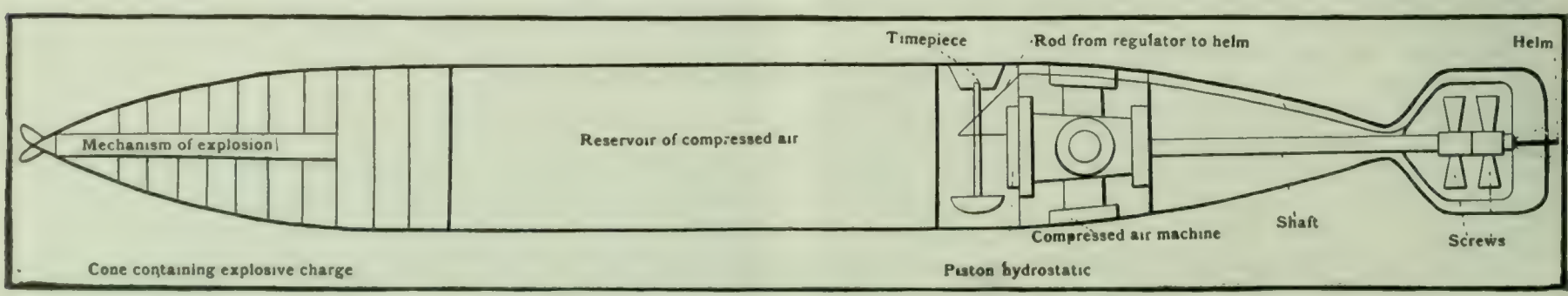
"Gen. Gentaro Kodama comes of a fighting race. He was born half a century ago in the province of Choshu, one of the four great Daimiates, or feudal clans, that have given an unbroken succession of warriors and leaders to Japan. The Marquis Ito, most famous of modern statesmen; Inouye, ablest of diplomatists and administrators; Yamagata, who created a national army out of bands of feudal retainers—these and many renowned rulers are from Choshu. Indeed, there is only one other clan with this heritage of power. If you are not from Satsuma, you must be from Choshu. Hence the term 'Sat-Cho,' familiar in politics to denote the combination of these clans. The province in which General Kodama was born played a foremost part in the revolution that overthrew the Shogun and restored the authority of the Mikado. His clansmen were the first to lay aside armor and sword and spear and to adopt the rifle and discipline and tactics of Europe. Baron Kodama was sixteen years old when Japan threw off her feudal chains. His father died in his fifth year and left him to the care of a son-in-law, who seven years later was the victim of political assassins. At thirteen Kodama was struggling with poverty and family responsibility. The revolution swept him into the forces arraigned against feudalism, and when only sixteen he was fighting the Daimios and their two-sworded retainers who had ruled the land for eight centuries. . . . . .

"In 1889 he was gazetted major-general, and in the following year was sent to Europe to study the military systems of the West. During the war with China he held the responsible post of Vice Minister for War, and afterward became chief of that department. At the same time he was Governor-General of Formosa, a position which he retains. In 1903 he accepted the portfolio of Home Secretary, having been already raised to the peerage in 1895, with the rank of lieutenant-general.

"When Baron Kodama entered politics, the popular cry was for bold administration, and the hopes of reformers centered in the soldier-statesman, to whom they had given the name 'Minister of the Ax,' because of his declaration that in politics, as in battle, a sharp ax is better than a blunt knife. The encroachments of Russia in Manchuria and Korea turned the soldier's energies into their true channel, and in October of last year, when Major-General Tamura died, he quitted the cabinet to take over the duties of assistant chief of the headquarters staff. To the responsibilities and difficulties of this great position Baron Kodama has brought the wisdom, the judgment, the unswerving rectitude, and the inexhaustible perseverance that have distinguished him throughout his career. He is a man of strong character, and possesses in no small degree the indefinable quality known as personal magnetism. He has that infinite capacity for taking pains which Michelangelo called genius. Night and day he sits at his desk attending to the multitudinous details of a great war; yet his door is never closed upon a friend, or even a stranger who has the least claim to his attention. During the Chinese war he suffered in health from the continuous strain of work, and has since adopted a severe *régime* in food and drink, with the result that at fifty he is a young man, brimful of energy and high spirits. He takes a lively interest in education; has been a director of the Military Academy; founded the Formosa College in Tokyo; and gave his books and his money to establish a library for poor students in his native town. Baron Kodama is certainly a man who inspires confidence."

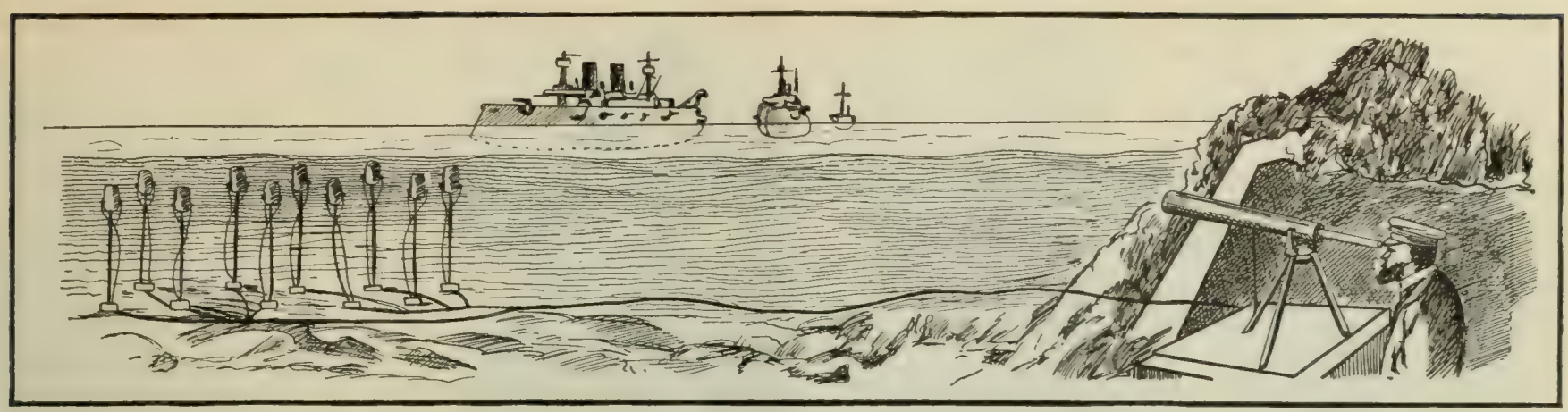
In spite of its high opinion of the Japanese commander, the London daily advises its readers to suspend judgment regarding his ability to cope with General Kuropatkin—at least until the first great battle has been fought. It remains to be seen, it says, precisely how General Kodama proposes to conduct his campaign. He may play the part of von Moltke in the Franco-Prussian war, directing all operations from his desk, or he may follow the example of Grant and do his thinking while he fights. In any event, General Kodama proposes a movement into Manchuria from the coast, under cover of Admiral Togo's fleet, while protecting a line of retreat into Korea in case of mishap. His genius will receive its severest test when he attempts to screen the movements of his main army by means of cavalry so weak as that of Japan. His immediate plan, surmises one of the military experts of the London *Times*, is the concentration of a strong force at New-Chwang. "New-Chwang once secured, Japan will have a magnificent base. She will command the railway to the west toward Shan-hai-kwan, and also up to Hsin-mintun. The Japanese can cut the Russian railway line and thus isolate Port Arthur." The remainder of the campaign on land will develop itself:

"Having thus a base at New-Chwang and a probable further base at Hai-cheng, with its isolated hills, which make an ideal strong-



MECHANISM OF A WHITEHEAD TORPEDO IN USE BY JAPAN.

The torpedo (upon being discharged through its tube) answers to its helm, which in turn is controlled through the time-piece.



A Mine Field.

hold, with an almost unlimited supply of pure water, the question is, What will they do next? Will they sit quietly on the defensive, starving out Port Arthur and the Russians on the Yalu, who can be easily shelled, once the floating tidal ice breaks, by the Japanese gunboats, or will they move on, seize the next Russian stronghold twenty miles beyond Hai-cheng, called An-shan-chau, another natural fortress of great importance commanding Liau-yang?

"With the command of New-Chwang port the Japanese will have the Liau River open into the heart of the country; their small gunboats and protected large junks will do much to aid and support military operations, especially should an attack be contemplated on An-shan-chau, or even Liau-yang, and later on, as their army advances northward, to the next great natural stronghold of Tir-ling. If the Japanese once secure themselves at Tir-ling, they will not only be in actual possession of Southern Manchuria, but will be able perhaps to come to terms with Russia.

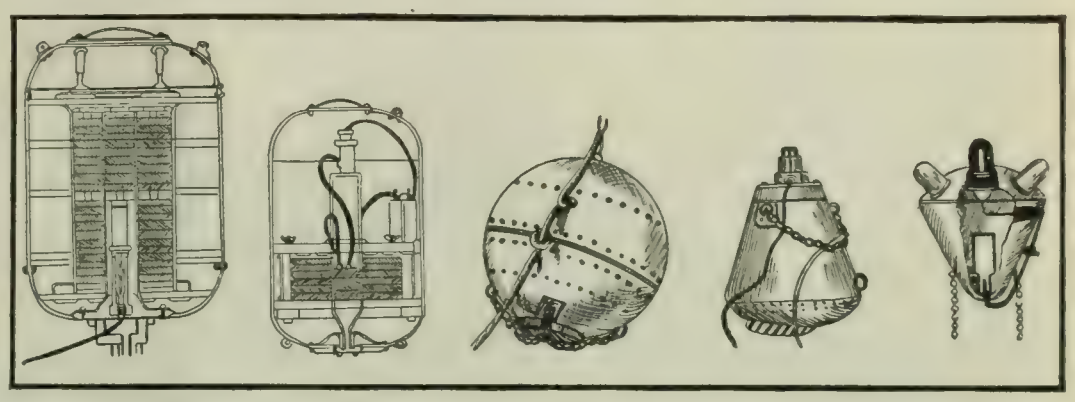
"Japan will not fight at either Liau-yang or Mukden if she can avoid it, and it is probable that Russia will, for the same reasons, hold the natural fortresses rather than the towns. The Japanese desire to inflict as little suffering as possible on the natives. The Russians are imbued with the same humane feelings, and any one who knows the high Russian officials knows well that they will do all in their power from kindly feeling, not to mention considerations of policy, not to cause destruction to the native cities.

"The writer does not believe that either Port Arthur or Vladivostok will be seriously attacked in the mean time. They will be repeatedly annoyed and worried, but the war will be fought out on the plains of Central Manchuria. That it will be a long war is nearly certain. Japan at the worst will have a way of retreat overland into Korea."

General Kodama, nevertheless, would be well advised, no doubt, in heeding the views set forth by the military expert of the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest). That authority is both amazed and amused by the notion of a Japanese descent upon New-Chwang, as it would, he thinks, benefit only the Russians. We read:

"All these prognostications and reports that the Japanese are about to effect a landing at New-Chwang are calculated to inspire the belief that such a course would be the most natural one for the Mikado's soldiers to adopt, and that Russia has grave reason to dread it. Now it goes without saying that a belligerent will not reveal to the enemy any circumstance of peril to himself. Yet there is an appearance of Russian invitation to the Japanese: 'Come here! Look! I am most weak in this particular spot!' As a matter of fact, this is not the case, for that which apparently is so great a source of Russian dread is in reality the most welcome opportunity Japan could afford to Russia. A landing at New-Chwang in the immediate future would entail a division of the Japanese forces into two groups or armies, miles apart, unable to cooperate adequately. Nor would the land forces of the Japanese only be separated. Their fleet would have to divide, one portion going westward and another eastward of the Liao-Tung peninsula. The Russians might then possibly have an advantage on both land and sea in dealing first with one and then with another of the sundered Japanese forces.

"An attempt to effect a landing at New-Chwang, therefore, would beyond all doubt entail risks of the most serious kind. But the risks would be run by the Japanese. The Russians would be running no risks at all."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



Observation mine (exploded from land). Electric mine (self-acting). Spherical mine (operated from land). Ground mine (connected with land battery). Heart mine (explodes if hit).

Gun cotton is used inside the observation and electric mines with which the fuse unites. The electric mine is equipped with batteries.

MINES FOR NAVAL WARFARE.

RUSSIAN INDIFFERENCE TO PORT ARTHUR AND VLADIVOSTOK.

WHILE Port Arthur has not fallen, nor been cut off and isolated, and while the northern stronghold, Vladivostok, is not often made a port of call by the Japanese, the comments of Russian organs indicate that the loss of these places is regarded as quite probable, and is feared, if not expected. "What then?" is a question freely discussed, and in some papers the discovery is announced that, in modern wars, fortresses are useless, if not actually detrimental, as a source of weakness and of a sense of security that has no real justification. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) writes voluminously on the shallowness of "scientific compaigning," and denies that there is such a thing as a "plan of operations." Russia, it says, needs no plan, except the simple, old, effective plan of meeting and defeating the enemy's army. It says regarding the speculations on the consequences of this or that possible success of the Japanese:

"People are disposed to regard as important achievements the occupation by Japan of Chemulpo or Masampho, or other Korean bases. Here and there apprehensions are gravely expressed with reference to the cutting-off of Port Arthur. But all these discussions are fundamentally fallacious. The occupation by the Japanese of any places or cities is of no consequence either to them or to us. What they must do is encounter and destroy the main bodies of our army. Without such decisive land victories no successes in naval operations can give them any permanent advantage. Similarly, on our side, it is not necessary that we should capture this or that Korean or Japanese base. Our aim should be the annihilation of the enemy's army and navy. . . . . .

"Napoleon's famous saying, 'I have never had any plan of campaign,' is pertinent just now. In many spheres of human activity the simplest solutions are often the last ones. Our only rational plan should be to govern our movements by the policy of the

enemy as to his main army, and to pay no attention to cities, sections, and temporary successes."

The writer goes on to show that, if anywhere and at any time the enemy's army should be destroyed, Japan would be forced to evacuate the cities she has occupied thus far and the ports she may by that time have wrested from Russia. Her present successes may turn out to have been serious drawbacks. Let Port Arthur and Vladivostok fall, if they can not withstand repeated bombardments and a long siege. How would that affect the issue? If Japan is subsequently defeated by superior forces, she will have to retire from these strongholds. In the St. Petersburg *Novosti* it is argued that military science no longer attaches special importance to fortresses:

"The construction and equipment of fortresses require years and hundreds of millions. In a decade the original armament becomes obsolete, and has to be replaced and renewed. At the best, the enemy, provided his forces are numerous enough, can invest any stronghold and move the bulk of the army forward. It does not arrest an advancing and powerful host. Plevna detained the Russians for a time, but when it was reduced, the Czar's army had left it far behind. Armies to-day depend more and more on hastily erected defenses and intrenchments on the very field of battle. Fighting in the open has become well-nigh impossible, owing to the terribly destructive effects of modern field-guns; but improvised works can not be made in advance the objective of operations, and they are less costly and more appropriate to the changing circumstances of a campaign."

General Kui, a military authority, writes in the *Novosti* that a fortress may be more useful in defeat than in defensive warfare. He believes that the guns of Port Arthur saved the Russian fleet from total destruction in the February attack, but he admits that it is possible to exaggerate the importance of land batteries. The prevalent St. Petersburg view is that the capture of Port Arthur and Vladivostok would not materially weaken Russia, who needs time alone to render her position in Manchuria impregnable, and even to regain mastery of the sea.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HERERO HORRORS.

THE native insurrection against the imperial Government in German Southwest Africa has attained proportions which fill the Berlin press with alarm. The topic now takes precedence of all others in the newspapers of Emperor William's dominions. Official and semi-official organs confess that the authorities must send some thousands of additional troops to the colony if the Hereros, as the insurgents are called, do not speedily succumb. "It becomes more and more evident," remarks the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, "that this is a serious war, and that the time has come to effect the subjection and disarming of the rebels by powerful effort."

With the spread of the insurrection and with the development of a somewhat excited state of opinion regarding it throughout Germany have come detailed accounts of the origin of the trouble. They elicit amazed press comment in Berlin. The *Reichsbote*, official organ of German Protestantism, prints grave accusations. German military officials, it says, flogged natives with rhinoceros whips until they swooned from loss of blood. The *Vorwärts*, organ of the Socialists, makes charges, supported by names and dates, implicating leading officials in the mistreatment of native women. It says, moreover, that efforts to procure the dismissal or the punishment of offenders have been baffled by influences emanating from Berlin. The *National Zeitung*, a Liberal organ, says that facts of a serious nature have been suppressed, not only regarding the treatment of the natives, but also with reference to reverses sustained by German troops. "Strong military outposts must be established in the colony," thinks the *Tägliche Rundschau*, "and be maintained for some years, with garrisons, possibly, of four thousand troops." As to the basis upon which German supremacy must ultimately be established, the official *Kreuz Zeitung* says:

HOHENZOLLERN AND HERERO.
—*Ulk* (Berlin)

"Be the origin of the Herero rising what it may—and we consider many current reports far from having any basis in fact—one thing is certain. In our relations with the natives a new policy will have to be decided upon. A model in this respect was undeniably furnished by the Boers. They would, under no circumstances whatever, permit the blacks to carry European weapons. They further insisted that the white man should be treated with outward manifestations of a recognition of his superior position. Legal equality of the two races is false in itself, and can only lead to conditions that sow the seeds of disturbance. Even in the United States, in spite of the incomparably favorable conditions originally presented there, the only result yet reached is a labyrinth of artificialities and lies, of which every American who speaks frankly avows himself ashamed. But the relations between the Boers and the blacks were on a sound basis. On one side were the white masters; on the other were the humanely yet rigorously treated subjects, held in outward manifestations of awe."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY'S WORLD-POLITICS AND THE ANGLO-FRENCH PACT.

FOR reasons which they do not set forth very definitely, certain Austrian organs of a somewhat official character intimate that Germany is discontented, if not apprehensive, in consequence of the much-heralded Anglo-French accord. London organs and Paris organs have as yet ignored Germany in their comments on the topic. Not so the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), said to reflect the sentiments of the Austrian Foreign Office. This paper sees in the great pact a decided obstacle to German world-politics, and says so frankly:

"The most youthful of the colonial Powers, whose interests and ambitions beyond the seas have been amplified with such energy—altho, as the rebellion in German Southwest Africa demonstrates, not quite fortunately—will in the future steer her course in the direction of that future which lies upon the water with rather more caution. Side by side the two mightiest colonial Powers will interpose an obstacle to the eager expansiveness of Germany's colonial policy. Of these two Powers, the traditional foe is still France. Great Britain, on the other hand, has for a long time cherished suspicion and ill-will because of Germany's rivalry on the deep. Statesmen in Berlin must perforce adapt themselves to the staggering novelty of an Anglo-French accord."

On the authority of "an exalted diplomatist," the Austrian daily

propounds the idea that the accord will in time diminish the importance of Germany to Russia, and even lead to intervention in the Far East on a strictly Anglo-French basis. "This is future music," the exalted personage is said to have opined, "but how recently an Anglo-French accord would have been styled future music!" The *Politische Correspondenz* (Vienna), known to have excellent sources of information, hints that an Anglo-Russian accord, as comprehensive as the Anglo-French accord, is slowly maturing in some capital which it does not specify. Such hints, the London *Standard* thinks, "deserve attention"; but the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, an official organ likewise, deems the antagonism between Great Britain and Russia too permanent a factor in world-politics for any accord. However, it does not conceal its surprise at the Anglo-French accord. Up to the eleventh hour, it pronounced such an accord "something against all probability," and it is at present in a state of indignation for reasons which it thus elaborates:

"How is such shameless agitation against Germany to be characterized at a time when our benevolent neutrality makes it possible for Russia to send her troops to the Far East without anxiety, and when we have done everything possible to maintain peace in the Balkans? Truly, in such circumstances, the question may be seriously asked if it would not be better to direct German policy westward instead of eastward, and to let affairs in the Balkans go their way, taking as much advantage as possible of the situation of the world."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GROWING GRAVITY OF EMPEROR WILLIAM'S CASE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the circumstantiality and the indignation of official Berlin denials that Emperor William's health justifies anxiety, London newspapers are drifting more and more to the conviction that the imperial patient's vigor has now become sufficiently undermined to influence German policy. "We deeply regret," says the London *Mail*, "to learn that the health of the German Emperor continues to give cause for grave anxiety, and that the removal of the polypus from his Majesty's vocal chord on November 8 has not resulted in the permanent relief which was expected." It reproduces, at the same time, an elaborate official denial of the truth of its own statement. The London *Times* is another daily whose editorial columns flatly contradict the official optimism in its news despatches. It goes much further than its contemporary in surmising a direct connection between German policy and the ill health of William II. Noting that Germany has stood aloof from the Balkan question in recent months, and that the action in the Far East partakes of none of her characteristic boldness, the London organ adds:

DR. MORITZ SCHMITZ.

This famous throat specialist of Frankfort-on-the-Main, who removed the polypus from William II.'s vocal chord, says the Emperor is in good health; but rumors to the contrary again circulate.

"Her relations with this country have, moreover, been influenced in no small degree by her desire to avoid any friction in the economic sphere which might in any way strengthen the growing feeling here that Great Britain ought to possess weapons which would enable her to engage on equal terms in fiscal warfare. These and other causes have combined to induce Germany to content herself for a time with a much smaller instrument than she had been accustomed for many years before to play in the international concert. It may, perhaps, be surmised that another cause, which we in common with other well-wishers of Germany would sincerely regret, has contributed to this result. In November last the German Emperor underwent an operation for polypus on the vocal cord, and tho at the time the wound was said to be completely healed, there is reason to believe that all danger of a recrudescence of the trouble has not yet been averted. It is not easy to harmonize the ominous rumors which are once more beginning to circulate with the characteristic vivacity displayed by William II. at his meeting with the King of Italy at Naples, but we seem to have missed in the last six months the evidences of that all-pervading energy which at one time excited the wonder of the world."

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

A late portrait of the young man who, in accordance with the hereditary monarchical principle of which William II. is the champion, is being prepared, by a military training, to rule German subjects.

The indignation of the *Hamburger Nachrichten* at this is extreme. "In order that we may not once more bring down upon ourselves the silly twaddle that we are baiting England," it says, "we shall leave the official organs of Berlin to deal with this utterance. We do, however, reproduce it. The scornful tone that is characteristic in it will have its effect upon the German reader without further comment." Official organs in Berlin have yet to act upon the hint of the Hamburg daily in the precise sense indicated. At the same time, the *National Zeitung* (Berlin), the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), and the *Post* (Berlin) are printing elaborate and regular accounts of the Emperor's physical condition. They lay stress upon the clearness and strength of the royal patient's voice. But the *Intransigeant* (Paris) has information which points to a coming crucial phase in the treatment of the Emperor's throat, and we find the London *Spectator* in a state of bewilderment, unable to guess at the truth.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY SUSPECTED OF PROVOKING AN INTERVENTION.

GERMAN official organs predicted when the war began that the attitude of the Berlin Government would be misrepresented and impugned in London. But the first formal impeachment of German neutrality proceeds from Paris. The *Echo de Paris* accuses the Berlin Government of having established a press bureau in London for the dissemination through the English newspapers of attacks upon France. Whatever the basis of this accusation, it has not yet appeared that British organs are evincing hostility to French policy in the Far East. In fact, London dailies and London periodicals are emphasizing the importance of friendliness toward France and of caution as regards Germany. *The National Review* (London) was never more severe in denouncing "the machinations of Germany, whose single object throughout the Far Eastern crisis has been to engineer a universal conflagration involving every other Power except herself." Many other leading exponents of English public opinion could be quoted to the same effect. This fact is tending to aggravate German newspapers, which insist almost daily that Germany will remain quite neutral. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), a National Liberal organ, free from official affiliations, declares on the subject of neutrality:

"As matters are now shaping themselves, it makes no difference whether the war remains confined to the Powers now actively waging it or whether other Powers directly intervene, Germany will not be one of these intervening Powers—at least so far as the future can now be foreseen. The German Government is observing the strictest neutrality. It has no treaty obligations affecting the area of hostilities. It has no political interests there. Unaffected by any jealous or self-seeking considerations, the German nation certainly regrets that matters have gone the length of war; but it does not sit in judgment upon foreign nations and their affairs. Naturally, there are sympathies and antipathies among the people, and these feelings are not always dissembled. But they have no effect upon the policy of the Government, which is not guided by sentiment, but by regard for practical interests. And these interests dictate neutrality, as far as possible the restriction of the war to its theater of origin, and the maintenance of peace among the other Powers."

But this tone is not taken by some German organs which are presumed to speak under official or semi-official inspiration. The *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung*, supposed to convey at times the views of a section of the German diplomatic world, remarks:

"Officially the German Government can not speak otherwise than it has done (in the declaration of neutrality). But we anticipate that it will act in another spirit altogether, for if it does not endeavor to influence in a manner favorable to ourselves questions which are of vast importance to the future of the German people, 'the fine days the Emperor will bring about' will perhaps never dawn at all. When the United States went into the war with Spain, it declared that it had no intention of acquiring territorial possessions. Nevertheless it took Porto Rico and the Philippines. When England began the Boer war, she said she had no wish to alter territorial sovereignties. But she swallowed up the two republics. Between the acts and the words of statesmen there is and there must be a great difference. A genius like Bismarck, it is true, did not tell such obligatory lies. But in this particular we do not ask Chancellor von Bülow to resemble the first chancellor. We ask only that he win for us a good place in the world."

Utterances of this temper are frequently finding their way into British organs although the *Echo de Paris* says English dailies are now so friendly to France that they refuse to insert articles inspired by the German press bureau in London. The news-sheet *Continental Corresondence* (Berlin), published in English, and used at times as a vehicle for the conveyance of official views, repudiates all insinuations and imputations. "Great injustice," it says, "has been done to Germany." But in an elaborate study of Germany's present attitude in all that relates to the war, we find the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) saying:

"Particular attention is paid, in this Russo-Japanese conflict, to the attitude adopted by Germany, and there is speculation regarding what can be the secret thoughts of William II., the Emperor who has in mind only and always the special interests of his empire. No doubt Germany has officially declared her neutrality, but there are things in the attitude of a sovereign which can not be misunderstood. From the very beginning of the war William II. has lost no opportunity of manifesting his sympathy to the Czar. Immediately after the attack upon Port Arthur the Emperor sent Colonel Schenk to the Czar with an autograph letter. The Emperor's envoy was received in St. Petersburg by the Czar with the utmost cordiality, and was handed in turn an autograph letter for the German sovereign. It may be inferred from this that the court of Berlin attaches importance just now to displaying the cordiality of its relations with the court of St. Petersburg. No act being vain or useless in exalted political spheres, it may be asked precisely what is the real purpose of Germany, the more so as, judging from the language of the newspapers, German public opinion is not at all like that of the German court.

"To begin with, it may be conjectured that official Germany seeks to checkmate England. Berlin has not yet forgiven the anti-German outbreaks of the English press when the project of a German-British alliance was put forward. There are in Berlin ancient rancors which seek gratification, and it must certainly be gratifying to William II. to show Edward VII. that he can do without the precious sympathy of England. On the other hand, it is asserted that Germany would not be sorry to take advantage of present events to try to supplant French influence at the court of St. Petersburg. This supposition seems to us puerile and absurd. Germany can have amicable relations with Russia without any detriment to the Dual Alliance. In fact, Germany may be seeking to establish herself on a friendly footing with Russia for the purpose of subsequently improving her relations with France. We do not say that this is the state of the case. We are merely looking into the very delicate and very difficult game now being played by the court of Berlin.

"For our part, we have no confidence whatever in the apparent cordiality of present Russo-German relations, and that because Germany, as a matter of fact, has nothing to gain by playing Russia's game. Just now Germany is obliged to respect the *status quo* in the Far East, but it is evident that she would ask nothing bettter than to profit from general complications to establish herself definitely in China. It should be remembered that Germany began the dismemberment of China, and that, at the time of the suppression of the troubles caused by the Boxers, she took the greatest pains to gain the leadership of the movement to suppress those troubles and to prolong the military occupation of Pe-chi-li. Germany desires to possess the Shantung peninsula, and she would not be at all sorry if either the Japanese or the Russians violated China's integrity, which would necessarily lead to new arrangements, and which would no doubt hasten the final dismemberment of China.

"The policy of Germany—a formidable Power cramped within its own boundaries in Europe and seeking colonial possessions at any cost—is to fish in troubled waters. This is why no importance, we think, need be attached to the friendly personal demonstrations between the Czar and the Emperor William. When some decisive event in the present war has occurred, the Government at Berlin will adopt a definite attitude, and that attitude will not be the one maintained hitherto—there need be no doubt about that."

The most definite and responsible conjecture yet made regarding the German attitude is that of the London *Spectator*, which observes:

"The German Emperor has it in his power at any moment to place the French in a most difficult position; and being the able diplomatist that he is, one may not unreasonably canvass the notion of his using his power. Suppose that later on, say, when the war has run another six months, and when the Russians are greatly exhausted and in peril of even worse things happening to them, the German Emperor, after privately sounding the Russians and obtaining their assent, were to say to the French: 'Let us end this horrible and dangerous war by a friendly intervention. Russia is willing, and Japan will doubtless see reason when we approach her, just as she did in 1895.' . . . If this proposal were made to France by Germany with the full acquiescence and approval of Russia, how could the French meet it?"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

DIGNITY AND PASSION.

HENDERSON. By Rose E. Young. Cloth, 189 pp. Price, $1.25. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THERE is so much strength in this book that one glances with regretfulness at some deficiency in the matter of form. The elements are so good that a defter craftmanship in combining them would be a fitting concomitant. It is a love-story. Henderson is a young doctor who has drifted into a bustling Missouri town, Penangton. His career, or absence of career, up to then has been disconcerting through lack of success. At the medical college in Chicago he had been greatly influenced by the exalted views of a physician's profession entertained by Alden, dean of the faculty. He had been charged with conviction that it was a "noble profession" and that life was only to be regarded as opportunity for exercise of it. So he had been idealized in his own eyes, and the failure to achieve had wrought a desolating leaven in him by the time he sank, so to speak, to Penangton.

ROSE E. YOUNG.

He meets a woman in the car which is to take him to the snappily named place, and she is *the* Woman. He lives up to Alden after that, for she is the wife, the loving wife, of a big, strong, successful man, Hardin Shore, who was utterly devoted to her. Henderson becomes the friend of both, and has to perform a delicate and dangerous surgical operation on Shore to preserve him—for the woman whom Henderson loves. Later the wife gets typhoid, and in her wanderings of mind reveals to the young physician her feelings toward him. He brings her back—to her husband. Then, having been so noble, for they know, psychically, how each stands toward the other, and each seeks protection in loyal devotion to the vigorous but unideal husband, the reward comes. A tree crashes down upon Hardin Shore and he dies from his injuries. Mrs. Shore goes abroad for two years, and then returns and marries the constant Henderson.

Miss Young is all right in her feeling, and conceives character adequately. But she does not tell her tale with easy enough continuity. She gives it in large blocks, perhaps electively; but a smoother welding would not detract from the strength and would add quality to her technique.

There is a strong scene when Shore is being operated upon by Henderson. He has insisted that Henderson shall excise the sarcoma that otherwise will be his doom. The sickness of the wife and Henderson's telepathic union of spirit with her in her wanderings are also strongly described with sympathetic color. But Lynn Shore, on the occasion of her first meeting with Henderson, is at dissonance with herself, as pictured later. She is quite familiar, almost flirtatious, with the perfect stranger who is the one other occupant of the horse-car on that dark night, and who, in the absence of the drunken driver, guides its course himself. Again, Henderson, dejected by a gray, drizzly day, almost falls in love with his landlady's daughter, especially when she sits in the rose-red glow of the light, because he has seen Mrs. Shore in that sort of roseate illumination. It would seem more likely had he resented the rather commonplace Miss Penang's association with a *couleur de rose* which had become so set apart.

CLASSICAL SCHOLARSHIP.

A HISTORY OF CLASSICAL SCHOLARSHIP FROM THE SIXTH CENTURY B.C. TO THE END OF THE MIDDLE AGES. By John Edwin Sandys, Litt.D., Cambridge, England. Cloth, pp. xxiv+672. Price, $3.50 net. The Macmillan Co.

AFTER histories of literature come histories of histories of literature. Quite recently Mr. Sainstbury produced his elaborate "History of Criticism," which, to some extent, went over the same ground as the present volume, tho this deals more with the history of criticism of the past than with criticism strictly so called. Still, there is a certain amount of over-lapping which might have been avoided if Dr. Sandys had kept strictly to the subject indicated by his title. His book would have been less interesting, but somewhat more closely knit together. It would then probably have begun with Alexandria and the first turning of the Greek intellect toward the recovery of the past, with conscious attention to the means of so doing, and from that time onward would deal with scholarship in the strict sense of the term—the interpretation of the meaning of written documents. As a rule, a scholar has to be somewhat of a critic as well, so this gives a certain amount of justification for Dr. Sandys's inclusions, which enable him to deal with such topics as Synesius's letters, John of Damascus' Encyclopedia, the translators from the Arabic like Michael Scott; besides dealing with the Greek writings of the Romans and the Latin writings of the Middle Ages. It is only when he gets to his last chapter that his real topic commences to emanate from its trappings, and he deals directly with the "Survival of the Latin Classics in the Middle Ages." This will ultimately lead to a second volume, in which it is to be hoped he will stick more closely to his subject, which in itself is a by no means negligible branch of human intellectual striving.

Most folk little know the immense alteration in human feeling which has been brought about by merely textual changes in the classical writings. The so-called "higher criticism" of to-day is nothing more than a child of the classical scholarship of the Renaissance.

A SOCIAL REFORM EXPERIMENT-STATION.

THE STORY OF NEW ZEALAND. By Frank Parsons. Cloth, 812 pp. Price, $3. Edited and published by C. F. Taylor.

NOT the first of the season's books to treat of the unusual development of New Zealand, this work is also not the first to find that country a land of Utopian promise, in which future development is foreshadowed by present achievement. The late Henry Demarest Lloyd, in his "Newest England," told of some of the strides the island democracy has made in recent years. Here is more of the same matter, with the why and the wherefore set down, with nice discrimination between seeming and real successes.

It is a remarkable story. Before 1840 the islands were under no government save that of some hundreds of Maori chiefs. In less than sixty-five years they have taken a position which, if we can believe the historian, is well in advance of all other nations in politico-social progress. To one unfamiliar with New Zealand history, it is a fascinating story; as the advertiser delights to say, "it reads like a novel." Annexation to England took place in 1840; thirteen years later a constitution was adopted, and in another thirteen, while the infant colony was yet in swaddling-clothes, the first step toward national ownership was taken. The provincial governments had already, in several instances, built and maintained telegraph lines, but they were poor affairs. In 1865 the General Assembly authorized the establishment of government lines, and provided for a commissioner to conduct the bureau. This first experiment in public ownership was a success, and subsequently the Government undertook the building and maintenance of telephone lines, finally making the two businesses one department of the postal system. The national Government thus became a successful competitor in two highly important lines of business enterprise. But it did not rest there. Believing that the people could better be served through the medium of public than through private management, in 1884 the Electric Lines act was passed, giving the two businesses completely into the hands of the national Government, and forbidding all other persons or corporations from erecting or maintaining lines for public use. Such was the beginning. Five years later there was enacted a very important law, known as the Public Works act, and empowering the premier to raise certain sums to be expended in national works. The author quotes the Hon. William Pember Reeves, first Minister of Labor in New Zealand, as saying about this policy:

"In 1870 the colonists were without the conveniences and in many cases the comforts of civilization. They had scarcely any railroads, few telegraphs, insufficient roads, bridges, and harbors. Education was not universal, and the want of recreation and human society was so great as to lead notoriously to drunkenness and coarse debauchery. New Zealand is now a pleasant and highly civilized country. That she has become so in the last thirty years is chiefly due to the public-works policy."

Under this act $20,000,000 were borrowed, and to it $40,000,000 in state lands were added, and roads, bridges, railroads, telegraphs, and waterworks were built by the national Government. New Zealand's first great move in material development was accomplished. The same year that saw this innovation marked the entry of the Government into the life-insurance business. This department has been popular from the start; by the last report it did one-half the business of the colony. The author states that the Government employs paid canvassers, uses attractive and skilfully worded circulars, occupies handsome offices, and pays taxes like a private company. By her next steps (1878) the fearless young colony secured the establishment of a government trust company, and of the first embryonic land-value tax, which latter, however, was short-lived. Political changes brought about the abolition of the provinces with their parliaments, the Government being centered in one system of representation; the adoption of residential franchise and the establishment, in 1889, of the one-man-one-vote system in the place of plurality of votes according to the wealth of the voter; and of direct nominations by the people.

But despite this succession of "good things," New Zealand was at this time in anything but an amiable frame of mind. Chronic indigestion of the land question the author diagnoses as the trouble, and he points to the political revolution of 1890 as the cure. When the people realized that they held in their hands, by the one-man-one-vote suffrage

and direct nominations, a simple and effectual remedy for their ills, there was a grand rally of Liberals, trades-unionists, and labor-party men, and by the election of December 5, 1890, the bloodless revolution was accomplished, and the Liberal leader Ballance was elected, with a strong Liberal-Labor House behind him. To tell of the many reforms and innovations that have taken place under successive Liberal administrations would be to fill a book. A mention of the more important measures, however, would note that the terms of Senators were reduced from life to seven years; a permanent national progressive land and income tax was adopted, with exemption of tax on improvements and on small holdings; this was followed by a graduated inheritance tax. This pressure of taxation, aided by state resumption and purchase, has accomplished the nationalization of land, which is now never sold, but is leased in perpetuity. Compulsory voting was adopted, and women granted the suffrage; a triennial refrendum on the liquor question, an eight-hour work-day with weekly half-holiday, were put into operation; industrial arbitration was secured by the act of 1894, and since its passage, says the author, there have been no strikes or lockouts; cooperation was adopted, with direct employment on public works and the abolition of the contractor system; state ownership and operation of coal-mines have commenced, and old-age pensions have been secured to "veterans of work." These things are, we are assured, no longer in the experimental stage, but are the established order of the commonwealth.

MOSES AND THE PHARAOH.

THE YOKE. By Elizabeth Miller. Cloth, 616 pp. Price, $1.50. The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

THIS fascinating romance is one whose perusal will bounteously reward any reader. It is far ahead of the majority of historical novels, very much better than many that have made fortunes and fame for their authors. In "The Yoke," Miss Miller has artistically blended into the smoothest and most substantial unity strong and diverse things. Her sub-title is, "A Romance of the Days when the Lord Redeemed the Children of Israel from the Bondage of Egypt." In the "Author's Note" which follows the novel, Miss Miller says:

"While Europe was yet a vast tract of gloomy forests, and morasses and plains; while the stone that was to rear Troy was yet scattered on the slopes of Ida, Mena, the first Pharaoh of the first dynasty, deflected the Nile against the Arabian hills and built Memphis in its bed. So saith the writings that are graven in stone. If this be true, this story deals with a quaint but efficient civilization that was already three thousand years old fourteen centuries before Christ."

The time of the story is therefore the fourteenth century before Christ, when the Pharaoh on the throne was Meneptah, the weak son of the great Rameses II. and his queen, Neferari Thermuthis, who had discovered the infant Moses in the bulrushes on the Nile and became a foster-mother to him. The children of Israel had been in bondage in Egypt four hundred and thirty years. Moses, who had fled into Midian after killing an Egyptian, and remained there and married, had been commanded by the Lord to return to Egypt and be the spokesman for his down-trodden people with the Pharaoh. His efforts in their behalf with the tergiversating Meneptah, the plagues sent upon the land to punish his shifty policy, and the final engulfing of the Egyptian host in the Red Sea, into which, but not out of which, they chased the flying Israelites, are all incorporated into the story.

But Miss Miller has a hardy imagination, and the utmost artistic adroitness in making these incidents subsidiary to her motif as a story-teller: the ardent love of Kenkenes, an ideal Egyptian youth, passionately enamored of Rachel, a Hebrew girl, who works in the "chain-gang" at the quarries of Masaarah, furnishes this motif. Kenkenes is son of Mentu, a princely sculptor, who had been the foremost architect of Rameses, and is a sculptor himself. But the young man is so fond of beauty that his artistic soul rebels against the restrictions imposed upon art by the priests, and he determines to give his yearning aspiration full vent by carving the Goddess of Love, Athor, as his fancy dictates. This is sacrilege. He goes to the quarries of Masaarah to carve his statue in one of its secluded corners. There he meets Rachel, finds in her his ideal Athor, and they fall in love with each other. But Rachel is the very embodiment of Israelitic faith, and their union seems hopeless.

With equal sympathy, artistic grasp, and consistency, the author sets forth the religion of the Egyptian with its polytheism, and of Israel with Jehovah, its one Almighty God. There is no irreverence in the way in which the plagues help on the action. Through one, help is brought to Rachel in dire extremity, and at another crisis the darkness that falls suddenly on Egypt is the girl's protection. So, too, when the Angel of Death smites the first-born of the Egyptian, in a passage of extraordinarily graphic force, Kenkenes is represented as feeling the terrible chill of the angelic minister of death, but survives it, altho he is the "first-born" of the Egyptian Mentu. But this one seeming exception to the universal sentence is quite reasonably explained and purged of any irreligious daring by the mental attitude of the young Egyptian at the time. He was already an Israelite at heart.

The Egyptian "color" is finely given by Miss Miller in her description of daily life, scenes at Meneptah's court, and allusions to the religion of this time-saturated race. She has thoroughly assimilated it, and knows the topography of ancient Egypt as comprehensively as she does its religion and daily routine of manners. There is no air of display, no lugging in of erudition. She uses her archeology as a mason does mortar for his building.

Miss Miller's style is excellent, tho not, as a rule, to the degree of inspiring delight by its own grace. Now and then she has descriptive passages which are brilliant and most eloquent. She is not given to reflections or enlargement on themes, abstractly. What she knows and what she needs for her purpose fuses itself with the text very effectively but simply. But in one place there is a note of the modern woman which has an unmistakable tang of personal feeling. Miss Miller's attitude toward the devout Egyptian and the devout Israelite is intelligent and sympathetic, but there is not a twitter of ultra-religiosity, cant, or personal bias. The dedication runs: "To Percy Miller, my Brother, who constructed the Plot." The plot is excellent, but the combining of historical fact and imagination is the superlative merit of "The Yoke." The length, 616 pages, seems appalling until you begin to read, when you feel grateful for every page.

LETTERS OF ANOTHER DIPLOMAT'S WIFE.

LETTERS FROM ENGLAND. By Elizabeth Davis Bancroft (Mrs. George Bancroft). Cloth, 216 pp. Price, $1.50 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.

THESE letters, by the wife of George Bancroft, the historian, cover the period from 1846 to 1849, during which that gentleman was United States Minister to England, under the Polk Administration. It was Mrs. Bancroft's first trip abroad, and her previous association with life in official circles had consisted of one year in Washington (1845), when Mr. Bancroft was Secretary of the Navy. She had, therefore, an untaxed freshness for the impressions she received at the Court of St. James and in the most aristocratic circles of London society.

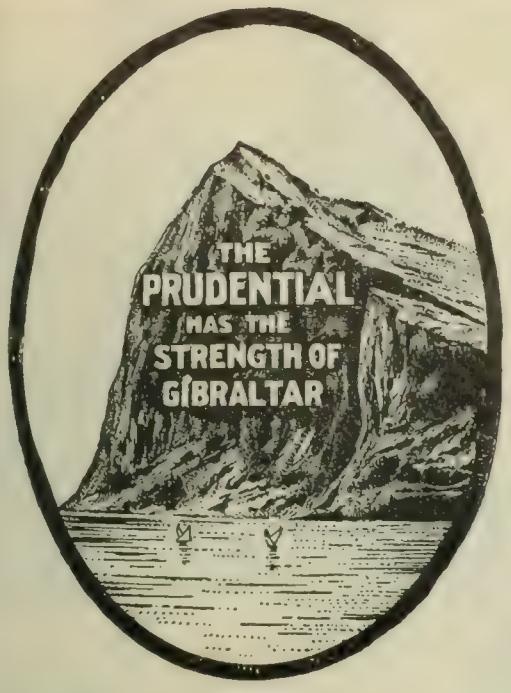
That these letters were sent to relatives, with whom her new experiences could be shared quite unreservedly, is without doubt partly the reason for a simplicity in her record of persons and events that almost borders on *naïveté;* but Mrs. Bancroft's explicit statement of her attitude toward the station and phases of life into which she was thrown prove that it was an interesting study and diversion rather than an atmosphere she desired or found most in keeping with her aspirations.

The letters in any case lack the verve, the sensitive, and *enjoué* appreciation which breathe from the "Letters of a Diplomat's Wife" published last year. Madame Waddington, their author, was the daughter of Charles King, president of Columbia College. She was educated in America; but after her father's death she went with her mother and sisters to live in France. So that, without any disloyalty to her native land, she became thoroughly Europeanized. Elizabeth Davis (Mrs. George Bancroft), born in Plymouth, Mass., and educated at Hingham, never forgot her pride in a "Pilgrim fathers'" ancestry. She married the junior partner of Daniel Webster when she was twenty-two, and, made a widow by his death a few years later, became the wife of George Bancroft, a widower with three children.

The success of the "Letters of a Diplomat's Wife" (there were five impressions of the book in 1903 and one last January) promised no slight vogue to these "Letters from England," since in authors and in material there was such a parity. Comparison of the two records will be inevitable to a reader of them both, and as inevitably will he have conviction that Mrs. Bancroft's letters must yield precedence to those of Mrs. Waddington. In the first place, Mrs. Bancroft's cover only three years in England, while Mrs. Waddington's embrace a period from 1883 to 1901, which, besides the ten years of M. Waddington's French Ambassadorship in London, supply even more interesting reading in the vivid description of the coronation of the Czar, at which her husband was Ambassador Extraordinary. Mrs. Waddington, therefore, had more exciting things to chronicle and met more "Personages." But the greatest point of difference between the two ladies' chronicles is that of touch and temperament. Mrs. Waddington is always so serenely sure of herself, exuberantly living up to every demand upon her, socially or intellectually, and she tells it all with a sprightliness and humor that put her in the class of Mme. de Sevigné and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. Mrs. Bancroft smacks more of the conventional, and there is a certain primness of appraisal, a measured dutifulness of commentary, that savors of New England.

Yet it would be inexcusable to convey the impression that Mrs. Bancroft's letters are dull reading. They are not, and as her phase of London life, tho thirty-five years antecedent to Mrs. Waddington's, was at the same court and under the same queen, it is very pleasant to hear how analogous things took place then.

One very interesting meeting which Mrs. Bancroft recounts was with Lady Byron and her daughter, Lady Lovelace, the "Ada" of Byron's poetry. She was then living at Esher, sixteen miles from London, devoting her large wealth to others. She was fifty-five, and the Lovelaces and their two children lived near her. There are many such touches in Mrs. Bancroft's letters, and they are very enjoyable to those of this generation to whom these persons are as traditions.



"The Mould of a Man's Fortune,"

says Bacon, "is in his own hands." Especially is this true now, when he can, by means of Endowment Life Insurance, accumulate a fortune by moderate yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.

THE PRUDENTIAL

INSURANCE CO. OF AMERICA.

JOHN F. DRYDEN, Prest.

Home Office: NEWARK, N. J.

Send Coupon for Information.

Without committing myself to any action I shall be glad to receive free, particulars and rates of Endowment Policies.

For .....

Name ..... *Age*.....

Address.....

Occupation.....Dept. R.

LEARN SHORTHAND

By Correspondence from **Court Reporters.** We do the largest court reporting business in the world and teach the same standard system we use. We make no fake claims; we teach no fake shorthand. Write for "Success Shorthand" and copy of guaranty, sent free. **WALTON, JAMES & FORD, Suite 25, 77-79 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.**

RELIABLE MAN WANTED

An established cereal food company desires the services of a reliable man to fill responsible position. Compensation $1,800 per annum, with commissions. Highest references required and given. Address MANAGER, Box 740, Bellevue, Mich.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Grafters."—Francis Lynde. (The Bobbs-Merrill Company, $1.50.)

"Essays for the Day.—Theodore T. Munger. (227 pp.; $1 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"High Noon."—Alice Brown. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"The Neighbor."—Nathaniel S. Shaler. (342 pp.; $1.40 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"Methods of Industrial Peace."—Nicholas Paine Gilman. (436 pp.; $1.60 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"William Penn."—A. C. Buell. (D. Appleton & Co.)

"How to Know Oriental Rugs."—Mary B. Langten. (244 pp.; $2 net. D. Appleton & Co.)

"William Butler Yeats and the Irish Literary Revival."—Horatio Sheafe Krans. (191 pp. McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"The Court of Sacharissa."—Hugh Sheringham. (The Macmillan Company. $1.50.)

"The New International Encyclopedia."—Vols. XV., XVI., XVII. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

"Cosmos."—Ernest McCaffey. (The Philosopher Press, Wausau, Wis.)

"The Life of John A. Andrew."—Henry Greenleaf Pearson. (Two volumes, 682 pp.; $5 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"The Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics."—Francis T. Palgrave. (The Macmillan Company, $0.25.)

"Football Poker." (The Reilly & Britton Company, $0.50.)

"The North Star."—M. E. Henry-Ruffin. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)

"The Woodcarver of 'Lympus."—M. E. Waller. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)

"The Silent Places."—Edward Stewart White. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"A Little Tragedy at Tien-Tsin."—Frances A. Matthews. (Robert G. Cooke, New York, $1.50.)

"The Picaroons."—Gelett Burgess and Will Irwin. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"A Little Union Scout."—Joel Chandler Harris. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.25.)

"Old-Time Schools and School Books."—Clifton Johnson. (380 pp.; $2. The Macmillan Company.)

"American Pauperism and the Abolition of Poverty."—Isador Ladoff. (Charles H. Kerr & Co., $0.50.)

"Writing on American History 1902."—Ernest Cushing Richardson. (The Library Book Store, Princeton, N. J., $3.)

"Mr. Sponge's Sporting Tour."—R. S. Surtees. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"A Night with a Lessandro."—T. Cleveland. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.25.)

"Port Argent."—Arthur Colton. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.50.)

"Aladdin & Co."—Herbert Quick. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.50.)

"Roof and Meadow."—Dallas L. Sharp. (The Century Company, $1.50 net.)

"Four Roads to Paradise."—Maud Wilder Goodwin. (The Century Company, $1.50.)

"The Complete Angler of Izaak Walton and Charles Cotton."—(D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Spelling by Grades." (American Book Company.)

"The Geographical Reader: Australia."—Frank G. Carpenter. (American Book Company.)

"The New Century History of the United States."—Edward Eggleston. (American Book Company.)

"Steps in English."—Book I. John Marrow, etc. (American Book Company.)

"Browning for Beginners."—Rev. Thomas Rain. (The Macmillan Company, $0.60.)

"College Training and the Business Man."—Charles T. Thwing. (143 pp.; $1 net. D. Appleton & Co.)

"Flowertime in the Oberland."—H. D. Rawnsley. (The Macmillan Company, $2.)

CURRENT POETRY.

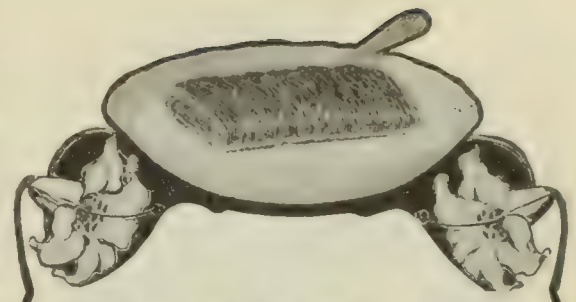
A Spartan.

By ERNEST MCGAFFEY.

Unmoved he sees the years go by,
  The seasons flash and fade:
Old comrades pass, old memories die,
  Himself still unafraid.

He knows the irony of Death
  Is but a jest of Fate;
And his the task, with even breath,
  To steadfast watch and wait.

Power and spoil, he needs them not,
  Ambition's voice, nor Fame's:



SHREDDED WHOLE WHEAT

¶ A scientifically prepared food, consisting of whole wheat with nothing added to or taken from it. Made light and short by mechanical shredding.

Shredded Wheat Biscuit

¶ The standard all day cereal may be served with milk, cream, or combined with fruits, vegetables or preserves.

Triscuit (The New Cracker)

Used as bread, toast, crackers or wafers.

¶ Served with soup as a crouton.

¶ *Try TRISCUIT spread with butter or cheese.*

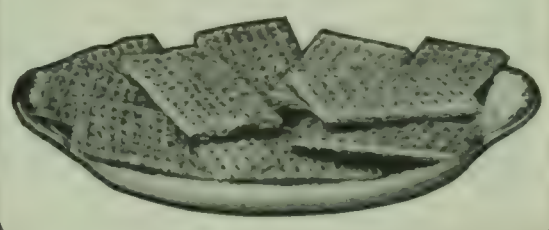
"The Vital Question" Cook Book sent FREE upon request.

THE NATURAL FOOD COMPANY

MAKERS OF

Shredded Whole Wheat Products

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.



IF we could take you into the great watch-works at Canton, and show you the infinite care with which every watch is made, you would see the difference between the cases made here and those sold under fraudulent marks that flood the market. Dueber trade-marks stand practically alone in honesty. It's a broad claim, but we will prove it if you'll send for our book.

DUEBER-HAMPDEN WATCH WORKS
Canton, Ohio

The "John Hancock" is found by gentlemen to be the most desirable watch for general wear.

THE ART OF TRAVEL

180-paged discussion by H. H. Powers, Ph.D., of travel problems, clothing, seasons, baggage, etc. Sent for cost of wrapping and mailing 15c. (coin or stamps)

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL, 203 Clarendon St., Boston.

He knows the sands of centuries blot
  Lost records of great names.

For him the bitterest winds that blow
  Shall only make him strong:
He finds in rain and hail and snow
  The solace of a song.

The iron tongues of bells may toll
  Dirges or wedding chime;
He bides in peace, with stoic soul,
  Himself the peer of Time.

Content, whate'er shall cross his ways;
  Happy, if Fortune send
Out from the wrecks of nights and days
  One woman, and a friend.

—From *The Mirror* (St. Louis).

Sisters of the Little Sorrows.

By Juliet Wilbor Tompkins.

From visions of gray to-morrows,
  All patient and sore dismayed,
Come ye of the Little Sorrows,
  To whom no tears are paid:
    The hurt, who may not stagger,
      Who dare not nurse their stings—
    For wounds are of sword and dagger,
      And thorns are little things!

'Tis only your beauty failing,
  The youth of your heart grown numb?
Ah, sisters, we sit bewailing
  Your daily martyrdom:
    And she who treads the city
      With feet that mourn the wild,
    She shares our aching pity;
      And she who bears no child;

And she of the crumbling altars;
  And she who must earn her bread
By paths where the spirit falters;
  And she whose friend is dead:
    And she who'd fain recover
      The spendthrift days that were;
    And the heart that found no lover—
      Kind Lord, they laugh at her!

The wounds that are not of sabres
  Shall never be understood,
But pity may ease your labors,
  O patient Sisterhood!
    For there be hearts no sadder,
    Nor truer right to mourn,
      Tho the wasp is not the adder,
    One dies not of the thorn.

From *Scribner's Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

Children Cried for Hobson.—Captain Richard P. Hobson was recently a candidate for Congress from Alabama, but was defeated after a hard campaign by Representative Bankhead. In adverting to the hard run the hero of Santiago gave him, Mr. Bankhead is reported by the Philadelphia *Ledger* as saying:

"It was a remarkable campaign. The halls were not large enough to hold half the people who came to hear. A very large proportion of them were women and children. Little tots not more than so high (holding his hand about three feet from the floor) were yelling, 'Hobson!'"

"Then a good many of them came to hear Hobson rather than you?"

Mr. Bankhead smiled grimly again.

"Well," said he, "the ladies exerted a powerful influence in behalf of Hobson. If they were not able to make their husbands, brothers, and sweethearts vote for Hobson they were often able to make these voters stop talking for me, and when a man stopped talking, of course, many of the fellows would say he had gone over to Hobson, or was about to go. Yes, it all had an effect."

Hobson made more speeches than Bankhead did, and

CALIFORNIA, $33.

From Chicago daily during March and April via Chicago, Union Pacific & Northwestern Line. Daily and personally conducted excursions; $7 double berth from Chicago to the Coast. All agents sell tickets via this line. For illustrated booklets, maps, rates, and full information address W. B. Kniskern, Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago, Ill.

The culmination of progressive enterprise

Western Department, Chicago, Ill. **Two-Speed Gear, Coaster Brake** Eastern Department, Hartford, Conn.

CHAINLESS BICYCLES

Catalogues free at our 10,000 dealers' stores, or any one catalogue mailed on receipt of 2-cent stamp.

POPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

WHEN YOU VISIT THE WORLD'S FAIR
...Stop at...
The Inside Inn.

You will thus reside right inside the grounds and save all tiresome journeys to and fro. 2,257 Bed-Rooms, with and without bath, and a Dining-Room which seats 2,500 people. Extraordinary protection against fire—unexcelled cuisine—superb service. Rates $1.50 to $5.50 European plan, $3.00 to $7.00 American plan, which includes daily admission in both cases. For reservations and full details, write

THE INSIDE INN,
World's Fair Grounds, ST. LOUIS.

Are You Coming to St. Louis?
The Hamilton Hotel
(Cor. Hamilton and Maple Aves.)

IS A PROMINENT FEATURE OF THE WORLD'S FAIR CITY, located in the best residence section and a few minutes' walk from the Fair Grounds.

APPOINTMENTS MAGNIFICENT. CUISINE UNSURPASSED.

ROOMS SINGLE or EN SUITE with BATH.

The HAMILTON is one of the finest equipped permanent Hotels in St. Louis. Club-like arrangements throughout. Write for Descriptive Booklet.

LEARN TO WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS

Taught by Mail Thoroughly. Taught by the founders of the original school. Taught in an expert manner, enabling you to earn expert salary. Seven years' success and hundreds of successful graduates. Large prospectus free on request.

PAGE-DAVIS CO., Suite 31, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

the old ex-Confederate was somewhat surprised by the young officer's powers of endurance. When asked about it he gave that grim smile again, and said: "He sometimes spoke three times a day, and two hours at a time. He is, of course, a well-educated man. He has taken lessons of elocutionists, and then he had experience in lecturing. He has some nice gestures, and he has some eloquent periods, too."

The Money Question.—Mr. W. J. Bryan is the natural repository of many stories about the money question. He was in Kentucky recently and there a new one was sprung on him. We take it from *Lippincott's Magazine:*

A former slave-owner happened to meet one of his ancient retainers the day before the election in 1896, at the close of the whirlwind campaign in which the silver question was the one topic of debate.

"Good-morning, Uncle Zeb," says he. "Are you going to vote to-morrow?"

"Deed Ah is, sah," the old darky replied. "Dat's what dey done freed me for."

"And whom are you going to vote for?"

"Ah done gase Ah'll vote for Mistah McKimsey. Dis heah young Mr. Byron he powerful smart, but Ah done think Mistah McKimsey is mah man."

"But do you understand this money question?" his old master asked.

"Yas, sah, yas, sah, Ah do. Ah'm for round money, sah, round money. Ah doan't want none of dis free-cornered money in mine."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Modest Request.—Among a number of notes received by a teacher in excuse for the absence of children was the following:

"DEAR TEACHER,—Kindly excuse Minnie for having been absent yesterday, as she fell in the mud on her way to school. By doing the same, you will oblige HER MOTHER."

—*Tit-Bits.*

He Helped Himself.—"Well, Bobby, how do you like church?" asked his father, as they walked homeward from the sanctuary, to which Bobby had just paid his first visit.

"It's fine!" ejaculated the young man. "How much did you get, father?"

"How much did I get? Why, what do you mean? How much what?" asked the astonished parent at this evident irreverence.

"Why, don't you remember when the funny old man passed the money around? I only got ten cents."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Remarkable Climate.—Colonel Moriarty was defending the climate of India. "All nonsense," he says; "there's no better climate in the world. But there are a lot of young fellows who come out to India, and they eat and they drink, and they drink and they eat, and they die, and then they write home to their friends and tell them that the climate has killed them. Of course, lots of people die in India. Tell me where they don't and I'll go and end my days there."—*Tit-Bits.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

April 18.—Seventy Japanese transports are reported at sea bound for Kin-Chow, north of Port Arthur. A Russian movement from the Tumen receives confirmation from the news that a strong force had seized Puk-Chon, eighty miles north of Won-San.

April 19.—Viceroy Alexeieff asks the Czar to relieve him of his position in the Far East. Russia explains that the order as to wireless telegraphy is merely for self-protection, and that any case arising will be treated on its merits. Continuous skirmishing between the outposts on the Yalu is reported. Advices from Seoul say that about 4,000 Japanese troops have landed west of the Yalu, near Takushan.

April 20.—The Russians, 50,000 strong, are reported in position north of the Yalu. Japanese reinforcements reach Wiju, and their lines are being extended northward along the river.

April 21.—Secretary Hay replies to Russia's note in regard to war correspondents using wireless telegraphy, stating that the United States reserves the right to act in any case where an American citizen is concerned. Russia will arm recently purchased ships and a number of the volunteer fleet to prey upon Japan's commerce.

The WALTER SANITARIUM
The Ideal Rest Cure
WALTERS PARK, PA.

Wernersville Station, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. Through parlor cars from New York (4 hours) and Philadelphia (94 minutes) **without change.**

In the mountains of Pennsylvania, most delightful location. Air, water and scenery the very finest. A delightful home for sick or well. Forty years' experience with Sanatory methods of treatment. Illustrated booklet free. Terms moderate.

ADDRESS AS ABOVE. ROBERT WALTER, M.D.

Send for this Book

It's FREE

If you want

Hot Water

instantly, anytime, anywhere.

It tells of the *cheapest* and most conveneint way to secure hot water and plenty of it, summer or winter, in bath room, laundry, kitchen, etc., by using the

Humphrey Crescent Instantaneous Water Heater

Sold by all Plumbers.

This heater is handsome in appearance, occupies little space, is easily and quickly installed and lasts a lifetime. Gas is the fuel and less is required than in any other heater giving equal service. Hot water flows the moment the gas is lighted. 50,000 in use. Price $16 to $45, depending upon size. Sent on **30 days trial.**

Humphrey Co., Dept. J, Kalamazoo, Mich.

NOW DEPOSITED IN THE BANK
$75,000.00
IN CASH GIVEN AWAY.

To arouse interest in, and to advertise the GREAT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR, this enormous sum will be distributed. Full information will be sent you ABSOLUTELY FREE. Just send your name and address on a postal card and we will send you full particulars.

World's Fair Contest Co.,
108 N. 8th Street
St. Louis, Mo.

THE LOCKE ADDER
Aluminum Model $5.00

CAPACITY 999,999,999
The $5 calculating machine which does more work than the most expensive. Adds 9 columns at once. Subtracts—Multiplies—Divides. Simple, rapid, handy.

Cannot make mistakes—lasts a lifetime.
It is all you claim for it. A. R. HARPER, Danville, Ill
We highly recommend it.—JAS WALLACE & SON, Parnassus, Pa.
Size 4 x 10½ inches. Price $5.00 prepaid in the U. S. Write for Free booklet. Agents wanted.
Buy a Locke Adder to save your brain
C. E. LOCKE MFG. CO., 8 Walnut St., Kensett, Ia.

A splendid fit across shoulders, chest—everywhere.
MODEL SHIRTS
combine the style, comfort and choice of fabric secured in "made-to-order shirts," with the price of ready made shirts.
LOOK FOR THIS MARK. ASK YOUR DEALER.
MODEL SHIRT
Try our coat shirts. Write to-day for our booklet—All about good shirts and the style to wear on certain occasions.
Model Shirt Co., 31 Century Bldg. Indianapolis, Ind.

KLIPS Write for Price-List. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

Viceroy Alexeieff's report to the Czar shows that the battle-ship *Petropavlovsk* was sunk by a Japanese mine. Seventy of the United States Legation guard at Seoul are ordered to Manila.

April 22.—A Russian lieutenant and twenty men, laying mines from a steam launch near Port Arthur, are blown up and killed. General Kuropatkin is declared to have narrowly escaped assassination during his trip to New-Chwang.

April 23.—Russian guns have been mounted on the Yalu to command the crossings.

April 24.—Advices from Seoul say that the Japanese lines have been extended to cover thirty miles along the Yalu, and that more troops have been landed at Yung-Chon. Russians declare that the Japanese do not intend to invade Manchuria, but that Port Arthur and Vladivostock are objectives of the campaign.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

April 18.—Minister Powell announces that the Dominican custom houses would be seized by United States troops if an attempt were made by a foreign nation to enforce settlement of its claims.

April 19.—Fire destroys many buildings in the business section of Toronto; the loss is estimated at $13,000,000.

April 23.—The shareholders of the Panama Canal Company finally ratify the sale of the property to the United States.

April 24.—President Loubet, of France, is royally greeted upon his arrival in Rome.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

April 18.—*Senate:* The session is devoted to routine business.

House: The General Deficiency bill is passed after a hot fight over the item of $1,500,000 to carry out the provisions of the recent pension order; the bill to strengthen the Chinese exclusion law is inserted as an amendment.

April 19.—*Senate:* The proposed extension of the Capitol is discussed.

House: The bill providing for the admission of two new States formed from Oklahama, Indian Territory, Arizona, and New Mexico, is passed by a vote of 147 to 104.

April 20.—*Senate:* Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, speaks on the trusts and the tariff.

House: The Naval Appropriation bill is sent back to conference, and the bill providing for the allotment of lands of New York Indians is passed.

April 21.—*Senate:* The Pension Appropriation bill, carrying over $137,000,000, and the Emergency River and Harbor bill, carrying $3,000,000, are passed. Angus M. Cannon, a Patriarch of the Mormon Church, testifies in the Smoot inquiry before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

House: A bill providing for the government of the canal zone is passed.

April 22.—*Senate:* The General Deficiency Appropriation bill is discussed. Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, makes a speech on the tariff. Testimony tending to show Mormon Church interference in Utah politics is given at the Smoot hearing.

House: The Sundry Civil and the Panama Canal Zone bills are sent to conference committees; 233 private pension bills are passed. Representative Kitchin, of North Carolina, makes a sensational speech assailing the President and Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio.

April 23.—*Senate:* The General Deficiency bill is passed with an amendment practically reaffirming the existing Chinese exclusion laws.

House: Representative Cochran, of New York, and Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, engage in a bitter personal colloquy. The Merchant Marine Commission bill is passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

April 18.—The New York Democratic State convention instructs its delegates to vote for Judge Parker for the nomination for President.

Governor Peabody, of Colorado, refuses to give up President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners on the writ of habeas corpus issued by the Supreme Court of that State.

April 19.—The United States Court at St. Paul decides against E. H. Harriman and Winslow Pierce in their petition to intervene in the Northern Securities case.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State convention refuses to instruct its delegates to the national convention for Parker.

April 20.—The Vermont Republicans instruct their delegates for President Roosevelt.

April 21.—The Massachusetts Democratic State convention instructs its delegates for Richard Olney.

April 22.—The Navy Department receives a report from Captain Cowles on the heroic behavior of his officers and men after the disaster on the *Missouri*.

April 23.—William J. Bryan, in a Chicago hall hired at his own expense, assails the New York Democratic platform and criticizes Judge Parker.

THE BOOKLOVERS
The Largest Circulating Library in the World

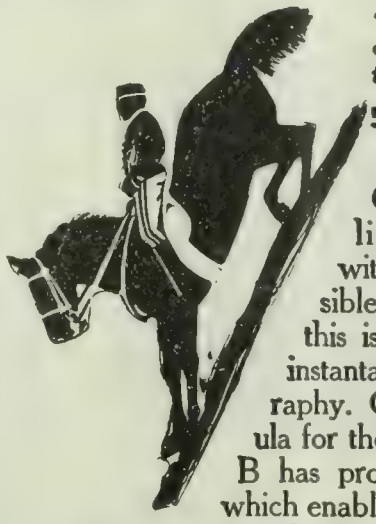
BOTH for $5.00

One Year's Membership in The Booklovers Library giving you all the good new books published immediately upon publication—exchanging as often as you wish—wherever you wish - - - $5.00

One Year's Subscription to *The Booklovers Magazine*—one of the best illustrated monthly magazines published in the world - - - $3.00

Send $5.00 and begin at once. Club Service can be arranged in small cities.
Address: THE BOOKLOVERS LIBRARY, Dept. C, Philadelphia, Pa.

FRENCH—GERMAN—SPANISH
Spoken, Taught, and Mastered through the
LANGUAGE-PHONE METHOD
Combined with
The Rosenthal Common Sense Method of Practical Linguistry
The Latest and Best Work of Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal
No longer unnecessary memorizing of verbs, declensions, or rules. You **hear** the exact pronunciation of each word and phrase thousands of times if you like. It requires but a few minutes' practise several times a day at spare moments to acquire a thorough mastery of conversational **French, German, or Spanish.** College professors all over this and other countries, and the press generally, endorse this perfect and natural system of teaching languages.
Send for testimonials, booklet, and letter telling all about this 20th-century scientific marvel. A postal will do.
INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF LANGUAGES, 1103 Metropolis Building, New York City.



"99% of Camera value is in the lens."

The "Style B" Goerz lens lets light through with the least possible resistance—this is necessary for instantaneous photography. Our new formula for the Goerz Style B has produced a lens which enables the amateur to make pictures under conditions which have heretofore been considered unfavorable. When you buy a camera tell the man you want a Goerz Lens.

Sample Photographs sent on request
C. P. GOERZ, Room 34, 52 E. Union Sq., New York

Sore Throat
Hoarseness, Quinsy, Tonsillitis, Laryngitis and other throat troubles quickly relieved and promptly cured by the use of
Hydrozone
This scientific germicide is used and endorsed by leading physicians everywhere. It is **absolutely harmless,** yet a most powerful healing agent.
By killing the germs that cause these diseases, without injury to the tissue, Hydrozone cures the patient. Sold by Leading Druggists. If not at yours, will send trial bottle, prepaid, on receipt of 25 cents.
Prof. Charles Marchand
Dept. R-57, Prince Street, New York
Send for free booklet how to treat diseases.

COSTS 25 CENTS LASTS 25 YEARS
Solid German Silver. Trims, Files and Cleans the nails with either hand. Don't take imitations. Sold everywhere or by mail for 25c. Money back if you want it. Manicure Book, "A Handy Hand Book of the Hands" complete instruction on the care of the hands and nails. Sent for two 2c. stamps.
KLIP-KLIP CO., 558 Clinton Ave. S., Rochester, N. Y.

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?

TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-Top" is the best and simplest device for making **100 copies** from pen-written and **50 copies** from typewritten original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, **without deposit, on ten (10) days' trial**
Price $7.50 less Trade Discount of 33⅓%, or $5 net
THE FELIX F. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.
Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City.

If you have a liking or a natural **Talent for Drawing,** cut this out, mail with your address, and receive our Free Sample Lesson Circular with terms. New York School of Caricature, 85 World Bldg., N.Y.C.

MUSIC LESSONS FREE, at your home. We will give, free, for advertising purposes, 18 music lessons for beginners or advanced pupils on **Piano, Organ, Banjo, Guitar, Cornet, Violin, or Mandolin** (your expense will only be the cost of postage and the music you use, which is small). We teach by mail only and guarantee success. Hundreds write: "Wish I had known of your school before." For booklet, testimonials and **FREE** tuit on contract, address **U.S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Dept. 19, 19 Union Square, New York, N.Y.**

Pears'

What is wanted of soap for the skin is to wash it clean and not hurt it. Pure soap does that. This is why we want pure soap; and when we say pure, we mean without alkali.

Pears' is pure; no free alkali. You can trust a soap that has no biting in it, that's Pears'.

Established over 100 years.

MAKE YOUR FURNITURE ARTISTIC

Dulline gives that rich, antique look to any piece of furniture.

It covers over mars and scratches, giving a smooth, elegant finish to your household or office furniture. Anyone can apply it. It covers more surface at less cost than common furniture polish. Send 50 cents for a box—and a rubbing pad free with it. Send for the booklet—it is free.

DULLINE COMPANY,
576 No. Prospect St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

The "Best" Light

is a portable 100 candle power light costing only 2 cts. per week. Makes and burns its own gas. Brighter than electricity or acetylene and cheaper than kerosene. No Dirt. No Grease. No Odor. Over 100 styles. Lighted instantly with a match. Every lamp warranted. Agents Wanted Everywhere

THE "BEST" LIGHT CO.
92 E. 5th Street, CANTON, OHIO.

MOUTH - BREATHERS

particularly Singers, whether you are unfortunate enough to have acquired the habit of **SNORING** during sleep or not, should have one of my devices to **cure** the first and **stop** the second. *Price $1.00. Send for leaflet.*

DR. H. K. MITCHELL,
Drawer 567-B **BUFFALO, N. Y.**

FOR SALE A quarter interest in an established monthly magazine for $2,500. A good opening for a man or woman with experience in editorial or advertising work. JUVENILE, care of W. V. Kreitler, 327 Broadway, New York.

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

CHESS.

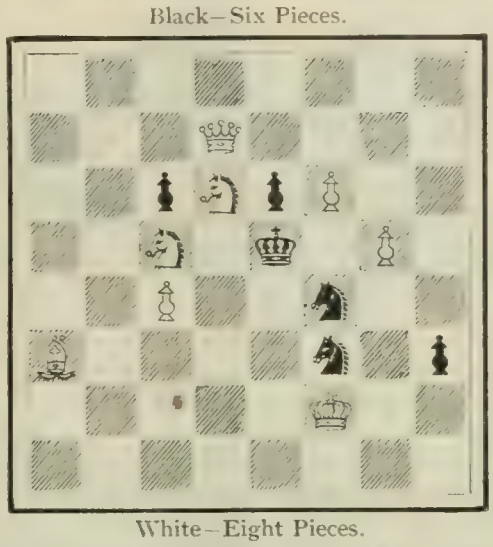
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 926.

By A. OKKINGA.

From *Ilustracya Polska* Tourney.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

8; 3Q4; 2pSpP2; 2S1k1P1; 2P2s2; B4s1p; 5K2; 8.

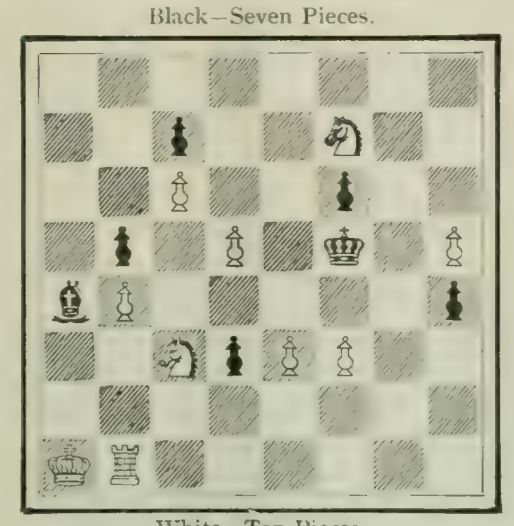
White mates in two moves.

Problem 927.

By E. FERBER.

From *Deutsche Schachzeitung.*

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

8; 2p2S2; 2P2p2; 1p1P1k1P; bP5p, 2SpPP2; 8; KR6

White mates in three moves

Solution of Problems.

No. 920 Key-move: B Kt 4.

No. 911

Authors Key: B—Q 2.

Second solution:

1. P x Kt (Kt)	2. K x B	3. Kt x R, mate
1. B x Q ch	2. R—Q 3 ch	3. Kt—K 7, mate
	2. P x P	3. Kt x Kt P, mate
	2. Other	
1.	2. Q—Q 5 ch	3. Q x P(R4), mate
1. P x P	2. K—Kt 3	

Make your own climate

People travel for climate—we supply it in your home with

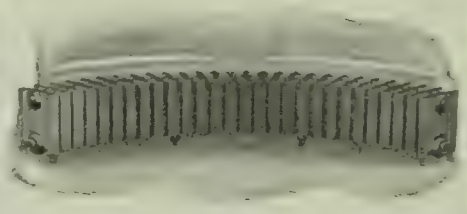
AMERICAN & IDEAL RADIATORS BOILERS

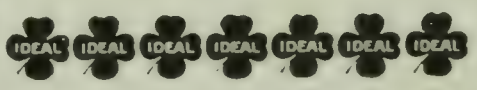
Unlike other methods, our artistic patterns of radiators are placed under or close to the windows and in vestibule or hallways where they immediately meet and warm the wintry blasts.

The hot water or low pressure steam is compelled to silently circulate through every radiator, hence the home is uniformly, automatically warmed throughout to any degree desired by the householder. Always under perfect control. The atmosphere is mild, balmy—perpetually like that of a perfect June evening.

Need not be connected to street water supply. The fuel economy and cleanliness pay for the apparatus in few years. Advise us size and kind of building you wish to heat and we will send you, FREE, valuable information and booklet.

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY
Dept. 32 CHICAGO





I Print My Own Circulars Cards &c. **$5 PRESS**

Saves money. Big profit printing for others. Large press for book, newspaper $18. Full instruction sent for use. Write for catalogue presses, type, &c. to factory

THE PRESS CO.
MERIDEN, CONN.

MORE SALARY We know of a profession in which situations are daily created in excess of the qualified persons, and which commands the highest salaries, with no discrimination on account of sex. Would you like to know what it is? Write us.
HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. F, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lost by fire, Pref'd Stock Cert'te No. 982, 20 shares of The Funk & Wagnalls Co., on April 17, 1904, at Lithopolis, O. M. WILLIS.

Buy from Our Factory SAVE A THIRD

Our plan of selling direct to user cuts out two profits and saves a third on retail prices. Our assortment of carriages and harness is larger than any dealer can show you. We guarantee all our goods. We are bona-fide manufacturers—not a commission house. Send for our free illustrated catalogue.

THE COLUMBUS CARRIAGE AND HARNESS CO., Columbus, Ohio.

Daily Ease

It's the little things about a man's clothing that make or mar his comfort. Garters, for instance, are small things, but to be comfortable they must be *right*.

BRIGHTON
Flat Clasp
GARTERS

for men are "*right*" garters—they fit right—feel right and wear right. They snap on and off easily, yet always secure. Never bind, pull, rub or slip. Just comfortable, just right. Made of *one piece pure silk web* with nickel trimmings, and cost only 25c. At stores or by mail.

PIONEER SUSPENDER CO., 718 Market St., Philadelphia.
Makers of Pioneer Suspenders.

Does Your Money Earn 5%

Assets $1,700,000
Surplus and Profits $160,000

Invested with the INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO. it will bear earnings at this rate for every day in our care. Subject to withdrawal whenever you desire. Established over ten years. Our patrons, prominent clergymen, professional and business men all over the country, heartily endorse our methods.

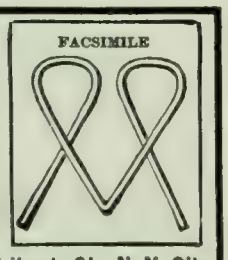
Our business conducted under N. Y. Banking Dept. supervision. Write for full particulars.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.
1139 Broadway New York

SEE THAT CLIP?

THE NIAGARA CLIP holds securely from the thinnest sheet of paper up to ¼ in. in thickness, and can be used over and over again. Better than pins for filing letters, records, cards, etc. Avoid unsightly pinholes in attaching second letters, business cards, checks, drafts, invoices, etc. Put up in boxes of 100 especially for desk convenience. Sample box 15 cents, postpaid.

FACSIMILE



NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, 123 Liberty St., N. Y. City

ASTHMA cured to stay cured. Cause removed. Health restored. Attacks never return. Eat heartily. Sleep soundly all night. No further need of medicines. Over 52,000 Asthma and Hay Fever sufferers treated. Write for BOOK 25A FREE. P. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.

7% GUARANTEED Interest for Life on Life Annuities issued at age 50, at age 62, Ten Per Cent. Tax exempt. Sales in 1903, Ten Million Dollars. J. A. Steele, 115 B'dway, New York.

USE Le Page's Photo Paste
LE PAGE'S GLUE STRONGEST IN THE WORLD
Le Page's Gold Medal Mucilage.

WANTED Teachers, clergymen, and other educated men of business ability to represent us; weekly salary or guarantee paid. Give age, qualifications, references. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

STARK TREES SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL
Largest Nursery. Fruit Book Free. Result of 78 years' experience
STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

Peach Trees, 4 to 6 ft., 3 cts. 3 to 4 ft., 2½ cts.
Circular free. Trees kept dormant late as May 15th if desired.
R. S. JOHNSTON, Box 76, STOCKLEY, DEL.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"J. F. McL.," Hamilton, Bermuda.—"(1) Where is Azan? (2) Why is it not printed with a capital initial letter in the vocabulary of your dictionary, as it is in the text?"

(1) No such place exists. "Azan" is the muezzin's call to prayer in Mohammedan countries. (2) Because it is not a proper name, but Sir Edwin Arnold wrote it with a capital initial letter in his poem. In the poem,

> "He who died at Azan sends
> This to comfort all his friends,"

the word means the hour of evening prayer. Among the Mohammedans, one who died at "azan" was deemed blessed, for among them this hour is considered the most propitious for passing to the other world. The term "azan" may be compared with the word "vespers" used by Christians.

"W. D. O.," Baltimore, Md.—"Is the phrase 'a Hibernianism' correct, or should it be 'an Hibernianism'? I would be glad to know of some definite rule for the use of 'a' and 'an' before 'h'."

Before an aspirated "h," as in "Hibernianism," the article "a" should be used. "A" is used when the next word begins with a consonant-sound; "an," when it begins with a vowel or silent "h." Tho ever so feebly aspirated, "h" has something of a consonant sound, and the article in this case ought to conform to the general principle, as in "*a* historic introduction has generally *a* happy effect to arouse attention." One may say correctly: *an* island, *a* Highlander; *an* oysterman, *a* hoister; *a* hotel, *an* onion; *a* herb, *an* heir; *a* house, *an* owl. Some persons do not aspirate the "h" in "herb." When the "h" is not aspirated, the word takes the article "an," not "a."

"B. M. K.," New York City.—"Chic" is not correctly pronounced "chick." In this word "ch" has the sound of "sh," and "i" the sound of "i" in "machine," therefore the correct pronunciation is "sheik."

"F. T. H.," Brooklyn.—"Kindly give me the meaning of the word 'dhobi-itch.' Is the word English or Anglo-Indian?"

"Dhobi-itch" is a peculiar cutaneous irritation, more or less contagious, which is supposed to be conveyed by the low-caste dhobis. The term is an example of the sort of hybrid slang affected by English "Tommies" and "Jackies" in cantonments and docks, from Singapore to Calcutta. It is probably of forecastle origin and is of the kind of jargon picked up in barracks and along shore, which gains currency through the intercourse of sailors with the natives. It is not English, nor is it legitimate Anglo-Indian.

"B. M. B.," Canadian, Texas.—You will find the quotation you ask for in Byron's "Don Juan," canto 3, stanza 86:

> "The mountains look on Marathon,
> And Marathon looks on the sea;
> And musing there an hour alone,
> I dream'd that Greece might still be free,
> For standing on the Persian's grave,
> I could not deem myself a slave."

"W. B. G.," Brooklyn, N. Y. "Please favor me with the meaning of the word 'grata' in the title, 'Aurora Grata Lodge.' Does it mean great?"

The word may mean either delightful, welcome, or beloved. It does not mean *great*.

Liver Spots and Moth Patches are cured by daily use of Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Sulphur is the best thing known for the skin.

Glenn's is the only fine toilet soap that contains enough pure sulphur to make it a specific for skin diseases.

If the dealer tries to sell you "something else" insist on having

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

25c. a cake at all drug stores, or mailed for 30c. by The Charles N. Crittenton Co., 115 Fulton St., New York.

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER

A Positive Relief For PRICKLY HEAT, CHAFING, and SUNBURN, and all afflictions of the skin. "A LITTLE HIGHER IN PRICE, PERHAPS, THAN WORTHLESS SUBSTITUTES, BUT A REASON FOR IT."

Removes all odor of perspiration. Delightful after Shaving. Sold everywhere, or mailed on receipt of 25c. Get Mennen's (the original). *Sample Free.*
GERHARD MENNEN COMPANY, Newark, N.J.

Mrs. Piper and the Society for Psychical Research

Translated from the French of M. Sage. With Introduction by Sir Oliver Lodge.

12mo. Price, $1.00 net

A sane and interesting narrative of phenomena that must appeal to all thoughtful readers.

SCOTT-THAW CO., 542 Fifth Ave., New York

IF YOU ARE A WRITER

We can aid you to find a market for anything you write.
MSS. SUCCESSFULLY PLACED,
Criticised, Revised, Typewritten.
References: Edwin Markham, Margaret E. Sangster, and others. Established 1890. Send for leaflet L.

UNITED LITERARY PRESS 127 5th AVE. NEW YORK.

AUTHORS

having MSS. suitable for book publication will do well to submit the same to us for a reading. Write for our catalogue and "Cash for Writers" to-day. Address

Broadway Publishing Company, 835 Broadway, New York.

"JUST THE RIGHT WORD"

"This book will do more to secure rhetorical perspicuity, propriety, and precision of expression than any other text-book of higher English yet produced."—Pres. Cochran, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

English Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions

Over 7,500 classified and discriminated synonyms. Nearly 4,500 classified antonyms. Correct use of prepositions shown by illustrative examples. Hints and helps on the accurate use of words, revealing surprising possibilities of fulness, freedom, and variety of utterance. By JAS. C. FERNALD, Editor Syn., Ant., and Prep. Department in the Standard Dictionary.

First Satisfactory Attempt

"It is, indeed, the first satisfactory attempt in its field."—*The Brooklyn Citizen.*

12mo, 574 pp. Heavy Cloth Binding. Price, $1.50 Net.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers, NEW YORK

No good grocer sells a lamp-chimney without MACBETH on it

You need to know how to manage your lamps to have comfort with them at small cost. Better read my Index; I send it free.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

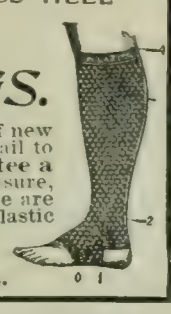
VARICOSE VEINS, WEAK JOINTS, VARICOSE ULCERS and LEG SWELLINGS Cured by

OUR PATENT SEAMLESS HEEL

ELASTIC STOCKINGS.

We make all goods to measure of new elastic made by us and send by mail to any part of the world, and guarantee a fit. Free Catalogue tells how to measure, gives prices, etc. Send for one. We are the largest weavers of special elastic work in the United States.

CURTIS & SPINDELL CO., 67 Market Street, Lynn, Mass.



ARE YOU TIRED OF CITY LIFE?

If you are weary of existence in boarding-houses or flats and have a yearning for your own roof-tree and garden, you will delight in the refreshing story of a bachelor woman who shook the dust of the streets from her feet, designed and built a charming little country home, tended her own garden, and finally renewed an old heart-longing. All this and more is sweetly told in Adelaide L. Rouse's book

UNDER MY OWN ROOF

"Cold indeed," says the *Chicago Record-Herald*, "would be that reviewer and austere to a fault, who upon reading the first chapter would not lock up his office early, and, tucking this book under his arm, hie away home to read the delightful story to his wife. Especially will the suburbanite who has forsaken 'furnished rooms, flats, and all other imaginable modes of existence in other people's houses,' and has got under wooden ceilings of his own, find reminiscent pleasure in this narrative. Ninety per cent. of all other readers, however, would take to its charm of incident and style from the beginning and stick by it to the end, while the other ten—well, they are not of the genus homo if they frown away the smiles that will surely be provoked by the reading of Miss Rouse's quietly fascinating tale.

Detailed plans of "Red Roof," chats about interior arrangements, garden making, etc., etc.

$1.20 postpaid. Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., N. Y.

If afflicted with sore eyes use } Thompson's Eye Water

..... Kt x Kt P, mate

1. ——— 2. ——— 3. ———

Other

Solved by M. W. H, University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; C. B. E., Youngstown, N. Y.; R. O'C., San Francisco; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; "Arata," New York City; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; T. Hilgers, Weehawken, N. J.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; C. H. Schneider, Ossian, Ind.; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; W. R. Coumbe, Mulberry, Fla.; the Rev. R. Rech, Kiel, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Court, New York City; B. Alten, Elyria, O.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.; K. D. Robinson, Westfield, N. J.; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; H. P. Brunner, University of Pennsylvania; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; Dr. O. H. Thiele, Cassville, Mo.; H. A. Smith, Dayton, O.

920: J. H. Cravens, Kansas City, Mo.; J. M. Wantz, Blanchester, O.; J. G. Overholser, Anamoose, N. D.; H. Leggett, Oroville, Cal.; E. G. Cooper, Carbondale, Ill.; Z. G., Detroit; C. H. Carter, Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. A. Mainville, Brimfield, Ill.; H. B. Pierce, Bridgeton, N. J.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ill.; F. E. Wood, Honey Grove, Tex.

Comments (920): "Not up to Williams's standard"—M. M.; "Good; but the Black forces are somewhat lazy"—G. D.; "Similar in design to a Blake 1st Prize; but much neater in construction"—F. G.; "Rather tame after 914"—J. H. S.; "Pure and simple"—J. G. L.; "Not easy to hit on because one is so tempted to try to 'cook' the thing"—W. R. C.; "Equal to the average"—J. F. C.; "Only fair"—J. H. C.

In addition to those reported, E. A. K. got 914; R. H. R., 916, 917; H. J. Marris, Deadwood, S. D., 918; B. A., H. A. S., and P. W. Duerr, Meadville, Pa., 918, 919.

Twenty States and Canada represented by solvers in this issue.

A Masters's Game.

Eight of the World's Masters in Chess arrived in New York on April 15. They are Lasker, Champion of Champions; Janowski, Champion of France; Tschigorin, Champion of Russia; Schlechter, Champion of Austria; Lawrence, Champion of the City of London Chess-Club; Teichmann, Marco, Mieses, and Marshall.

During the trip across the ocean, the eight masters played a consultation game. Lasker, Tschigorin, Marshall, and Teichmann, moving the white pieces; while Janowski, Marco, Schlechter and Lawrence tried to beat the Rice Gambit. The game:

Rice Gambit.

	White.	*Black.*		*White.*	*Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	20	B x R	Q—R 7 ch
2	P—K B 4	P x P	21	K—B sq	P—B 6
3	Kt—K B 3	P—K Kt 4	22	Q—R 8 ch	K—Q 2
4	P—K R 4	P—Kt 5	23	Q—R 4 ch	P—B 3
5	Kt—K 5	Kt—K B 3	24	R—K 7 ch	K x R
6	B—B 4	P—Q 4	25	B—Kt 5 ch	K—Q 2
7	P x P	B—Q 3	26	R—Q sq ch	K—B 2
8	Castles	B x Kt	27	Q—R 5 ch	K—Kt sq
9	R—K sq	Q—K 2	28	Q—K 5 ch	K—R sq
10	P—B 3	B—B 4	29	Q x R ch	K—R 2
11	P—Q 4	Q Kt—Q 2	30	Q—Q 4 ch	P—Kt 3
12	P x B (a)	Kt—R 4	31	K—K sq	P x P
13	P—K 6	P x P	32	B—K 3	P—B 4
14	P x P	Castles, Q R	33	Q—K 5	P queens, ch
15	P x Kt ch	R x P	34	B x Q	Q x B ch
16	Q—K 2	Q x R P	35	K—Q 2	Q—B 7 ch
17	Q—K B 2	P—Kt 6	36	B—K 2	P—Kt 7
18	Q x R P	R—Q 6	37	Q—K 7 ch	K—Kt sq
19	Kt—Q 2	R x Kt	38	Q—K 3	Resigns

(a) Variation thirty in the third edition gives 12 B—Kt 5.

RHEUMATISM

Relieved Through the Feet

Don't Take Medicine, External Remedy Brings Quick Relief. Sent

FREE ON APPROVAL. TRY IT.

We want everyone who has rheumatism to send us his or her name. We will send by return mail a pair of Magic Foot Drafts, the wonderful external remedy which has brought more comfort into the United States than any internal remedy ever made. If they give relief, send us **One Dollar**; if not, don't send us a cent—**you decide.**

Magic Foot Drafts are worn on the soles of the feet and operate by absorbing the poisonous acids in the blood through the large pores. They relieve rheumatism in every part of the body. It must be evident to you that we couldn't afford to send the drafts on approval if they did not afford relief, even after everything else has failed.

Since I used the Drafts I walk without crutches. They do just what you claim.
ANNIE LEE GUNN, Augusta, Ark.

I am much pleased with your cheap and simple remedy. I have found it to be just as you promised.
J. H. DIRKMAN, Danube, Minn.

I never found anything that would help me before trying your Drafts. JOHN WHITE, Grafton, Mich.

I have suffered with rheumatism for the past ten years, but Magic Foot Drafts have entirely relieved me. I have felt no pain since using them.
MRS. MARY ST. ANGE, Woonsocket, R. I.

We have thousands of long letters of gratitude from men and women relieved of rheumatism by Magic Foot Drafts. Will you let them help you? Write to-day to the **Magic Foot Draft Co., R U 30, Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich.**, for a trial pair of drafts **free on approval.** We send also a valuable booklet on rheumatism, **free.**

IF YOU ARE A FATHER MOTHER, SWEETHEART

Then every word of the plain-talks in this little book, **"The Ethics of Marriage,"** by H. S. POMEROY, M.D., is of vital importance to you.

LOVE Engaged couples will find many important truths on the fundamental requirements of true love, with advice on courtship and the proper preparation of mind and body for marriage.

MARRIAGE For every husband and wife this book is filled with frank and sound counsel, full of earnest help toward the proper fulfilment of the marriage bond—all calculated to save much unhappiness.

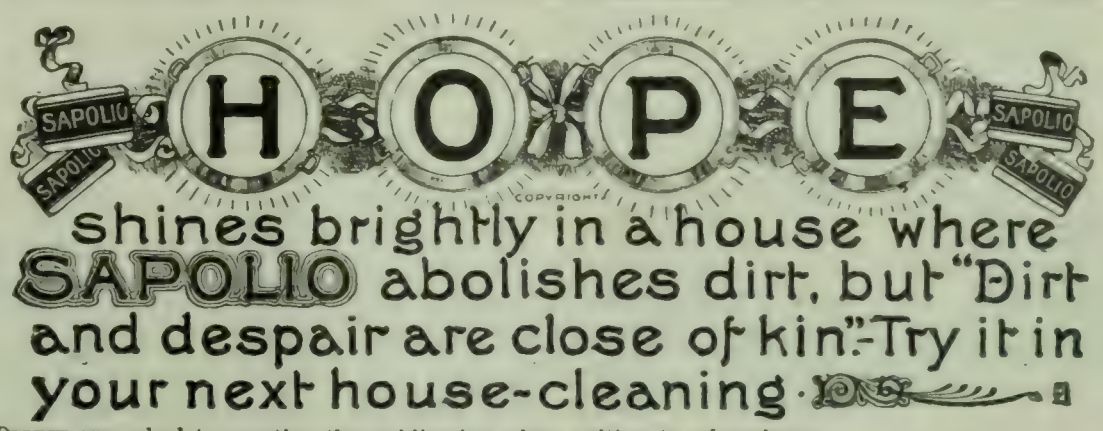
MATERNITY Parents will appreciate these talks, for the author is an experienced physician, and he talks to his readers on the most delicate subjects with the utmost directness, yet with perfect propriety.

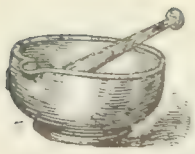
Dr. George F. Shrady says, "The book should be conscientiously read by every parent in the land."

The Chicago Journal says, "It is almost like a voice from Heaven."

12mo, Cloth, $1.00, Postpaid

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York



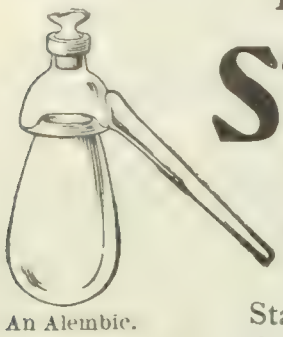

Pestle and Mortar.

The Best General Dictionary Treatment of

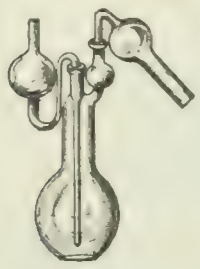
THE SUBJECT OF CHEMISTRY

Is Provided in the New Subscription Edition of the Funk & Wagnalls

STANDARD DICTIONARY


An Alembic.

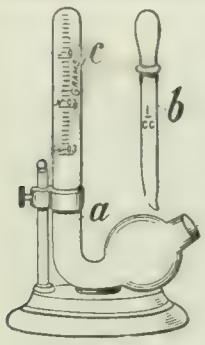
In precision and weight of authority it excels all other dictionaries, because it is made by more and higher specialists than were ever before employed on any work of this nature. New from beginning to end, it surpasses all others in completeness. With common meanings given first, word grouping lists, synonyms and antonyms in great numbers, and capitals and compounds invariably indicated, the Standard is the most convenient dictionary in existence. It has come to be the most popular and frequently quoted authority in schools, colleges, universities, government departments, and in private use throughout the English-speaking world.


Bunsen's Alkalimeter

A Self-Culture Course of Study in Chemistry with the Standard

If you haven't time or opportunity to take a regular course of study in chemistry, you need not remain ignorant of this important and interesting subject. You can quickly and pleasantly add to your stock of education by availing yourself of the many short cuts to mental improvement and self-culture provided in the Standard Dictionary. Here you will find all the essential facts, accurately and concisely stated by eminent specialists in this subject. In this dictionary study you will come into possession of new knowledge with remarkable ease. As Prof. Calvin Thomas of Columbia University says:

"One can not open the Standard Dictionary—I speak the literal truth—without finding 'mighty interestin' reading.' One is tempted to dawdle over it and improve his mind against his higher resolution."


A Ureameter.

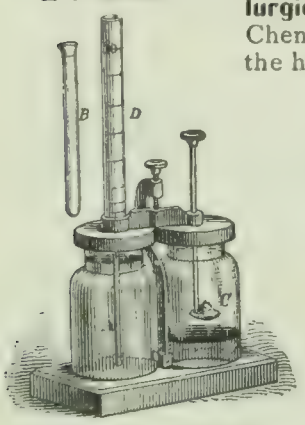
1. Every Branch of Chemistry Explained

We learn from the concise and satisfying definition of Chemistry that it is "that branch of physical science which treats of matter as composed of atoms, and of the relations of one kind of matter to another." **Inorganic, Organic,** and **Theoretical Chemistry** are then described, the differences being clearly pointed out, and the **special applications** of Chemistry such as **Agricultural, Medical, Metallurgical, Pharmaceutical, Physiological, Sanitary** Chemistry are given. The origin of chemistry and the history of the word are interestingly told.

2. The Complete Table of Chemical Elements

Second in importance to an understanding of the general subject of chemistry is a knowledge of the chemical elements, and here again we find the Standard Dictionary strikingly clear and comprehensive. Under the definition of **element** it gives a Complete Table of Chemical Elements with Atomic Weights revised by Frank Wigglesworth Clarke, Chief Chemist of the United States Geological Survey. This table shows at a glance the following tests:

Name of Element	**Derivation**	**Date of Discovery**	**Atomic Weight**
Discoverer	**Symbol**	**Specific Gravity**	**Fusing or**
Where and How Found	**Valence**		**Melting Point**


Twitchell's Acidimeter.

Using the general table of Chemical Elements as an outline, study of **each separate element** may be made from the full definitions found under each in their vocabulary places. Unusually full definitions will be found of all the **chemical compounds** important to our lives. A practical knowledge of **Atoms, Valence, Atomic Weight, Fusion, Distillation, Alchemy** and of the many subjects to which chemistry is directly or indirectly related can be easily acquired.

Among the Leading Authorities on the Subject of Chemistry Are

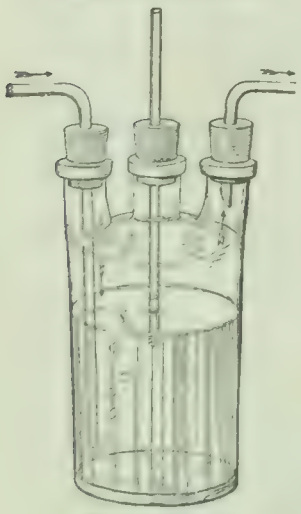
MARCUS BENJAMIN, Ph.D., F.C.S.
Late Chemist U. S. Laboratory, Port of New York, Special Agent U. S. Geological Survey.

SMITH ELY JELLIFFE, M.D., Ph.D.
Editor of the "Medical News," Author of important Medical Works, etc.

ROBERT OGDEN DOREMUS, M.D., LL.D.
Prof. of Chemistry, Toxicology, and Medical Jurisprudence, Bellevue Hospital Med. College.

FRANK B. FOSTER, M.D.
Editor of "*The New York Medical Journal*," an Encyclopedic Medical Dictionary, etc.

Students in Chemistry will find of especial value and usefulness the exhaustive **Table of Weights** with 469 weights and equivalents current and historical, and a **Table of Measures** with 850 measures and equivalents in use throughout the world.


Woulfe Bottle.

INDORSEMENT FROM AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACY.—Pharmacists, chemists, and physicians will be especially interested in this dictionary, because in it are to be found the most advanced methods of spelling chemical terms, as adopted by the Chemical Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

ATLANTA MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL—From a medical point of view the Standard is indefinitely ahead of any other general dictionary that we know of.

COLUMBUS MEDICAL JOURNAL.—The Standard excels other dictionaries in clearness, conciseness, and comprehensiveness.

THE DRUGGIST'S CIRCULAR, New York.—It has no equal in our language.

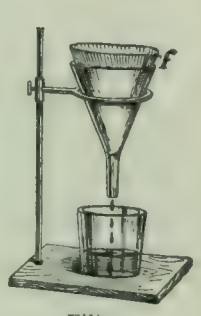
MEDICAL WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y.—The Standard Dictionary stands without an equal.

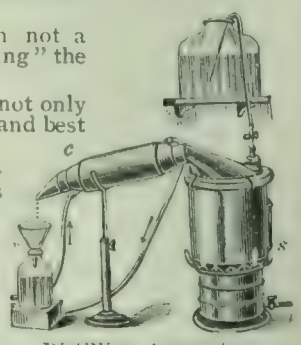
MEDICAL VISITOR, Lansing, Mich.—The Standard has more features deserving cordial commendation than any other dictionary extant.

PHARMACEUTICAL ERA, New York.—In not a single instance have we succeeded in "tripping" the Standard.

SANATIVE MEDICINE.—This Dictionary is not only the peer of any, but it is the most complete and best of all; it has been aptly named—the Standard.

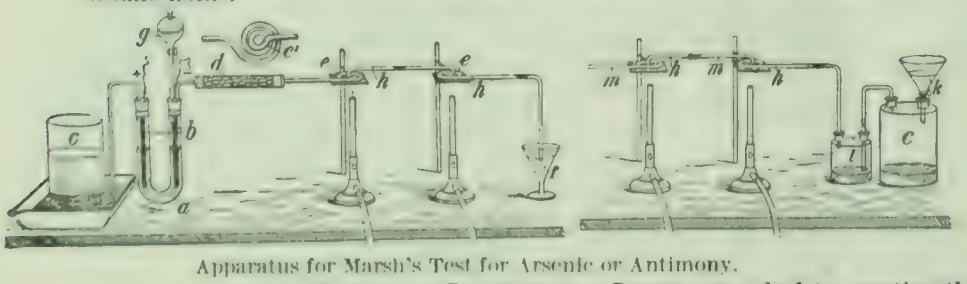
POPULAR SCIENCE NEWS, New York.—Each definition is concise and shows in its completeness the marks of an expert.

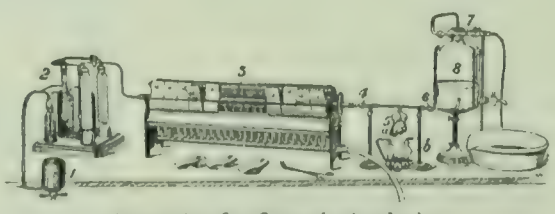

Filter.


Distilling Apparatus.

Send for Handsome Illustrated Prospectus and Terms

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, New York


Apparatus for Marsh's Test for Arsenic or Antimony.


Apparatus for Organic Analysis.

Test Glassses.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVIII., No. 19 New York, May 7, 1904 Whole Number, 733

Published Weekly by
Funk & Wagnalls Company.
44-60 E. 23d St., New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given**.

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

NEW LOCATION.

Subscribers and exchanges are requested to notice that our offices have been removed to Nos. 44-60 East 23d St., New York City.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE YALU CROSSED BY THE JAPANESE.

THE rout of the Russian force on the Yalu on May 1, with a loss of some 800 men killed and wounded, and a loss of 20 officers and 28 guns captured, is regarded by many of our papers as an encounter of considerable importance. The New York *World* calls the affair "the first serious land battle of the war"; and the New York *Times* thinks it plain "that the Russians have made a vigorous defense of their positions along the Yalu, that they have failed entirely to prevent the crossing in force of the Japanese, and that they have been driven back by hard and skilful fighting." According to the Tokyo despatches General Kuroki, after considerable skirmishing and exchange of artillery fire, succeeded in bridging the Yalu on Saturday evening, threw his army across the river in the night, silenced a Russian battery at seven Sunday morning, and half an hour later "ordered his line, stretching for four miles, to attack." "The Japanese infantry, on the word of command, charged across the Iho, wading that stream breast deep, and began storming the heights at fifteen minutes past eight. At nine o'clock they had swept the Russian line back across the plateau." The Japanese report a loss of about 700 in killed and wounded. A Tokyo despatch reckons the number engaged on each side at about 30,000, and says that the Japanese had 142 guns in action.

The St. Petersburg despatches, however, tell a different story. According to these, there were less than 5,000 Russian troops on the Yalu. Furthermore:

"The Russians had no intention of trying to prevent the Japanese crossing, their sole object being to retard and embarrass as much as possible the crossing. With a comparatively insignificant force, this having been accomplished, General Sassulitch, menaced by the overwhelming force of the Japanese, retired in perfect order to his second position, a short distance away, which the Japanese immediately attacked and where fighting is now in progress.

"The report from Tokyo saying that the Russians were contesting the passage of the river with a force 30,000 strong leads the authorities here to believe that it was put out for the purpose of acclaiming the crossing a great Japanese victory, whereas they are certain that it can not possibly warrant such a claim. . . . . .

"Nothing really decisive is expected until the Japanese advance shall encounter the Russian position in the mountain passes of Feng-Wang-Cheng. It is even considered possible that the Japanese may be able to turn the Russian position there, but all this is provided for in General Kuropatkin's plans."

The New York *Press* treats Sunday's encounter as follows:

"From the news about the collision of the Mikado's Korean army with the Cossack outposts, it is made plain that the Yalu River is in the Japanese rear, and that Fung Wang is the immediate objective of the main invasion of Manchuria. Having elected to let the crossing of the Yalu go by default, the Russians have fallen back on Fung Wang. Probably within a fortnight we shall know whether General Kuropatkin has chosen to give battle there or reveal the fact that his program of defense includes a strategical retreat on Liau Yang, which lies midway between Mukden and New Chwang, and which, from its position on the railroad, he must hold or forfeit an immense advantage.

GENERAL KUROKI,
Who commanded the Japanese forces in the Yalu fight.

"Fung Wang taken, the Japanese will have their choice of a military road from there to Haichen and New-Chwang, and of another to Liau Yang. That they will follow one of the two is assured; probably the Liau Yang, because it is nearer Mukden. The problem to be solved by the Japanese advance, which will move fast now that the Yalu has been crossed by the whole force, is whether Kuropatkin will bring his troops forward to resist every inch of the way to the railroad, or draw still farther back those now in retreat on Fung Wang, and await as long as he dares the arrival of the last possible reinforcements over the Siberian railroad before making his stand against the invaders. . . . . .

"Once the invasion passes Fung Wang and threatens the railroad, it would not be surprising, assuming that General Kuropatkin does not want to see his communication with the Liaotung peninsula forces cut off, if he withdrew the major part or, perhaps, all of his troops from Port Arthur and added them to those he will surely need to resist the final shock of assault on the railroad. The evacuation of Port Arthur and a general retreat to New-Chwang, Liau Yang, and Mukden are far more probable, in the light of the latest information, than a Japanese attack on Port Arthur before the railroad is gained by the main army that has now crossed the Yalu and driven the enemy back.

"'On to Mukden!' must be the burden of the song the busy little brown man is humming these days. At Haichen or Liau Yang or on the way to either of those points, probably, will come the first big battles. The end of May should see the question half answered whether the children of Nippon on land are of the measure and mettle that has given them the supremacy of the sea in their brave and brilliant struggle for national existence."

A BRYAN "BOLT."

IT now seems clear to some competent observers that Mr. Bryan intends to "bolt" if Judge Parker is nominated, and will try to carry into some opposition camp as many as he can of the element that has run the party in the last two campaigns. Mr. Bryan's objections to Judge Parker have been expressed in such acrid terms that he can not support the judge in the coming campaign, a number of papers remark, without stultifying himself. "It seems a very plain proposition that Mr. Bryan is burning his bridges behind him," says the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.), "and is going to bolt if Parker is nominated." Some think the departure of Bryan and his followers will be a good thing for the party; others think it will spell defeat. Mr. Bryan looks upon Judge Parker as a protégé of David B. Hill and August Belmont, and regards the Parker "boom" merely as a masked attempt by the trusts to capture the party.

Well, exclaims the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), "if Bryan bolts, the party can well afford to speed him with the cry, 'Good riddance!'" And it adds: "The advantage to be gained in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and other doubtful States at the East and in the Middle West by freeing the party from any sympathy with or responsibility for the Bryanism that is synonymous with Populism, would offset ten times over any possible losses in the granger or mining States." The Nashville *American* (Dem.) remarks similarly:

"Mr. Bryan's bolt will create no surprise, and it will be hailed as a relief to the party and as an ultimately great advantage. His departure will draw some votes that have heretofore been cast for the party, but it will serve to attract other votes to the party and to add strength where he has caused weakness. It is not a boast but a simple statement of fact that Mr. Bryan must either bolt the Democratic ticket and platform or recede from the position that he has so long, so insistently, and so consistently maintained. We think there is hardly a doubt that the St. Louis convention will mark the termination of even his professed alliance with the Democratic party."

THE TRUSTS: "This seems to be a sound platform. See, it holds *me*!"
—Triggs in the New York *Press*.

BRYAN: "Drop it!"
THE DONK: "No, sir! It's the most delectable morsel I've tasted for eight years."
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

Equal joy at the prospect is felt by the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), the principal newspaper supporter of the Parker boom. It says:

"The Bryan wildness and the Hearst madness excite only disgust and aversion among the Democrats in Congress. The South has had its fill of Bryanism, and it is chiefly in States where assured Republican dominance has left the Democratic party disorganized that Mr. Hearst has made headway. In the great States that must be carried if victory is to be won Bryan is disregarded altogether, and the party has returned to its time-honored principles.

"For these reasons a 'bolt' on the part of Mr. Bryan would excite no alarm. A candidate and a platform acceptable to him would assure to the Republicans the electoral votes of all the Eastern States. In particular would there be no alarm, but on the contrary sincere rejoicing, if Mr. Bryan should announce his purpose to support President Roosevelt's candidacy. That would involve an abandonment of 16 to 1, but he must give up the currency issue anyway. On many other public questions the two men are not so far apart. The support of Mr. Roosevelt would require less sacrifice of principle on Mr. Bryan's part probably than the support of Judge Parker."

Defeat, however, is expected by some to follow. Richard Croker is reported both in the Associated Press and the New York *Sun* despatches from London as saying:

"Of course, we haven't a chance of election. What we've got to do is to consolidate the party so as to put in a Democrat in 1908. McClellan is the best man to nominate at this time, but

HOPES TO WRECK THE TRAIN, BUT—
—Bush in the New York *World*.

MR. BRYAN'S EFFORTS CARICATURED.

we won't improve the prospects of consolidation by splitting votes between him and Parker. We must work for 1908."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.), which is under the same ownership and general management as the New York *Times*, the principal Parker organ, looks for a Republican victory this year. It observes:

"It is most likely that whoever is nominated at St. Louis for President or Vice-President and whatever the platform is, candidates and platform will be rejected at the polls, as Republican victory seems assured under present conditions; but the Democracy can better afford to suffer another defeat than to continue to make itself responsible for Bryan and Bryanism. If the party can regain the general respect and confidence, of both which Bryanism has deprived it, it can well afford to go down to honorable defeat this year in support of sound principles. Four years hence the party may have a chance of success; but it will be enough to achieve victory at that time if it rid itself of the rabidly radical doctrines and men that have again and again in recent contests doomed it to ignominious disaster."

The Houston *Post* (Dem.), which has supported Bryan in the past, says:

"The Republicans are already making capital of Mr. Bryan's attitude toward the undoubted plans and purposes of the party. They are already attempting to prove by his words that the party ought to be defeated. As a friend of Mr. Bryan, *The Post* can view his course only with sorrow and regret."

MORMON POWER IN POLITICS.

IN the effort to turn Reed Smoot out of the Senate, the prosecution is now introducing testimony to prove that in Utah political candidates and elections "are no other than a moving row of magic shadow-shapes that come and go" at the nod and beck of the Mormon hierarchy. Brigham H. Roberts, Judge Powers, Moses Thatcher, and others have been giving testimony that is taken by many newspapers to show that in Utah the candidates are "but helpless pieces of the game," which the church "hither and thither moves, and checks, and slays; and one by one back in the closet lays," while "the ball no question makes of ayes and noes, but here or there, as strikes the player, goes." Roberts testifies that the first time he ran for Congress he did so in defiance of the Mormon rule that he must first obtain the sanction of the church, and he was defeated. Then, as he puts it, he "was enlightened," submitted to the rule, and was elected —only, however, to be excluded as a polygamist by the House. Moses Thatcher tells how he tried to run for office without ecclesiastical sanction, and was not only defeated, but was stripped of all church honors, and even barred from the temple. "And," he adds, "I am glad to say that I am a free American citizen." Judge Powers, of Salt Lake, says in his testimony: "I do not regard polygamy as the worst feature of the Mormon religion. What I object to most is its un-American domination by the hierarchy of the people of that faith, the belief in the right of the church authorities to prescribe rules, the belief that the head of the church is inspired, and interference of the church in political and commercial affairs." The opponents of the church would like to see Congress "grasp this sorry scheme of things entire," and "shatter it to bits—and then remold it nearer to the heart's desire," but it is far from clear how this is to be done. The immediate matter in hand is the case of Senator Smoot. As the Senator is not a polygamist, he would seem to be safe from that charge; and if it is urged that he was sent to Congress with the aid and consent of the church, the same testimony might be used against the entire Utah delegation in Congress.

The Democratic papers think that the church made a secret agreement with the Republican leaders several years ago to keep Utah in the Republican column, in return for immunity from prosecution; and the Republican managers are pictured as being in a sad state of perturbation and fright lest the prosecution that they have been forced into by the deluge of petitions shall enrage the Mormons to the point of voting the Democratic ticket.

The Republican game of "working the churches" is handled as follows by the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.):

"The Mormon Church is not the only one that exerts an influence in politics. There are several others that make their influence felt when they think it worth while. There is no way to prevent the members of a particular church from voting together when they believe that they have reason to do so. But political parties which form combinations with them may well be held to an accountability for such acts. The Republican party has been notable for its disposition to 'work the churches' in its own interest. It has generally had the support of those preachers who convert their pulpits into political platforms. It has repeatedly appealed for support of its candidates because they were members of certain denominations, and not always without success. In Utah it has succeeded in reversing the politics of the State, and not without suspicion of a bargain with the Mormon Church. The protest against Smoot, a Republican, has put the leaders in an awkward predicament. If they expel him, they may lose Utah and several other Western States in November. If they vindicate him, they will displease the elements elsewhere that are fighting him so bitterly. So it is pretended that further investigation is needed, and it is proposed that the whole matter go over till after the election."

HOW CRUEL!
—Nelan in the New York *Globe*.

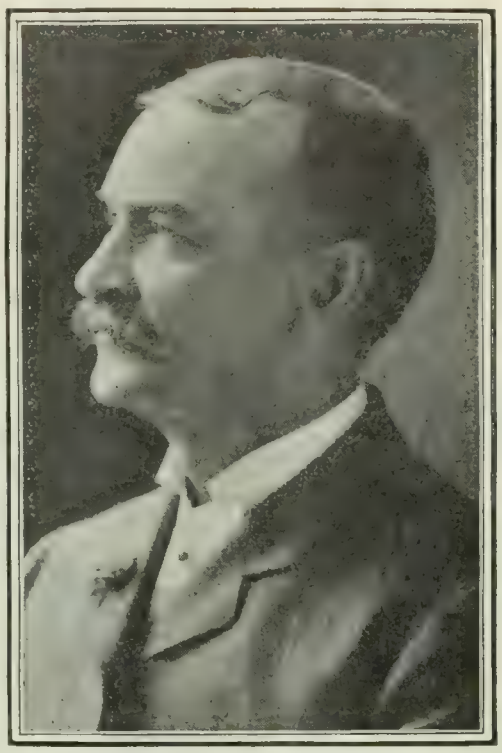
The Deseret *Evening News*, the Mormon daily, resents and denies the accusation that the church is used as a political machine. It says:

"'When the church is used as a political machine to override the law,' is one of those hackneyed phrases that newspaper writers use who do not know anything of what they write about. When and where has any proof been offered that the 'Mormon' Church has been 'used as a political machine'? There has been much frothy talk about it, but no evidence to support it. That a great many politicians of each party have endeavored to obtain political support from the 'Mormon' Church can be established beyond a doubt, but that they ever secured it is quite another proposition. The anger and bitterness of some of them arise from their failure to get what they sought for in vain.

"And in what way could the political power spoken of be 'used to override the law'? Elections have to be conducted according to the law or the law can be 'used to override' the result, can it not? Why is it that press writers lose their common sense whenever they touch as they suppose on the 'Mormon' question"?

DEMORALIZATION IN COLORADO.

"NO parallel exists in our peace history," avers the Boston *Transcript*, "for such a terrible condition of affairs" as exists in Colorado. From all accounts the war between the miners' unions and the mine-owners has reached the point where the whole State is divided into hostile camps. The courts are in conflict with the militia, the militia is in the pay of the mine-owners, and a rude kind of frontier justice, without judge or jury, is meted out by the "Citizens' Alliance," an irregular, volunteer, armed organization that resembles the "vigilantes" of earlier days. Governor Peabody is pictured as being in open sympathy with the mine-owners; Gen. Sherman Bell, commander of the militia, told Ray Stannard Baker, of *McClure's*, that the militia is in the field "to do up this anarchistic [miners'] federation," and public sentiment in Colorado is represented by Mr. Baker as favoring such a program. The militia are accused of violating almost every right guaranteed to American citizens under the Constitution, in their arbitrary arrests, imprisonments, and exiles, while the unionists are accused of a sickening list of dynamitings, assassinations, and assaults. The mine-owners are represented by Mr. Baker and others as employers who have corrupted the legislature to defeat the eight-hour law, disregarded labor laws already on the statute-books, and worked their men under unreasonable hours and conditions to pay dividends on watered stock. "If the laws on the statute-books, including the eight-hour law, which should have been enacted, had been obeyed," says Mr. Baker, "there would have been no disturbance." He predicts that the operators will win, and thinks the Western Federation of Miners will be wiped out of all the important mining-camps in Colorado.



JAMES H. PEABODY (REP.)

Governor of Colorado, whose methods of preserving order in the strike districts provoke criticism.

The Denver *Times* indorses Mr. Baker's article as "correct in the main," and says:

"*The Times* believes that every thinking citizen must admit that 'lawlessness' is, as Mr. Baker says, the cause of most of the disturbances that afflict American communities, and Colorado is no exception to the rule. The laws have been broken or disregarded, and men, instead of standing by the law and insisting on its observance, have ranked themselves on one side or the other as their temporary interest or prejudice might suggest.

"It is time for the sound sense of Americans to assert itself everywhere in a demand for the absolute supremacy of the law, for its application to all alike, and for an end of conditions under which officials and judicial officers tend to become swayed by the most deadly form of prejudice, which is class prejudice. The very term of 'class prejudice,' and the very thought of 'class division,' are antagonistic to the principles of republican government.

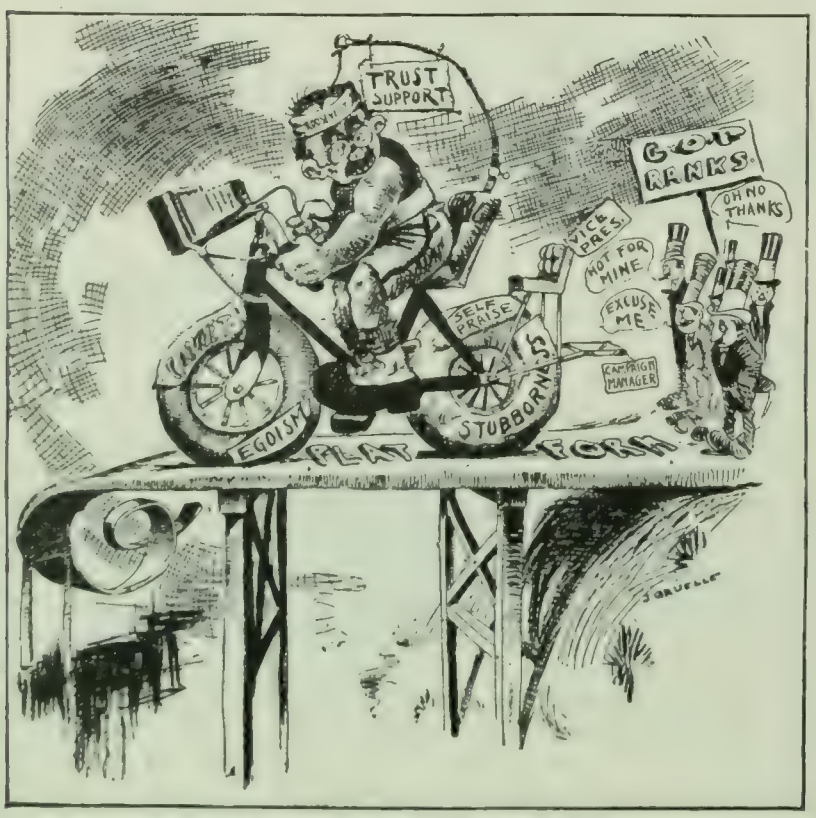
"One great lesson, which it were well if all public officers would learn, is that the officer who will enforce the laws and do his duty fearlessly is the most popular officer. It is worse than a mistake to think to curry political favor by bending the laws to please this interest or that interest, this organization or that organization. Deep down in the American heart is admiration for justice and love for the man who will do justice."

The Denver *Republican* thinks the time has arrived to decide who shall rule the State. It remarks:

"The real issue between the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers of America on the one hand and the great mass of the people of Colorado on the other is: Who shall rule this State?

"Let any man recall the situation that existed in the Coeur d'Alenes before the strike in that district caused the President to call out the United States troops, and he will have a picture of what Moyer and the other managers of the Western Federation of Miners wished to establish in Colorado. In the Coeur d'Alenes at the time referred to a man did not dare to say his soul was his own without running the risk of assassination. Whether in sympathy with the miners or not, men did not dare oppose them in any particular. Merchants and others were completely terrorized, fearing destruction to their business interests if not personal injury or death itself.

"This is a condition which would have been established in the Cripple Creek district and in many other localities in this State if Moyer and his crowd had succeeded; and in all probability they



THE SOLITARY SHOOT-THE-CHUTER.
—Gruelle in the Indianapolis *Sentinel*.

"WOW! WOW!"
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

GLIMPSES OF TWO BOOMS.

would have succeeded if Governor Peabody had not called out the troops and introduced the strong arm of the law to protect the lives and property of citizens who dared oppose the Western Federation.

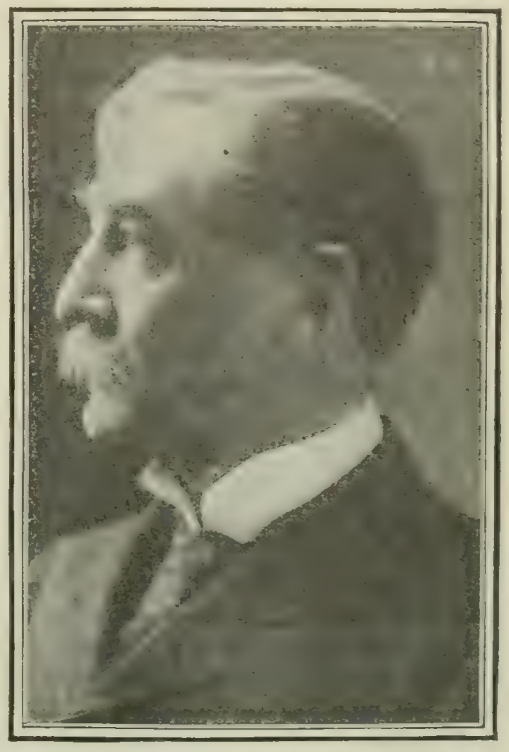
"It would have been practically the same in the coal-camps of southern Colorado if the strikers in that section had been strong enough to force their demands and the governor had failed to do his duty. So it would have been in Telluride, and ultimately in Denver, Pueblo, and every other city and town where labor is extensively employed.

"These men, who thus sought to dominate everything, failed because Colorado had a governor; but they have not given up the struggle. They are planning and hoping to gain an important advantage by electing a governor of their own kind next fall. If they get him, they will get everything else. They will dominate the whole State. They will crush its industries, for if it comes to a last final test whether the industries shall shut down or be operated under the dictation of Moyer and his associates, they will be shut down. The industrial and business life of the State is involved in the struggle; and this is the issue that Moyer and those who sympathize with him are forcing on the people of Colorado."

THE COCKRAN-DALZELL DUEL.

THE dialectic sword-play in Congress, during the closing days of the session, between Bourke Cockran (Dem.), of New York, and John Dalzell (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, has attracted national attention, partly because it marks the arrival of an orator and debater of the first class on the Democratic side of the House, and partly because of Mr. Dalzell's attempt to impeach the character of a speaker who is likely to take an important part in the Democratic campaign this year. Mr. Cockran's oratory almost swept the Republican side into supporting a resolution for a House investigation of the Post-Office Department a few weeks ago, the measure being very narrowly defeated; and when he began a speech on the tariff, on April 23, to be used as campaign literature, the Republican leaders, according to the Washington correspondents, decided that something must be done to stop him. Mr. Dalzell was chosen for the task. Cockran was in full swing in an impassioned appeal for tariff reform when Mr. Dalzell asked if Mr. Cockran entertained the same views when he was "making Republican campaign speeches for McKinley" in 1896, and went on to insinuate that Mr. Cockran "found it profitable to support him." Mr. Cockran, white with anger, denounced and denied the charge amid wild cheering on the Democratic side, and demanded to know where Mr. Dalzell obtained his information. The latter declined to say, and Mr. Cockran remarked: "A man who makes that confession can not interrupt me again on this floor, nor will I voluntarily permit him to come within the range of my vision." On Wednesday of last week Mr. Dalzell returned to the attack, but was met by Mr. Cockran with a resolution asking for a committee to investigate the charge. When the resolution was read, Mr. Cockran remarked that the investigation would show "just how the election of 1896 was conducted" and show "whether it was, as I believe, the honest judgment of an intelligent people, or whether it represented, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania would have us believe, the skill in corruption which was manifested by the Republican managers." Mr. Payne, the Republican leader, at once objected to the consideration of the resolution, on the ground that the charges related to a time when Mr. Cockran was not a member of the House, and Speaker Cannon, after taking time to look up precedents, sustained Mr. Payne's objection next day.

BOURKE COCKRAN (DEM.).
Republican papers admit that he came off best in his encounter with Mr. Dalzell.



JOHN DALZELL (REP.),
Who intimated that Mr. Cockran supported McKinley in 1896 for profit.

Bourke Cockran's changes of base, from the Democratic to the Republican camp in 1896, back again in 1900, from the Tammany to the Fusion camp in New York in one campaign, and back again in another, have, in some minds, unsettled confidence in his consistency if not his sincerity, so that Mr. Dalzell's thrust was the direct expression of an idea that has been in the air for some time. Several papers treat Mr. Cockran's denial with more or less skepticism. Thus the Detroit *News* (Ind.) remarks:

"Mr. Cockran was exceedingly fortunate in his antagonist. Not only is Dalzell infinitely his inferior in such a war of wits and words, but the stone that roused the Tammany man's wrath was thrown from a house composed largely of windows. It was comparatively an easy task to crush such a foe under the weight of hot scorn, and the task was facilitated by the indiscretions of Dalzell's anger, so that the latter came out of it a very bad second, so far as the advantages of the immediate contest were concerned, being forced to stultify himself by refusing to give any authority for the grave charge he had publicly made.

"But Cockran's victory was wholly tactical and practically valueless, as it is very doubtful if even the Democrats who applauded his skilful thrusts and cheered his ringing phrases were of altered mind when he had finished. It was rather the skewering of Dalzell than the vindication of Cockran that roused their enthusiasm, and the attitude of the general public toward the incident seems likely to be much the same as that of Congress. It must and will admire both the dexterity and the spirit of the accused who discomfited his accuser; but it will continue to have its own views as to the considerations, or consideration, that induced so conspicuous a Democrat to render such active service to a Republican candidate.

"There are other unexplained erraticisms in his career which are widely held to encourage belief in the charge which has been so frequently made in connection with his participation in the first McKinley campaign, and there will not be lacking those to point out that in the very heat of Saturday's controversy there was careful diplomacy in the language of his denial, and to intimate that behind his fine boldness in declaring that he never received a cent nor so much as railroad fare from the Republican committee lurked a trembling lest some one ask which of the many moneyed agencies of that gilded campaign paid his compensation. The millions that were poured out in that contest were by no means all distributed through the regular party channels, and many of the enormous contributions that Wall Street made were disbursed by men without political experience or prominence. It is a pity that the member from Pennsylvania was not prepared to name his informant, because it would be interesting to discover whether

the accused would be so fierce in the face of a circumstantial inquiry."

The New York *Sun* (Ind.), the Washington *Post* (Ind.), the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), and a number of other papers, however, accept Mr. Cockran's statement as sincere. Says *The Herald:*

"If Mr. Cockran was paid a large retainer for his services in 1896, these payments were made out of the Republican campaign fund. These payments are matters of record, secret record no doubt, the vouchers resting in the archives of the Republican national committee. Mr. Dalzell, as one of the leading Republicans in Congress, would have found not the least difficulty in obtaining in twenty-four hours' time the evidence needed to sustain his assertion, if such payments had been made. That he did not produce proof of this is tantamount to the assertion that it did not exist, hence his reiteration, after an interval of two days, of these personal accusations can only be characterized as malicious slander."

The Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.) prints the following statement prepared by Maj. John Byrne, of the Democratic Sound Money League of 1896:

"Governor Flower and I hit on Mr. Cockran as the only man who could effectively reply to Mr. Bryan, and we determined to get him if we could. Mr. Cockran happened to be in Europe. Governor Flower sent him a cable asking him to come home, and he did.

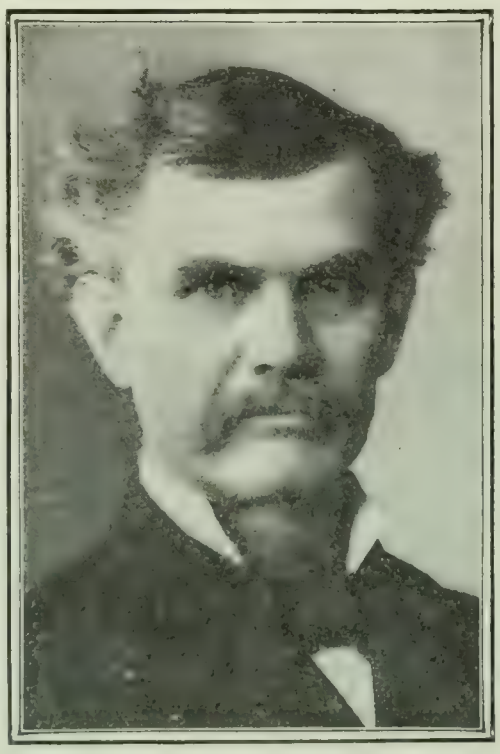
"He arrived about August 1, and Governor Flower and I met him at the gang-plank. Governor Flower had said on the way down that he did not know what arrangements Mr. Cockran would want made, but Mr. Cockran settled that for himself. When he was introduced to me and I had told him how we had revolted against Bryanism and wanted to make a fight for honest money, he said quickly:

"'Major Byrne, if you are a Republican, or if the league has any connection with the Republican organization, I can't do it. If it is not, I will speak only on one condition—that is, that I receive no compensation and am allowed to pay all my own expenses.'

"And that was the bargain that was made then and there. Mr. Cockran spoke the first time in Madison Square Garden. Afterward, under my management, he made a tour of nineteen States, speaking in all the big cities. He never cost the league a single dollar. Railroad fares, hotel expenses, and everything else he paid out of his own pocket."

WHAT CONGRESS HAS DONE.

THE work of the special and of the first regular sessions of the Fifty-eighth Congress arouses characteristic remarks from the Republican and Democratic press. The Detroit *Journal* (Rep.) declares that this Congress adjourns with "an admirable record on which to go to the public in a presidential year"; while the opposition papers seem to think that little has been done except to spend money. Thus the Columbia (S. C.) *State* says that the review of the work of this Congress so far might appropriately be entitled, "What Congress Did Not Do"; and the Pittsburg *Post* remarks that it "has simply done nothing on questions which most concern the people, except to spend money." A few of the Republican papers admit that little has been accomplished, but add that that little entitles it to permanent honor.



JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS,
Who has shown marked ability as Democratic leader in the House.

This Congress is given credit especially for the passage of the Cuban Reciprocity bill, and for ratifying the Panama Canal treaty. In addition to these, the bill providing for the government of the Canal zone was passed. Two other treaties were ratified, one with Cuba, which carries out the terms of the Platt amendment, and the other with China, providing for two open ports in Manchuria. Congress reinforced the Chinese exclusion laws, provided for a joint commission to study the upbuilding of the American merchant marine, loaned $4,600,000 to the St. Louis Exposition, and appropriated $475,000 for government exhibits at the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Ore., next year. It provided a pension of $100 a month for those who lost their sight in military or naval service and made provision for two large post-offices in New York City. Furthermore, it ordered the Department of Commerce to make an inquiry into the alleged beef trust. The Philippines were brought under the coastwise trade laws, and the transportation of government supplies in American vessels was authorized. Gen. Leonard Wood was made a major-general. The total sum of appropriations reached $781,574,629. Altogether 1,400 bills were passed, less than 150 being of a general nature.

The unfinished business furnishes rather a long list, and the various items supply food for criticism in the Democratic papers. Congress failed to take any decided action against the trusts, or to increase the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to prevent discriminating rates. The tariff was not touched, and congressional investigations of the Post-office and Indian and land scandals were avoided. Congress also postponed action on the questions of currency reform and the land laws, the pure food bill, the eight-hour labor bill, the anti-injunction bill, and measures for the benefit of the Philippines, Hawaii, and Porto Rico. The latter item included the bill providing for a reduction of tariff on Philippine goods entering the United States and bills for public improvements and for subsidizing certain Philippine railroads. The Statehood bill was laid over to the next session. The nomination of Col. Albert L. Mills to be a brigadier-general was not confirmed, and goes over to the next session, as does the nomination of Dr. Crum, the negro who has several times been appointed collector of customs at Charleston, S. C. The investigation into the qualifications of Senator Smoot is not yet completed, and the result is problematical. The impeachment of Judge Swayne, of Florida, and the proposition for a general staff for the navy were also laid over until the fall.

As said before, the Democratic papers find much to criticize in the matter of appropriations. The expenditures, they maintain, are above those of McKinley or the Cleveland administrations. The New York *World* (Dem.) says that "before the Fifty-eighth Congress adjourns *sine die* on the 4th of next March it may have won the title of the Two-Billion-Dollar Congress"; and the Houston *Post* (Dem.) remarks that "while Congress will adjourn leaving a vast amount of duty unperformed, the country may console itself that several millions of dollars are also unsquandered." The Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.), in commenting upon the failure of Congress to take action against the trusts, says: "We all know what it means in reality and without disguise. It means a financial combination between the trusts and the politicians to influence or control the voting of the American people this fall." In regard to the treatment of our dependencies, the Columbia *State* (Dem). declares that "as to Panama, so also as to Porto Rico, the Philippines, and even Alaska, Congress exhibits an utter and humiliating indifference, enacting for the good or the ill of those provinces only such legislation as the Executive insists upon." The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) thinks the Democrats have gained an advantage in the early adjournment of Congress. It says:

"The impression left upon the mind of the country by the ses-

sion of Congress just ended is one of Republican discomfiture and Democratic triumph. The session with which a Presidential year opens is always availed of for partizan maneuvers, especially in the House. Each side seeks to put the other in a position of disadvantage. In this game the Democrats have come off first best during the late session. . . . The very manner of the session's ending makes political capital for the Democrats. Congress adjourns at a time early almost beyond precedent, practically by the command of the President. Mr. Roosevelt wants Congress off his hands, and he persuaded the Senate and House leaders to accept his view of the matter. Senator Gorman truthfully says that the question before the country in November will be 'the assumption of power by the Executive Department.' That issue between the parties is made clearer and sharper by the notorious fact that in obedience to the Executive behest—it was practically that—Congress has rushed through its tasks, has neglected or deferred a good deal of public business, and adjourned a full two months earlier than its wont."

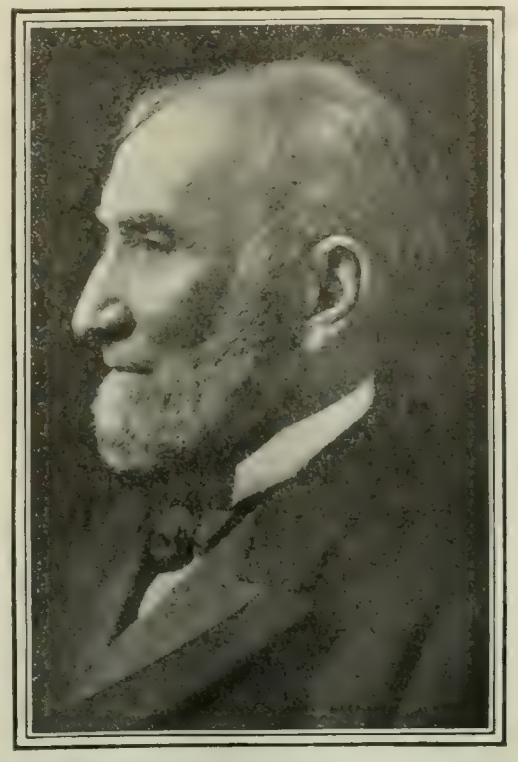
The New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.) declares that this Congress "is sufficiently distinguished, and it will be permanently remembered, by its action on two matters touching alike American honor and interest—the enactment of Cuban Reciprocity and the ratification of the Panama Canal treaty." The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says that "other sessions have been more crowded, more contentious, more engrossed with great political questions, but in few has more attention been given to the sober work of legislation; and in practical results few have been more creditably fruitful." The Boston *Advertiser* (Rep). believes that Congress has "done nothing particularly to cause any emotion good or bad"; but neither has it helped the Republican party especially. It adds:

"The present Congress has been neither brilliant nor original. With the exception of one mad lapse anent the Bristow report on post-office recommendations, it has been very well behaved. It has done just about what the President wanted. It has made no trouble for the party managers. It has choked off every attempt to ignore party lines. It has been ready to take any action the party leaders approved of, and has discreetly refused to handle any subject tabooed by them. No mad clamor outside for tariff changes, for investigation of the Post-office scandals or of the trusts, of the Panama affair, or anything else not initiated by the President or his advisors, has had any effect on Congress. It has stood with and backed up President Roosevelt in everything he did or wanted, and it deserves some certificate of good behavior from the President, if there is any way of giving it. Congress has been kind, gentle, easygoing in harness; has never bucked, seldom shied, and can be driven without blinders; has never bolted, run away, or tipped over. It reaps its reward in being turned out to pasture for a long rest."

The Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) thinks that the Congress can not be charged with "wicked extravagance"; and the New York *Press* (Rep.) in reply to Democratic criticism says that our "national family" has grown bigger and therefore the total expenditures must also increase. To quote *The Press*:

"Mr. Cleveland's second Administration had no collateral relations to provide for and support—no Porto Rico, no Hawaiian Islands, no Philippines, no Guam, no Samoa, no Panama Canal! But the bigger family at home managed to cost the Government one hundred and ten millions a year more than in his first Admintration. President Roosevelt, say *The World* and the other Democratic statisticians, has spent an average of $240,000,000 a year more than Mr. Cleveland spent. Well, for 1877 and 1878, ten years before the close of Mr. Cleveland's first Administration, the average ordinary expenditures (under a Republican administration) were less than $238,000,000 a year. Yet the average for Mr. Cleveland's closing Admnistration was more than $363,000,000 a year. The national family had grown a bit from 1877, with a population of 45,000,000, to 1896, with a population of 65,000,000 or so. The national family has grown a bit to now, with a population, within the continental boundaries, of a great deal more than 80,000,000, with another 8,000,000 in the Philippines, 1,000,000 in Porto Rico, and still more in Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, etc. . . . . .

"Meanwhile we shall all hope to see the national family growing, as it has grown to its present greatness and power, until there are millions on millions more of its healthy, happy members. And certainly we may all expect that when the family has increased to 200,000,000 of members its total expenditures will be larger—very much larger—than they are now for the nearly 100,000,000!"



Copyright by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.
SPEAKER JOSEPH G. CANNON,
The most popular Speaker the House has had for many years.

The early adjournment is the subject of considerable adverse comment, to which the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) replies:

"Generally the complaint is just the reverse. It is that Congress dawdles and stretches out needlessly and wearisomely and keeps the country on edge by holding on too long. It is refreshing to have prompt adjournment and a novelty to hear remonstrances against relief from the Congressional grind.

"But why shouldn't Congress have adjourned? Didn't it pass all the supply bills? Didn't it pass everything else that was required? Did it leave anything uncompleted? Was there anything more for it to do? If Congress was efficient and industrious enough to finish up its work earlier than usual, why should there be any complaint?

"What possible reason was there for Congress holding on any longer except to talk politics? And shall we not have enough of that from July to November? Let us have a rest."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

INCIDENTALLY the residents of San Domingo might point to Colorado for vindication.—*The Detroit Tribune.*

IT is only natural that a check-book boom should find itself stubbing along about convention time.—*The Washington Post.*

THE British Colonel Younghusband should not be confused with President Joseph F. Oldhusband, of Salt Lake.—*The New York Evening Mail.*

SEVERAL small Japanese generals, at last accounts, were accompanying the great war correspondents to the front.—*The New York Evening Mail.*

THERE is a plan on foot to model President Roosevelt in butter. It occurs to us that there is enough strenuous butter already.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THE Russian war-ship *Askold* has at last gone through an action without being utterly destroyed; the first time since the war started.—*The Houston Post.*

WE do not like to point the finger of suspicion at the news despatches, but how many sides are there to the Yalu River?—*The Philadelphia North American.*

THE man who agrees to preside over the Democratic convention at St. Louis ought to come in for a slice of Mr. Carnegie's hero money.—*The Columbus Despatch.*

NOW newspaper accounts tell of a man who caught slant eyes from associating with Chinese. Mr. Roosevelt would better watch out or he'll get the watermelon habit.—*The Houston Post.*

A LIBERAL share of the Carnegie hero fund should be set aside for the benefit of steel trust employees who invested their savings in Steel common at boom prices.—*The Washington Post.*

"STRIKES are hell," says Bishop Spalding. They are; they are. Any good batter who has made three of them when a home run was needed will agree with the bishop.—*The Milwaukee Sentinel.*

JUDGE PARKER'S mother says he was well switched when he was a boy. Something is going to happen to the judge this year which will vividly recall his childhood days.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THE Government's Philippine show at St. Louis, which was expected to cost $250,000, has cost nearly a round million up to date. This may be termed a typical Philippine exhibit.—*The Boston Herald.*

ADMIRAL SKRYDLOFF is to do as he pleases with the Port Arthur squadron. We would advise him to take it back in the country somewhere and put it in a cyclone cellar.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

A MAIL-car on the Trans-Caucasian Railway was recently held up by bandits and robbed of $50,000. The fame of American postal achievements is spreading farther than most people think.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

LETTERS AND ART.

"THE NEW AMERICAN TYPE."

MR. H. D. SEDGWICK perceives in the works of modern American portrait painters an interesting revelation and record of "the new American type." His observations on this subject, suggested by a recent exhibition of portraits at the American Art Galleries, New York, are given at some length in *The Atlantic Monthly* (April). At this exhibition, he says, "it was impossible to look first at the group of portraits painted a hundred years ago and then at the group painted to-day and stand undisturbed." In the earlier portraits, both those painted by Trumbull and by Gilbert Stuart, where sitter and artist were American, and those in which American features were portrayed by English or French painters, Mr. Sedgwick discovers characteristics remarkably at variance with the type revealed in the portrait work of Mr. Sargent, Mr. Abbott H. Thayer, Mr. Frank Hall, M. Bonnat, Mr. Chase, Mr. J. W. Alexander, Mr. Richard Hall, M. Besnard, and M. Zorn.

After describing in some detail individual portraits of the first group, he summarizes to the effect that the prevailing trait revealed is leisure, "mental leisure . . . consequent upon a dogmatic orderliness of ideas and principles, an acceptance of that condition of body and mind to which it has pleased God to call men, the leisure that can express itself in poetry, in art, in good manners." In the modern American portraits, on the other hand, he detects "the perplexity and inconsequence which mark a generation that plays its game with no rules," the indications of "a hybrid people," the "strain of physiological and psychological transformation in the evolution of a new species"—in short, "the type of the McKinley era." Of Sargent particularly, for whom he claims great historical importance because "his talents dovetail with the exigencies of our epoch," he writes:

"The obvious qualities in his portraits are disquiet, lack of equilibrium, absence of principle; a general sense of migrating tenants, of distrainer and replevin, of a mind unoccupied by the rightful heirs, as if the home of principle and dogma had been transformed into an inn for wayfarers. Sargent's women are more marked than his men; women, as physically more delicate, are the first to reveal the strain of physical and psychical maladjustment. The thin spirit of life shivers pathetically in its 'fleshly dress'; in the intensity of its eagerness it is all unconscious of its spiritual fidgeting on finding itself astray—no path, no blazings, the old forgotten, the new not formed. These are signs that accompany the physiological development of a new species. Sargent's pictures, his handling of women, poor human documents, are too well known to justify further description.

"Sargent, however, is not idiosyncratic; his testimony is corroborated by the portraits of painters differing as widely from him as is possible. Take the portrait of a lady, by Mr. Abbott H. Thayer, a most charming picture of a very attractive subject, but still exhibiting the drowsy insomnia of the soul, never all awake, never all asleep. Take a portrait by Mr. J. W. Alexander, in which we see the indefinite, unphysical charm of American womanhood, the eager pursuit of an unseen good, the restless pacing in the body's cage. The physique of these pictured women is as marked as the soul within. There is no semblance of the simple English type, like Sir Joshua's Mrs. Arnold, the blending of health and peace, of grace and ease; none of twilight walks within a garden's wall; the American woman's body, too slight for a rich animal life, too frail for deep maternal feelings, seems a kind of temporary makeshift, as if life were a hasty and probably futile experiment.

"American men, as seen in Sargent, or in almost any contemporary painter, exhibit a definite variability in this evolutionary process. They have divested themselves of the old English traits—calm, poise, and the like—and show markedly adaptive characters. . . . . .

"These male portraits indicate that the logical, the intellectual, the imaginative, the romantic faculties have been discarded and shaken off, doubtless because they did not tend to procure the success coveted by the nascent variety; and in their stead keen, exceedingly simple powers of vision and action are developing. This type is found in Sargent, Frank Hall, Bonnat, Chase, Richard Hall. Perhaps the best example is the portrait of Mr. Daniel Lamont, by Zorn. Too great stress can not be laid on the impression we make upon quick-sighted foreigners. This portrait represents a shrewd, prompt, quick, keen, compact man, well, almost brilliantly, equipped for dealing with the immediate present; he has the *morale* of the tennis-player, concentration, utter absorption, in volley and take. Of faculties needful to deal with the remote—imagination, logic, intellect, faith—there is no trace. Craft, the power that deals with a few facts close at hand, is depicted in abundance; so are promptitude and vigor; reason, the power that deals with many facts, remote, recalcitrant, which require the mind to hold many picture combinations at once or in quick succession, is not there. The portrait indicates the usual American amiability, domestic kindliness, and aversion to cruel sights and cruel sounds. The logical faculty which compels a man to reconcile his theories, to unite religion and conduct, to combine principle and policy, to fuse the various parts of his philosophy into one non-self-contradicting whole, is entirely omitted. The chief trait in this typical portrait is ability to react quickly and effectively to stimuli of the immediate present, an esential quality in a prospering species; the chief lack is imagination."

"THE ART OF PLAGIARISM."

"THE men who first conceive an idea, a situation, a melody, a color-scheme," Mr. Edward Wright claims," are insignificant; the men who best conceive these things are great." He further states his position as follows: "By discovering the material of art one acquires no right over it; the claim to a title in it rests on incomparableness of form alone." He denies that in showing what a great writer derived from lesser men you abate his claim to originality. We quote more fully some characteristic passages from this defense of plagiarism (*The Contemporary Review*, April):

"The art of plagiarism proper is best seen in the relations between poets each with exceeding gifts, between Vergil and Homer, Shakespeare and Marlowe, Wordsworth and Milton, and many others. Of all acts of love toward the dead that man can perform, this is the sweetest and most noble, and none but the true poet can so honor the friend of his soul. It is a sign of communion, a sign of the spiritual bond uniting the singers in different tongues, of distant times, into the highest of earthly fellowships. As the ways of a child are molded upon the ways of those whom he likes, so from the poet he loves another poet may unconsciously receive certain feelings, turns of expression, and rhythms. But this is not all. The art of plagiarism is especially shown by recalling some exquisite passage, some fine phrase, in a favorite author, and lovingly recreating it out of joy in its beauty, by deepening the magical significance with which in some moment of wonderful emotion he endowed single words and associations of words; in enlarging his slight sketches into finished pictures; and, above all, in catching the peculiar quality and tone of his style in the treatment of some situation which he would have delighted to describe. Examples abound; in fact, they are contributive to the esoteric relish in good poetry. In the best of his early work Shakespeare is full of reminiscences of Marlowe, to whose school he then belonged. . . . . .

"Plagiarism is an art in which the finest critical power is exhibited by means of creation. To understand fully another man's work is to create it anew under the form of an idea, and to embody this idea in another artistic mold is to criticize the original work in the best manner. The greatest of poets are naturally the greatest of critics; their plagiarism is appreciation in the grand style. When the creative gift of a poet is diminished in course of time, there is a concurrent loss in critical perception."

It was an "amazing genius for plagiarism," Mr. Wright claims, "that enabled Victor Hugo to enter into the spirit of every new literary movement of his age and dominate it."

The truth of Whitman's dictum that "poems distilled from poems pass away" is denied:

"On the contrary, it is the rough-hewn stuff, such as Whitman

quarried from Hegel and Schelling, which must crumble into dust, unless some great artist, by giving it perfection of form, make it worth preservation. 'Distilled thoughts in distilled words,' this is an excellent description of the 'Iliad,' a poem composed of bards far more ancient than Homer, and written by him in an artificial epic dialect with a combination of primeval, early and late forms of speech, to which our 'Wardour Street' English is scarcely a parallel."

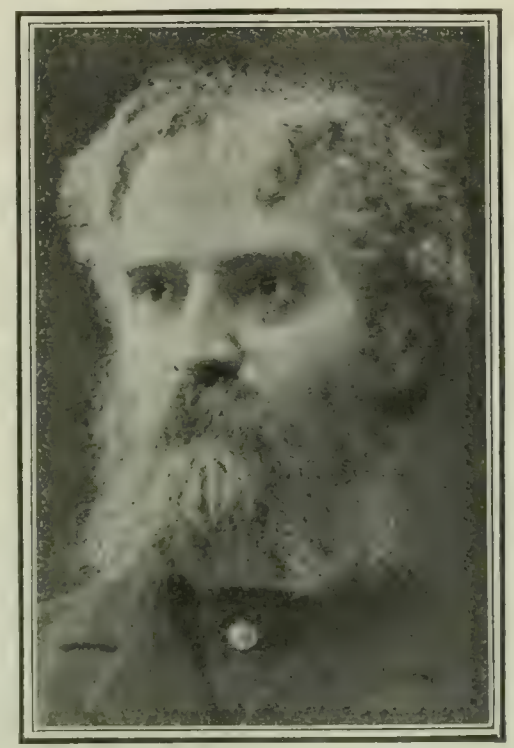
A poet, Mr. Wright urges, is not an inventor, a "maker," as the Elizabethans, following "the unpoetic Aristotle," used to claim, but essentially a "singer." And so long as he sings with sincerity and clearness, with charm or grandeur, "it matters nothing to his fame where he finds the subject-matter of his song." The paper closes with the following pregnant sentence: "And Homer was not the first plagiarist, for there were poets before Homer."

VISIT OF M. LEROY-BEAULIEU.

M. ANATOLE LEROY-BEAULIEU, who has come to the United States to deliver the Hyde lectures at Harvard, is the seventh of the annual lecturers brought over from France by the Cercle Français de l'Université Harvard. The press notice sent out by the New York bureau connected with this lectureship supplies the following particulars concerning the eminent publicist, who is a member of the French Institute, and a brother of the famous economist, Paul Leroy-Beaulieu:

"He was born at Lisieux, in Normandy, in 1842. He at first got interested in critiques and artistic studies, and published a work, entitled 'Une Troupe de Comédiens' (1866), followed by an essay on 'La Restauration de nos monuments historiques devant l'art et devant le budget.' A trip which he made to Russia in 1872 gave him the opportunity to study the organization and the customs of that country. He subsequently returned there for an extended stay. Upon his return, in 1881, he became professor of contemporary history and of Oriental affairs at the Free School of Political Science.

"He was elected the 30th of April, 1887, a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Science. Besides which he is president of the National League against Atheism, president of the Society for Social Studies in Paris, president of the Committee for the Protection of Social Advancement (against Collectivism); he was chairman at the Paris Universal Exposition, in 1900, of one of the International Jury classes, which considered the institutions for the intellectual betterment of the nations. He is also a member of the board of the society for arbitration between the nations.



M. ANATOLE LEROY-BEAULIEU.

The eminent French publicist, who delivers the Hyde lectures this year at Harvard.

"M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu has published in the *Revue des Deux-Mondes* a series of articles which, after being remodeled, have formed the following works: 'Un Empereur, un Roi, un Pape, une Restauration' (1879), a book of historical criticism, which has been translated into English, bearing on politics at the time of the Second Empire; 'L'Empire des Tsars et les Russes' (1887–1889; translated into English), one of the most important books published in France on Russian history and politics; 'Un Homme d'État russe' (Nicolas Milutine; 1884); Les Catholiques libéraux, l'Église et le Libéralisme' (1885); 'La France, la Russie et l'Europe' (1888); 'La Révolution et le Libéralisme' (1890); 'Israél chez les Nations' (1894; translated into English); 'La Papauté, le Socialisme et la Démocratie' (translated into English); 'L'Antisémitisme,' a lecture given at the Catholic Institute; 'Les Doctrines de Haine.'

Alvan F. Sanborn, in the Boston *Transcript*, divides M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu's writings under four heads, which reveal him as a student of modern Russia, as a student of the relations of the Vatican to modern liberalism, as a student of the career and character of the Jews, and as a student of the relations between religion and government in modern France. "It would be more concise," he adds, "and no less accurate to say that he is known as a student of the rôle of religion in modern civilization."

A DEFENSE OF "THE SPLIT INFINITIVE."

THERE is a more or less widespread impression that it is little less than a grammatical crime to insert an adverb between the sign of the infinitive *to* and its verb. Those who have been tempted to indulge in this practise, but have been restrained by a feeling that it is unnatural and unidiomatic, will be pleased to know that the usage is defended by so eminent an authority as Dr. Thomas R. Lounsbury, professor of English in Yale University. He writes (in *Harper's Magazine*, April):

"More than twenty years ago the late Fitzedward Hall—that terror of those indulging in loose and unfounded assertions about usage—showed conclusively that the practise of inserting words between the preposition and the infinitive went back to the fourteenth century, and that in a greater or less degree it has prevailed in every century since. He had not been the only one to observe the fact, but he was the first to announce it and, above all, the one to establish the truth of it by a wealth of illustrative extracts that nobody had previously taken the pains to bring together. . . .The examples he adduced are not to be sneered at for their number any more than for the quality of those contributing them. They begin with Wyclif in the fourteenth century. He is found employing such locutions—of which I have modernized the orthography—as 'to this manner treat,' 'to never have received,' 'to evermore trow,' and others of a similar nature. The following century was one not much given to literature of any sort; but examples of the usage are furnished by two of its most distinguished names—Bishop Pecock and Sir John Fortescue. Then follow Lord Berners and Tyndale in the sixteenth century and in the succeeding centuries Sir Thomas Browne, Bentley, Defoe, Dr. Johnson, Burke, Southey, Coleridge, Lamb, De Quincey, Matthew Arnold, Charles Reade, and Ruskin. Coming down to the names of men of to-day, Dr. Hall gave examples from Herbert Spencer and Leslie Stephen—to name two out of several from whom he cited illustrations of the practise. . . . . To the list given by Dr. Hall can be added examples from the writings of Benjamin Franklin, Byron, Keats, the Brownings, Lowell, and Oliver Wendell Holmes. Even the great poet of Scotland has to be included among the offenders. It was Burns who, in one of his most famous pieces, spoke of Wallace as one

Who dared to nobly stem tyrannic pride."

The reasons which have led to the wide extension of the "split infinitive" in modern English are declared by Professor Lounsbury to be quite obvious. They are bound up in "that conscious or unconscious effort always going on in language to give greater precision or strength to the meaning." We quote further:

"The users of speech feel, whether rightly or wrongly, that they can secure either added clearness or added force by putting the qualifying adverb directly before the verb it qualifies. There are numerous instances where the adoption of the word-order usually followed occasions a certain degree of ambiguity. Scores of illustrations could be found from the works of well-known writers. Let us take, for example, one from the dedication to Lyttelton of the novel of 'Tom Jones.' 'I have endeavored strongly to inculcate,' wrote Fielding, 'that virtue and innocence can scarce ever be injured but by indiscretion.' In this sentence does *strongly*

modify *endeavored* or *inculcate?* It can do either properly and tho little doubt exists in this instance, cases are always likely to occur in which the sense will be distinctly uncertain."

Professor Lounsbury comes to the conclusion that "the universal adoption of this usage is as certain as anything in the future well can be."

THE MYSTICISM OF W. B. YEATS.

"LIKE his contemporary and fellow mystic, Maeterlinck, he is a leader in a movement which now seems gathering force against that externality in life of which the theater of the day is the great monument." In these words Mr. Horatio Sheafe Krans, in his new volume in the "Contemporary Men of Letters Series," on "William Butler Yeats and the Irish Literary Revival," indicates the particular position which he deems Mr. Yeats to hold in contemporary letters. He devotes considerable space to an exposition of the point of view of mystics like Jacob Boehme and William Blake, and shows Mr. Yeats's position in the line of succession. Speaking of the latter's collection of essays, entitled "Ideas of Good and Evil," he says:

"A neophyte in mysticism will perhaps find no better preparation—so far as the written word is concerned—for initiation into the cult than that offered by these essays, where the author, with a firm hand and with all the clearness the subject permits, orders his company of subtle and elusive ideas, leads the reader on to his point of view, and creates the condition of mind most favorable to the reception of the mystic faith. To understand the imaginative work of Mr. Yeats, some acquaintance with his philosophical doctrines is indispenable, for poems, stories, and plays do not adequately light up each other. Any attempt at a brief summary of these doctrines, gathered from his own illustration and exposition, will seem to those of mystic leanings to give no more than a crude and imperfect notion of them. But the good intention of providing, for those who love poetry and are disinclined to prose disquisition, a standpoint from which much that is obscure can be seen clearly, may serve as an excuse for such an attempt.

"The mysticism of Mr. Yeats, like the mysticism of many times and many countries, holds to a belief in one great mind, one great memory, the mind and memory of nature herself. Of this great mind and memory our minds and memories are a part, sometimes separated from it, sometimes passing over into it and bearing away treasures of eternal wisdom. This great mind is, first of all, the dwelling-place of the immortal moods, those 'disembodied powers whose footsteps over our hearts we call emotions,' the gods of an earlier, the angels of a later, dispensation, and the real rulers of the world, in whose hands are the destinies of men. It is the storehouse also of the perfect images of all things, in imitation of which the world is being continually remade, somewhat after the Platonic fashion; and of the symbols, which in the great memory are inseparably associated with the memorable personages, passions, and events of the ages."

Of symbols in general, Mr. Krans remarks that they "come into existence when streams of intense passion or spiritual experiences of any kind are poured about human forms or the forms of material things, until these passions and experiences become, as it were, absorbed in the forms inherent in them." Such symbols may be fashioned "by the artist, by the great memory, or by the mere association of material and spiritual things," and, in the view of the symbolist, they "transcend particular time and place, pass beyond death, and in a sense become immortal souls." We quote again:

"These beliefs as to the great memory and symbolism are brought into relation with Mr. Yeats's philosophy of poetry through his conception of the imagination. The imagination in his view is the winged messenger between the immortal world of the great memory and man. Before it, in its moments of exaltation, in mystic trance, in madness, or in deep meditation, the great mind unfolds itself in symbols. It leaves in the imagination these shapes of wisdom with souls of beauty, forms at whose heart are the moods and impulses that rule man and society. In these revelations the mystic finds his great happiness, and the task of the symbolist and mystic, who is artist as well, is to set his revelations before the world as best he may, in songs and poems, or by the chisel and the brush. The poet, according to this philosophy, is a great magician, conjuring with spiritual powers, holding up symbols before the world, whose immortal moods work their will with man."

These views, Mr. Krans points out, make the invocation of spiritual influences upon the world the true function of art. Hence realism must be discarded. The business of art, we read, "is not with thought and criticism, but with revelation and invocation."

The bearing which the ideas of this mystic philosophy have upon the conduct of life is discussed by the author both in general and in the particular case of the writer under examination. The mystic, who contemns the ordinary business of life and urges a "withdrawal from the turmoil and struggle of life, through freeing the mind from restlessness and self-seeking, and cultivating in the extreme meditative and intuitive methods," ends at last in a philosophic quietism and a moral inertia. A further logical outgrowth of this mystical philosophy is deduced as follows:

"From it comes also the doctrine, overriding morality as quietism neglects it, that man should abandon himself without restraint to the passion that rules in his breast. And this doctrine is justified by the conception of the soul as an entity distinct from the body, and incapable of being soiled by the sins of the body. Morality is a practical matter, based upon the small prudences that make for the body's well-being. With this the soul has no concern. On the contrary, it is on the wings of intense and unmixed passions, as well as in meditation and trance, that the soul escapes into an immortal state of pure being. Man, then, should follow the devices of his heart, evil or good, as the chance may be, with the wings of the wind, for spiritual happiness overtakes those alike who have sought it in asceticism, or in abandonment to desire, 'in the Holy Sepulchre, or in the wine-vat.'"

Between the views of Mr. Yeats and those of Blake and the French symbolists and mystics, Mr. Krans asserts that there are many correspondences. He draws the following comparison between the former and his Belgian contemporary and fellow mystic Maeterlinck:

"Mr. Yeats is the finer artist, with a gift beyond that of Maeterlinck for giving concrete form to difficult and subtle ideas. He has also a more intimate sense of relationship with spiritual powers and more of the religious impulse that grows out of it. But the strongest contrast between the two men will be found to lie in their ethics. Maeterlinck at first, like Mr. Yeats, held the soul a separate entity, unaffected by the acts of the body. But in 'Monna Vanna,' and in the essays that followed 'Le Trésor des Humbles,' his views change radically, and the well-being, even the existence, of the soul is made to depend on the choices that it makes in the sphere of conduct. The mysticism of Mr. Yeats is consumed with a thirst for supernatural knowledge, and, in seeking it, he cares little or nothing for its practical bearing upon the life of man in its moment of mortal existence. On the contrary, Maeterlinck's great desire is the amelioration of man's estate here and now, while he walks the earth and draws this mortal breath. He sends his thoughts ranging in the darkness that they may bring back balm for the heart's wounds, solace for care, and a store of wisdom for the conduct of life.

"These mystic beliefs and the doctrines of symbolism, as Mr. Yeats understands them, rest entirely upon a supernatural basis. They can commend themselves only to those who find for them a supernatural sanction. To a rational sanction they do not pretend. The same holds good of the ethics that goes with the mysticism. Those who do not share Mr. Yeats's views of the supernatural and of man's relation to it will not be apt to assent to a quietism that makes no attempt to come to terms with life, relaxes its grip upon it, turns its eye inward, and in so doing counts the world well lost. Nor will they be likely to assent to the alternative of giving the loose rein to the passions and riding rough-shod over all that, from the moralist's standpoint, makes for the well-being of the body and the spirit. But Mr. Yeats's practise is better than his preaching. He is, in fact, always ready to lend a hand to every practical movement that makes for the welfare of Ireland; he is an enthusiastic dramatic reformer with a propaganda; and the moral tone

and total tendency of his poetry is pure, high, and above reproach. Decadent—that word of uncertain import—has been now and again applied to his poetry. It has no meaning except in relation to his theoretical ethics."

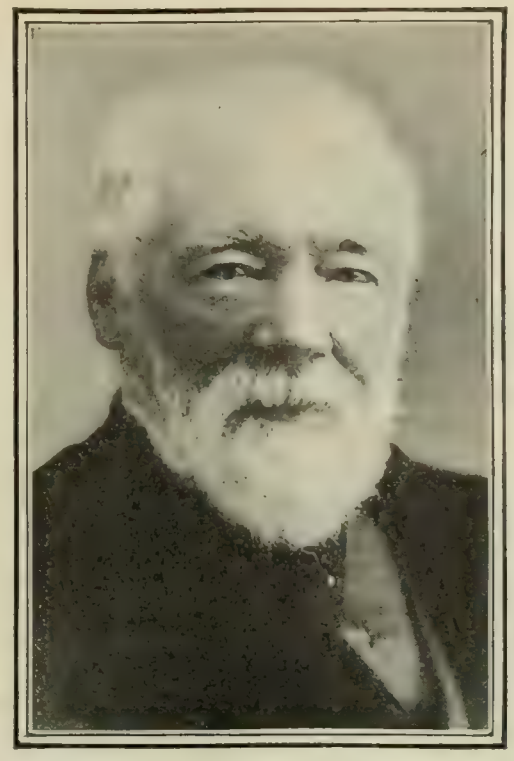
MUSIC IN THE COLLEGES.

MUCH has been said in the press of late on the subject of the teaching of music in colleges. According to Mr. Daniel Gregory Mason, the net result of all this discussion has been quite as confusing as clarifying, and he sets himself the task to make more clear and salient "one or two essential discriminations." To the question, What has music to offer the average college man? he answers, "A lifelong source of pleasure and a genuine and important element in personal culture." For this reason he believes that all colleges should offer students the opportunity of hearing great music as a means of education. He would have the performance of master works by resident or visiting musicians supplemented by the playing over, by the students themselves, on mechanical or self-playing instruments, of the works heard and to be heard. He writes (in *The Outlook*, New York, April 23):

"This would be a working tool quite analogous to the home-study of photographs by an art class, preparatory to a visit to the museum to see the actual painting. There is still much prejudice among musicians against 'piano-players,' because they lack expression, light and shade, touch, the personal quality. But in course of time we shall inevitably come to value them as indispensable educational tools, for they present the skeleton of the music to every student, however devoid he may be of physical dexterity and of temperament; they present it in such a way that it can be repeated at will, examined in detail, and minutely compared with the score or printed record of the music, and they present it in its nakedness and lowest terms, so to speak, stripped of the momentary and ofttimes factitious and misleading 'interpretation' of an ill-educated or perverse performer. In using them, one not only has the sense that one is 'running the thing oneself,' which is an immense stimulus to genuine study and self-development, but one also gets at close quarters with the composer's thought, instead of receiving it filtered and distorted through an intermediate person."

In addition, Mr. Mason suggests as indispensable to a college a course of lectures, as far as possible untechnical, "taking up music much as the literary lectures now universally adopted in colleges take up literature." The training of the special student he would leave entirely to the technical musical schools. He sums up his position as follows:

"I have tried to point out in this paper that, in the first place, there is a sharp distinction to be drawn between the average student, who should have music presented to him as a 'humanity,' or subject of general interest to be pursued through familiarity with its substance and an examination of its principles and affinities, and the special student who should labor at its technical difficulties in the spirit of the artist without dissipating his attention on other things; and that, in the second place, the proper opportunities for the former student are to be found in the college, the methods of which are literary and social, and the proper training for the latter is afforded by the special school, the methods of which are technical and individual. Finally, I believe that music can never take the place it deserves in our national civilization without the help of both these classes of men. The man of the world, the college graduate, is the natural patron of art; without his social influence, the authority of his favorable opinion, and the practical backing of his money, music can not be supported as it needs to be. And without the special skill of the musician all the patronage in the world will count for nothing; the composer is the man who concentrates, focuses, and makes effective all the musical activity of the nation."



THE LATE DR. SAMUEL SMILES.
Author of "Self-Help," one of the most remarkable publishing successes of the nineteenth century.

DEATH OF THE VENERABLE AUTHOR OF "SELF-HELP."

SINCE the publication, some fifty years ago, of "Self-Help, with Illustrations of Character and Conduct," the book has been translated into nearly a score of languages, and hundreds of thousands of copies have been sold. From the commercial point of view, we are told, it was one of the most remarkable publishing successes of the nineteenth century. The author, Dr. Samuel Smiles, died in London on April 16, at the advanced age of ninety-two. His death, states the New York *Outlook*, "will recall to tens of thousands of readers the profit and incentive to effort that they have received through his books." "Duty," "Thrift," and "Character," from the same pen, while less known than the famous "Self-Help," are naturally classified with it. *The Outlook* claims that while the sophisticated critic may smile at the truisms and aphorisms in these books, it is beyond question that they have in a large way proved an incentive to character-building. We quote the following brief account of the author's life from the Springfield *Republican*:

"Mr. Smiles was the son of a Scotch country doctor, who died, leaving his wife with eleven children to educate. He went to the schools of his native place, Haddington, then to Edinburgh University, where he got his doctor's degree; and he practised as a surgeon for some years. Afterward he was editor of the Leeds *Times*, and later was engaged in railway offices, retiring in 1866 to give his time to the work by which he is known. He wrote [besides the books already mentioned] 'Lives of the Engineers,' life of 'Thomas Edward, Naturalist'—who was a cobbler to the end of his days, but a fellow of the Linnean Society; 'Life of Robert Dick, Baker, of Thurso, Geologist and Botanist'; 'Life and Labor, or Characteristics of Men of Culture and Genius'; 'Life of George Moore, Merchant and Philanthropist'; an interesting account of 'The Huguenots after the Edict of Nantes,' and 'Life of John Murray: a Publisher and His Friends.' He also was a constant contributor to *The Quarterly Review* and other periodicals. The helpful nature of his writings brought all his honors. France made him Chevalier of Sts. Maurice and Lazare; Servia made him Knight Commander of St. Sava; his university gave him the degree of LL.D. The later years of his life were spent in London. He had a large family, extending to the third generation, and beyond his ninetieth birthday he was still strong and took long walks every day."

Dr. Smiles's "Life of John Murray" has been characterized as one of the most entertaining works of literary reminiscence of our times. His "Memoirs," prepared in his later years, await publication.

NOTES.

MR. ANDREW LANG admits himself not susceptible to the quality of George Ade's humor. He finds "Fables in Slang," which he reviews in *The Daily News* (London), "incomparably tedious," and asks: "Is humor, like morals, an affair of climate and environment? Are things funny in Chicago which are saddening in Great Britain and Ireland?"

MRS. SARA JANE CLARKE LIPPINCOTT, better known by her pseudonym of "Grace Greenwood," died at New Rochelle on the 21st of April. She was born at Pompey, New York, in 1823. Her chief success was as a writer for children. "To most of the young people of to-day," says the Philadelphia *Press*, "Grace Greenwood was but a name; to most elder ones she was a pleasant memory."

THE theory that good reading goes far to make good citizenship has been advanced by Mr. Sidney Lee in a recent lecture. It was Matthew Arnold who declared that commercial and military supremacy would pass to the nations that value intelligence. The lecturer advocated good books as a means of promoting the general intelligence. "But the chief interest of Mr. Lee's address," says *The Evening Post* (New York), "lay in the definition it afforded of pernicious literature. Not the bad books, but the stupid and vapid ones are dangerous to the state."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HOW TO POSTPONE OLD AGE.

THAT it is possible, by adopting a daily regimen in line with modern scientific knowledge, to defer the approach of old age is the opinion of Dr. J. Madison Taylor, who has published a series of three articles upon "The Conservation of Energy in those of Advancing Years," in the February, March, and April numbers of *The Popular Science Monthly*. In the last of these articles the writer formulates his hygienic prescriptions for those who have passed the age of three score years and ten. Says Dr. Taylor:

"It will be found that the evidence of those who have studied this subject most carefully shows that normal bodily exercises are not to be forbidden, but rather encouraged. *Per contra*, if bodily activities are not pursued, there must inevitably follow much more rapid retrograde changes in all the tissues. In respect to the diet it is universally admitted that after middle life the amount of food taken should be less than before that time, and the changes in diet should be rather to use less of the structure-forming materials, tho not always to exclude them. Again, there should be used relatively little—indeed, as little as possible, of stimulating articles of food, which make more for acceptability than necessity. In short, the simple rule should be observed of eating no more than perfectly normal appetite craves, and as little as possible of those things taken because they are agreeable. As the period of old age is reached, by which is meant about seventy years, the regimen should be markedly simplified and always taken with the greatest deliberation. A general rule is recognized to obtain in most cases, that the more nearly the diet is reduced to bread and milk and fruits the longer will the person live and enjoy good health. . . . .

"Some persons can get along best with long intervals between feeding; others, the majority, do better by taking small amounts of food at short intervals. The evacuations appear lacking in activity, and must be encouraged by rational measures, but not forced by purgative or strongly diuretic drugs. This is best met by suitable articles of diet, bulky and yet not calculated to produce fermentative changes. Such qualities are found in fruits, nuts, cereal compounds, and salads. Probably the best drink is buttermilk, which seems to have a salutary effect on the action of both the bowels and the kidneys. . . . Overmuch yeast bread is objectionable, disturbing digestion and encouraging rigidities.

"The care of the skin is of paramount importance, and the first desideratum is to employ systematic and thorough rubbing and brushing of the surface from head to heel. The flesh brush or mitten made of coarse toweling, used by the patient for half an hour at a time night and morning, serves many admirable ends, and is better than too much bathing. . . . The skin of old age tends to become harsh, rigid, and dry, and after this effleurage it is well to rub into the body a certain amount of some oil, and it will be found that the skin will take up thus sometimes an enormous quantity. . . . Old people are sensitive to cold because their surface-resistance is lowered and their heat-producing powers are waning. The tendency shown by many to stay indoors and keep themselves overprotected and overclothed is a grave error. This habit should be overcome gradually, but firmly, and the patient should be in the open air as much as possible, the clothing used being sufficient, but never too much. . . . . .

"The most important specific recommendations I wish to offer for the postponement of the degenerative effects of age and for the recovery of so much of the normal vigor as is possible in each have to do with the forms and qualities of the exercises. As has been shown, the tendency of the tissues in advancing age is toward a steady and irretrievable hardening or stiffening or loss of elasticity, due to normal or abnormal increase in the connective tissue."

The writer here illustrates the effect of this loss of cellular activity, especially in the impairment of the special senses, and asserts that much of the dimness of vision, loss of hearing, and general slowness of brain action, common to the aged, can be delayed almost indefinitely by the employment of regulated movements of the neck and upper truncal muscles. He continues:

"What is true of these structures is equally true of the abdominal viscera. A large proportion of the digestive disturbances, even of those in earlier middle life, are due to a relaxation in the supporting-tissues of the great organs in the abdomen. It is estimated that dilatation and letting down of the stomach will be found in sixty per cent. of all adult persons. . . . This produces a series of alterations in the relationships of the organs, and particularly of the blood-vessels and structures concerned in their function. . . . The first thing to be acquired in getting rid of these defects is to teach the person to stand correctly and continue to maintain proper attitudes under all circumstances. . . . If the neck-bones are held vertically, the ribs well lifted, and a moderate degree of tension exerted upon the abdominal walls, the viscera will rest upon and within the confines of the pelvis, and this position should be learned and practised; nor is it at all difficult if the attention is directed that way and some familiarity acquired in maintaining the correct position. The body can not be held in normal attitudes unless the skeletal muscles are in fairly good tone. Most of these effects can be secured by a skilful use of breathing exercises. . . . In short . . . attention to proper attitudes, involving economies in interorganic relationships, is the one fundamental factor in postponing senile changes.

"The exhaustion after fatigue is not well recovered from in the aged, and hence it is not permissible to maintain protracted activities; these should be supplemented by definite periods of rest, and if the heart be not strong, this should be taken lying down; but this is no reason to encourage complete inaction."

The use of inorganic drugs, Dr. Taylor tells us in concluding, has little place in relieving the disorders of the old, altho the use of natural mineral waters may be effective, owing to the fact that they contain salts that exert a solvent action on lime salts or other adventitious substances. Drugs, however, serve only a temporary purpose, and the real defensive measure against old age is to aid oxidation of the tissues by all rational means, including special movements and stimulation of the vasomotor mechanism of the great eliminating organs.

WHY WE ARE RIGHT-HANDED.

TO judge from the recent discussions of ambidexterity, experts seem to be at loggerheads on the subject. According to some, right-handedness is unnatural and should not be encouraged, while others maintain that it depends on some peculiarity of brain structure, regarding which there seems to be no general agreement. We recently quoted a writer in a London medical journal who strongly urged the cultivation of both-handedness. Below we reproduce a communication from Dr. Austin Flint in *The Sun* (New York, April 17), in which he states his belief that right-handedness is normal. Says Dr. Flint:

"About 94 per cent. of otherwise normal persons use the right hand in preference to the left; 6 per cent. are either left-handed or ambidextrous; one-third of the 6 per cent. are ambidextrous. Left-handedness is practically an abnormality, and is often associated with defective moral sense. Of a hundred criminals, 19 were left-handed, these including assassins, incendiaries, and burglars. Highwaymen, however, presented the normal proportion. The largest proportion of left-handedness was in incendiaries—28.5 per cent. According to these figures, 68.4 per cent. of the left-handed are not to be classed as criminals.

"The normal man not only is right-handed, but he uses the right leg and the right eye in preference to the left. The reverse is true of the left-handed. As the action of nerves going to and coming from the cerebrum is crossed, right-handedness points to predominance of the left half of the brain; but it has been shown that the left brain exceeds the right in weight only about one-eighth of an ounce. Why the left brain predominates has not been satisfactorily explained by anatomists; but it has been noted that the brain is more complex on the left side in the right-handed and on the right side in the left-handed. The only possible explanation of the greater weight of the left side of the brain is in the fact that the arteries going to the left side usually are larger than those on the right. There are no observations in regard to the comparative size of the arteries on the two sides in left-handed persons.

"Generally it is true that the members of the right side are stronger than the left, particularly the arm; but this is not always

FIG. 1.—WILD CHICORY.
1. Normal plant. 2. Fasciated plant with rolled end.

FIG. 2.—COMMON CARLINE THISTLE.
1. Normal plant. 2. Fasciated plant.

FIG. 3.—PHYLLANTHY IN TREFOIL.

the case, even in the right-handed, altho the right hand is more conveniently and easily used than the left. In many feats of strength the left arm appears less powerful than the right because there is less command over the muscles."

Dr. Flint acknowledges that it is not yet possible to explain why the left side of the brain has peculiar psychic functions not possessed by the right side; but he nevertheless asserts that intellectual processes take their origin mainly—and, in some instances entirely—from the left half of the cerebrum. Altho two eyes are necessary to perfect vision, the psychic visual center, which receives ideas or meaning conveyed by objects seen, is on the left side, except in the left-handed. The same is true of the sense of hearing. Aphasia and agraphia (inability to express ideas in spoken and written language respectively) are both due to injury on the left side of the brain. All these conditions are reversed in the left-handed. When one eye is used as a means of forming a judgment or opinion, it usually is the right eye for the right-handed and the left eye for the left-handed. Dr. Flint goes on:

"Curiously enough, it has lately been observed that deaf-mutes may have an aphasia that prevents the use of the right hand in the sign language. It seems, indeed, that movements, more or less automatic, may be executed by the muscles of either side—remembering always that muscles of the left as well as of the right side may be educated; but in movements that involve mental operations and attention at the time they are made the right side usually predominates.

"Apart from the question of education of muscles, it appears that the more automatic acts are performed indifferently by either the right or the left side; but movements more closely connected with direct mental operations are made preferably by right muscles in the right-handed, and by left muscles in the left-handed. Still, while this may satisfactorily explain dextral preeminence, it does not explain the preeminence of the left side of the brain."

SOME PLANT MONSTROSITIES.

THE occurrence of deformity and monstrosity in animals has been carefully studied, and its facts and laws constitute the science of teratology. The same subject in the vegetable world has not been so closely investigated, altho numbers of plant monstrosities have been recognized and named. Some of these—particularly that known as "fasciation" or the alteration of a single stem into a *fascia* or bundle—are described and discussed in *La Nature* (April 9) by M. Virgile Brandiscourt, secretary of the Linnæan Society of the North of France. Says this botanist:

FIG. 4.—PROLIFERATION OF SCABIOUS.

"Fasciation affects not only herbaceous, but also ligneous plants. In trees it is never the principal trunk that is affected, but only branches. . . . . .

"It might be thought that the bundle results from the union of several stems, but modern teratologists see in it an unrolling, or, to use a more exact word, borrowed from geometry, the 'development' of the fibrovascular cylinder. In fact, a section of a fasciated stem shows—at least in its central part—the vessels arranged in a simple layer. . . . In the case of a union, we should observe a series of circles equal in number to that of the united stems. In asparagus we may see the two phenomena—fasciation and union—occurring at the same time.

"Certain of these accidental modifications have been fixed by cultivation. . . . To what are they due? No one knows. They appear at random, and attack certain individuals while sparing their

FIG. 5.—VARIOUS MONSTROSITIES OF THE LANCIOLATED PLANTAIN.

FIG. 6.—PICRIS HIERACOIDES.
1. Normal plant. 2. Fasciated plant.

FIG. 7. SHEPHERD'S PURSE.
1. Normal plant. 2. Fasciated plant.

neighbors. Moquin Tandon asserts that these anomalies are provoked by an excess of nourishment; but he has not proved his point.

"The nature of the soil must also have some influence on vegetable monstrosities. The little trefoil represented in Fig. 3 was raised on dredgings composed largely of carbonate of lime. . . . We know that, according to the theory set forth by Goethe in his 'Metamorphosis of Plants,' all the organs of flowers are only transformed leaves. We may follow easily in the flower of certain water-lilies, for instance, the stages of this transformation. To the petaloidal calyx, greenish without and white within, succeed the petals, which become smaller and smaller until we have the filaments of the stamens.

"On the other hand, in the case of this abnormal trefoil we have a 'regressive' modification by virtue of which the different floral whorls return to their primitive form. . . . All these fasciations, phyllanthies, and other plant deformities are of great interest. It should be noted that the classification of these anomalies and the determination of the species in which they are observed furnish only a sort of statistical preface to the study of vegetable monstrosities."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A CYLINDRICAL DAM.

A DAM consisting of a huge cylinder of sheet-steel that can be rolled or hoisted out of reach of freshets now spans the River Main at Schweinfurt, Germany. Says A. Steens, who contributes a description of this curious piece of mechanism to *The Scientific American* (April 16):

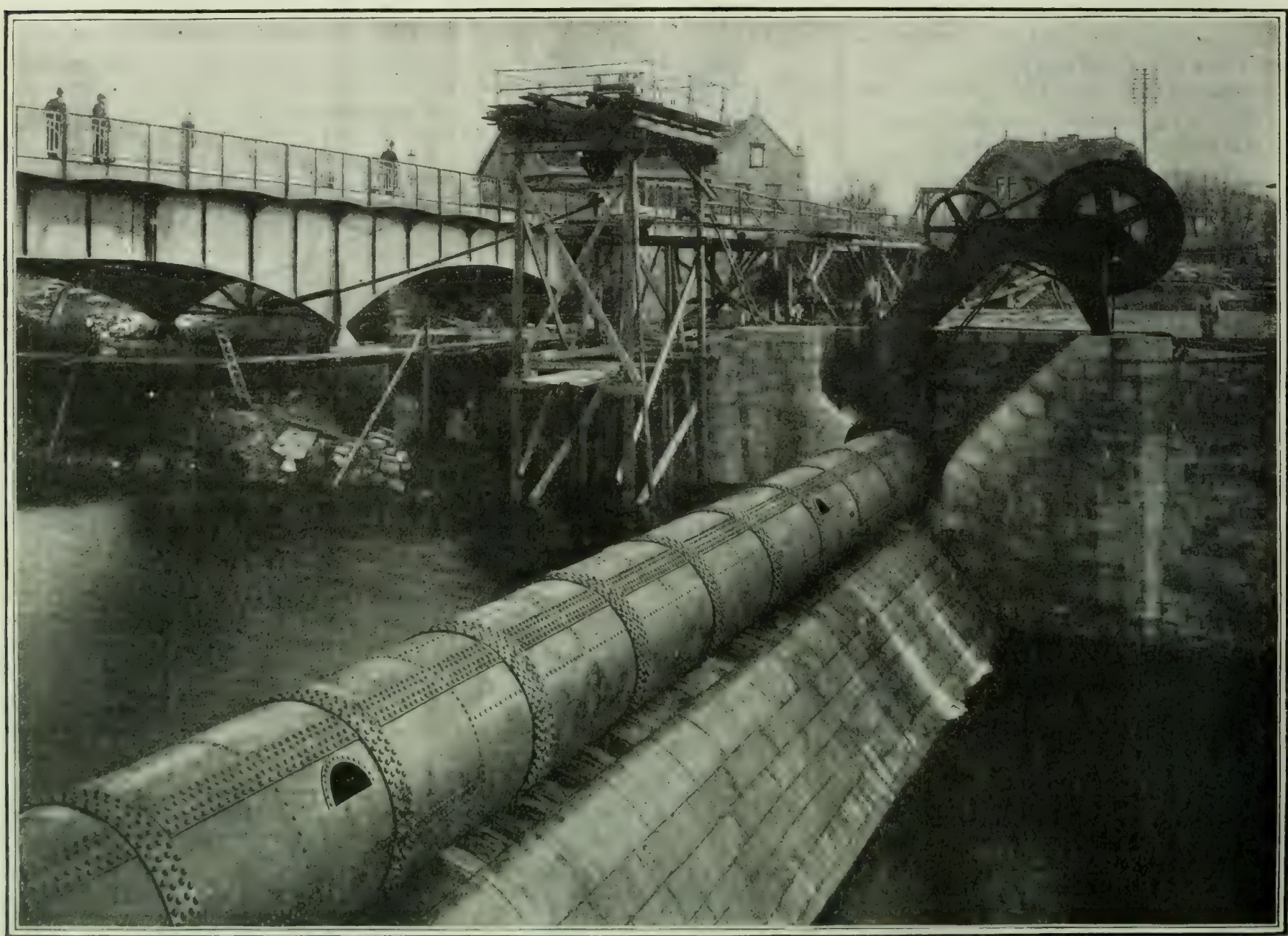
"As the river is one subject to heavy floods, a type of dam that would permit a very rapid discharge of the freshet water had to be designed, and the cylindrical form, arranged to roll upward above the flood level, was adopted. . . . Briefly, it is a hollow cylinder of sheet-steel, on each end of which is fixed a toothed wheel which meshes with an inclined rack built in each abutment.

"The dam, as a whole, consists first of a sill upon which the cylinder in its lowermost position rests. This cylinder is 6.56 feet in diameter and extends from shore to shore, a distance of about 35 meters [116 feet]. When lowered, this enormous cylinder effects a rise in the river of 6½ feet.

"Among the conditions first established and under which the dam was to be constructed we find a section declaring that there were to be erected in the stream no piers or other supports that might interfere with the free movement of the ice in the spring. Not even temporary supports that could be removed upon the general breaking up of the ice or even at the close of navigation were allowed, simply because, in order to insure their stability, foundations or the like would have been necessary to sustain them, and these would become permanent obstructions likely to be damaged by freshets.

"The cylinder, in its lowest position, rests on a sill of oak, and the tightness of the dam at each end is provided for by a band of leather around the periphery. The pressure of the water holds the leather against the sill. . . . . .

"The weight of the cylinder is 193,600 pounds. The operating apparatus includes two steel cables of 1.8 inches diameter, each formed of six strands. The two cables are rolled on drums, and to raise the cylinder above high water (that is to say, 13.12 feet) an electric motor of 18 horse-power is employed, and the operation takes less than a quarter of an hour. The mechanism is also provided with four cranks, by means of which the dam can be lifted by hand. The cranks drive a worm-gearing through chains, and this in turn meshes with a train of gears and a chain to the hoisting-drums."



CYLINDRICAL DAM ACROSS THE RIVER MAIN, SCHWEINFURT, GERMANY.

Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

RELATIONS OF PLANTS TO BIRDS AND INSECTS.

THAT there is a much more intimate relation between the fauna and flora of a region than we should ordinarily suspect is asserted by Elizabeth G. Britton, writing in *The Plant World.* She says:

"There is no question that much of the change in the number and habits of our native birds is due to the changes made by man in the extermination of the native plants on which they feed, and that many of the *insecticides* which are so largely in use in agricultural communities are made necessary by the destruction of the natural enemies of the insects—the birds—and that they in turn do much to drive the birds away. That the balance of life can not be disturbed in any given region without causing countless unforeseen changes is best illustrated by Darwin's story regarding the connection between the clover, bumblebee, mice, cats, and old maids. The cat has also become a strong disturbing factor in the extermination of our wild birds, and combined with the destruction of native trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants the surroundings of all our cities and towns will account in a great measure for their disappearance. Some of the worst insect pests are not natives here, and it takes some time for the native birds to learn to like them.

"'It has been found that when the Colorado beetle or potato-bug started on its progress eastward, it met with but little resistance until it reached the State of Iowa. Here, so the story is told, a farmer noticed that after anointing his potato vines with Paris green a number of rose-breasted grosbeaks lay dead on the ground in the morning. He watched the birds and found that they were bolting the objectionable insects with avidity. The grosbeak was the pioneer, but as the years have gone by other eastern birds have conquered their distrust of the new food and relished it.'

"The latest observations relate to the cotton boll weevil, which it has been found the mocking-bird will eat. It seems likely but for the great diminution in the number of mocking-birds the Texas pest would never have gained a foothold, or that with more stringent laws for protecting them the great problem of the Southwest is solved. It is also probable that ground-feeding birds, such as the grackles and pipilos, would probably accomplish quite as much.

"In 1896 the United States Government caused the food of the blue jay to be investigated. It was found that three-fourths of its food consists of vegetable matter and that the remainder was composed mostly of insects. It was found that they ate insects every month in the year, the percentage varying from one in January to sixty-six in August, and that large numbers of grasshoppers, crickets, and locusts, as well as the caterpillars of the browntail and gypsy moths, are destroyed by them.

"There is no question that bushes and trees producing juicy edible fruits are very attractive to birds, and that robins, thrushes, and kingbirds frequent the wild cherry, elder, dogwood, tupelo, and viburnum and the tangles of blackberries as long as there is any fruit to be found. In the fall the goldfinch may be looked for in the woody tangles of composites among the golden-rods and asters and the chickadees on the sweet-gums and other native trees in the winter. We can not expect the native birds to remain with us if we destroy all the native plants and in place of their favorite food and nesting-places give them cultivated trees and shrubs and smooth grassy lawns! It makes very little difference to the birds what man does if he does not disturb them and leaves enough food and shelter."

The Wounded in Naval Actions.—The best methods to follow in dealing with the wounded in naval actions have been discussed often of late, and it has been pointed out that the construction of modern ships of war makes prompt and efficient surgical aid difficult. Says *The British Medical Journal* (April 16):

"A letter from Capt. Lewis Bayly, of the *Talbot*, describing the naval action at Chemulpo, shows that these difficulties have been proved in practise to be very considerable. The chaplain of the *Variag* had informed Captain Bayly that during the action with the Japanese fleet the carrying away of the wounded on stretchers became impossible. Several men were shot down when carrying them, and only five wounded men altogether were brought down to the surgeon who was below the water-line; of these, two were practically dead when they arrived. Of the 150 men employed on the *Variag's* upper deck during the action, 28 per cent. were killed and 45 per cent. wounded. The wounds of many of the men were described as punctures about as large as the top of the little finger, and from one-quarter to one inch deep, but with no foreign substance in the wound and no sign of scorching. It does not appear to be known how these wounds were produced, but in other cases pieces of clothing were carried into the wounds with the projectile. The men on board the *Variag* had received instruction in first aid, and bags of bandages had been served out. The surgeon reports that some lives were saved by first aid thus given."

BALANCE IN PHYSICAL TRAINING.

OBJECTION has been made to physical exercise that it exalts the bodily above the mental powers. Those who take this view will rejoice in a book, entitled "Fatigue and Physical Training," just issued by Dr. Philip Tissié, inspector of physical exercise in the schools of the Bordeaux Academy (Paris, 1903). Dr. Tissié lays great importance on the proper distribution of energy between body and brain, and he deprecates all overwork of either, regarding mental and physical fatigue as both nervous in character and both injurious. "Tell me how you tire," says Dr. Tissié, "and I will tell you what you are worth." Dr. Tissié's book is discussed at length in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, March 12) in a review, from which we translate the following paragraphs:

"Every man has a potential nerve-power that he may at his pleasure, under the action of the will, distribute either to the muscles, for physical action, or to the brain, for psychic action. A well-balanced man can send to his muscles and to his brain equal amounts of nervous force. With certain subjects the valve of the distributing system that leads toward musculation is more easily opened, or larger, than that leading toward cerebration, and hence we have muscular subjects, whose tendency to violent physical exercise displaces all subjective brain action in favor of objective muscular work. With other subjects, on the contrary, the valve of cerebration works more easily, whence we have cerebral or intellectual subjects—esthetes as opposed to athletes. The muscle is the very humble servant of the brain, says Dr. Tissié. In the order of importance he sets down: (1) The brain; (2) the lungs; (3) the heart; (4) the stomach; (5) the splanchnic organs and glands; (6) the muscles. . . . . .

"Proper equilibrium can not be established without knowledge of the laws of fatigue—physical, intellectual, and moral. For Tissié all kinds of fatigue are the same, it is always nervous. Fatigue due to muscular exertion is the result of a discharge of nerve-force in favor of the work of the muscular cells, while that due to intellectual exertion is the result of a discharge in favor of the work of the nerve-cells of the psychic centers. We must not confound lameness, which is a chemical phenomenon, with fatigue, which is dynamic. We may nevertheless admit that the neurons are poisoned under the influence of overwork, and then that there is a chemical phenomenon of cerebral lameness analogous to that of muscular lameness. The utility of information on these points is great for teachers, both civil and military, for all leaders of men, for those accustomed to physical exercise, and for physicians themselves, whose classical ideas of questions of fatigue and physical training are still rudimentary, since we have in our medical schools no courses of physical education."

In treating of the influence of physical training on the body, Tissié divides all persons into "passives," "affectives," and "affirmatives," each reacting in a special way to the suggestion of the environment. Passives react to "I will"; affectives to "You can"; affirmatives to "You can not." All training, he says, that suppresses appetite, increases thirst, or disturbs sleep is injurious. Slight fatigue is tonic; pushed to excess it tends to bring on double personality and changes the athlete into an hysterical patient. The injury thus done may have its effects on generations yet unborn. Dr. Tissié charges that most of the physical directors in schools are incompetent; they know only vaguely what are the requirements of the situation, and he leans toward narrowness of view. Architects build schools according to esthetic, not hygienic,

laws. Dr. Tissié extends his principles of physical exercise so far as to apply them to the unborn child. The two characteristic gestures or muscular movements, he says—namely, that of extension, signifying pleasure, and that of flexion, signifying grief—originate before birth in automatic muscular actions and reactions. Hence definite and appropriate physical exercise should be given to those who are looking forward to motherhood. Says the reviewer in conclusion:

"The book of M. Philip Tissié comes at the proper moment. The knowledge of the mechanism and education of movement is necessary from the standpoint of the mechanical operation of the bodily mechanism, . . . but the knowledge of the psychomotor reasons for this same mechanism and its education is indispensable. The direction of an automobile bearing precious lives depends on the chauffeur and not the mechanic. The latter knows how to take his machine to pieces, . . . but only the chauffeur has the power of life and death, according as his brain and hand—that is, his 'cerebration' and 'musculation'—are well balanced and act together. This is why M. Tissié is right when he sums up all physical education in the following thesis: 'We walk with our muscles, run with our lungs, sprint with our heart, resist with our stomach, and "get there" with our brains.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Sea-Water as a Vital Elixir.—Unexpected light has been thrown upon the Darwinian theory of the evolution of species by an interesting paper on sea-water, read recently by M. Quinton before the Paris Academy of Sciences. Says a report in *The Lancet* (London):

"In M. Quinton's view sea-water is the natural source from which, as Haeckel believes, those elementary bodies have their rise, which in turn develop into every other species, human beings included. The environment in which the anatomical elements of living creatures exist is neither more nor less than a marine one. Our tissues and cells continue to exert their functions in a fluid the composition of which presents the closest resemblance to that of sea-water. Hitherto the number of elements entering into the composition of a living body has been considered to be about 15. But the researches of M. Quinton have shown the existence of traces of at least some 14 other elements which are also found in sea-water, such as copper, lead, silver, gold, and others. Further, if an animal be bled to exhaustion and the place of the blood be supplied by sea-water, on the morrow the animal will have regained its strength, and at the end of five days its recovery is complete. M. Quinton has injected into animals a quantity of sea-water greater than their own body weight without any toxic effects, whereas an injection of pure water rapidly brings about death. Sea-water then appears to be the true nutrient fluid of animals, their natural plasma, in fact. M. Perrier, who introduced M. Quinton's paper to the meeting, did not fail to point out to what recondite philosophical theories these facts might lead."

How We Hear Our Own Voices.—That a man does not hear his own voice as all the rest of the world hears it is shown by an interesting experiment described by Dr. L. Laloy in *La Nature* (Paris). Says this writer:

"If a person records on a phonograph a few sentences pronounced by himself, together with others by his friends, and causes the machine to reproduce these at the end of a brief period, it generally happens that he easily recognizes his friends' voices, but not his own. On the other hand, the friends recognize his voice perfectly. This singular fact proves that every one hears his own voice differently from others.

"As is remarked by Professor Exner, the difference must lie in the quality of tone. It must be remembered that one hears his own voice not only through the air, as do his auditors, but across the solid parts situated between the organs of speech and those of hearing. The sound thus produced has a different *timbre* from that conducted to the ear by air alone.

"We may show this as follows: Take the end of a wooden rod between the teeth and pronounce a vowel continuously. Let the other end be alternately taken between the teeth and released by another person, who at the same time stops his ears. The latter will find that every time he seizes the rod in his teeth, the sound becomes stronger than when it reaches his ear through air alone, and has a different quality. The experiment may be varied by applying a wooden rod to the larynx of the person observed and touching it, from time to time, to the observer's own larynx. As in the preceding case, it will be found that its passage through a solid body augments the intensity of the sound and modifies its quality."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Diseases of Trees.—A study of the fungous diseases of trees, contributed by Schrenck to *Génie Civil*, is thus summarized in the *Revue Scientifique*:

"Most of the maladies of trees are to be attributed to fungi, which attack sometimes the roots or the trunk, and sometimes the branches or the leaves. A wound in the trunk is an open door to insects or fungi, unless the exudation of gum cicatrizes the injury. Certain fungi may thus penetrate even to the heart of the tree; their filaments grow there at the expense of the plant cells, and the whole is finally changed into a spongy substance. The older the tree is the greater its liability to fungous attack; hence trees should be felled before they are too far gone, for disease always involves weakening of the mechanical properties of the wood. The signs of disease are well known to foresters. Thus, for conifers, the presence of a quantity of resin or turpentine shows that the tree is infected. . . . M. Schrenck has made a detailed study of the divers species of fungi that must be fought and of the means for combating them. The injection of antiseptic salts under pressure is said, for instance, to be at present the best-known means of preserving railway ties, which fungi are destroying by thousands yearly."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A CORRECTION.—The article respecting "Coal-Power and Water-Power" published in these columns on April 23 was unintentionally credited to *The Electrical World and Engineer*. The statements originally appeared in *The Electrical Review* (New York), April 9.

"ALL methods of putting children to sleep by monotonous sensation ought to be forbidden," says *The American Inventor*, "including monotonous lullabies. It is undesirable either to interrupt or to prolong artificially the slumber of infants and young folks. As for the practise of rocking, Dr. Manaceine has found by experiment that swinging the body for only fifteen minutes produces in a healthy adult a lowering in temperature of from one to two and one-half degrees Fahrenheit, with more or less pronounced brain anemia (bloodlessness) and pain at the heart."

THE discoveries made at Gezer have shown conclusively, says *The American Antiquarian*, that "many things are hidden under the soil of Palestine which will, undoubtedly, throw much light upon the early history of that land and probably confirm the Scriptures. A model of the ruins of Gezer will be shown at the St. Louis Exposition. The discovery of infants' bones buried under corner-stones indicates the prevalence of infant sacrifice, and explains the passage: 'The man who in the days of Ahab built the wall of Jericho in his oldest son, and set up the last gate in his youngest son' (1 Kings xvi. 34)."

ONE of the skeptics who believes that M. Blondlot has been deceived in his discovery of the "*n*-rays" is A. A. Campbell Swinton, the English physicist. Mr. Swinton has repeated some of M. Blondlot's experiments and has observed the effects the latter describes, but in each case he attributes them to heat. "For instance," says *The Electrical Review*, abstracting a note in *Nature* (London), "a coin taken from the pocket and laid at the back of a calcium sulphid screen will, in a few seconds, show through the screen a disk of increased luminosity, the effect being due to the warmth of a coin. Or if two calcium sulphid screens are placed upon two pieces of similar metal, differing in temperature only about two degrees Fahrenheit, it is easy to discover which of the two metals is the warmer by the superior luminosity of the screen placed upon it."

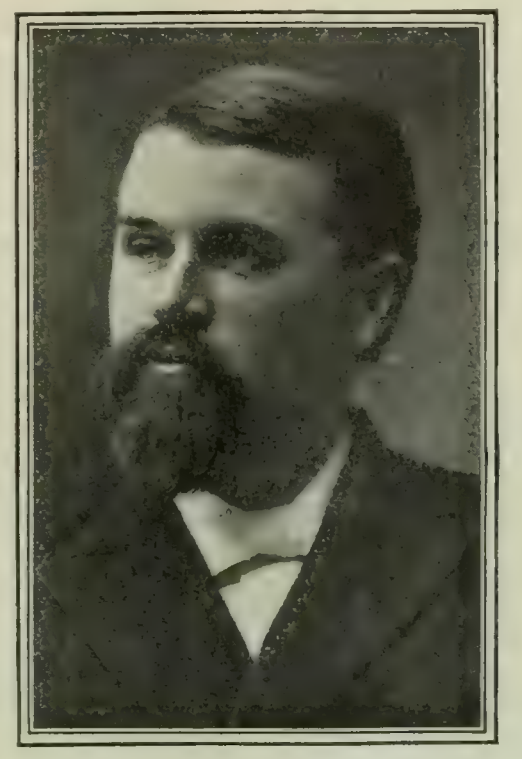
AN original vessel has just been built in Denmark. It can travel on land as well as on water, crossing a neck of land on a railway track and then descending again into the waves. This curious boat, the *Swan*, runs between Lynghy and Foerum. Says the *Revue Scientifique*: "Lynghy is a town in the neighborhood of the four lakes of Lyngby, Bagswærd, Fure and Foerum. Only the first and third of these are connected; the others are separated by a strip of land 300 metres [about 1,000 feet] wide, which is crossed by the *Swan*. For this purpose lines of piling extend into the water, far apart at first, but as they near the shore approaching until they will just admit the boat between them. The boat is thus guided until it strikes the line of rails on which it crosses the isthmus. Below the water line the boat has two pairs of wheels. As soon as these touch the rails a lever stops the shaft that drives the screw and starts another that drives these wheels. After crossing the land an inverse manipulation of the lever stops the wheels and the propeller begins to turn again. The car has turned back into a boat."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

PROTESTANTISM OR ATHEISM IN THE PHILIPPINES?

ATTENTION is called to the religious conditions in the Philippines by two books written by denominational missionaries. In both these books emphasis is laid upon the claim that allegiance to the Roman Catholic Church, never intelligent or of a firm character, is rapidly weakening under the present conditions. The Filipinos are depicted as standing at the parting of the ways, with about an equal tendency to move in the direction of Protestantism or of atheism. In "The Philippines and the Far East" the Rev. Homer C. Stuntz gives the following picture of the present conditions:

"Superficially converted at first, superficially taught until the present hour, these people have been alienated from the church through the conduct of a majority of the friars whose predecessors first offered them a better faith. . . . At least one-third of the Filipino people have no sympathy with the Roman Catholic Church. In their own persons, or in the case of loved ones, or of friends, or, perhaps, in their property rights, they have felt the merciless hand of the friar-curate, and their allegiance to the church which sent him and stood sponsor for his acts is at an end. While Rome was in power and could reenforce the might of ecclesiastical processes with those of the civil, and, if necessary, the military power, these men and women were outwardly observant of customary forms. But now that it becomes increasingly apparent that the *padre* with his robe and cross must keep within the limits of ecclesiastical power in enforcing discipline upon refractory members of his flock, these men and women are lifting up their voices and clamoring for a faith that satisfies their souls. Let no one suppose that this restless turning away from the old to something better is always an intelligent revolt. It is often densely ignorant, and rather in the nature of a pathetic feeling in the darkness for light than well-instructed search for truth. These masses are on the move. They are like a herd of thirsty cattle. They know their thirst. They know that waters to slake it can not be found in the old grazing-grounds, and they are on the move for possible satisfaction. They move rapidly. They move eagerly. They are liable to be stampeded. They fall victims to pretended popes and false Messiahs, and heresies wilder than Dowie teaches secure ready hearing. . . . . .



REV. HOMER C. STUNTZ,

He urges that, with the present trend of religious feeling in the Philippines, the future rests between Protestantism and Atheism.

"Thousands of leaders of public thought have given up all pretense of religion. Sickened with the shams they have seen, they are in open revolt. Many of these are men who have studied in European universities, and observed the beliefs of other nations. Is infidelity to claim all these the natural leaders of Filipino thought? Rome never will hold them. She has lost that hold. For form's sake and for social reasons they may not utterly and openly break with her unless they find satisfaction for their thirsty spirits; but members they are not, and never will be, in any true sense of that term. Either Protestantism must win them with a reasonable presentation of the claims and promises of Christ, or they will not only be lost, but will drag others down with them."

The same apprehension is expressed by Dr. Arthur J. Brown, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, in his recent work, entitled "The New Era in the Philippines." In his view modern Protestantism now seeks to effect in the Filipinos "that interior moral change which medieval Christianity effected only in a comparatively small number of individuals who, as a rule, lived apart from the world in cloisters." We quote further:

"If the Protestants do not succeed in producing such a change, our Government in the Philippines is doomed and the last hope for the archipelago is extinguished. The effect of American political ideas and of American public schools will inevitably be to break the power of superstition and to develop in multitudes that which will make it impossible for them to remain in the Roman Catholic Church as it now exists. As an American official already quoted truly says: "The danger is that many will go from Rome to the other extreme." While, as I have intimated, there will always be a Roman Catholic Church in the Philippine Islands, the defection from it is already becoming so extensive that the colossal question really is, Shall they go to atheism or to Protestantism? Our free institutions can not rest on atheism. A republican form of government can not live in an atmosphere of impurity and dishonesty. A stream can not rise higher than its source, and in a republic the source is the people. No one sees this more clearly than the Christian men who are in the Philippines. Major Halford, of the army, unhesitatingly declares that the Protestant missionaries are worth more than the brigades and divisions of troops in the habilitation of the islands."

In comment on these statements, the more conservative views of Secretary Taft as to the religious needs of the islands are referred to by the press. In his address at the annual dinner of the Presbyterian Social Union at Philadelphia, March 1, the ex-governor of the islands said:

"No one who is familiar with the situation wishes anything but good to the Catholic Church, for what aids it aids civilization and aids us.

"Meanwhile the Pope is appointing American bishops to the islands, and the church is slowly becoming Americanized. Hereafter it is unlikely that the few friars left will play any prominent part, and substantial steps have been taken to settle the friar questions. We have shown the people that they may worship God as they choose, and that there is a government to protect them in doing it.

"The hope of making the natives better people lies in making them better Catholics. I would be the last, however, to say that the Protestants should not send their missionaries.

"How can these men do the most good there? Not, I think, in the matter of proselyting the natives. They can build churches, hospitals, and schools, and they can raise the standard of the ministry, and that is a very essential thing.

"If the American Protestants send their missionaries, it will help to show the love we have for the people there, and it will help to diminish that too large class in the islands whose members spurn the Filipinos and treat them with contempt. There is a Presbyterian college in the interior of the Philippines, and nowhere is the native feeling toward Americans better than in that town."

SOME WITNESSES TO IMMORTALITY.

AN interesting symposium on the subject of personal immortality has been brought about by the editor of *The Congregationalist* (Boston). In answer to the question, "Do the grounds remain firm on which you rest your faith in immortality?" a number of leaders of Congregationalism, all of whom have reached "the afternoon of life," contribute their statements. These are all in the affirmative, and all agree in emphasizing the words of Christ on the subject. But in the secondary reasons given, the statements afford opportunity for comparison. The Rev. William Salter, D.D., writes:

"When I recall the past, a thousand different scenes and places and incidents come to my recollection, and in an instant of time I go a thousand miles, and see what I saw, and hear what I heard, and think and feel as I thought and felt fifty or sixty years ago. My flesh and blood have changed over and over again. My youthful form, pliant and elastic, my body in mature years, capable of hard work and long endurance, have vanished. I am in the sere

and yellow leaf. But the personal being, the conscious self, the mind, the memory, the conscience, the intelligence, the reason, remain. I have lived in fellowship with my kind, and in close association with others as dear to me as my own soul, yet always distinct and apart from them. Of nothing am I so sure as of my personal identity. It is the ground of all I know, or think, or believe.

"Having lived under this sense through so many years and so many changes, I expect to continue under it through whatever changes the eternal years may bring me. The longer I live, the larger my experience of life, the more the Christian religion seems in harmony and congenial with my nature and condition, and with all the hopes and all the fears that are rooted and grounded in my being. It is most reasonable for me to believe that whatever and wherever shall be my future, it will go on as my past under the same law of continuity and consecutiveness that has given unity and identity to my being hitherto. My mind, my memory, my conscience, my affections, my intelligence, my reason, must always be my own, my true and proper self."

According to Rev. Samuel E. Herrick, D.D., "the conviction of immortality is an achievement." We read further:

"It comes not as a result of philosophizing, nor is it a conclusion based upon testimony. . . . The ever clearer revelation of immortality stands in an ever higher realization of life. Christ is characterized by St. Paul as he who 'brought life and immortality to light.' There is profound significance in the logical order of the words. It is by first revealing life that he proceeds to the revelation of immortality. Immortality only becomes a clear and strong conviction as life rises into its true significance."

From the statement of Rev. Theodore T. Munger, D.D., we quote as follows:

"I find, as time goes on, that the reasons for belief in immortality once held, while they do not wholly give way, yield to personal experience of it. One reason of this change is that as immortality belongs to the order of existence—a natural and not a miraculous fact—it must be realized in one's own experience, like every other truth in human life—that is, it is revealed through life.

"While this is a growing feature in Christian consciousness, there are, in my own case, two unlike facts attending it that have not only strong weight of evidence, but great spiritual uplift and comfort. I can but name them.

"The first is drawn from the revelation of God in creation. The one purpose in creation from the first has been to produce man. Endless ages for production; a few years and he goes out of existence! The improbability of this is so great that it sweeps away all the difficulties that cluster about death. . . . . .

"The other fact is the consciousness of Christ. I do not refer to his authoritative word, nor to his resurrection, however it be interpreted, but to the spontaneous and natural way in which he assumed the continuance of life forever. It was never a question with him, and hence he said so little about it. He predicates immortality as naturally as a bird predicates flight when it feels its wings. It had its ground in his absolute consciousness of the fatherhood of God; if he is the Father, how can he suffer his children to go out of existence? This seems to me to be the rock on which our hope of immortality is based; it is divinely natural. Whatever value and weight of opinion lie in Christ, however interpreted, it carries with it this supreme assertion of eternal life. Because he rested in it with the easy assurance of a perfect man, I can make it my own because I believe in him."

Rev. Washington Gladden, D.D., answers that his belief in personal immortality "is, of course, a glorious hope, a confidence, a strong expectation; it can be nothing more." "It is confidence; it can not be cognition." And further:

"My faith in the future is strengthened by the knowledge that it is not a solitary faith; that the most of my fellow men share it with me. It seems to be part of that natural religiousness which belongs to humanity. And John Fiske's contention abides with me, that nature—if you choose to say nature—could not have developed such an organ of faith as this unless there had been a reality corresponding to it; any more than she could have developed an eye where there was no light, or an ear where there were no waves of sound. I can not help feeling that all the larger interpretations of evolution make the future life probable. . . . . .

"Stronger than all else, however, is the assurance that comes to me through living in this world the immortal life. There is a kind of life, which Jesus shows me and of which the Spirit tells me, that ought to be immortal. 'The glory of going on' belongs to it. If it did not continue, something would be wrong with the universe. When I live, as best I can, this kind of life, making the Spirit who was in Jesus my companion and counselor, my hold upon the future seems constantly to strengthen. Then I can understand what Paul meant when he said: 'I am persuaded that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor things present, nor things to come, nor powers, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature shall be able to separate us from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus our Lord.'"

IAN MACLAREN ON POSITIVE RELIGION.

THE positive and full-blooded convictions of St. Paul, who "remains to all ages the classical type of religious certitude," afford a striking contrast, says Ian Maclaren (Rev. John Watson), to the attitude of the multitude of people nowadays who "neither know what they believe nor where they stand." This "timid uncertainty" Mr. Watson accounts for in part as the natural reaction from a "strident and imperious dogmatism." Our fathers, he admits, "argued truth out to its jots and tittles, and laid a burden on the minds of their children which they have not been able to bear." But the pendulum has swung to the other extreme, and "if it was the failing of our fathers to be certain about everything, it is our disability to be certain about nothing." He continues (writing in a recent number of *The British Weekly*):

"The vice of unlicensed affirmation has given place to the habit of unlimited negation. Atheism, as the author of 'Natural Religion' used to say, is 'speculatively monstrous—a mere speculative crochet or a great moral disease'; but one often wonders as he talks to his acquaintances, or even looks at people in church, how many have a living and working creed which they could state and vindicate, which they have tested, and which they hold with all their mind and all their strength. What strikes one to-day is not what people believe, but what they do not believe, that their attitude is not positive, but negative. . . . . .

"It is very well to disbelieve things which have not been proved, but are there things which we do believe because they have been proved? Really for a modern to refuse to believe anything because his fathers believed it, or to be willing to believe anything if it be not in the Bible, is too simple-minded a creed. Yet is it not the case that any book which denies is supposed on that account to be honest and thoughtful, and any book which affirms to be by so much ignorant and obscurantist? Certainly the people who doubt everything which the church of Christ has held most firmly for nineteen centuries give themselves amusing airs of superiority, and the people who hold the heart of the Christian creed are liable to be regarded with intellectual pity. As a matter of fact, there is no more ability in denying than in affirming, nor any greater liberality in doubting than in believing, for if there be a bigotry of orthodoxy which is sometimes intolerant, there is also a bigotry of heterodoxy which is most insolent."

The writer emphasizes the need of positive religion by pointing out that the modern attitude of negation fails to be sufficient unto itself:

"It is very instructive, as also very pathetic, to notice how negation realizes its homelessness and tries to create some kind of religion, and how exceedingly modest are its substitutes before faith. Men whose lofty intellect was sadly obliged to lay aside the gospel have turned with ingenuous confidence to Mrs. Eddy and her lucrative invention, and women who have not been able to believe the apostles used to speak a few years ago with tears in their eyes, and a beautiful far-away look of Madame Blavatsky's illuminating message. It does come with a great shock of surprise that the author of 'Ecce Homo,' after having given us so engaging a likeness of Christ, should in 'Natural Religion' invite us to worship the moon and the stars, and that scientific men should turn from the saints and doctors of the Christian church to spiritualistic charlatans rapping on tables with their toes. Had Maskelyne and Cooke, instead of following the business of honest and ingenious conjurors, set up a religion, one is haunted with the

idea that they would have swept the field of unbelief, and gathered in by the thousand that kind of person whose delicate culture and remorseless reason have not been able to accept Christianity. What does this strange procession of make-believe religions mean —Positivism, Theosophy, Spiritualism, Christian Science, and the others, which are just coming out, and no doubt will be in fashion next season? Is it not that faith alone satisfies, and that denial affords no rest?"

In conclusion, Mr. Watson states that Christianity "takes for granted that every man desires to believe, and in offering Christ for the satisfaction of his soul lays down three grounds of religious certitude." These he states to be, first, "authority, or let us say the Bible"; second, "testimony, or the voice of the church"; third, "the experience of the soul." On this last point he writes:

"After all, however, the final ground of certitude must be experience. There are only two provinces of absolutely sure knowledge; one is pure mathematics and the other is the experience of the soul. When trustworthy men write the life of Christ, and that life bears internal signs of truthfulness, the probability that Christ is the Savior of the world stands very high; when this gospel is confirmed by those who have proved it in their own lives, then the probability is raised another degree; and when one makes the experiment and finds that what the gospel and the saints have declared is true, then the highest probability passes into absolute certainty. The witness is now in the man himself, and he is as sure of Christ as he is of his own existence."

A SCIENTIST ON THE REINTERPRETATION OF CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.

SIR OLIVER LODGE, F.R.S., D.Sc., principal of the University of Birmingham, contributes to the current issue of *The Hibbert Journal* (London) an article which will probably arouse much discussion in the religious press. The writer is known as a scientist of distinction. His opening sentence indicates the spirit in which he approaches the subject of Christian doctrine: "Now that religion is becoming so much more real, is being born again in the spirit of modern criticism and scientific knowledge, may it not be well to ask whether the formal statement of some of the doctrines which we have inherited from medieval and still earlier times can not be wisely and inoffensively modified?" He suggests that "the crudity of popular statements of doctrine is recognized by many modern theologians and experts, who have traveled far beyond the original intention and superficial interpretation of their creeds and formularies; and these may be ready and anxious for revision, altho their responsible utterances on fundamental subjects are duly restrained and cautious, lest they offend the ignorant whose minds are not yet ripe." The two points he selects for specific discussion are the doctrine of the Atonement and the orthodox conception as to the nature and origin of Christ.

Of the first he asks whether the expression of that doctrine traditionally and officially held by the churches to-day is satisfactory:

"In days when the vicariousness of sin could be accepted, and when an original fall of Adam could be held as imputed to the race, it was natural to admit the possibility of a vicarious punishment and to accept an imputed righteousness. In the days when God could be thought of as an angry Jehovah who sent pestilences until He was propitiated by the smell of a burnt-offering, it was possible to imagine that the just anger of an offended God could be met by the sacrifice of an innocent victim.

"The fall of man and the redemption by blood, therefore, in a measure go together, and may be said to constitute the backbone of evangelical Christianity, which in some of its crude and revivalistic forms always lays great stress upon blood and its potent redeeming efficacy.

"But all this is much older than Christianity, and it is clarifying to realize how these strange doctrines, preached even at this day, represent a survival of religious beliefs held five or six centuries before the Christian era. . . . . .

"I would not be in the least dogmatic in such a matter, but surely it is generally recognized that altho the sufferings and violent death of Christ were natural consequences of his birth so far in advance of his age, and altho the pity and horror of such a ghastly tragedy has a purifying and sacramental influence, yet we are now unable to detect in it anything of the nature of punishment, nor do we imagine for a moment that an angry God was appeased by it, and is consequently disposed to treat more lightly the sins of men here and now, or any otherwise than as they have always been treated by a constant, steadfast, persevering universe.

"Nor can we suppose that leaders of theologic thought are able to derive satisfaction from the more modern doctrine (perhaps, for all I know, a heresy) that it was not so much an infinite punishment as an infinite repentance that was efficacious; so that, adequate repentance having been achieved once for all long ago, sinners have nothing further to do but to believe and acquiesce in it.

SIR OLIVER LODGE,

The eminent English scientist, who thinks the time is ripe for a revision of Christian doctrine.

"As a matter of fact, the higher man of to-day is not worrying about his sins at all, still less about their punishment. His mission, if he is good for anything, is to be up and doing, and in so far as he acts wrongly or unwisely he expects to suffer. He may unconsciously plead for mitigation on the ground of good intentions, but never either consciously or unconsciously will any one but a cur ask for the punishment to fall on some one else, nor rejoice if told that it has already so fallen.

"As for 'original sin' or 'birth sin,' or other notion of that kind, by which is partly meant the sin of his parents, that sits absolutely lightly on him. As a matter of fact, it is non-existent, and no one but a monk could have invented it. Whatever it be, it is not a business for which we are responsible. We did not make the world; and an attempt to punish us for our animal origin and ancestry would be simply comic, if any one could be found who was willing to take it seriously.

"Here we are; we have risen, as to our bodies, from the beasts; as a race the struggle has been severe, and there have been both rises and falls. We have been helped now and again by bright and shining individual examples—true incarnations of diviner spirits than our own—notably by one supremely bright Spirit who blazed out nineteen hundred years ago, and was speedily murdered by the representatives of that class whose mission it appears to be to wage war against the prophets, and to do their worst to exterminate new ideas and kinds of goodness to which they are not accustomed. Fortunately for the race, they are only able to kill the body; the soul, the inspiration, the germ of a new and higher faith, seems forever beyond their grasp."

Turning his criticism upon the accepted doctrine as to Christ's parentage, Sir Oliver claims that orthodox people who enthusiastically recognize the supreme goodness of Christ take steps to deny that he was effectively man—"only half man say some, only quarter man say others; human only on one side they feel he must have been, else he could not have been so good, so wise, so patient." Can a divine spirit, he asks, not enter into a man born of two parents?

"Is divine inspiration to be limited to a being of exceptional parentage? If we grant that it is a physiological condition toward or at which the race should aim, if we suppose that some day we shall have one parent only, and that that is to be our apotheosis, there would be meaning in it. In that case Christ would indeed be the first-fruits, and would represent some unknown possibility

in our physical nature. But do people think that? And if not, what is the virtue of semiparentage? If for a divine incarnation we admit human parentage at all, we may as well admit it altogether. If a taint is conveyed by inheritance from or dependence on human flesh—grossly built up by daily food of terrestrial materials and grossly cleared of refuse—that taint appertains not to fatherhood only, but to motherhood also; and the only way to avoid the imaginary stain is to postulate a being sprung like Pallas from the brain of Zeus—a pure embodiment of thought, a true psychological 'conception.' That Christ possessed a divine spirit in excess, to an extent unknown to us; that he was an embodiment of truly divine attributes, which as thus revealed we worship, may be willingly admitted; that he represents a standard or peak toward which humanity may try to aim, is a tenable and helpful creed; but that his body was abnormally produced, even if it be the fact, seems to give no assistance. I derive no sort of comfort or intellectual aid from an idea of that kind. . . . The superior virtue of a one-sided human origin, for any redeemer or exemplar of mankind, seems to me unworthy of a period of spiritual awakening, of a cleansing acceptance of the facts of nature, of a purification of the material universe by the recognized permeance of an immanent energizing God, of whom we, too, are fragmentary, struggling, helpful portions."

The writer supplements his negative criticism by "such provisional and tentative positive judgment" concerning "the underlying realities" as he has been able to form "from the scientific point of view." He affirms his belief in "Incarnation with Preexistence," "Revelation or Discovery," and "Continuity and persistent Influence." The utterance of science on these heads, he claims, while "not loud and not positive," at least is "not negative." "No science maintains that the whole of our personality is incarnate here and now: it is, in fact, beginning to surmise the contrary, and to suspect the existence of a larger transcendental individuality, with which men of genius are in touch more than ordinary men." To quote again, this time from the concluding paragraph of the article:

"We are now beginning to realize a further stage in the process of atonement; we are rising to the conviction that we are a part of nature, and so a part of God; that the whole creation—the One and the Many and All-One—is travailing together toward some great end; and that now, after ages of development, we have at length become conscious portions of the great scheme, and can cooperate in it with knowledge and with joy. We are no aliens in a stranger universe governed by an outside God; we are parts of a developing whole, all enfolded in an embracing and interpenetrating love, of which we too, each to other, sometimes experience the joy too deep for words. And this strengthening vision, this sense of union with divinity, this, and anything artificial or legal or commercial, is what science will some day tell us is the inner meaning of the redemption of man."

VAGARIES OF THE "EVANGELICAL MOVEMENT" IN RUSSIA.

IN no country do religious developments assume such an interesting and kaleidoscopic variety of forms as in the "Rascol," or the non-conformist circles in Russia. A recent writer to the headquarters of the so-called "Evangelical Movement" in that country reports his experiences in the columns of *Der Christliche Orient*, edited by the well-known Dr. Lipsius, whence we glean the following:

"It can not be denied that the gospel movement is making decided progress in certain sections of Russia, but practically nothing is being done to keep this agitation within proper Scriptural limits. It is an impetuous movement, but one that is getting beyond the control of the conservative classes, and that seemingly can not be curbed. There are many evangelical congregations and individuals, but only a few who see the whole truth and see it clearly. This is the source of endless aberrations, especially in the direction of anabaptistic notions, which again have caused many schisms in the ranks of these people, who differ with each other in such fundamentals as the Scriptures, water baptism, the Lord's Supper, regeneration, etc. In many circles the peculiar opinion prevails that a genuine conversion is always accompanied with tears. 'Have you already wept?' is equivalent to the question, 'Are you already converted?' Weeping is the *sine qua non* of conversion. A member who has not wept in public over his sins is not trusted by the congregation.

"The question whether Saturday or Sunday should be observed has caused a great deal of controversy among the evangelists, especially in southern Russia, and has driven not a few back into the Orthodox Church. The question whether those who have not yet received the baptism of faith are to be admitted to the Lord's Supper has become a chronic subject of dispute. Recently again the question as to the permissibility of military service for a true Christian has caused a great agitation, and many of the evangelical party have concluded that it is wrong to serve in the army, and for that reason refuse to do so. The Government has had a great deal of trouble with these men. The strictest among this sect go so far as to maintain that no child of God can ever assume any office under the Government, especially that of a judge. In regard to the preaching of the gospel, it is maintained that while the preacher is giving his discourse he is under the direct influence of the Holy Ghost, and his words are accordingly to be believed as tho they were the oracles of God. The Presbytery, on the other hand, is the instrument of the Holy Ghost, and, therefore, its commands must be implicitly obeyed. For that reason the Presbytery can regulate everything in the life of the believer, even the color of his clothing. Absolute individualism prevails in the interpretation and application of the Scriptures in the meetings of these people, and there is an especial prejudice against books and other aids to the understanding of the Scriptures. They refuse to study any commentary or church history, and simply declare 'that all books are of the devil.' This antipathy to all scientific or learned research, especially theological or exegetical, is very pronounced. Accordingly much of what is called preaching among the evangelicals is veritable rubbish; yet they seemingly hear such discourses gladly. Their enthusiasm is unbounded, and only recently, under the direction of one of their most noted leaders, M. Theodosienco, they destroyed the Catholic Church in Pawlowa, in the Charcow government. Another fanatic, Maljoivamy, lately came to the conclusion that he was 'the first-born son of God,' and was compelled by the Holy Ghost to declare a new revelation. This revelation was accompanied with the appearance of angels and the working of miracles. His claim to be the 'first-begotten son of God' gained adherents. Finally it became necessary to put him into an insane asylum, but even the inmates here recognized him as a martyr."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The Inter Ocean, Chicago, commenting on the fact that a committee engaged in the revision of the Methodist hymnal could find no worthy hymns written during the last twenty-five years, finds in this another indication of a modern lack of faith. "A generation that hesitates to pledge itself to a creed lacks the faith that is expressed in hymns of praise that bite into the mind and become really popular." A very different explanation has been offered, to the effect that the dearth of good modern hymns is due to a prevailing condition of "spiritual prosperity and peace, in which the inspiration of conflict and development is lacking."

AT the annual meeting of the American Tract Society, held in Washington a few days ago, the secretary announced that eighty-nine new publications had been added to the society's list during the year. The grand total of publications issued since the organization, including volumes, tracts, and periodicals, was 749,315,572, in 158 languages and dialects. The number of family visits made by colporteurs during the year was 187,673, and 61,580 volumes have been left in the homes. The total number of family visits made since the organization of colportage is 15,386,699 and the total number of volumes left in families 16,495,936.

IT was reported that at a recent meeting in Washington the archbishops of the Roman Catholic Church in America decided that it would be practically impossible to enforce the recommendations of Pope Pius X., in regard to the restoration of the Gregorian chant and the banishment of women from the choirs of the churches. Upon this report being brought to his notice, Cardinal Gibbons gave to a representative of the New York *Herald* the following abstract from resolutions adopted in Washington, explaining the position of the archbishops: "The letter of the Pope was carefully considered; attention was called to the prudent toleration of the Holy Father, who, while giving special approvement and encouragement to the use of the Gregorian chant wherever practicable, is far from insisting on it exclusively, but dwells at length on the excellence of the sacred composition of the school of Palestrina and praises likewise such works of modern music as have in like manner aimed at expressing the divine worship in a religious and worthy manner. It was also noted that, while encouraging the formation of male choirs he (the Pope) does not condemn congregational singing of divine services in which the voices of women are included. It was urged that measures should everywhere be taken to comply as far as possible with the commands of the Holy Father."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

HOW THE WAR STANDS.

WITH the opening of the fourth month of the war the question of supremacy at sea is found to be definitely, if not finally, decided in Japan's favor. She is now seeking out her enemy on land with the intention of finding and destroying him. Thus far the military experts in Paris, Berlin, and London agree. The point of immediate interest, they tell us further, is to find out what the Russians purpose doing. Here is where difference of opinion develops. The expert of the *Gaulois* (Paris) tells us that General Kuropatkin must now be expecting a battle, because he is on what military men style the "offensive-defensive"—that is, he has assumed the defensive in order that the oncoming Japanese may dissipate their strength. When the right time has come, the Russian commander-in-chief will spring to the offensive, with soldiers eager and refreshed. The first real battle, consequently, will be a Russian victory.

The fault found with this reasoning by the military expert of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* is that the strategical conditions between New-Chwang and Harbin are not shaping themselves toward so one-sided a battle as Paris looks for. The Russian line is extended at great length. It can not be much reduced, because regiments are constantly arriving by rail from European Russia. The Japanese, who have well learned the German lesson that "bloodless wars are meaningless wars," are making with all their might for the Russian center. Where that center may be our expert confesses he does not know, but he is sure the Japanese do know. If General Kuropatkin strengthens his center, the Japanese must detect the fact and attack a flank. In other words, Japanese tactics will be superior to Russian tactics always and everywhere. But we must not hastily infer from this that the Japanese will win on land. Their tactics and their strategy are alike pedantic. They may be expected to march against Kuropatkin in accordance with the fundamental propositions of Jomini, Clausewitz, and other writers on the art of war. The Russians will oppose to all this an elephantine strategy and tactics for which the teachers of the Japanese have never prepared them. What the outcome may be defies prediction.

This analysis of the conditions under which the campaign is to be fought out during the coming summer is concurred in by Germany's military experts, so far as their opinions can be gleaned from the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, the Leipsic *Grenzboten*, the Berlin *Militär Wochenblatt*, and others. It accords perfectly with the views set forth a few weeks ago in such Russian organs as the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) and the *Grazhdanin* (St. Petersburg). German organs agree with Russian organs that the English attach too much importance to geographical detail in estimating the situation as it now exists. London thinks the Japanese have only to advance through a series of key points to a decisive point. But the issue does not depend upon holding any one port or town. From a Russian point of view there is no decisive point. When the war began, notes the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), the English told us the Japanese must capture Port Arthur at all hazards. Now, it seems, Port Arthur can wait.

However, there is a continental European expert here and there who concedes something to Japanese prowess. Not only that, but a writer in the *Grenzboten* has been arguing from Russian history that Russians have never dared to face an enemy openly in the field throughout any of their land wars. They may seem to have done so, but in reality they always depended upon an ally. On the other hand, that prince of optimists, the naval expert of the Paris *Figaro*, wonders at current funereal reflections on Russian sea-power. He tells the French to expect something startling from their allies in the way of achievements on blue water. Reinforcements for the fleet are coming from Europe, and the Vladivostok squadron is spreading terror far and wide over the Sea of Japan. Very different is the summing up of the naval expert of the London *Times:*

"So long as the Russian Pacific squadron remained in being, and the threat of a reinforcement from the Baltic was held suspended over the head of Japan, the military activities of the nation were confined within certain grooves. Altho the menace of the Baltic squadron has never been rated very highly in Japan, and even the Russian admiral appointed to command it has allowed himself to express doubts as to efficacy of the intervention of this squadron in the Far East, there was always the chance that by superhuman efforts a squadron of ships might make its way to Japanese waters and combine its action with that of the ships at Port Arthur and Vladivostok. The chances were against success, but the risk remained. So long as the Japanese squadron was forced to remain united and to keep the sea in anticipation of an always possible sortie of the Port Arthur squadron, a great strain was thrown on the Japanese navy, and had it been necessary to prolong the tension for several months it might have been not altogether impossible for the arrival of a reinforcement from the Baltic to change the balance of the war. In these circumstances the Japanese army was almost compelled to carry to a conclusion the operations against Port Arthur and to seek for a decision at once rapid and effectual. The investment of the fortress on the land side, and a subsequent assault when the Baltic ships were on their way to the East, were clearly indicated as a military necessity. Had it cost twenty thousand men Port Arthur must have been taken. . . . . .

"However much the Russians may have recently lost sight of the first great objective of Japanese strategy, it is quite certain that all eyes in Japan have been fixed upon the Port Arthur squadron, since it must have been perfectly apparent to all and sundry in Japan that the annihilation of this squadron was a necessary preliminary to securing unfettered liberty of movement upon the mainland. Freed from this nightmare, the Japanese can now turn their attention to the second objective, the defeat of the Russian army of operations."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NEXT THREE WEEKS OF THE LAND CAMPAIGN.

SUBSTANTIAL agreement among the military experts who are fighting the Russo-Japanese war in the newspapers of Europe is so unusual that it may mean the arrival of a new phase in the campaign. At any rate, the anonymous strategists who hold forth in the London *Standard*, the Paris *Figaro*, the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, and the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* have suddenly abandoned their favorite pursuit of exposing the absurdity of one another's hypotheses, and are in surprising accord not only regarding what is happening just now, but regarding what may be expected to happen between the present time and the first of next month.

If we bring before the mind's eye the outline of a huge, irregular triangle, of which the apex is Harbin, the lower left-hand corner is Port Arthur, and the lower right-hand corner is Vladivostok, we shall have, declares the military correspondent of the London *Standard*, a definite idea of the immediate theater of operations on land—that is, of the territory which the Japanese army has invaded, and which it is now the task of General Kuropatkin to defend. The base of this triangle is formed partly by the Yalu River, which the Japanese have crossed. The *Frankfurter Zeitung's* expert thinks the Japanese have crossed 100,000 strong at least. "It would be difficult for a layman," he writes, "to appreciate how eloquently this attests the merit of Japanese strategy and tactics." "No better evidence of Japan's splendid capacity for war could be desired than the fact that the Cossacks never once succeeded in bringing about a definite check to the foe during the whole progress of the painful march forward."

The Japanese host is advancing in the direction of Mukden, with the Russian forces in retreat before them. The *Figaro's* expert reminds us that until Mukden is reached the country within

the triangular area is practically all mountainous, and hence cavalry—Russia's main reliance here—can not operate to advantage. There will be bloody encounters all the way to Mukden, especially at such places as Feng-huang-cheng. But they will not be decisive, and probably not important. The *Figaro* writer says:

"The war now developing in the Far East is of a quite special nature. It can in no way be compared with such wars as might take place in Western Europe. It is certain that neither France nor any of the great neighboring Powers could abandon several provinces to the enemy at the beginning of operations and without striking a blow. A concentration far from the frontier that would enable an enemy to invade a considerable portion of the national territory would result in great demoralization. In the absence of imperative necessity, resulting from very special political circumstances, it would have to be avoided at any cost.

"The Russians in Manchuria find themselves in very different circumstances. Like Napoleon in 1809, they need not concern themselves about public opinion, nor about the material calamities due to invasion. It is, therefore, possible for them to adopt maneuvers like those of Napoleon in the opening of his campaign against Austria, when he willingly gave up a great area of the territory of his ally, the King of Bavaria.

"From the outset the Russians have demonstrated that they were resolved to give up territory as long as they were not absolutely certain of success. We have already said how wise we deem this determination. Daily the wisdom of it is confirmed, and it need be only a matter for congratulation. What matters the temporary occupation of territory that the enemy will have to surrender upon the conclusion of peace? The only essential point in war is the destruction of the effective force of the foe. To bring about this nothing should be neglected, and the plan adapted by the Russians seems in the present situation the only one calculated to effect the end in view."

The *Kreuz Zeitung's* expert tells us not to overlook, in contemplating the Japanese army advancing from the Yalu, the Russian army which is waiting at Mukden. "The Russians are abandoning the country and retreating upon Mukden. Yet to all appearances the mountain passes on the way to that city will be fought for fiercely. But a decisive battle will probably occur only before Mukden." This will carry us into June, say our various experts, who warn us not to be misled by sensational despatches from the front meanwhile.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIAN WARNINGS OF AN ANGLO-SAXON PERIL.

BRITISH policy continues an object of suspicion to certain influential St. Petersburg organs, notwithstanding intimations in British dailies that the recent Anglo-French accord might well be supplemented with an Anglo-Russian accord. This Russian suspicion of Great Britain is pronounced "well founded" by the *St. Petersburger Zeitung*, a daily supposed to be in touch with Count Lamsdorff, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Russian capital. The latest anti-British and anti-American utterance from a Muscovite source proceeds, however, from the *Viedomosti* (Moscow), widely read as the organ of an influential grand ducal party. This paper warns all Europe against "the Anglo-Saxon peril" thus:

"It is apparent that after the extinction of minor states, Great Britain and the United States will hasten to annex the colonies of Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, and Italy. These colonies are in the way of the expansion of British and American commerce. First of all the annexation or division of China, Mongolia, and Farther India will be undertaken, altho the process will lead to conflict between the Powers of Europe. Great Britain and the United States are very eager for such a conflict, for they realize that it would weaken that European coalition which is so fearful a portent for themselves. This is why Great Britain and the United States, under the cover of Japan, are laboring so assiduously for the latter in the war with Russia. In harmony with Japan their object is to deal a first blow to the economic and political power of the nation which constitutes the bulwark of Europe on the shore of the Pacific.

"In recognition of this fearful general European upheaval now being prepared by the 'enlightened' pirates and their transatlantic brethren, the European Powers must—at least for the time being—lay aside all their peculiar differences and all their inner conflicts. The myth that Russia is a menace to the peace of Europe must ultimately give way to the truth that the real source of peril is not so much an invasion of the barbarian savages from the East as the economic and political subjection of the European Powers by the advancing 'civilized countries' of the Anglo-Saxons. Europe has but to make a logical analysis of present political events to convince herself of the sort of game now being played by British and Americans in the Far East."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN IRISH CRUSADE AGAINST THE JEWS.

AN organized and spreading crusade against the Jews and all things Jewish has been agitating Ireland for some weeks. The active leader of the movement is a Roman Catholic priest named Creagh, who has made Limerick the headquarters of an ambitious revival of antisemitic ideas. In one of his numerous sermons on the subject of the Jews, the priest declared:

"Are the Jews a help to religion? I do not hesitate to say that there are no greater enemies of the Catholic Church than the Jews. If you want an example, look to France. What is going on at present in that land? The little children are being deprived of their education. No nun, monk, or priest can teach in a school. The little ones are forced to go where God's name is never mentioned—to go to godless schools. The Jews are in league with the Freemasons in France, and have succeeded in turning out of that country all the nuns and religious orders. The Redemptorist Fathers to the number of two hundred had been turned out of France, and that is what the Jews would do in our own country if they are allowed to get into power."

These and similar utterances were reproduced in the Limerick *Echo* or circulated in printed form by those who are aiding the priest in his agitation. The consequences to the Jews, according to statements in the London *Times*, have been most serious. In Limerick a rigid boycott of all Jews has been put into effect, and the director of the Irish Mission to the Jews, I. Julian Grande, of Dublin, declares that "no Jew or Jewess can walk along the streets of Limerick without being assaulted or insulted." The London *Times* comments:

"In Limerick, indeed, and generally throughout Ireland, the Jews are still few in numbers, and, for the most part, in a humble and inconspicuous condition. Not many years ago they were practically non-existent in any part of the sister island, with the exception of Dublin and Belfast. The census of 1871, which for the first time marked a very slight advance in the number of Jews in Ireland, showed that there were then only six in Cork, two in Limerick (where there are now thirty-five families), and one in Waterford. But more recently the increase, tho still relatively insignificant, has been sufficiently marked to arouse the suspicion and the jealousy both of the artisans and small traders in the towns and of the peasantry in the country districts. They have drawn upon themselves the unfavorable notice of the Roman Catholic clergy and the denunciations of some firebrands of the pulpit. The growth of a Jewish quarter in Dublin, and on a smaller scale in Cork and other towns, has been watched with feelings of rancor which have at length found vent at Limerick in a series of discreditable outrages. There seems to be no question that something like a state of terrorism is being organized, which may assume very serious proportions. . . . . .

"They [the Jews] are not, we understand, to any large extent engaged in money-lending, and have not come into conflict with the agricultural population, as is so often the case in continental countries, over mortgage debts. They are generally engaged in the smaller branches of retail trading, such as milk-selling, and as hucksters and hawkers in the rural districts. But they have fallen under the boycotting ban, since some of the clerical firebrands have begun to denounce them from the pulpit and to carry out the

persecution by those acts of personal and violent authority to which the Irish priest, dealing with an ignorant and timorous body of peasants, is unfortunately too prone. The result is, our correspondent declares, that the majority of the Limerick Jews are ruined and on the verge of starvation. The populace are told by their clerical guides that they must not deal with the Jews, and they extend the doctrine to include the prohibition of payment for goods they have already received and consumed. A self-supporting and, in a small way, an independent and prosperous little community, which has never before required relief, is thus thrown upon the assistance of a few of the Protestants of the city, themselves regarded with an evil eye by the organizers of the clerical boycott."

In reply to assertions of this kind, Father Creagh and his supporters accuse the Jews in Ireland of practising usury and of constituting a menace to the welfare of Ireland in the future. These views have been officially indorsed by the Confraternity of the Holy Family, a Roman Catholic organization, which unanimously passed the following resolution, as reported in the Limerick *Echo*:

"That we tender to Father Creagh our best thanks for his recent lectures on the ways and means of Jewish trading, and that this meeting, representing six thousand members of the Confraternity, express their fullest confidence in his views."

RISING OF THE MANCHURIAN CHUNCHUSES.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN'S immediate embarrassment at the front is ascribed by European war correspondents not to the Japanese, nor even to the faulty railway administration, but to those bold brigands known as Chunchuses or Khunguses Armed bands of these desperate characters are roaming the country far and wide, cutting off detachments of Russian soldiery and continuing those attacks upon the railway which the Paris *Journal des Débats* persistently ascribes to Japanese instigation. *The St. James's Gazette* (London) thinks General Kuropatkin may have to defer his more important operations until he has settled with these brigands. They would appear to hold the military balance of power just now within the area of hostilities on the mainland, according to a study on the spot by M. Francis Mury, who writes in the Paris *Correspondant*:

"In spite of the active vigilance of the Russian troops, the Chunchuses are showing themselves more enterprising than they have previously been since the beginning of the war. One is tempted to suspect that they receive encouragement in the shape of arms or subsidies from the Japanese, whose emissaries fully realize the advantages to be derived from these brigands.

"Russian journals affirmed lately that 7,000 or 8,000 Chunchuses, under the command of a well-known leader, were advancing through Manchuria, robbing and burning everything in their path. This news seemed exaggerated to those who know the habits of these brigands. Their bands are ordinarily composed of 200 or 300 men. They never exceed 1,000 men, and even this strength is not attained unless there be some expedition against a city of considerable size.

"If the report be true, it must mean that Chinese from the southern part of the Celestial Empire, where a terrible famine is raging, have repaired to Manchuria in the hope of pillaging that region under cover of the war. These newcomers would swell the bands of Chunchuses.

"It is also possible that the numbers of the brigands have been increased by the arrival of Chinese regulars, whose departure from home would be kept secret by the court of Peking. It would certainly not be unsatisfactory to the Chinese Government to occasion embarrassment to the Russian troops, if that could be accomplished without incurring responsibility.

"In such a case the brigands would be charged with all the misdeeds of the soldiers of the Celestial Empire.

"Every time, moreover, that Chinese troops have laid an ambush for Russian troops and the St. Petersburg Government has addressed complaints to the Son of Heaven, the Chinese Foreign Office has invariably replied: 'They are not our soldiers. They are Chunchuses.'

"At the present moment Russian outposts are ceaselessly harassed by bands of brigands all well armed and of extreme boldness. It is no uncommon thing to find Russian sentinels dead in the morning from dagger wounds.

"Their perfect acquaintance with the country makes the Chunchuses very dangerous. They steal silently by night through the midst of troops told off to pursue them, and the pursuers are never

THE MIGHT OF RUSSIA.
A fierce snow-man prior to the war. He begins to melt three months later.
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

THE CONDITION OF KOREA'S ROADS.
—*Jugend* (Munich).

WAR CARICATURE

aware of the fact until the day after the flight. One of the great preoccupations of the Russian authorities is the guarding of the railway line. They are in constant dread of seeing some important station destroyed by the brigands at the instigation of the Japanese.

"The necessity under which the Russians now find themselves of never losing sight of the movements of the Chunchuses causes them to regret bitterly that they did not rid the country of these bandits before the commencement of the war. But they were then too much occupied to destroy these bands whose presence assured to Manchuria a reputation for insecurity of which Muscovite policy took advantage. Thanks to the Chunchuses, the troops of the Czar had every pretext for reoccupying the cities which had been evacuated in conformity with the treaty of April 8, 1902, ratified by the Peking Government. In accordance with this treaty, Russia gave China the right of exercising administrative power and sovereignty throughout Manchuria—on condition that the Government of the Celestial Empire maintained order and assured the security of the country.

"At the least sign of trouble the Russians resumed possession of the cities and did not again leave them. It is thus that they came to reoccupy Bodune. A band of seven or eight hundred Chunchuses besieged that city, which contained a garrison of only two or three hundred Chinese regulars. The Chunchuses succeeded in capturing the place. They pillaged the stores, set numbers of houses on fire, and imprisoned the governor himself.

"Upon receipt of this news, a Russian general, who happened to be near by, sent several hundred men with two cannon. They attacked the city, captured eighty brigands and hanged them after a summary trial. As the Chinese governor was evidently unable to withstand a new onslaught of the Chunchuses, a Russian garrison was installed in Bodune. It was still there at the outbreak of war.

"Of course this war was the signal for a general Russian reoccupation of Manchuria. The Russian forces, which had retired up the line of the railway, have returned to all the important cities. Now, strongly entrenched in all strategic points, masters of the Manchurian line, in possession of the immense stretches of telegraph wires which cover the whole country and permit the Russian commanders to learn in a few minutes all that happens in regions far distant from Manchuria, they can await in perfect security the coming of the Japanese army."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN ASIATIC THEORY OF JAPAN'S REAL POLICY.

SUSPICIOUS continental Europe would seem to have far truer insight into the aims of Japanese world-politics than England can attain, if a native Indian organ, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta), accurately sounds the depths of this obscure theme. This native Indian organ, which is the champion of Hindu opposition to British rule in the empire of the Moguls, confirms all recent allegations in the *Figaro* (Paris) and other French papers that Japan is playing a gigantic trick upon the civilized world. In the words of the *Amrita*:

"In Asia there are but two states which enjoy any sort of independence—Afghanistan and Japan. All the others have a vegetating existence, for the simple reason that they have placed themselves under the subjection of the Europeans, or are tolerated by Europeans, as yet unable to agree regarding their partition.

"Protest against this subjection of Asia is described as the yellow peril. For a long time this expression simply denoted an economic danger. The United States and Great Britain feared the competition of the patient and industrious yellow toiler with the degenerate whites. Only recently have the Europeans begun to perceive that the yellow peril may have a political character. The brave and patriotic Boxers showed how successfully the Asiatic could fight the European.

"But China was not in a position to carry out her purposes. The Europeans quickly came to an understanding. They fell upon the middle kingdom with the might of militarism, overcame the Boxers, outraged China and forced her to conclude a disadvantageous treaty.

"Many Hindus were indignant that Japan, during the Boxer uprising, fought on the side of the European white faces. But now they no longer doubt that Japan's sympathies in the year 1900 were wholly on the side of China. Japan fought against her secret desire, doing it only because she did not wish to bring down the coalition upon herself.

"That was wise policy.

"Japan has now seized a favorable opportunity, Russia and Great Britain being at odds, to attack the former. Many Hindus at present censure the Japanese. 'Are the Japanese not overhasty?' the Hindus ask. 'Have they not rushed inconsiderately into the contest with this colossus? Would it not have been better for the Japanese to save their strength for some later and decisive struggle?' But in another half-year these Hindus will admit that Japan showed sound judgment. They will see how infinite was the weakness of Russia, how exaggerated was the idea of her might.

"In Asia there are but two independent Powers, and many subject peoples, suffering for want of national emancipation. Japan has been the first to demand rights of nationality and to assert them in a way which Europeans can not withstand. The future must decide the issue thus raised. In any event, Japan is India's younger sister, and for that reason every Hindu will wish well to her arms."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ANTICLERICAL PROTESTS AGAINST CLERICAL SYMPATHY FOR RUSSIA.

CLERICALS and anticlericals in France are seemingly drifting farther and farther apart on the subject of the war between the ally of Great Britain and the ally of the Third Republic. Clerical organs like the Paris *Gaulois* and *Correspondant* are deploring the misfortunes of Russia on the sea, and they urge all Frenchmen to contribute to the funds started in the capital for the relief of the Czar's wounded. But anticlerical organs, like the Paris *Petite République* and *Lanterne*, will have nothing to do with these funds, for the reason, as alleged, that they are wholly under clerical auspices. The anticlerical organs point out that the Marquise de Montebello, who has undertaken a widely exploited Russian relief work, is the wife of a former French ambassador in St. Petersburg, who was recalled on account of his alleged aggressive clericalism. These papers also assert that the clerical parties in France are converting the war into a clerical weapon. Expressing its entire agreement with this view, the anticlerical *Action* (Paris) says:

"Russia's sailors are doing well. They are doing so well that their battle-ships are leaping into the air and sinking under the waves, blown to pieces by their own ammunition or dynamited by their own torpedoes.

"Down among the clericals everything goes to the Russian dead and the Russian wounded only. M. Arthur Meyer [editor of the clerical *Gaulois*] and the Marquise de Montebello must be quite satisfied.

"Their plan of campaign is perfected.

"It only remains for them to bind up Russian wounds. . . . . .

"Of course, there is something infinitely pitiable, in every sense of the word, in this catastrophe by which an admiral-in-chief torpedoes himself, causing the drowning of six hundred proletarians who had been ordered to exterminate their yellow brothers for the greater glory and advantage of the Czar of Peace.

"We, who protested from the beginning, in the name of human brotherhood, against the shameful Russomaniac and Japanophobe subscription, have a right to address our supreme salutation to the poor Russian devils blown up or drowned in Port Arthur harbor without knowing how or why.

"But, above all, it is our duty to point out the detestable hypocrisy of the clerical press of France, which multiplies its insinuations against our ministers and reserves all its indulgence for the ministers of autocracy.

"The truth is that we, simple free-thinking and socialist republicans, feeling little sympathy with the Russian alliance, are beginning to find that in matters military and naval Russia is getting out of her depth."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

THE PRIMITIVE TENNESSEEAN.

THE FRONTIERSMAN. By Charles Egbert Craddock. Cloth, 364 pp. Price, $1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

SIX short tales make up this volume, the scene of which is in the author's favorite ground, the Tennessee region. All deal, as the name implies, with the struggles of the pioneer settlers, and especially with their encounters with Indians. The stories are highly dramatic, sometimes humorous; tho the humor is always of the lambent, unexpected sort, and incidentally gives varied play to human character and human idiosyncrasy.

The initial story, "The Linguister," has for heroine Peninnah Penelope Anne Mivane, as charmingly feminine a creation as if she exercised her blandishments in a modern drawing-room and not in a block-house in the remote wilderness, with her chief occupation the molding of bullets for the flint-lock rifle of her lover, Ralph Emsden. These bullets she later helped him to fire from the block-house window on the Cherokees without.

How Peninnah outwitted her grandiloquent old grandfather and saved the situation makes up the interest of the story. Indeed, much of the author's effectiveness as a story-teller is obtained through her ability to portray that desperation of courage which comes to a woman through her very femininity.

Other stories are "The Victor at Chungke"—chungke being a favorite game with the Southern Indians, and the stone bearing that name having a certain resemblance to the discus of the ancient Greeks.

CHARLES EGBERT CRADDOCK.

"The Captive of Ada-Wehi" turns upon magic and sorcery from the Indian point of view. So also, tho in another vein, does "The Bewitched Ball-sticks." In "The Turbulent Grandfather" is depicted a diplomatic passage between two branches of the Indian nation.

In style and diction all these stories are notable. The manner of narration holds the reader's respect no less than his interest. The word fits the thought, and both word and thought carry weight. We feel that the author has studied her subject; that her reading of the period of struggle between the white man and the red has been deep and thorough. Every scene depicted is filled with an atmosphere which, however new or strange, produces conviction. It has the flavor of the life portrayed—new, rude, vigorous, and racy with the rich quality of virgin American soil. It is the sort of reading for leisure moments when the mind craves something other than mere amusement.

MYSTICAL TALES FROM JAPAN.

KWAIDAN: STORIES AND STUDIES OF STRANGE THINGS. By Lafcadio Hearn. With two drawings by Keichu Takénouche. Cloth, 240 pp. Price, $1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

IN these strangely beautiful stories, Mr. Hearn has afforded Western readers another opportunity for a peep into the esthetic mysticism of Japanese folklore. The pretty little volume comprises a score of weird tales, as weird, truly, as the tales of Poe; but never offensive in their weirdness. With sympathetic appreciation of Oriental love of decoration, the author has preserved in his interpretation the beautifying touches with which the Japanese poets have incorporated these strange legends into the body of their literature. Mr. Hearn's work is distinctly that of interpreter; he stands between Eastern and Occidental peoples, in full sympathy and in close touch with each, and transmits, as with the clasp of a hand, the subtle intuitions of the one to the denser perceptions of the other. The "Kwaidan," he tells us, have been collected from many sources, most of them from books of the folk wisdom of old Japan. And he reads these tales to his Western audience unchanged but for their interpretation. His art is of the highest form; in that it is the simplest, plainest, yet most graceful narration, unadorned by rhetorical ornament.

They are pretty tales and they take a hold on the sympathies that is surprisingly lasting. Here, for instance, is the story of Aoyagi, a beautiful peasant girl living with her parents in a lonely hut on the top of a mountain. She was wooed and won by Tomotada, a valiant young samurai in the service of the prince of Noto. But her parents refused to consent to the marriage of their humble daughter to one so much above her in position, and so presented Aoyagi to the noble young samurai "for an humble handmaid." Before the deeply smitten Tomotada could obtain his prince's permission to marry the beautiful girl, she was taken from him by the powerful lord Hosokawa; whereupon the samurai, preferring death to a life without Aoyagi, addressed to her a wonderful love poem written in Chinese, and awaited in desperation the outcome of his intrepidity. But the lord Hosokawa, receiving the poem, was touched at the deep emotion of the two lovers, and with great generosity ordered them married in princely style. Then the story relates that Tomotada and Aoyagi dwelt together happily for five years, until one day Aoyagi was filled with a great pain and begged her husband quickly to repeat the *Nembutsu*-prayer, as she was dying. And when Tomotada tried to allay her fears she made him this answer:

LAFCADIO HEARN.

"'No. no!' she responded—'I am dying!—I do not imagine it; I know! . . . And it were needless now, my dear husband, to hide the truth from you any longer; I am not a human being. The soul of a tree is my soul; the heart of a tree is my heart; the sap of the willow is my life. And some one, at this cruel moment, is cutting down my tree; that is why I must die! . . . Even to weep were now beyond my strength! quickly, quickly repeat the *Nembutsu* for me. . . . quickly! . . . Ah!' . . . . . .

"With another cry of pain she turned aside her beautiful head, and tried to hide her face behind her sleeve. But almost in the same moment her form appeared to collapse in the strangest way, and to sink down, down, down—level with the floor. Tomotada had sprung to support her but there was nothing to support! There lay on the matting only the empty robes of the fair creature and the ornaments that she had worn in her hair: the body had ceased to exist. . . . . ."

Tomotada shaved his head and became a Buddhist priest, and in his travels one day he reached the spot where first he had met Aoyagi. There was nothing to mark the place except the stumps of three willows, two old trees and one young tree, that had been cut down long before. Besides these stumps he erected a memorial tomb, inscribed with holy texts, and there he performed many Buddhist services on behalf of the spirits of Aoyagi and of her parents.

THE LIFE OF DEAN FARRAR.

THE LIFE OF FREDERIC WILLIAM FARRAR. By His Son, Reginald A. Farrar. Cloth, 321 pp. Price, $2 net. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

IT is a somewhat ungracious task to criticize a son's biography of his father. An offering of love ought to be its own justification. If these memories of a loved and honored father had been intended for the immediate circle of family and friends, no stranger would dare intrude. That is holy ground. Does not the question, however, insist on asking itself, whether a near relative should ever write a biography? We know at the outset that the author can not become sufficiently detached from his subject to see it in due perspective. Love sees large many things which the outside world does not see at all or sees with entire indifference. On the other hand, love is blind. It does not see what the world sees. This inevitable chasm between such an author and his readers is not often bridged. The interest in the subject of the biography is sometimes so commanding that we are eager for any word, no matter who brings it; but such instances are rare. Unless a man has fought out some unique battle in his personal experience or has been a recognized force in some great world-movement, we care comparatively little for details of his daily life. In case of the simply good and useful and lovable man, is it not well to leave all such details to that inner circle where they rightfully belong? What is left of his life's results after they have summered and wintered with the cosmic elements we gladly place to the credit of his name.

REGINALD A. FARRAR.

Dean Farrar was a pure, sound, right man. He doubtless had fine abilities which he put to the best possible use. His talent for hard, dogged, and various work was almost as good as genius. He reminds one of his own English landscapes, which he loved so well—rich, cultivated fields, peaceful streams, happy homes, variety enough to suggest pastoral poetry, and, in the distance, hills which are even a hint of mountains. He had a message to the average mind which he delivered with ample abundance, as the good English fields yield their harvests.

This seems to have been the verdict of his contemporaries—a verdict reaffirmed to-day by his reading clientèle. An undertone of resentment toward this verdict runs through the book. The son could hardly help the conviction that his father deserved greater recognition than he received. His jealousy for his father's reputation is most honorable to his filial loyalty, even if it is plainly due to the blindness of love. He ought to be grateful that he is the son of a man whom the common people heard gladly. To be able to give bread to the hungry and water to the thirsty is quite as enviable a gift as "to have a lovely voice and play well on an instrument." This effort on the part of the son to enhance the reputation of his father leads the author into somewhat wearisome details of achievements which are every way worthy, but not worthy of being written in a book. To repair a neglected church or cathedral and restore its service to dignity and beauty is a matter of interest to the parish immediately concerned. To the big world-life it is as a tale that is told. It is an unrecorded commonplace in the lives of multitudes of faithful ministers. We could also spare a mass of effusive letters such as every earnest writer and preacher receives. At least we would have commended the scissors for the postscript of a boy's letter which contained the important information that his keys and prayer-book might be found in a certain drawer.

The nearest approach to heroics in the book is the story of Dean Farrar's bold declaration of "Eternal Hope." It required a good bit of English grit to stand in a foremost pulpit and speak one's mind in such true man-fashion. But it was too late in the history of Christian thought to even suggest the martyr spirit. He was in too large and too respectable a company to suffer anything more than comparatively harmless stings and annoyances. It is nevertheless a right soldierly figure there commanding the vast audiences in the famous Abbey. The dim arches were stirred to unwonted echoes. Their line has gone out into all the world. After his other books have joined "the innumerable caravan for the pale realm of shade," Farrar's "Eternal Hope" will still hold his name up out of "the envious dust."

If you wish to read quietly, as one floats on a placid stream, enjoying converse with a pure, healthful, virile spirit, here is your book.

THE PORTRAIT OF A FINE MAN.

How Tyson Came Home. By William H. Rideing. Cloth, 303 pp. Price, $1.50. John Lane.

MR. RIDEING has taken a canvas of good dimensions and painted thereon a careful composition, which, with its harmonious unity, embodies a variety of "studies." It is an absorbingly interesting tale, the telling of which is clean-cut and vigorous, with a suspicion of "nicety" to which a little self-consciousness is perhaps father. "How Tyson Came Home," were it just a trifle less sophisticated, just a shade more spontaneous, should command vigorous and unqualified praise as a first-class novel. As it is, it ranks close to that.

Regarding the character of Tyson himself, there is no dubiety. He is a strong block of humanity, tempered with virile tenderness, that the best kind of woman should fall in love with, and any decent man must needs stretch forth a hand to. Tyson came to America, a poor, wandering Lancashire boy, with a keen eye to bettering himself. He discovers a gold-mine, "The Queen of Sheba," and, having made his pile, hastens to gratify a longing for the England of his imagination by returning to it. Besides, there is a small sister over there, somewhere. He left her in the workhouse, and his dogged quest for fortune has prevented his going back before to look her up.

WILLIAM H. RIDEING.

There is much exciting invention and plot, yet, to Mr. Rideing's merit, the charm of his hero and of two or three minor characters scarcely less enthralling in their grip makes the paramount interest. Tyson is the best of "self-made" men. He knows what he has won, but money has not narrowed, still less vulgarized, him. His stalwart honesty comes forth the most exquisite manliness when his clean soul is torn by another's shame, by the crime of a man whom he had befriended, and by the loss of the woman he loved.

An Englishman is introduced at an early stage, one Julian Glynne, the brother to a lord. He is a fascinating type, and Tyson's admiration of him, tho it gets nearer snobbishness than anything else, is not that. It leads to his securing an introduction, when he reaches his yearned-for England, to the young man's sister, Lady Cheam, and also to his meeting Mary Leigh, the Bishop of Winsbury's niece, who has carried off a double-first at Newnham. She is a modern type, yet there is a strong blend of bed-rock qualities in her make-up that fascinate the best men.

With Tyson in the *mesas* of America was his partner's daughter, Nona, a girl almost antipodal to the bishop's niece. She is a virginal Western primitive, strong, plucky, slangy, and absolutely at home with men's pursuits, tho all woman in her honest love and intuitions. And she loves Tyson.

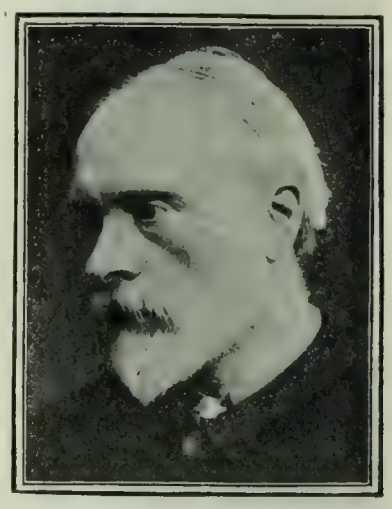
Well, our fine Tyson arrives in Albion, basks in the loveliness of the Isle of Wight, meets English society, falls in love with Mary Leigh, and finds his sister. And the finding her rives his very soul. There is great pathos in the noble fellow's tenderness for her who but brings him shame; for there is not one angry surge of resentment for her in the pity that wells up, no bating of a brother's encherishment. Yet the blow came from the hand that would make it the most galling, and blighted his hopes where they were highest and best.

Mr. Rideing entitles his last chapter, "Leaves the Reader to Decide Whether the Story Ends Happily or Not." And, in truth, each reader must decide this for himself. But whether the decision be affirmative or negative, two psychological doubts will puzzle many. One is, Does the author work out the character of Mary Leigh logically? Would the girl he drew do as he makes her do? The other is, superficially, an easier query: Doing what she did, is she finer or not so fine? He has done a clever thing in raising such a doubt. The reader will have to read the book to see what Mary was and what she did in order to be able to come to a decision, for it were cruel indeed to mar the delight of that reading by any disclosure of the *dénouement*.

SKIMMING THE SURFACE OF AMERICAN SOCIETY.

Dollars and Democracy. By Sir Philip Burne-Jones, Bt. Cloth, 244 pp. Price, $1.25 net. D. Appleton & Co.

WE all know the Englishman's notes on America, jotted down during the course of a six weeks' tour, published six weeks after his return, forgotten six weeks after publication. Let it be said for Sir Philip Burne-Jones that he honored us by a stay of twelve months, and has waited another six months after his return before telling us what he thinks of us.



SIR PHILIP BURNE-JONES.

As is suggested by the title, he has not received a very high impression of American civilization, tho he admires our bathtubs, our electric lights, and our telephones, while he seems to have taken more kindly than usual to ice-water, steam-heat, and cocktails. He comments in a kindly tone on the real equality involved in American democracy, and was not offended when a Boston cabman came between the wind and his nobility. On the other hand, the manners of the "four hundred" did not impress him as those of a true aristocracy, and he was as unfavorably impressed with the hustle and bustle of New York as a Southern gentleman or a Boston lady might be. Altogether, he criticizes us in a kindly tone with true appreciation of the hospitality which was obviously lavished upon him, and scarcely professes to go deeper than the epidermis of social phenomena. Altogether his book is not likely to cause a conflagration either on the Thames or on the Hudson. The accompanying thumb-nail sketches are as slight as the letter-press, tho, curiously enough, the painter's prose is more finished than his drawing.

THE EARLIEST CODE OF LAWS.

The Code of Hammurabi. By Robert Francis Harper, Ph.D., Chicago, 1904. Pages, xv.+192, and plates ciii. University of Chicago Press.

PERHAPS no single document discovered by the Assyriologists, except the so-called creation tablets found by George Smith nearly thirty years ago, has attracted so much attention as that aroused by the Code of Hammurabi. While the creation tablets were welcomed as confirming Scripture, the code, owing to some indiscreet remarks of Professor Delitzsch, has in some quarters been regarded as removing any claims to originality from the Mosaic legislation. This is an absurd and precipitate conclusion. The code was found engraved upon a stele on the acropolis of Sousa by the French expedition under M. de Morgan in 1901. It was published during the autumn of 1902, and during the intervening eighteen months has been translated into most European languages, and even retranslated into Hebrew. Professor Harper, of Chicago University, brother of the president, now produces an autographed text, a transliteration, translation, glossary, and index of subjects, which renders the code itself accessible to all students of early civilization. It is by far the best edition that has hitherto appeared of the text, while the translation is superior in many passages to that of Professor Johns, and does great credit to the University of Chicago and its professor of archeology for the celerity and accuracy with which it has been prepared. The present volume is to be followed by another containing annotations, and especially the much-needed comparison with the Mosaic Code, and if the annotations are done with as much thoroughness as the text and translation, this will, at any rate for a time, form the standard edition of this most important document.

The Historians' History of the World

Offered in this country by The Outlook

AS a monumental and exceedingly difficult enterprise, and as a means of mental culture, the Historians' History of the World merits the close attention of all Americans.

The New Idea in History Writing

The Historians' History of the World, published by *The Outlook*, of New York, by arrangement with The History Association of London, marks a totally new idea in history writing, for it treats all civilized history upon a definite plan as one complete consecutive narrative. In twenty-five volumes it tells the story of the world from 7000 B.C. to the present day. This is an event in book-making as new and important as the first Dictionary and the first Encyclopædia.

The Only World-History

The last attempt at such a work in English was "An Universal History" published in 1779. In Germany, several praiseworthy efforts in this direction have been made, but they are either one-man histories or disconnected monographs on different countries. The Historians' History is the first work in which all the eminent historians of ancient and modern days co-operate to tell the story of the world.

Editors, Editorial Advisers and Contributors

Dr. Henry S. Williams, LL.D , Editor-in-Chief
Prof. Thomas Kelly-Cheyne, Oxford University
Dr. Adolf Erman, University of Berlin
Dr. Josef Halévy, College de France, Paris
Prof. David H. Müller, University of Vienna
Prof Eduard Meyer, University of Berlin
Dr. G. W. Botsford, Columbia University
Prof. A. Vambéry, Budapest
Dr. John P. Peters, New York
Prof. Hermann Diels, University of Berlin
Prof. Ulrich von Wilamowitz Mollendorff, University of Berlin
Prof. Wilhelm Soltau, Zabern
Dr. Otto Hirschfeld, University of Berlin
Prof. Adolph Harnack, University of Berlin,
Prof. H. T. Rogers, Drew Theological Seminary
Prof. C. W. C. Oman, Oxford University
Dr. Theodore Nöldeke, University of Strassburg
Dr. Alfred Rambaud, University of Paris (Member of the Institute)
Prof A. C. McLaughlin, University of Michigan
Prof. I. Goldziher, University of Vienna
Prof. H. Marnali, University of Budapest
Dr. A. B. Hart, Harvard University
Prof. F York Powell, Oxford University
Prof. W. L. Fleming, University of West Virginia
Dr. Julius Wellhausen, University of Göttingen
Prof. R. Koser, University of Berlin
Dr. J. T. Shotwell, Columbia University
Capt. F. Brinkley, R A., Tokio

As Interesting as a Great Novel

WHILE every measure has been taken to make **The Historians' History** absolutely authentic, instructive and accurate, the Editors have also sought to make it as interesting as a great novel from the first page to the last. They believe History to be the most interesting of all studies. They have followed the example set by the greatest historians, whose works are models of graphic narrative, and not the example of the dry-as-dust chroniclers.

For Americans of To-Day

Every American should read this history to cultivate and broaden his mind, and to raise himself out of the rut of provincialism. He should learn how his English, Dutch, or other European ancestors fought for liberty and good laws, and not imagine that these are things that just grew for his benefit.

The Drama of History

The central idea of the work is the dramatization of History. All the splendid, momentous and tragic events of time pass before the reader like the acts of a great drama. The most picturesque and entertaining account of an event is, as a rule, the best; and that is the account you will find in THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY.

Specimen Pages Free

AMERICAN Subscribers are placed in the most favorable position for the purchase of the History, having in one instance the assurance of *The Outlook* that the work is all that is now or ever will be claimed for it; and second, an opportunity to subscribe on the plan of deferred payments and at a price *which will hereafter be advanced.* Two pamphlets have been prepared by *The Outlook*, one of which deals in a most interesting manner with the plan of sale of the History and how *The Outlook* proposes to introduce the work to the alert and intelligent book-buyers of America; the second contains specimen pages, specimen full-page plates, and text illustrations. Applications for these pamphlets should be addressed as follows:

THE OUTLOOK, 225 Fourth Ave., New York City

Please send me (1) pamphlet describing in detail *The Outlook's* plan of sale of *The Historians' History of the World*, and (2) the pamphlet which contains specimen pages and illustrations, and an account of the plan and scope of *The Historians' History of the World.* L. D.

Name.....

Occupation.....

Address.....

DUFFY'S CIDER

An absolutely pure product of perfect apples—a distinctive home beverage that retains the delicious flavor of the fruit itself with the piquant and mellow zest of added time.

DUFFY'S 1842

Non-Alcoholic
Carbonated Sterilized

Sold by all grocers

Made and guaranteed by

AMERICAN FRUIT PRODUCT CO.
89 White Street Rochester, N. Y.

Buster Brown Book free on application.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Memoirs of a Baby."—Josephine Daskam. (Harper & Brothers, $1.50.)

"Forestfield."—Robert Thomson Bentley. (The Grafton Press, $1.50.)

"Modern Arms and a Feudal Throne."—T. Milner Harrison. (R. F. Fenno & Co., $1.50.)

"Trusts Versus the Public Welfare."—H. C. Richie. (232 pp.; $0.50. R. F. Fenno & Co.)

"A Gingham Rose."—Alice Woods Ullman. (The Bobbs-Merrill Company, $1.50.)

"How to Do Bead-Work."—Mary White. (142 pp.; $1 net. Doubleday, Page & Co.)

"Poems That Every Child Should Know."—Edited by Mary E. Burt. (355 pp.; $0.90 net. Doubleday, Page & Co.)

"Hidalgo and Home Life at West Lawn."—R. A. McCracken. (222 pp.; $1. M. A. Donohue & Co., Chicago.)

"Mark Hanna: His Book."—Introduction by Joe Mitchell Chapple. (84 pp.; $1 net. Chapple Publishing Company, Boston.)

"Introduction to Dante's Inferno."—Adolphus T. Ennis. (Richard G. Badger, Boston.)

"The Significance of the Ring and the Book."—Roy Sherman Stowell. (The Poet-Lore Company, Boston.)

"A Study of George Eliot's Romola."—Roy Sherman Stowell. (The Poet-Lore Company, Boston.)

"The Impending Peril."—Henry Brown. (304 pp.; $1.25. Jennings & Pye.)

"The Trans-Isthmian Canal: A Study in American Diplomatic History" (1825-1904).—Charles Henry Huberich, Austin, Texas.

CURRENT POETRY.

A Meeting on the Yalu.

By J. A.

"Thou shalt not kill," hear Buddha speak,
Protecting even vermin—
The Christ Child's "Turn the other cheek"
Shines out like gold on ermine.

Yet cannon, brand, and bayonet
Foreboding awful slaughter,
Are massed 'neath rival banners, set
Along the Yalu water!

The Buddhist, pitying a fly,
His murderous shell is firing;
The Christian's altruism high
Thinks never of retiring.

Forgotten now each message sweet,
Forgotten as the Giver;
Yet Buddha and the Christ Child meet
Upon the Yalu River.

—From *The Eagle* (Brooklyn).

To John Churton Collins.

By WILLIAM WATSON.

Collins, that with the elect of Greece and Rome
Dost daily in familiar converse dwell—
Have I not sat, long after bell on bell
Have tolled the noon of night from spire and dome,
To hear you summon from their shadowy home
The laureled ghosts obedient to your spell?
Bards from the fields of deathless asphodel,
And one with locks white as the Chian foam.

Dr. Graves
Unequaled
Tooth Powder

Pure and refreshing. Removes tartar and prevents decay. Gives the teeth a snowy whiteness and the sharply defined appearance of perfect cleanliness. Leaves a perfume of purity to the breath.

3 Ounce Metal Bottle 25c 8 Ounce Metal Bottle 50c

SOLD EVERYWHERE
A Trial Bottle FREE on Request
Dr. Graves' Tooth Powder Co., Chicago, Ill.

FOOD THAT CURED ROCKEFELLER AND OTHERS WHEN ALL OTHER METHODS HAD FAILED

MASCERATED WHEAT

A NATURAL UNCOOKED FOOD READY TO EAT

Made From WHOLE WHEAT Blended With FRUIT and NUTS.

NATURE'S IDEAL FOOD.

Cures obstinate stomach troubles by giving the over-worked digestive organs a luxurious rest. Pleasant, palatable, satisfying, economical. A food for every member of the family.

A NATURAL LAXATIVE.

MASCERATED WHEAT never fails to cure Constipation. Cleanses the system. Purifies the breath. Brightens the eyes. Clears the complexion.

HARMONIZES THE HUMAN SYSTEM.

Restoring normal weight, a gain of 41 lbs. in a thin person and loss of 83 lbs. in a fleshy person is vouched for. Increases growth of stunted children. Numerous testimonials to prove every claim made. Write for convincing proofs. MASCERATED WHEAT is guaranteed to benefit any ailing person or **money refunded.** Refer to any Kansas City bank. Put up in 6 lb. cloth sacks, enough for 30 days. Price, prepaid, $1 east Rocky Mountains, $1.50 west. Directions for raw food diet, etc., with each sack.

BYRON TYLER, 708 Ridge Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

JAPSTICK

IS GUARANTEED TO DRIVE AWAY

Buffalo Bugs
Moths
Mosquitoes
and Black Flies

Each Stick Burns an Hour
Full box sent postpaid for 50 cts.

The Culecide Co., 170 Summer St., Boston

Delicious Eggs
CLOVER BRAND

NOT THE STALE OR COLD STORAGE EGGS of the CORNER GROCERY, but the choicest grade of fresh laid eggs direct from our poultry farms to you—shipped by fast express on your mail order. Every egg guaranteed to be delivered at your door (within 1000 miles of Ionia) within 48 to 60 hours after the egg is laid. CLOVER BRAND EGGS give health because they are absolutely fresh and are from grain fed hens free from disease. Economical to buy. Express charges small. Shipped in crates of 6 and 12 dozen. Special prices to yearly contract customers. Write for free booklet about CLOVER BRAND EGGS and why this is the best way to buy eggs. Get the genuine. Every Egg Branded

CLOVER BRAND EGG CO.,
1 Clover St., Ionia, Mich.

Be Your Own Printer

Full Course of Instructions in Printing Free

Model Printing Press—costing from $5 to $150—will earn and save more money for you than any other investment. Over 45,000 sold. Three World's Fair highest awards. Prints from card to small newspaper. Automatic Press for printing visiting cards. Send stamp for catalog Z. MODEL PRINTING PRESS CO., 708 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Cheer Up! SPIM SOAP Babies Laugh

They are happy and their skins are like velvet. We wish to send you photos of

FOUR HUNDRED BABIES FREE

they tell the story of Spim Soap, 25c. Spim Ointment 50c, postpaid.

THE SPIM CO., 17 Knox Avenue, C. B. Knox, Pres., Johnstown, N.Y.

What You Eat YOU ARE, is a true saying. Worthless cereals are fully exposed in U. S. Gov't. analysis, sent free for postal card request *Be wise in time.* Friends will remark your brilliance in conversation on topics of absorbing interest if you write. THE FRANKLIN MILLS CO., LOCKPORT, N.Y.

BATLEY

Oft be it mine, at your fireside, to meet
  The phantoms that assail not, nor alarm;
  The gracious lyrist of the Sabine farm,
Coming cool-thoughted from that green retreat;
Or loftier Mantuan, more divinely sweet,
  Lord of the incommunicable charm.

—From *The Saturday Review* (London).

A Miniature.

By Robert Browning.

A genuine poem of Robert Browning's, almost unknown, is here reprinted from "*The Sibyl*, Edited by Members of Rugby School," No. 16, April 1, 1893, pages 18–20, where a prefatory notice states that the poem "is believed to have been written by Mr. Browning in the album of a Virginian lady. By this lady it was bequeathed to the present owner (now herself absent from England), to whose kindness we are indebted for the permission to publish it." That this poem is Browning's own, no knower of his work will doubt. Mr. W. F. Revell, whose attention was called to it by a friend, has just told me of it, so I looked it up in the British Museum.—F. J. Furnivall, February 16, 1904.

One dull day in the bright Touraine
  In a high-turreted, steeple-roofed town,
Sheltering out of a skurry of rain,
  Down in a dim back street, dusky brown,

I stepped into a bric-à-brac shop,
  Hardly room to open the door,
Heaped with rubbish right up to the top,
  Strewn with lumber all over the floor.

Aubesson tapestries all in holes,
  Cabinets guiltless of locks or drawers,
Faded banners and tattered stoles,
  Cushionless tabourets, Louis quatorze;

Arquebuses and pistols triggerless,
  Clumsy teapots without a handle,
Figured portières, frayed and figureless,
  Sticks that would never again hold candle;

Soundless spinets on legs precarious,
  Long, slim rapiers long since rusty,
Stringless mandolines, violas various,
  All most musty, dusty, and fusty;

And down in a cupboard, in mildew and rust deep,
  Like a rose in a city sewer,
Like a butterfly on a dust-heap,
  Lay, unnoticed, a miniature.

Face most delicate, brave, and fair,
  Glowing color and perfect line;
Sun-tinged circles of dark-brown hair,
  Costume the fashion of '89 [1789].

Blois or Beaugency, Amboise or Tours—
  Which fair town of that joyous land
Gave her the beauty can still endure
  Fresh as it came from the artist's hand?

Whose was the portrait? At sunny Chaumont
  Turning over some casts by Nello,
We discover the face we want,
  Face like our portrait, just its fellow.

Turn of the head and bust the same,
  Same fine features and radiant air,
And beneath it a sweet girl-name,
  "Suzanne Jarente de la Regnière."

When the Terror, with hungry throat,
  Ravished the homes of the wide Touraine,
These medallions were flung in the moat·
  Terror past, they emerged again,

None the worse for their cold eclipse;
  But the originals, where were they?
Human bosoms and eyes and lips
  Can not compete with these things of clay!

Colder and deathlier roll the waves
  Where the sea swallows the dark Loire floods;
Hungrier raven the yawning graves
  Where tiger Paris is crazed with blood!

Forth from the fell Conciergerie towers,
  O'er sights and sounds that profane the air,
Did one name float like a breath of flowers—
  "Suzanne Jarente de la Regnière"?

Were those steps the last path she trod?
  Did she, with gracious and even mien,
Hand her sweet soul right up to God,
  Dauntless under the black guillotine?

Vacation Days
Are Kodak Days

The Kodaker has all the vacation delights that others have—and has pictures besides. And there's pleasure in the making as well as in the possessing of Kodak pictures.

Every step is simple now. No dark-room at any stage of the work, and better results than ever.

KODAKS, from $5.00 to $97.00.

EASTMAN KODAK CO.

The 1904 Catalogue is an illustrated news letter from Rochester, the Home of the Kodak. Free at the dealers or by mail.

Rochester, N. Y.

Hutchins Horizontal
Roller Swing

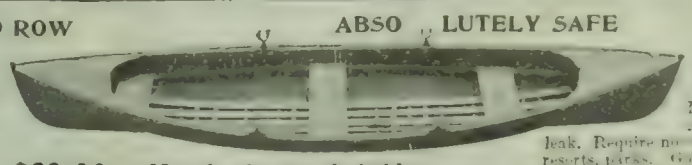
Absolutely new, better than an electric fan in hot weather. **Operates as easy as a Rocking Chair.** Delightful motion. Guaranteed not to make you sick.

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED
Exclusive Territory

Travelers wanted to carry as a side line. Handsome model furnished. Address nearest factory.

Hutchins Roller Swing Co.
BOX 112
Alton, Ill. Live Oak, Fla. Wilmington, Del.

EASIER TO ROW ABSO LUTELY SAFE



Write to-day for free catalogue

15 foot boat, crated, $29.00

No other boat so desirable for ladies and children.

Mullins Unsinkable Steel Pleasure Boats

Made of steel. Practically indestructible. Are [illegible] not leak. Require no [illegible] resorts, parks. Guaranteed. [illegible] fort. [illegible]

W. H. MULLINS, 447 Depot Street, Salem, Ohio.

Ah, my beauty! Or did she rather,
  Lightening a few years our English air,
Cook and keep house for an emigrant father,
  While he taught dancing in Leicester Square?

Then hie home where the wide Loire lies
  Warm in the light of its fleurs-de-lys.
All I know is, her brave, sweet eyes
  Brighten a bit of this world for me.

—From *The Critic.*

Japan.

By Archibald Hopkins.

Roused from the slumber of an age-long night,
She dropped the lacquered armor she had borne,
Nor thought herself a recreant, forsworn,
Fronting with steadfast eyes the growing light,
Her nightmare dreams all put to instant flight,
Hers not the part, unfruitful years to mourn,
Hers not to cling to what she saw outworn.
She planned anew, based on her ancient right,
A fabric, strong Time's wasting to defy,
Then turned her thought to choose from out the West,
Whate'er her wisdom taught would serve her best;
And now she stands queen of the rising East,
To lead its peoples higher paths to try,
Till nations clash no more, and wars have ceased.

—*From Harper's Weekly.*

Sea-Ghosts.

By May Byron.

O' stormy nights, be they summer or winter,
  Hurricane nights like these
When spar and topsail are rag and splinter
  Hurled o'er the sluicing seas,

To the jagged edge where the cliff leans over,
  Climb as you best may climb;
Lie there and listen what mysteries hover,
  Haunting the tides of Time.

. . . . . .

The crumbling surf on the shingle rattles,
  The great waves topple and pour,
Full of the fury of ancient battles,
  Clamant with cries of war.

The gale has summoned, the night has beckoned—
  Lo, from the east and west,
Stately shadows arise unreckoned
  Out of their deeps of rest!

Wild on the wind are voices ringing,
  Echoes that throng the air,
Valiant voices, of victory singing,
  Or dark with sublime despair.

To the distant drums with their rumbling hollow,
  The answering trumpets blow:
War-horn and fife and cymbal follow,
  From galleys of long ago.

The crested breaker, on reef and boulder
  That swirls in cavernous black,
Carries a challenge from decks that moulder
  To ships that never came back.

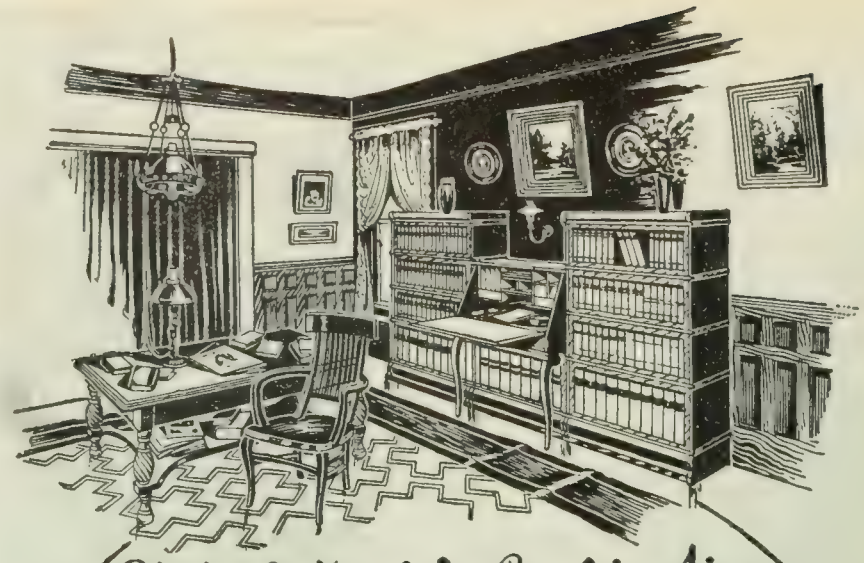
The gale that swoops and the sea that wrestles
  Are one in their wrath and might
With the crash and clashing of armed vessels,
  Grinding across the night.

Out of the dark the broadsides thunder,
  Clattering to and fro:
The old sea-fighters, the Old World's wonder,
  Are manning their wrecks below.

You shall smell the smoke, you shall hear the crackle,
  Shall mark on the surly blast
Rush and tear of the rending tackle,
  Thud of the falling mast.

With the foam that flies and the spray that spatters,
  Scourging the strand again,
A terrible outcry leaps and shatters,—
  Tumult of drowning men.

The steep gray cliff is alive and trembles—
  Was never such fear as this!
A fleet, a fleet at its foot assembles
  Out of the sea's abyss.



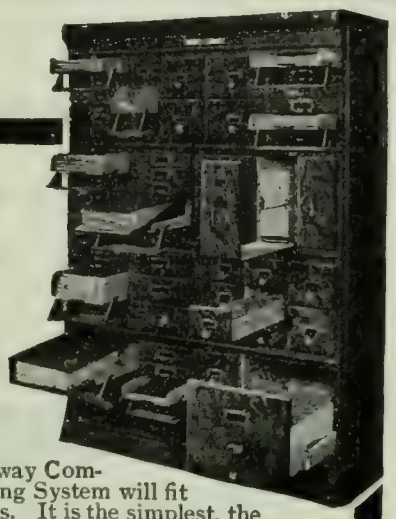
Globe-Wernicke Combination
"ELASTIC" BOOKCASE AND DESK

The only combination permitting as much or as little book space as wanted and additions to that space as desired. The Desk Unit can be combined with any number of Book Units in unlimited variety of arrangement. For home library or professional office it's unequalled for utility, convenience and beauty. Carried in stock by dealers in principal cities or direct from factory, freight paid. Illustrations of beautiful interior effects sent with catalogue if you mention No. 103-K

The Globe-Wernicke Co.
CINCINNATI.

NEW YORK, - - - - - - 380-382 Broadway.
CHICAGO, - - - - 224-228 Wabash Ave.
BOSTON, - - - - - 91-93 Federal St.
LONDON, 44 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

For a Large or Small Office



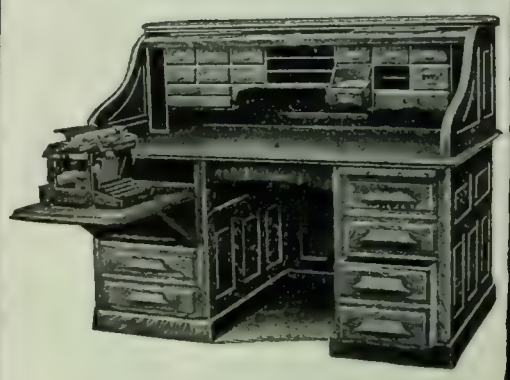
The Railway Commercial Filing System will fit any business. It is the simplest, the most economical.
We organize business systems, devise combinations of files, cards, and index to suit.
Write for our catalogue, which contains 71 illustrations of our complete line of the most modern, original, and improved business systems and filing devices—compact, elastic, expansive and adjustable. Meets all conditions and requirements of any office.

A NEW WRINKLE

All Sectional Bookcases look alike until you see our New Principle. The Steel Door Rocker is what you have not seen.

THE RAILWAY COMMERCIAL CABINET AND FILE CO.,
182 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

"GUNN" DESKS



LOOK FOR THE TRADE MARK, G R M, ALWAYS IN RED

Made in all the woods and finishes. Many exclusive patented features—one of them, our drop front pigeon-hole box is unequalled as a time-saving device.

Recommended by "The man with a GUNN"

For sale by leading dealers or direct from the factory. Send for free complete catalog

GUNN FURNITURE COMPANY
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Also makers "GUNN" Sectional Bookcases.

KLIPS Write for Price-List. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

AUTHORS! The N.Y. Bureau of Revision, est'd 1880. Unique in position and success. Revision and Criticism of MSS. Circular D., Dr. TITUS M. COAN, 70 5th Ave., N. Y. City.

It quails and quivers, its grassy verges
Vibrant with uttermost dread:
It knows the groan of the laden surges,
The shout of the deathless Dead.

In a rolling roar of reverberations,
Marching with wind and tide,
Heroes of unremembered nations
Vaunt their immortal pride.

Briton, Spaniard, Phœnician, Roman,
Gallant implacable hosts,—
Locked in fight with a phantom foeman,
Gather the grim sea-ghosts.

—*From Blackwood's Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

Aiding His Memory.—A story is told of John G. A. Leishman, now minister to Turkey and once president of the Carnegie Steel Company, which illustrates his presence of mind. Says the Philadelphia *Ledger:*

During the time he occupied the presidency of the company mentioned, Mr. Leishman was in his office one day when a prominent business man from another city entered. Now, the caller was a man to be cultivated, but Mr. Leishman could not, for the life of him, remember his visitor's name, altho he had met him many times before. But Mr. Leishman is a man of varied resources, so after the first greetings had been exchanged between him and his caller he said:

"You will pardon me, I know, if I complete a message I have just begun—a message of great importance."

"Pray don't let me interrupt it," answered the visitor.

"Oh, it will take but a moment," replied Mr. Leishman. Then he turned to his desk and wrote rapidly on a sheet of paper these words:

"What is the name of the man I am talking to? If you don't know his name, please ascertain at once and send answer by bearer. L."

Calling a messenger, Mr. Leishman bade him take the message and hurry back with the answer. Then Mr. Leishman, in order to gain time, busied himself with some papers.

In a short while the messenger returned with a note which read: "Blank, of such-and-such company."

Upon reading which Mr. Leishman smiled blandly, and turning to his visitor, said:

"Well, that's off my mind. In what way can I serve you, Mr. Blank? It has been a long time since we have had the pleasure of seeing a representative of your company."

Useless Extravagance.—This incident from *The Saturday Evening Post* illustrates the thrift which has always been present in all transactions made by Russell Sage:

A prominent New York financier says that recently, while on a tour of inspection over the Missouri Pacific system, President Gould took great pride in pointing out to Russell Sage the late improvements in equipment, and various new and ingenious devices and attachments. Among the latter Mr. Gould was especially pleased to show to Mr. Sage a certain device by which there is registered the speed of a train. The device in question resembled a steam-gage, and was connected with an axle, so that the pointer registered the number of revolutions every minute.

Mr. Sage examined the device with great interest. Then, after a moment's pause, he looked up at Mr. Gould and asked with the greatest solemnity:

"Does it earn anything?"

"No, I think not," answered the president of the system smilingly.

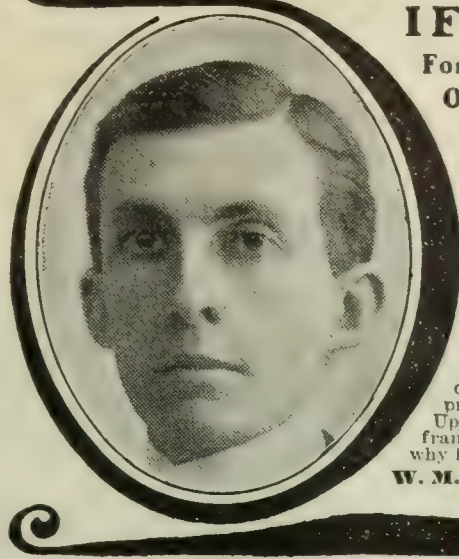
"Does it save anything?"

"No."

"Then," concluded Mr. Sage decidedly, "I would not have it on my car!"

Royalty in the Sand.—King Edward, like others, occasionally takes great pleasure in telling a joke on himself. Here is one which the New York *Times* repeats:

Queen Victoria while in Scotland during the boy-



IF YOU WANT CASH

For Your Real Estate, No Matter Where It Is, Or Real Estate for Your Cash, I Can Promptly Fill Your Requirements.

I can not only fill your requirements, but I can save you some money at the same time.

I have saved money for thousands of others and I can do it for you. I am spending over $100,000 a year for the purpose of bringing together buyers and sellers of every kind of real estate **and I do it**—in every state and county in the United States. This is my specialty. I do not dabble in side lines. I now have the most extensive real estate brokerage business in existence and it is still growing. My facilities are still increasing, and I offer you even better service to-day than I have ever been able to offer before.

Will you avail yourself of this service? Can you afford not to? Think it over.

If you want to sell any kind of real estate in any part of the country, send me a brief description, including your lowest cash price. If you want to buy, tell me your requirements.

Upon receipt of the necessary information I will write you fully and frankly, stating just exactly what I can do for you and how and why I can do it

W. M. OSTRANDER, Suite 279, North American Bldg., Philadelphia.

GOV'T AUCTION SALE CATALOG GUNS, Pistols, Military Goods Illustrated, 15c., mailed 6c. stamps, F. Bannerman, 579 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR MEN WHO THINK AND ACT
"The Affirmative Intellect," by Chas. Ferguson. 90c.
Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

THE EQUITABLE

HENRY B HYDE
FOUNDER.

J.W.ALEXANDER
PRESIDENT

STRONGEST IN THE WORLD

J.H.HYDE
VICE PRESIDENT

FEATHER YOUR NEST

in the springtime of life by means of an adequate Endowment in the Equitable. Then the winter of your old age will be provided for: and your family will be protected at all seasons.

But the time to make this provision is now. To-morrow may be too late.

Opportunities for men of character to act as representatives
Apply to GAGE E. TARBELL, 2nd Vice President.

For full information fill out this coupon or write
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK Dept. No. 56

Please send me information regarding an Endowment for
$.....if issued at.....years of age.

Name.....

Address.....

hood of Edward was fond of taking her easel to the coast or to the river and spending long hours over her water colors. The little Prince of Wales usually accompanied her. On one of these occasions he found time rather heavy and cast around for something with which to amuse himself. Near by he espied a barefooted, kilted Highland boy of his own age building a sand castle. Edward went up to him and calmly kicked the castle over.

"Dinna do that again," said the boy.

He rebuilt his castle of sand, and once again it collapsed before young Edward's royal foot.

"If ye dae that again——"

There was silence as he built the castle for the third time.

Out shot the royal foot once more. The next moment his Royal Highness, the future King of England, was rolling in the sand with the infuriated Scotch boy, whose fists were flying like a windmill.

Edward howled for help, but Queen Victoria, who was an interested witness, sat still and allowed the kilted lad to administer punishment to his heart's content. When the prince eventually reached his mother's side, nose bleeding and bedraggled, the Queen only remarked:

"You deserved that."

Muscular Christianity.—Dr. Rainsford, in his new book, "A Preacher's Story of His Work," has some very interesting stories to tell of his experiences when he first took up his work on the East Side in New York. He says, in telling of one of his experiences:

"I remember one man in particular—a big, strong fellow. He came in and sat down in the Sunday-school (by this time I had some of the very best teachers I could find working there, and I always put the best workers I had there), and began to talk in a way that a man should not talk to a lady. He was a little drunk. I saw the lady's face flush; I walked over and told him to get out. He would not move. I said:

"'We are here to help you people; we are paid nothing for it; now, you are enough of a man to respect a lady; why do you sit here and make it impossible for her to teach those boys?'

"He swore at me and would not get out.

"'You don't want me to call a policeman, do you? Go out quietly."

"He jumped to his feet, and I saw I was in for a row. He was as big a man as I am. I did not call a policeman, but I hit him harder than I ever hit a man in my life, and knocked him down. Then I stood over him and said:

"'Have you had enough?'

"He said, 'Yes.'

"'All right,' I answered; 'now get out.' And he went.

"About three weeks after that we got into a scrimmage outside the Sunday-school room with some toughs, and, to my horror, I saw, elbowing his way through the crowd, this same burly fellow, and I began to feel that, between him and the others, I would be killed, when to my astonishment he walked up to the ring-leader and said:

"'The doctor and me can clean out this saloon; you get out.'"

A Japanese Traitor.—This is the story of a Japanese traitor—a Japanese Benedict Arnold. Since the beginning of the war, writes the Tokyo correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, it has been evident

The Kelly-Springfield Tire

ALMOST everything but rubber is used in some rubber tires. The merit of the Kelly-Springfield Tire is that it is real rubber. This, combined with our two-wire design and perfect workmanship, explains why the smartest vehicles are rubber-tired with the Kelly-Springfield.

Booklet for the asking.

The Consolidated Rubber Tire Co.,
40 Wall St., New York. Akron, Ohio.

Pope Quality in Every Wheel

Bicycle Innovations

TWO-SPEED GEAR and NEW COASTER BRAKE

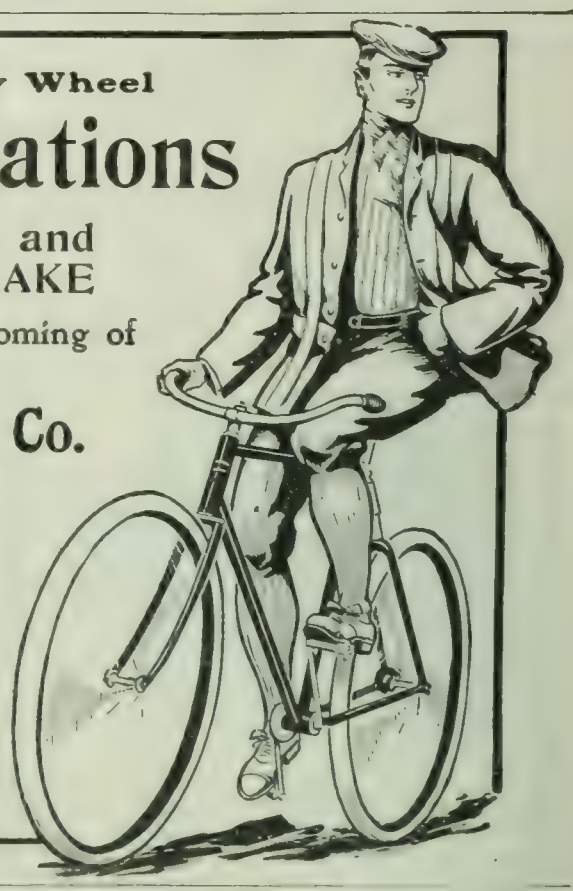
Greatest improvements since the coming of the chainless

Pope Manufacturing Co.

EASTERN DEPARTMENT:
Hartford, Conn.
"Columbia." "Cleveland."
"Tribune." "Crawford."

WESTERN DEPARTMENT:
Chicago, Ill.
"Rambler." "Monarch."
"Crescent." "Imperial."

Catalogues free at our 10,000 dealers' stores, or any one Catalogue mailed on receipt of a two-cent stamp.



The Velvet Grip HOSE SUPPORTER

Never Slips nor Tears

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED

BE SURE YOUR CORSET HOSE SUPPORTERS HAVE THIS CLASP

CUSHION BUTTON

Sold all over the world

GEORGE FROST CO., Makers, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Sample pair, by mail, 25 cents.

LOOK for the name on every loop

that the Russians have been supplied with intimate knowledge of prospective Japanese movements. The original plans were surrounded with great secrecy, but the Japanese officials found that their secrets were leaking out.

Then it was that the staff officers, and even the Elder Statesmen, were placed under the character-racking espionage of the Japanese spy system, and the land invasion had to wait. The old and later records of each individual in the secrets were overhauled and scrutinized. No one was exempted whose knowledge might have been sold to the enemy. Every man was followed, dogged, watched. These methods finally seized upon certain peculiarities in the life and day's work of Lieutenant-Colonel Hanzoku of the general staff.

Hanzoku had been buying presents like a racetrack winner. The women of his acquaintance received valuable jewels. The Yoshuwara knew Hanzoku, and the bank of the city showed deposits in his name. All of which was not in the reach of a lieutenant-colonel's salary. Hanzoku was a hard drinker, a gambler by European instincts, a frequenter of uncertain clubs, and an idol of the geisha girls. He bore the distinction of introducing poker into Japan. He was, however, a graduate of a German university, a military tactician of worth, and had been decorated for intrepid service during the Chino-Japanese war. On account of the latter service he held a good position on the general staff.

It has been asserted that before the withdrawal of the Russian embassy one of the attachés arranged with Hanzoku to furnish St. Petersburg with detailed plans of Japan's purposes. The Russian attaché and Hanzoku had been very friendly, having been students together in Germany. It is asserted that Hanzoku was, a year ago, in a very bad state financially, and that he lost during a game his last piece of property.

The details of actual evidence against Hanzoku can not be had. No word of the affair has even reached the columns of the Japanese press, but within the last few days the lieutenant-colonel was arrested, tried by court-martial, and shot by a detachment of riflemen chosen from the Imperial Guards. Between the end of the trial and the sound of the shots there were only a few hours. Hanzoku was watched over by a heavy guard, and was not allowed the honor of killing himself; moreover, he was not permitted to communicate with his family. It is said that he was executed within the palace walls and buried at the edge of the inner moat.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Behind the Scenes.—MR. TWOFER: "For mercy's sake, where did these cigars come from? Only an idiot would smoke 'em."

MRS. TWOFER: "Suppose you present 'em to some of your folks."—Chicago *News*.

Doing His Best.—MOTHER: "Now, I want you to keep as far away as possible from that Jones boy. He's the worst one in your school."

BOBBY: "I always do. He's at the head of the class all the time."—New York *Globe*.

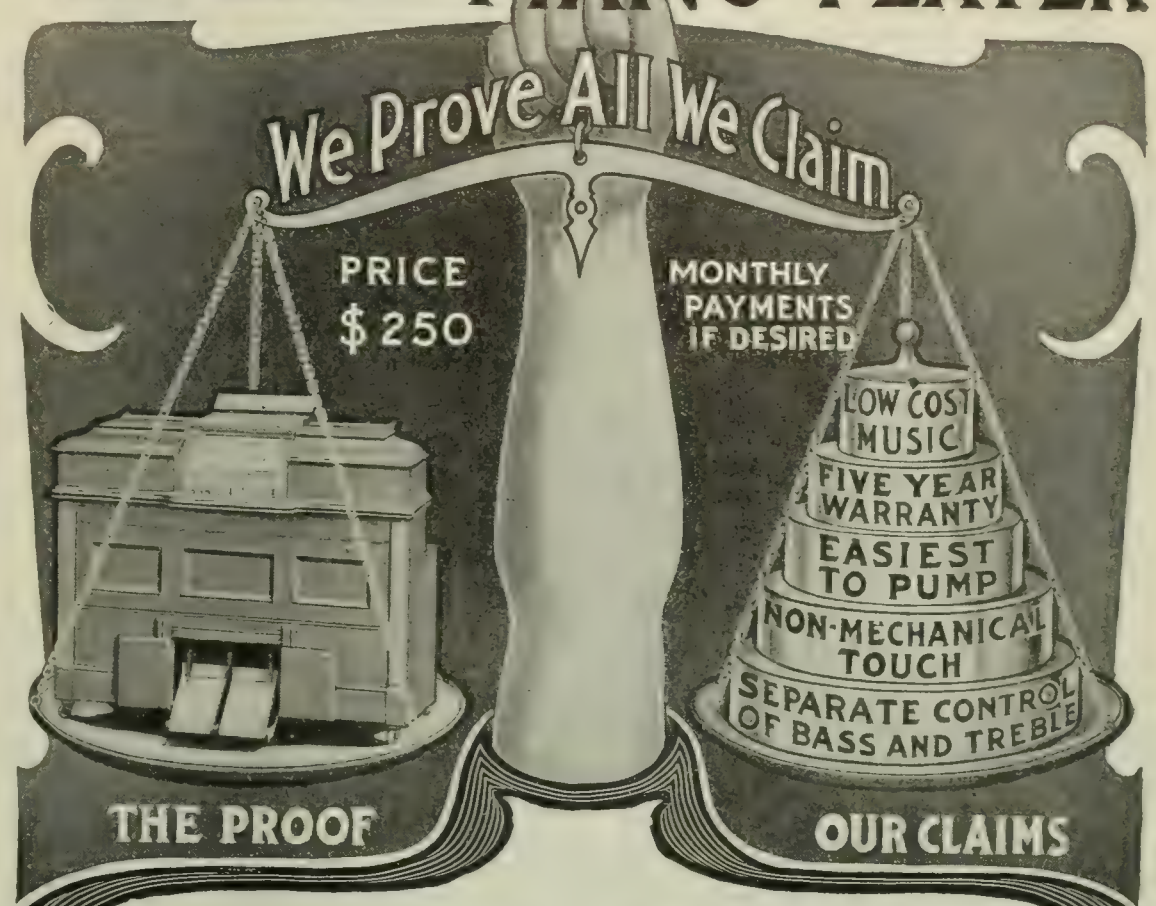
Considerate.—A mother found her small daughter shut in a closet. "What are you doing in the dark, baby?"

"You said God was watching me all the time, so I thought I would come in here and give Him a rest."—J. COOPER CALVERT in *Lippincott's Magazine*.

Explained.—The fact that a man dropped sixty feet from the window of an abattoir without being injured in the least is all cleared up since it became known that they were pigs' feet.—Baltimore *American*.

A Firm Stand.—The mild business man was calmly reading his paper in the crowded trolley-car. In front of him stood a little woman hanging by a strap. Her arm was being slowly torn out of her

THE CECILIAN
THE PERFECT PIANO PLAYER



If you are thinking that the **CECILIAN PIANO PLAYER** is purely a rich man's proposition, **you are mistaken.** The Cecilian costs $250.00, but you can divide this up into such easy monthly payments that any man of moderate income can afford to own one. In this way you can have all the pleasure and enjoyment which the Cecilian affords, while you are paying for it.

The Cecilian can be attached to any piano and can be played by any one. We will prove to your satisfaction that the Cecilian is—both artistically and practically—superior to any other piano player in the market.

Suppose you write us about it now. Address

FARRAND ORGAN COMPANY,
Dept. P, DETROIT, MICH.

Established 1823

Chickering
PIANOS

Illustrated Catalogue sent upon application

CHICKERING & SONS,
805 Tremont St.,
Boston, Mass.

HARPS

Send for our beautiful Harp Book. Gives full particulars of this royal instrument. Lyon & Healy Harps from $320 to $1,100. Easy terms. Bargains in second hand Harps.

The world's largest Harp makers.

LYON & HEALY,
55 ADAMS STREET : : CHICAGO

THE ART OF TRAVEL

180-paged discussion by H. H. Powers, Ph.D., of travel problems clothing, seasons, baggage, etc. Sent for cost of wrapping and mailing-15c. (coin or stamps)

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL, 208 Clarendon St., Boston.

body, her eyes were flashing at him, but she constrained herself to silence.

Finally, after he had endured it for twenty minutes, he touched her arm and said:

"Madame, you are standing on my foot."

"Oh, am I?" she savagely retorted: "I thought it was a valise." *Lippincott's Magazine.*

A Hybrid.—The older members of the family having departed in gala attire to attend a wedding, the two-year-old Elbridge inquired of Sister Helen, aged five, "What is a wedding?" "I'm afraid you're too young to understand," was the worldly wise reply, "but it's something between a funeral and dancing-school."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Her First.—A small boy, aged five, had a step-mother who was young and nervous. She had never had experience with children, and the small boy's slightest ailment tortured her into a panic.

Croup threatened one day, and the doctor was sent for in wild haste. As the doctor entered the room the child raised his head from his pillow and croaked hoarsely, in apology for the hasty summons.

"You must excuse her, doctor, this is the first time she's ever been a mother."—HELEN SHERMAN GRIFFIT in *Lippincott's Magazine.*

In a Thunder-Storm.—NORA NUMARRID—"Patric, me darlint, do take off thim bootiful weddin'-boots! Fer if ye sh'd git shtruck be lightnin' ye know, shure an' it might tear 'em all to paces, it might!"—*Woman's Home Companion.*

It's Come to This.—MRS. CORNTOSSEL (reading letter): "I declare, Jabez, I call this downright cruel!"

Farmer Corntossel: "What's the matter?"

Mrs. Corntossel: "Why, here's a letter from Amelia, tellin' me she gets help in raisn' her children from a Mother's Club. I do believe in a slipper sometimes, an' a good birchin' don't do a child no harm, but I never used no club on my children."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

As Near as He Could Get to It.—"Do you remember," asked the teacher, "how many people came over in the *Mayflower?*"

"I don't remember now," said Johnny, "but pa says there must a been about fifteen million, unless there's a whole lot of liars in this country."—Chicago *Record-Herald.*

The Philosopher.—"Do you see any humor in this life?"

"Well, comparatively—yes. That is, there is more humor in it than there is in getting out of it, so I conclude it must be a joke. Tho sometimes, I must confess, I laugh when I really do not see the point."—Detroit *Free Press.*

Early Ingenuity.—"Whatever are you children doing?" "Oh, we've found Pa's false teeth, and we're trying to fit them on to the baby, 'cos he hasn't got any!"—*Punch.*

Before and After.—"O George!" complained the young wife, "it was nearly midnight before you got home last night."

"Well, well!" exclaimed her husband, "you women are so inconsistent. Before we were married you didn't care how late I got home."—Philadelphia *Press.*

Would Have Laid in a Supply.—"Don't I get any more change?"

"Sure, notta!"

"Gosh! If I knowed fruit was so dear in New York I'd have eat enough before I left home to do me for the trip."—*Puck.*

Looking for Stamps.—"Well, Robbie, you've got a new little sister; she just arrived this morning," said the proud father.

"Do we get any trading-stamps with her, Pop?" asked little Robbie.—Yonkers *Statesman.*

A HISTORY *of the* AMERICAN PEOPLE *by* WOODROW WILSON

(*Ph.D., Litt.D., LL.D., President of Princeton University*)

WOODROW WILSON

A new, epoch-making work—the only complete narrative history of the great Republic in existence to-day

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON has devoted the best years of his life to the preparation of his great work, "A History of the American People," from the earliest times to the accession of President Roosevelt. The work is monumental in character and scope, represents the genius of the greatest historical writer of the present time, and is written in that delightfully flowing style which translates historical facts into the romance of a nation. Hundreds upon hundreds of new portraits, prints, maps (in colors), plans and pictures make the pictorial features alone tell their wonderful story—the birth and growth of what is now the United States of America. There is a photogravure frontispiece to each volume, and portraits in India tint and black. Dr. Woodrow Wilson's is the first complete narrative history of the United States in existence.

In order to meet the continued demand for this work, the publishers have now in readiness a

NEW SUBSCRIPTION EDITION

WITH PHOTOGRAVURE PORTRAITS OF THE PRESIDENTS

In addition to the illustrations noted above, the new edition contains full-page photogravure portraits of the Presidents—twenty-five in all—from Washington to Roosevelt, materially enhancing the richness of the work. The five volumes are now issued in bindings of new design and beauty:

Green crepe buckram, with leather label, per set - $25.00
Half red American Library leather, " - 33.00

OUR OFFER We will send you the entire set of five volumes, charges prepaid, on receipt of $1.00. If you do not like the books when they reach you, send them back at our expense, and we will return the $1.00. If you do like them, send us $2.00 every month until the full amount is paid. On receipt of this dollar, we will send you, without cost, beginning at once, a year's subscription to either ***Harper's Magazine, Harper's Weekly, Harper's Bazar,*** or ***The North American Review.*** In writing, state which binding and which periodical you want. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS, FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK

THE BOOKLOVERS

The Largest Circulating Library in the World

BOTH for $5.00

One Year's Membership in The Booklovers Library giving you all the good new books published immediately upon publication—exchanging as often as you wish—wherever you wish - - - **$5.00**

One Year's Subscription to *The Booklovers Magazine*—one of the best illustrated monthly magazines published in the world - - - **$3.00**

Send $5.00 and begin at once. Club Service can be arranged in small cities.

Address: THE BOOKLOVERS LIBRARY, Dept. C, Philadelphia, Pa.

News.—MRS. HIGHBLOWER: "Yes, Willie, you must come and see them—just think, we have twelve new little puppies—they came yesterday."

WILLIE: "That's funny."

MRS. HIGHBLOWER: "What is funny?"

WILLIE: "Why, I didn't see the doctor's carriage in front of your house."—Brooklyn *Life*.

What He Wanted.—IRATE PARENT: "Tell that young Softleigh that he must cease his visits here. I forbid him the house."

DAUGHTER: "But, papa, he doesn't want the house; it's me that he's after."—*Tit-Bits*.

Not Satisfactory.—MRS. JAWWORKER: "So you are going to leave me, Bridget; haven't I treated you like one of the family?"

BRIDGET: "Indade, ye have, mum, an' Oi've shtood it as long as Oi'm goin' to!"—*Smart Set*.

Baseball and Music.—"That man," said Bleacher, indicating the home player who was coaching vociferously, "is the new infielder they've signed, but he'll never do for second base."

"For goodness sake!" exclaimed Dudley, who was witnessing his first game, "is he supposed to be singing?"—Philadelphia *Press*.

"Papa!" Cried the Baby.—He boarded a Susquehanna car, on Eighth Street, the other evening, and sank wearily into the only vacant seat, which happened to be next to that occupied by a buxom negress, who dandled a fat black baby on her lap. Our esteemed friend, who is a genuine paleface, dug into his pocket for his *Evening Telegraph*, and prepared to enjoy his homeward journey.

Suddenly the kid spied him, and after a careful inspection, decided that he would answer its purpose, whatever that was, and with chortles and whoops of glee it bounded forward. A dirty, black, fat paw stroked his face and he jumped.

"Papa!" shouted the baby.

"? ? ! !—$ o-o" remarked the victim, under his breath, The baby kicked him in the fifth rib.

"Papa!" it cried again; and the passengeers, catching on, laughed. The victim tried to get away, but was wedged in too tight. He wanted to leave the car, but hated to own up that he was flustered. So he repeated the remark above quoted.

The baby chortled some more, and its affection manifested itself in other ways. Murder was in his heart, and he wished the baby would fall dead, or something but nothing ever happens to pickaninnies.

The fun continued until his street was reached, and then he made a dive for the door, followed by a "By-by, Papa," from the kid, and a roar from the passengers," ⅝—! ?*£$—!!," he said, as reached the sidewalk.—Philadelphia *Telegraph*.

Consoling.—GEORGE: "Ethel, dear, I'm going to interview your father to-night."

ETHEL: "All right, George. And if anything happens I'll come to the hospital twice a day until you are able to be out again."—Chicago *News*.

Purposely Misunderstood.—HEWITT: "I seldom think of my audience when I'm acting."

JEWETT: "But you ought to have some consideration for them."—*Smart Set*.

Can't Deceive a Fond Mother.—CALLER: "I never saw two children look so much alike. How does your mother tell you apart?"

ONE OF THE TWINS: "She finds out by spankin' us. Dick cries louder'n I do."—Chicago *Tribune*.

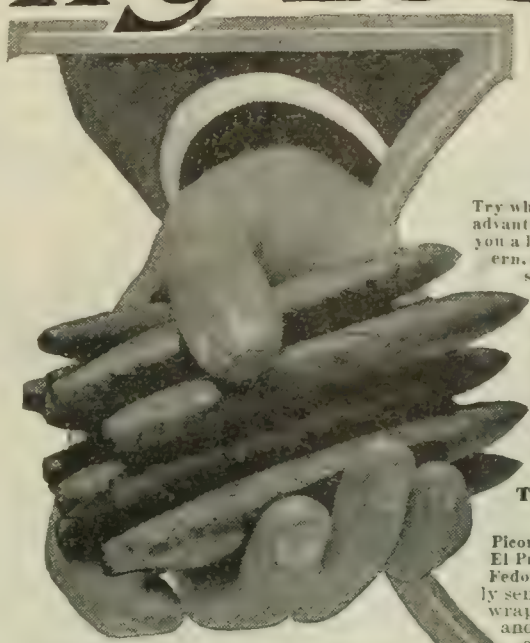
Perhaps.—"Keep your seats, please, ladies and gentlemen," said a theatrical manager; "there is no danger whatever, but for some inexplicable reason the gas has gone out."

Then a boy shouted from the gallery: "Perhaps it didn't like the play."—*Tit-Bits*.

Better Left Unsaid.—BLUNDERING VISITOR (on seeing the little child for the first time): "By Jove! He—he's wonderfully human-looking, isn't he?"—Philadelphia *Record*.

It was Different.—"A nice husband you are!"

Try ROGERS Quality Cigars



Try what thousands have tried before you to their own material advantage. ¶ Try what will bring to you a cigar which will suit you a little better than any you have tried before. ¶ Try the modern, up-to-date method of business, which eliminates the unnecessary in-between profits and expenses, and

Saves You 50% Of Ordinary Retail Prices

Try the method which will make you our permanent customer and will cost you nothing unless you find every one of our claims carried out from your own point of view. Try, and you will surely succeed in securing the pleasure best known to yourself when you are able to smoke a cigar that exactly fits you. Try our cigars side by side with cigars which at retail cost you twice as much and if you are dissatisfied with the trial we will immediately

REFUND YOUR MONEY

Try one of the suggestions listed below, to-day.

	Boxes of 12	25	50	
Piconcios, 4½ in. Conchas	$1.00	$1.75	$3.50	Or for 75 cents we will gladly send you an assortment of 12 cigars, each separately wrapped and described, showing four varieties of 10-cent and two for-a-quarter values; or 1 for 50 cents an equal showing of High-Grade 5-cent and 10-cent values.
El Provost, 4¾ in. Perfectos	.85	1.50	3.00	
Fedora, 4¾ in. Londres	.60		2.00	

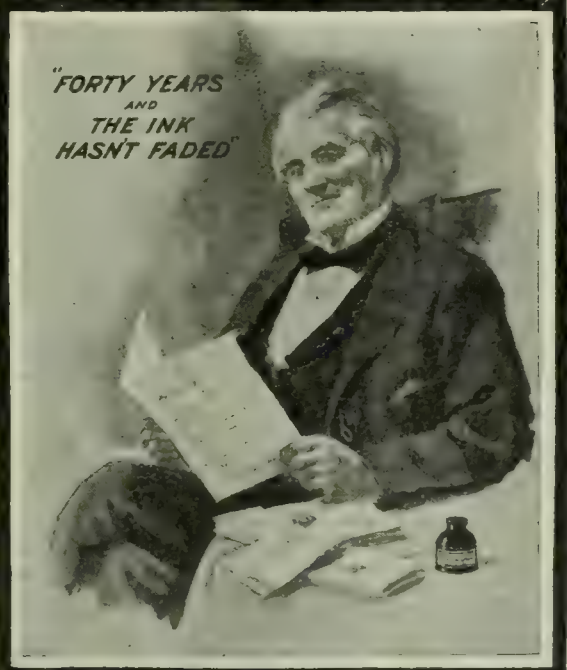
Send for our illustrated catalogue, "Rolled Reveries," which explains everything. All transportation charges prepaid.

Chicago, Ill.—"The El Provost suits my taste better than any cigar I have smoked for years." W. FRANK CONKLIN.

Try sending an order to-day, to

John B. Rogers & Co., "The Pioneers," 162 Jarvis St., Binghamton, N. Y.

"AFTER ALL CARTER'S INK IS THE BEST"



CARTER'S WRITING FLUID flows freely and is good for fountain pens. It writes a rich blue which does not try the eyes, and changes quickly to a deep black that is permanent. It is THE STANDARD INK FOR BOOKKEEPERS.

An Equitable Trust

The faithful administration of the financial or property interests of an individual or corporation is the highest type of trust. The Equitable Trust Company, with its financial responsibility, efficient staff, State supervision and deposit with the State Auditor is faultlessly equipped to act as your financial agent in any capacity. Estates are administered. Property interests conserved. Investments in real estate or securities are made for non-residents. Interest allowed on trust or investment funds. Write for booklet. "The Equitable Way."

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY.
152 MONROE ST CHICAGO

It is the custom of the Company to continue the professional relations of members of the bar to matters which they may be instrumental in placing in its charge.

Have You a Diamond?

Read the Lyon Blue Book. It gives much valuable information about Diamonds, and tells you how to own them at prices 15 per cent. to 25 per cent. below those regularly charged. The Lyon Blue Book is the result of sixty years' experience in buying and selling Diamonds.

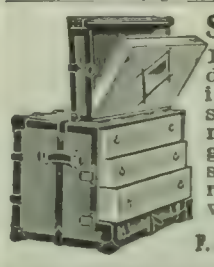
You can buy

Diamonds on Credit

on small monthly payments, direct from the greatest Diamond center in the world, and have them sent direct to your door for your approval. Quality and Value guaranteed in writing. Send for the Lyon Blue Book and Illustrated Catalogue 19. Mailed free to any address.

LYON BLUE BOOK

J. M. LYON & CO.
Established 1843
65, 67, 69 Nassau St., New York



Stallman's Dresser Trunk

Easy to get at everything without disturbing anything. No fatigue in packing and unpacking. Light, strong, roomy drawers. Holds as much and costs no more than a good box trunk. Hand-riveted; strongest trunk made. In small room serves as chiffonier. C. O. D. with privilege of examination. 2c. stamp for Catalog.

F. A. STALLMAN, 4 W. Spring St., Columbus, O.

JOURNALISM

We train by mail to do every branch of newspaper and magazine writing. Send for "The How of It" free.
SPRAGUE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM, 203 Majestic Building, Detroit, Mich.

STARK TREES SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL
Largest Nursery. Fruit Book Free. Result of 78 years' experience
STARK BROS. Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

WANTED Teachers, clergymen, and other educated men of business ability to represent us; weekly salary or guarantee paid. Give age, qualifications, references. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

We Manufacture Over 100 Styles of Vehicles

They are all of the ***Celebrated Split Hickory Brand*** and are all ***Kings in their Class.*** We sell the entire output of our factory direct to the user at factory prices **On 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL** We have any number of testimonials from all over the country from users of these vehicles, and when you buy a ***Split Hickory*** you have the satisfaction of knowing you have the best buggy manufactured by anyone, and at a price that is far below what you would be compelled to pay a retail dealer for an inferior brand of vehicle. Do not confuse our line of buggies with those offered by cheap catalog houses. In addition to our 30 Days Free Trial Plan of selling, ***We Guarantee Every Split Hickory Vehicle for 2 Years.***

This is our
Split Hickory Special
100 Points of Merit.
The finest buggy on the market.
$50 Sold on ***30 Days FREE TRIAL***
Worth $75

This is our
Split Hickory Top Buggy
Sold on 30 Days Free Trial
$37.50
This is positively the best buggy made for the price and is **fully guaranteed for Two Years.**

We manufacture a full line of Surreys, This is our
Split Hickory Extension Top
Straight Sill
Surrey
Two Years guarantee. Sold on **30 Days Free Trial.**
A beauty in every detail.
$75

We manufacture a complete line of all kinds of Harness. Sell direct at factory prices.
Our Free 1904 Catalog is now ready.
You should send for it at once.
Send Today.

The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., (H. C. PHELPS, President) 5574 Sixth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

5% Gold Bonds

OF THE

RAPID CITY GAS LIGHT COMPANY

Rapid City, South Dakota

COMPANY has exclusive 99 year franchise—does city lighting—has a modern property, recently rebuilt. Bonds are coupon—20 year—$1,000 denomination—first mortgage on entire plant—net earnings twice interest charge. Legal opinion and detailed information furnished on request. Use coupon below.

References by Permission:

STATE BANK OF MICHIGAN
GRAND RAPIDS NATIONAL BANK
Both of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

We sell bonds paying 5 per cent a year—not securities promising 2 per cent a month—don't write us if you want the latter.

FILL OUT-MAIL US-TODAY

Edward M. Deane & Co. Bankers
Grand Rapids, Michigan

Edward M. Deane & Company, Bankers
Michigan Trust Building.
Grand Rapids, Michigan.

DEAR SIRS:—Please send me detailed information about your Gas Securities.

Name _____

Street _____

City _____

L. D. *State* _____

RIDER AGENTS WANTED

One in each town to ride and exhibit a sample Bicycle. *Write for special offer.*
Highest Grade **1904 Models** **$8.75 to $17**
Coaster Brakes, Hedgethorn Puncture Proof Tires and best equipment.
1902 & '03 Models Best Makes **$7 to $12**
500 Second-Hand Wheels All makes and Models good as new **$3 to $8**
Great **factory clearing sale** at *half factory cost.* We **Ship on Approval** *without a cent deposit* and allow **10 DAYS FREE TRIAL** on every bicycle. Any wheel not satisfactory *returned at our expense.*
EARN A BICYCLE taking orders from a sample wheel furnished by us. Our agents make large profits. *Write at once* for catalogues and our **special offer. AUTOMOBILES,** sewing machines, tires, sundries, etc., *half usual prices.*
MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. 62G, Chicago

said madam, in a passion. "You care less about me than about those pet animals of yours. Look what you did when your poodle Azor died."

HUSBAND (quietly): "Well, I had him stuffed."

WIFE (exasperated): "You wouldn't have gone to that expense for me—not you, indeed!"—*Tit-bits.*

They Quit Even.—A red-headed man met a bald-headed man on the street one day. The red-headed man said to the bald-headed man:

"Huh! there don't seem to have been much hair where you came from."

"Oh, yes," replied the bald-headed man, "there was plenty o' hair, but it was all red, and I wouldn't have it."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

The Beastly Resemblance.—MR. PUGNOSE: "What? You will not marry me?"

SWEET GIRL: "Impossible."

MR. PUGNOSE: "But you seemed to love me once. Your eyes brightened at my approach; and often when I sat silently gazing at you I am sure you were greatly agitated."

SWEET GIRL: "Yes, I know; but since you have cut off your side-whiskers you don't look so much like poor, dear, dead and gone Fido."—*Tit-Bits.*

Uncertainty.—CROOK (genially): "By Jove! I'm glad to see you, Neighbor! How are you, and how are all the folks? How——"

FARMER BROADHEAD (grimly): "Wa-al, young man, what's your little game—green-goods or runnin' for office?"—*Puck.*

Dismembered Chicago.—"Heard a new one the other day," said a man, "and in my modest opinion, its one of the best of its kind that ever went the rounds. Here it is. What is three-sevenths of chicken, two-thirds of cat, and one-half of goat?"

"Of course you give it up."

"Well, the answer is Chicago. 'Chi' is three-sevenths of chicken; 'ca' is two-thirds of cat, and 'go' is one-half of goat? Pretty good, isn't it?"—Philadelphia *Press.*

An Open Question.—Four-year-old Julian had become somewhat perplexed through hearing discussions of current events and of school topics. "Papa," he asked one day, "which is longer, the alimentary canal or the Panama Canal?"—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Very Funny.—BORROUGHS: "Mr. Merchant's out, you say? Why, he had an appointment with me here. That's very funny."

NEW OFFICE BOY: "Yes, sir; I guess he thought it was too. Anyways he was laughin' when he went out."—Philadelphia *Press.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

April 25.—The Russian Vladivostok squadron enters the port of Wonsau, Korea, and sinks a Japanese steamer. General Kuropatkin reports that a small force of Japanese has crossed the Yalu, and that preparations are being made for a general advance of the Japanese troops near Wiju. A large force of Cossacks is sent into Korea to cut the Japanese line of communications.

April 26.—More Japanese force a passage of the Yalu, near Changyu; large detachments of infantry and cavalry crossing in the face of the Russian batteries. The Vladivostok squadron sinks the Japanese troop-ship *Kenshiu* in the sea of Japan after taking 17 officers and 170 men as prisoners; 200 Japanese soldiers who refuse to surrender are sunk with the vessel.

April 27.—Japanese troops charge a Russian position north of the Yalu, but are repulsed. The Cossacks recently at Song-Chin are reported to have penetrated Korea and to have occupied Anju without resistance; the Japanese are said to have fled in panic. Admiral Skrydloff leaves St. Petersburg for Moscow, whence he is to go to the Far East.

April 28.—General Kuroki's army continues to cross the Yalu River; Japanese cavalry occupies the town of Kulien-Cheng, the Manchurian side. Japanese war-ships make another attack upon Port Arthur; only a few shots are fired.

April 29.—The Russian Vladivostok squadron returns to port, and a fleet of ten Japanese cruisers and six torpedo-boats reach Ussuri Bay, which adjoins Vladivostok Harbor. The case of the Russian owners of vessels captured by Japan fails, and Japan will retain the prizes. The Russian Government announces that it will not accept any offer of mediation between

Hot or cold,
Rain or shine,

Jaeger Underwear

will enable you to enjoy life out-doors as well as in.

In New York alone over 300 physicians wear it.

Can your health afford to disregard such endorsement?

DR. JAEGER'S
SANITARY WOOLEN SYSTEM CO.
New York · 306 Fifth Ave.; 157 Broadway.
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton Street.
Boston: 230-232 Boylston Street.
Philadelphia: 1510 Chestnut Street.
Chicago: 82 State Street.
Agents in All Principal Cities.

TRY Huyler's DELICIOUS
MILK CHOCOLATE
(FOR EATING ONLY.)
QUALITY & FLAVOR UNEQUALLED!!
ABSOLUTELY THE BEST.
Put up in CAKES, STICKS, CROQUETTES & TIN MINIATURE MILK CANS & PAILS.
FOR SALE AT OUR STORES, SALES AGENCIES & BY FIRST CLASS DRUGGISTS & GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

Stewart Hartshorn
HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS
Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label.
Wood Rollers. Tin Rollers.

Are You Coming to St. Louis?
The Hamilton Hotel
(Cor. Hamilton and Maple Aves.)
IS A PROMINENT FEATURE OF THE WORLD'S FAIR CITY, located in the best residence section and a few minutes' walk from the Fair Grounds.
APPOINTMENTS MAGNIFICENT. CUISINE UNSURPASSED.
ROOMS SINGLE or EN SUITE with BATH.
The HAMILTON is one of the finest equipped permanent Hotels in St. Louis. Club-like arrangements throughout. Write for Descriptive Booklet.

Come Here! When in search of health and rest for mind and body. Your physician will agree. Booklet free.
STEUBEN SANITARIUM, Hornellsville, N. Y.

Russia and Japan. Survivors of the *Variag* and *Korietz* receive a great ovation in St. Petersburg, and are dined by the Czar.

May 1.—The Japanese army, under General Kuroki, 50,000 strong, routs the Russians west of the Yalu, ten miles above Antung, with heavy loss, capturing Kulien-Cheng, driving General Sassulitch's army of 30,000 men to Potietinsky, capturing twenty-eight of his guns, and pursuing him to and attacking him at the latter place; the Japanese place their loss at 700 killed and wounded, and the Russians at 800 killed.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

April 26.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra received a warm welcome on landing at Kingstown to begin their tour of Ireland.

A British force bombards the town of Illig, on the Somaliland coast, and captures its Sultan.

Shots are fired at Señor Maura's train while the Spanish Premier is returning from the Balearic Isles to Madrid.

April 29.—President Loubet and King Victor Emmanuel review the French and Italian fleets at Naples: M. Loubet leaves for France.

May 1.—Turkish troops are attacked by 2,000 Armenian insurgents in the Sassun district of Asia Minor, and twenty of their number are killed.

President Loubet arrives in Paris.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

April 25.—*Senate:* The conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill is passed. Senator Hale, of Maine, declares that events in the Far East have demonstrated the ineffectiveness of battle-ships.

House: The bill providing for a delegate from Alaska is passed.

April 26.—*Senate:* The Military Academy Appropriation bill is passed

House: Representatives Dalzell (Rep.) of Pennsylvania, and Cockran (Dem.) of New York, renew their heated personal speeches; the former reiterating charges that Mr. Cockran campaigned for McKinley for "hire" in 1896. Mr. Cockran introduces a resolution providing for an inquiry into the charges.

April 27.—*Senate:* Many conference reports are adopted, finally passing all the great appropriation bills.

House: Representative Cockran's resolution for an investigation of his political record is ruled out. Representatives Littlefield of Maine, and Williams of Mississippi, engaged in a spirited tariff debate.

April 28.—*Senate:* A lively political debate takes place; a vote of thanks is given to Senator Frye, the presiding officer.

House: A remarkable demonstration is given in honor of Speaker Cannon. Both houses adjourn, thus ending the second session of the LVIIIth Congress.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

April 25.—The United States Supreme Court dismisses the Virginia suffrage cases on the ground that the acts from which relief is sought have been irrevocably committed, and, therefore, no relief is possible.

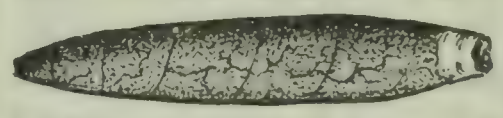
April 26.—The Indiana and Rhode Island Republican state conventions instruct their delegates for President Roosevelt.

April 27.—The delegation selected by the New Hampshire Democrats is uninstructed, but is said to be favorable to Judge Parker.

April 28.—President Roosevelt reappoints Dr.

REFLECTIONS
Are sure to be Pleasant if you use
THE Carbo Magnetic RAZOR
Price $2.50
Double Concave for extra heavy beards $3.00
Send for Book "Hints to Shavers"
It illustrates with photos the correct razor position for every part of the face; it tells how to select and care for a razor; it explains the "why" of the "Carbo-Magnetic" and proves how, with ordinary careful use, it will keep an edge for years with
No Honing; No Grinding
Will never make the face smart or leave it sore.
Buy of your dealer. He has (or can get) the Carbo-Magnetic. Show him this advertisement—don't take any other razor. If he won't get one—we will mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. Money back if desired.
Firm of A. L. Silberstein, Makers of "Griffon" Cutlery
445-446 Broadway, New York
"Carbo-Magnetic" Elastic Cushion Strop, $1.00 each.
at dealers or by mail, postpaid.

WE WILL SEND YOU



50 Cigars on Approval
WRITE us on your business stationery or enclose your business card, and we will send you at once a box of 50 La Crutineza Havana Cigars. **Smoke five of them.** Give them a good, fair trial; if you like them, send us $2.50 for the 50. If they don't suit you, return the remaining 45 at our expense. Isn't that a fair proposition? You've paid 10 cents for cigars not as good. Ours is actually a 10-cent cigar, but in dealing with the manufacturer you save jobbers' and retailers' profits, thus getting two good cigars for the price of one.
Don't delay. Write to-day.
La Crutineza Cigar Co.
Department A
184 Dearborn Street, Chicago

William D. Crum, a negro, collector of Customs at Charleston, S. C.

The armored cruiser *California* is launched at San Francisco.

April 29.—The Board of Inquiry into the recent explosion of two 8-inch guns on the battle-ship *Iowa* finds that the gun material was not defective, and ascribes the accident to the use of smokeless powder with higher pressure and muzzle velocity than the guns were designed to meet.

April 30.—The Louisiana Purchase Exposition, at St. Louis, is formally opened, President Roosevelt pressing a key in the White House which set the machinery in motion.

CHESS.

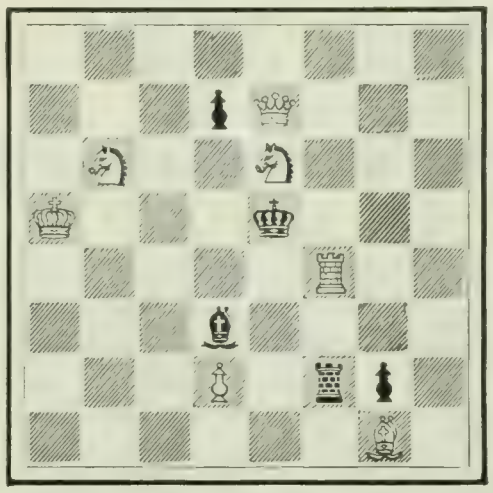
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 928.

By H. MAXWELL PRIDEAUX,

From the London *Times*.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

8; 3 p Q 3; 1 S 2 S 3; K 3 k 3; 5 R 2; 3 b 4; 3 P 1 r p 1; 6 B 1.

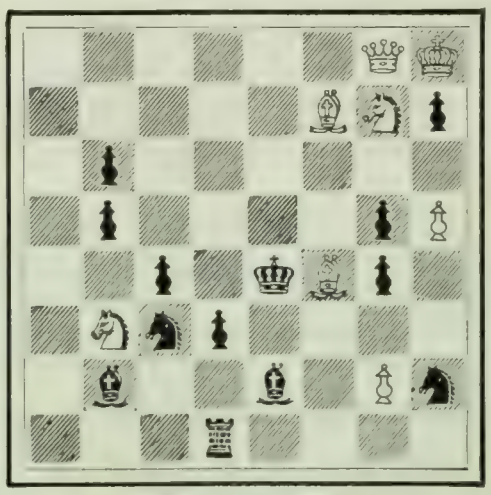
White mates in two moves.

Problem 929.

By KONRAD ERLIN.

From *Tijdschrift van den Nederlandshen Schaakbond*.

Black—Thirteen Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

6 Q K; 5 B S p; 1 p 6; 1 p 4 p P; 2 p 1 k B p 1; 1 S s p 4; 1 b 2 b 1 P s; 3 r 4.

White mates in three moves.

Wouldn't You Like To Be Taller

WOULDN'T YOU LIKE TO BE TALLER, TO ADD FROM TWO TO FIVE INCHES TO YOUR HEIGHT,

to improve the general symmetry of your figure, to add to your general appearance? There is no longer any reason why anyone should be short or stunted. Mr. K. Leo Minges has at last perfected the work of his life in discovering a safe, sure, and permanent method by which anyone can get taller without any inconvenience. It is such a simple method that one wonders why it was not thought of before. Yet it took a lifetime of study to perfect. Anyone can now enjoy these benefits; to do so necessitates no application of drugs; no internal treatment; no operation; no hard work; no big expense. **Mr. Minges' method has been adopted by the leading educational institutions and gymnasiums in Rochester and elsewhere.** Anyone can now take it up.

Free to Any Short Person

The secrets which Mr. Minges has discovered will enable you to get taller, more graceful, and improve the symmetry of your figure, and this can be accomplished **in your own home**, no matter what your age, your sex, your height may be. And in order to put these benefits within the reach of all there has been prepared for free distribution among short people a limited edition of a book explaining this discovery in detail. If you wish to add from 2 to 5 inches to your height, if you want to be graceful and have a symmetrical figure, if you want to be a "proper height to dance with," to be able to "see in a crowd," and to reach the correct height, you should write for this book at once. It fully explains how you can obtain these benefits, and is free.

Write to-day, addressing

THE CARTILAGE CO.

Dept. 354 G A, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

GEM NAIL CLIPPER 25¢

Do you own one? You cannot afford to be without it. Removes hangnails. Clips, files, cleans. By mail, 25c. Sterling silver handle, $1.00. *Stamps taken.*

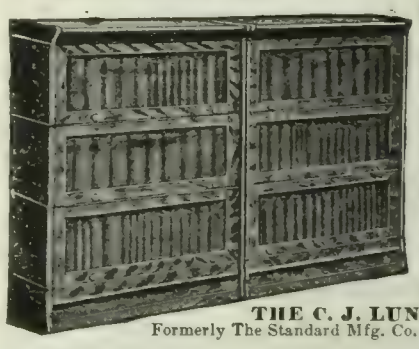
THE H. C. COOK CO., 17 Main St., Ansonia, Ct.

Pears'

the soap which began its sale in the 18th century, sold all through the 19th and is selling in the 20th.

Sells all over the world.

The "Lundstrom" Sectional Bookcase



Pronounced **the best** by thousands of users. Highly finished in **solid Golden Oak.** Price per section, with door, $1.75; without door, $1.00. **Sent on approval,** freight prepaid, direct from factory. Send for Catalogue No. 85.

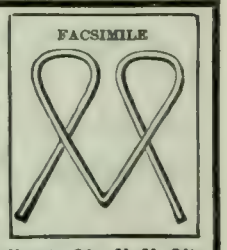
THE C. J. LUNDSTROM CO., Formerly The Standard Mfg. Co. Little Falls, N. Y.

LE PAGE'S MUCILAGE.

No gumming to clog neck of bottle—No sediment—will not spoil nor discolor the finest papers. **Full 2-ounce bottle, 5c.; also half-pints, pints & qts.**

Russia Cement Co. Gloucester, Mass. Mfrs. of LE PAGE'S PHOTO PASTE and LE PAGE'S GLUE STRONGEST IN THE WORLD

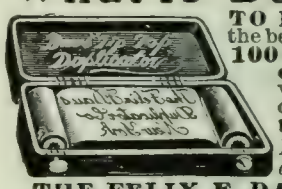
SEE THAT CLIP?



THE NIAGARA CLIP holds securely from the thinnest sheet of paper up to ¼ in. in thickness, and can be used over and over again. Better than pins for filing letters, records, cards, etc. Avoid unsightly pinholes in attaching second letters, business cards, checks, drafts, invoices, etc. Put up in boxes of 100 especially for desk convenience. Sample box 15 cents, postpaid.

NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, 123 Liberty St., N. Y. City

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?



TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-Top" is the best and simplest device for making **100 copies** from pen-written and **50 copies** from typewritten original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, **without deposit,** on **ten (10) days' trial.**

Price $7.50 less trade discount of 33⅓%, or **$5 net**

THE FELIX F. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO. Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City.

Wonderful Stories of the Under World

TALES FROM GORKY

Translated from the Russian with biographical notes of the Author by R. Nisbet Bain. *Louisville Courier-Journal:* They will be read by students of humanity, as well as by fiction lovers.

12mo, cloth, price, $1.20

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

Back Numbers of the Literary Digest Wanted.

For back numbers of THE LITERARY DIGEST, whole numbers 336, 384, 385, 386, 387 and 620, and for Indexes for Vols. 16, 18, 20 and 25, returned to us at once in good order, we will pay 15 cents per copy. Publishers, THE LITERARY DIGEST, 44 60 E. 23rd St., N. Y. City.

I am in everybody's mouth every day—or ought to be.

Sold Only in a Yellow Box—for your protection. Curved handle and face to fit the mouth. Bristles in irregular tufts—**cleans between the teeth.** Hole in handle and hook to hold it. This means much to cleanly persons—the only ones who like our brush. *Send for our free booklet, "Tooth Truths."*

Adults' 35c. Youths' 25c. Children's 25c. By mail or at dealers'. FLORENCE MFG. CO., 14 Pine St., Florence, Mass.

Solution of Problems.

No. 922. Key-move: R—Kt 3.

No. 923.

1. Kt—K 6 / K—Kt 7	2. Kt—B 5 / K—R 6	3. Kt—B 4, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 8	3. Kt—K 3, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 6	3. Kt—R 4, mate
1. ..... / B—Kt 7	2. Kt—B 5 / B moves (must)	3. Kt—R 4, mate

Palkoska Curio, Key-move: Kt—K 5.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehelm, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; C. B. E., Youngstown, N. Y.; R. O'C., San Francisco; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; "Arata," New York City; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; T. Hilgers, Weehawken, N. J.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; C. H. Schneider, Ossian, Ind.; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; the Rev. R. Rech, Kiel, Wis.; B. Alten, Elyria, O.; K. D. Robinson, Westfield, N. J.; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; H. P. Brunner, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. O. H. Thiele, Cassville, Mo.; H. A. Smith, Dayton, O.; J. H. Cravens, Kansas City, Mo.; M. F. Winchester, Danneborg, Nebr.; J. M. Wantz, Blanchester, O.; F. H. Seamon, E.M., El Paso, Tex.; A. B. McGrew, Beaver, Pa.; F. E. Wood, Honey Grove, Tex.

922: W. R. Coumbe, Mulberry, Fla; J. F. Court, New York City; "K. Night," Rogers, Ark.; Lyndon Athens, Ga.; H. M. Coss, Cattaraugus, N. Y.; A. B. Peticolas, Victoria, Tex.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ill.; K. D. Robinson, Westfield, N. J.; E. G. Cooper, Carbondale, Ill.; J. G. Overholser, Anamoose, N. D.; Z. G., Detroit; G. C. S., Greenwich, Conn.; W. H. Greeley, Boston; H. L. Morris, Deadwood. S. D.; R. G. Egrich, New Orleans.

923: E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.

Comments (922): "Better than other examples of this author's work that I have seen; but not any too good"—M. M.; "Very clever key"—G. D.; "A little beauty"—F. S. F.; "Has the theme of a Slater (No. 914), modified and abridged"—J. H. S.; "Very neat"—J. E. W.; "Good"—C. N. F.; "Very sly"—W. T. St. A.; "Pleasing, entertaining; not difficult"—J. H. C.; "Exceptionally neat, clever, and interesting"—W. R. C.; "Dainty, yet logical, and refreshingly free from exaggeration"—J. F. C.

923: "A very beautiful position"—M. M.; "Elementary"—G. D.; "An old story well told"—F. S. F.; "We are bound to rate it high"—O. W.; "A little giant"—J. G. L.; "Too easy too afford much amusement"—J. C. W.; "Light"—C. N. F.; "An interesting miniature"—W. T. St. A.; "Surprising and pleasing; ingenious for force employed"—J. H. C

In addition to those reported, A. B. McG., P. W. Duerr, Meadville, Pa., got 920, 921; C. Phares, University of Cincinnati, 920; P. Wm. P., 921; E. A. K., 916; R. G. E., 918.

Twenty-three States and Canada represented by solvers in this issue.

The Cambridge Springs Tourney.

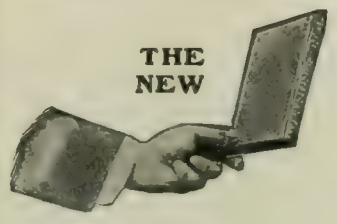
The International Tourney, in Cambridge Springs, Pa., began on Monday, April 25. The Masters competing are Lasker, Pillsbury, Tschigorin, Janowski, Schlechter, Mieses, Marco, Lawrence, Teichmann, Marshall, Showalter, Hodges, Delmar, Napier, Barry, and Fox.

The principal rules of this Tourney are: (1) Each man is to play one game with every other contestant. (2) Play-days are Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and

PUT YOUR MONEY IN UPPER PENINSULA LAND

$10.00 down and $10.00 per month will buy you 40 acres of good farming land in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. This land is close to markets, good towns and railroads. Hundreds of settlers will go to this country this Spring, and land values will increase. NOW is your time to make a safe, permanent, profitable investment. No ifs nor ands about it. Write us to-day—now. **Upper Peninsula Land Co., Ltd.,** 906 Washington Arcade, Detroit, Michigan. F. J. MERRIAM, Gen. Mgr.

Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Illinois
Colonial Trust Company, New York, N. Y. Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company, Cleveland, Ohio



Dainty Size, Large Type, Rich Bindings

The works of standard authors have never been issued so handsomely as in NELSON'S NEW CENTURY LIBRARY. The several styles of bindings and the printing represent the height of luxury in book making.

Nelson's New Century Library

By the use of Nelson's India paper, the thinnest opaque printing paper in the world, works which formerly required two bulky volumes are issued complete and richly bound in one dainty book of pocket size, and without decreasing the size of the type.

DICKENS, THACKERAY AND SCOTT

SOLD IN SINGLE VOLUMES OR IN SETS.

Cloth, gilt-top, gilt-back, $1.00 per volume; Leather limp, gilt-top, frontispiece, bookmark, $1.25; Library edition, leather boards, gilt-edges, frontispiece, bookmark, $1.50.

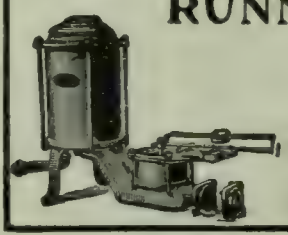
Selected Works of the Best Authors in the New Century Library, including Tennyson, Burns, Bunyan, etc.

Handsomely bound in Cloth, gilt top, $1.00; Leather limp, gilt-top, frontispiece, $1.50 per volume.

For sale by all booksellers or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

THOMAS NELSON & SONS, Publishers, 37 East 18th Street, New York

RUNNING WATER in your COUNTRY HOME



RIFE HYDRAULIC ENGINES Operated automatically by the power of any brook or spring, will deliver a **Constant** flow in your house any distance or height. No cost of maintenance, no attention. We make a specialty of equipping country places with complete water-works systems, extending to Stable, Greenhouse, Lawn, Garden, Fountain, etc. **Catalog and Guaranteed Estimate Free.**

RIFE PUMP CO., 126½ Liberty St., NEW YORK

A SPRING BARGAIN

$2,200 House.

Are You Going to Build?

Send 25c. silver and 6c. for postage and we will send you our large book of 125 plans finest published giving views, plans, description and estimates to build. Many of the latest Colonial patterns. The regular price of this book is $1.00, but in order to add 50,000 more customers to our lists, we are making this special one-fourth price offer for the next few weeks only. Write to-day.

J. H. DAVERMAN & SON, Architects
566 Smith Block Grand Rapids, Mich.

7% GUARANTEED Interest for Life on Life Annuities issued at age 50, at age 62, Ten Per Cent. Tax exempt. Sales in 1903, Ten Million Dollars. J. A. Steele, 115 B'dway, New York.

At the same price no others contain so much gold as the Krementz Plated Collar Button. Easily buttoned, easily unbuttoned. Stays buttoned. Booklet for postal giving much information. Krementz & Co., 63 Chestnut St., Newark, N. J.

Individual Communion Outfits. Send for FREE catalogue and list of uses.
SANITARY COMMUNION OUTFIT CO.
Box L, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The Insane Root
A romance of a strange country. By MRS. CAMPBELL PRAED. 12mo, cloth, 380 pp., $1.50.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

ANCESTRY
Make a map of your family. Cope's Chart is simple, compact, complete. Only 50c. postpaid. Free circular. Aim Publishing Company, Newfield, N. J.

Fridays. Play to continue each day from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and from 5 to 7 P.M. (3) The time-limit is thirty moves for the first two hours, and then at the rate of fifteen moves to the hour. The prizes are 1st, $1,000; 2d, $600; 3d, $300; 4th, $200; 5th, $165; 6th, $135. The rest of the prize-fund, amounting to $700, will be divided according to the games won and drawn by each competitor.

There were not any surprises in the first day's play. With the exception of the Mieses-Marco game, which Mieses won in twenty-five moves, the games were closely contested. One of the best games of the day, or probably, the best game, is the Petroff Defense of Hodges against Teichmann:

Seventh Board—Petroff's Defense.

TEICHMANN. *White.*	HODGES. *Black.*	TEICHMANN. *White.*	HODGES. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	17 P—Kt 5	Q x Q P
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3	18 B—Kt 2	Q x Q
3 Kt x P	P—Q 3	19 B x Q	Kt—Q sq
4 Kt—K B 3	Kt x P	20 B—Kt 4	R—B 3
5 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	21 R—K 8 ch	K B 2
6 B—Q 3	B—K 2	22 Q R—K sq	P—B 4
7 Castles	Kt—Q B 3	23 B x Q B P	P—Q Kt 3
8 P—K R 3	Castles	24 Q R-K 7 ch	K—Kt 3
9 R—K sq	P—B 4	25 B—Q 4	B—B 2
10 P—B 4	B—K 3	26 P—Kt 4	B x R
11 P x P	B x P	27 P x P ch	K—R 3
12 Kt—B 3	B—Q Kt 5	28 R x B	R—Q 3
13 Q—B 2	Kt x Kt	29 B—K 3 ch	K—R 4
14 P x Kt	B x Kt	30 B—K 2 ch and mate in two moves.	
15 P x K B	B—Q 4		
16 Q—B 3	Q—R 5		

The second day's play brought a surprise and disappointment to the friends of the American Champion, for Marshall beat Pillsbury, Queen's Pawn Opening, in twenty-three moves.

The game:

MARSHALL. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*	MARSHALL. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 3	13 P x B	Kt—B 4
2 P—K 4	Kt—K B 3	14 Q—K 2	Q x P
3 Kt—Q B 3	P—K Kt 3	15 P—Kt 4	Kt—Q 3
4 P—B 4	B—Kt 2	16 Kt—K 5	Q—K 2
5 P—K 5	P x P	17 B—Q 3	Castles
6 B P x P	Kt—Q 4	18 R—B 2	K—Kt 2
7 Kt—B 3	Kt—Q B 3	19 Q R—K B sq	B—Q 2
8 B—Q B 4	P—K 3	20 R—B 6	R—K Kt sq
9 B—K Kt 5	Kt x Kt	21 Kt x Kt P	Q x R
10 P x Kt	Kt—K 2	22 R x Q	K x R
11 Castles	P—K R 3	23 Q—K 5 mate.	
12 B—B 6	B x B		

Tschigorin's "Flukes."

TSCHIGORIN. *White.*	HODGES. *Black.*	TSCHIGORIN. *White.*	HODGES. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—Q 4	21 P—Q Kt 4	Kt—Q 4
2 P x P	Q x P	22 B—K 5	P—B 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	Q—Q sq	23 B x Kt	B P x B
4 P—Q 4	P—Q B 3	24 B—B 4	Q R—B sq
5 Kt—B 3	B—Kt 5	25 R—Q 3	P—K 4
6 B—K 2	Kt—B 3	26 Kt—R 4	Q x Kt P
7 Castles	B x Kt	27 P x P	Q—B 5
8 B x B	P—K 3	28 K R—Q sq	P x P
9 R—K sq	B—K 2	29 B x P	P—Q Kt 4
10 Kt—K 4	Q Kt—Q 2	30 Kt—Kt 2	Q—K 5
11 P—B 3	Castles	31 B—Q 4	Kt—K 3
12 B—B 4	Kt—Q 4	32 Q—Kt 3	B—B 4
13 B—Q 2	Q—B 2	33 B x B	Kt x B
14 Q—B 2	Kt—B 5	34 Q x P ch	Q x Q
15 P—K Kt 3	Kt—Kt 3	35 R x Q	Kt—K 5
16 P—K R 4	K R—K sq	36 R x P	Kt x Q B P
17 P—R 5	Kt—B sq	37 R (Q sq)—Q 5	Kt x R(Kt 5)
18 B—B 4	Q—Q sq	38 R x Kt	R—Kt sq
19 Q R—Q sq	Kt—B 3	Resigns.	
20 Kt—B 5	Q—Kt 3		

A New Gem by Lasker.

Played recently in Hamburg. Herr Kluxen is a distinguished Problematist.

Queen's Counter Gambit.

KLUXEN. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*	KLUXEN. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	10 Kt—B 2	B—K B 4
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 4	11 Kt—K 4	B—Kt 5 ch(d)
3 P x K P	P—Q 5 (a)	12 Q Kt—Q 2 (e)	B x Kt ch
4 P—Q R 3 (b)	Q Kt—B 3	13 K x B	Q—Kt 3
5 B-K B 4(c)	K Kt—K 2	14 Q—Kt 3	B x Kt
6 B—Kt 3	Kt—B 4	15 B—B 2	Kt—R 4 wins (f)
7 Q—Q 3	Q—Kt 4		
8 P—B 4	Q—R 3		
9 Kt—R 3	Kt—K 6		

Comments by Reichhelm in The North American, Philadelphia.

(a) The Queen's counter gambit, one of the openings of the hour. Touching it expert opinion is divided. Pillsbury says the sacrifice is not sound. Dr. Lasker claims it is a fair risk, and Dr. Tarrasch, the greatest theorist of them all, exclaims: "Gewissmuessen!". So there you are.

(b) On 4 P—K 3, B—Kt 5 ch, 5 B—Q 2, P x P, 6 B x B, P x P ch is played.

(c) Cumbersome and not good. K Kt—B 3 is best.

(d) White's pennywise maneuvers have so snarled him up that Emanuel comes the brilliant act.

(e) If 12 P x Kt then Q Kt x P recoups him with interest.

THE Keeley Cure

Alcohol, Opium, Tobacco Using

Produce each a disease having definite pathology. The disease yields easily to the Treatment as administered at the following Keeley Institutes:

P. D. ARMOUR

Head of the great Armour Packing Company, Chicago, Ill. (in a personal letter to Dr. Keeley), said:

I have sent about two hundred of my employees, from butchers to foremen, and all have been permanently cured. I do not think there is any one thing, or any one man, who ever did the good to humanity that you are doing with your cure.

A Friend's Opportunity

THOUSANDS of men have been saved from business ruin and a drunkard's grave and their families from misery and poverty by the timely suggestion of a friend. It is unnecessary to depict the sufferings that are being caused by intemperance. There is no one but who would appreciate reading Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage's lecture on the evils of intemperance. Probably it is the grandest portrayal of the curse of liquor that the world has received. If you are interested at all, or know of any one who is in the clutches of the liquor habit, we would be glad to send you a copy of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage's lecture, together with other printed matter, which will clearly demonstrate to you that the indulgence in liquor is a disease and that we have cured thousands and thousands. Please fill out and mail coupon below. We will forward you by mail—plain envelope, sealed—the matter spoken of above, which we believe must be of interest.

Cut Out and Mail to Institute Nearest to You

I would be interested in receiving copy of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage's lecture and other printed matter.

Name .....

Town .....

State .....

Hundreds of well-known people have indorsed and recommended the Keeley treatment.

Among them the following:

General NEAL DOW
Col. C. H. TAYLOR
Judge-Advocate-Gen. GROESBECK
Dr. PARKHURST
Rev. Canon FLEMING
FRANCES E. WILLARD
Hon. LUTHER LAFLIN MILLS
Ex-Gov. HASTINGS
Rev. Dr. GEO. C. LORIMER
Rev. T. DEWITT TALMAGE
JOHN V. FARWELL
Dr. EDWARD MCGLYNN
Rear-Admiral WALKER
Ex-Gov. CLAUDE MATTHEWS
Ex-Gov. JOHN P. ALTGELD
Rt. Rev. JOHN SHANLEY
Gen. JAMES W. FORSYTH, U.S.A.

ALWAYS ADDRESS THE INSTITUTE NEAREST TO YOU.

Birmingham, Ala.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Los Angeles, Cal.
San Francisco, Cal. 1170 Market St.
West Haven, Conn.
Washington, D. C., 211 N. Capitol St.
Dwight, Ill.
Charlestown, Ind.
Marion, Ind.
Des Moines, Iowa.
Crab Orchard, Ky.
New Orleans, La., 1628-38 Felicity St.
Portland, Me.
Lexington, Mass.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
St. Louis, Mo. 2803 Locust St.
Boulder Hot Sp'ngs, Boulder, Mont.
Fargo, No. Dak.
No. Conway, N. H.
Omaha, Neb., 724 South 19th St.
Buffalo, N. Y.
White Plains, N. Y.
Columbus, Ohio, Cor. 3d & Dennison Ave's.
Portland, Ore.
Harrisburg, Pa.
Philadelphia, Pa. 812 N. Broad St.
Providence, R. I.
Pittsburg, Pa., 4246 Fifth Ave.
Columbia, S. C.
Dallas, Texas, Bellevue Place.
Richmond, Va.
Seattle, Wash.
Huntington, W. Va.
Waukesha, Wis.
Toronto, Ont
Winnipeg, Man.
London, Eng.
Cape Town, S. A.

Details of treatment, and proofs of its success, sent free on application to any of the above-named institutes.

"Non-Heredity of Inebriety," by Dr. Leslie E. Keeley, mailed on application.

LESLIE E. KEELEY, M.D., LL.D.

GOAT LYMPH TREATMENT FOR NERVOUS DISEASES

In this treatment—the most important advancement of the century in therapeutics—sufferers from neurasthenia (nervous prostration and exhaustion), locomotor ataxia, paralysis, epilepsy, articular rheumatism, and the troubles incident to premature old age, have the strongest possible encouragement for complete recovery. Our new magazine gives full information. It will be mailed to you on request.

Goat Lymph Sanitarium Association

GILBERT WHITE, M.D., Medical Director

17 East 32nd Street NEW YORK — Auditorium Building CHICAGO — 508 Sutter Street SAN FRANCISCO — 601 Spitzer Building TOLEDO, O.

The only dog proof lid.

For Garbage
open cans are unsanitary—offensive.
Witt's Corrugated Can
has close-fitting lid, shuts in all odor. Impossible for dogs to scatter contents. Made of steel, galvanized. Will outwear two of any other can. See that "Witt's Corrugated Can" is stamped in the lid. Get "*Witt's Pail*" for carrying garbage.
Ask your dealer, if he hasn't it, write us.
The Witt Cornice Co., Dept. K, **Cincinnati, O.**

GET YOUR GLASSES AT WHOLESALE

Originators of Fitting Glasses by Mail. Inventors of the "OCULARSCOPE." Examine your eyes without an oculist, with our "OCULARSCOPE." Sent free with catalog of Spectacles and Eye Glasses. See the name "OCULARSCOPE." All other devices are infringements and NOT reliable. Send to-day.
GRAND RAPIDS WHOLESALE OPTICIANS
404 Houseman Block, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WHEEL CHAIRS
WE MAKE OVER 70 STYLES

Catalogue "B" illustrates and describes (free).
RECLINING and LIBRARY CHAIRS, over 30 styles.
Catalogue "C" (free).
GEO. F. SARGENT CO.,
291 Fourth Ave., NEW YORK.

30,000 CHOICE QUOTATIONS

Hon. Joseph H. Choate:—"I have always found it the most complete and useful book of the kind ever published."
General Stewart L. Woodford:—"Useful and valuable. It has been to me a practical help."

THE CYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL QUOTATIONS

Thirty Thousand Choice Quotations with Eighty-six Thousand lines of Concordance. Proverbs from the French, German, and other modern foreign languages, each followed by its English translation. Also a full list of Latin law terms and their translations. By J. K. Hoyt.

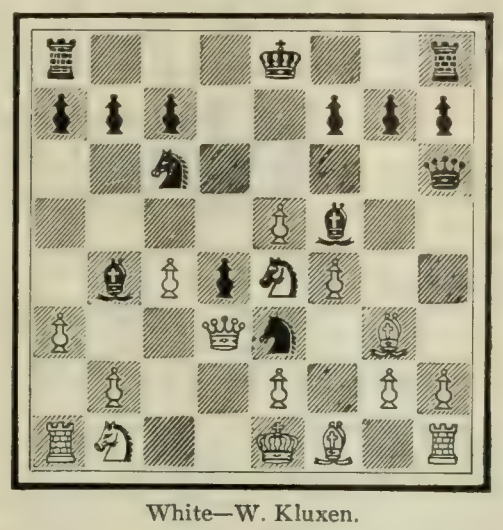
Hon. A. S. Hewitt said:—"The work, always indispensable to the scholar and the author, appears to me to be incapable of further improvement."

8vo, 1205 pp. Prices Buckram, $6.00; Law Sheep, $8.00; Half Morocco, $10.00; Full Morocco, $12.00.
FUNK & WAGNALLS CO, Publishers, NEW YORK

(f) On now 16 Q—R 4, B in and he can't take Knight on account of losing Queen through Kt x P ch.

After Black's 11th move.

Black—E. Lasker.



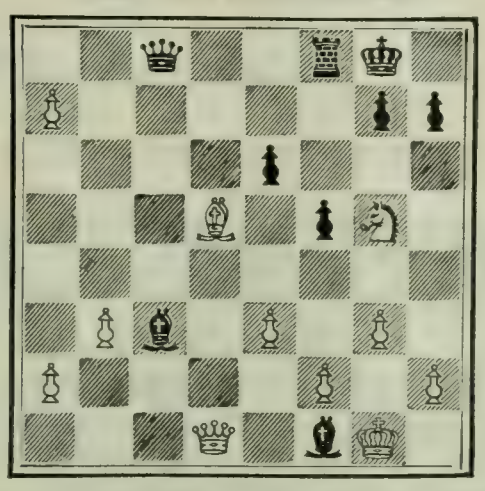
White—W. Kluxen.

A Dutch Defense.

Played recently in the Brooklyn Chess-Club.

	CURT. *White.*	HOWELL. *Black.*
1	P—Q 4	P—K 3
2	P—Q B 4	P—K B 4
3	P—K Kt 3	Kt—K B 3
4	B—Kt 2	P—Q 4
5	Kt—K B 3	P—B 3
6	Castles	B—K 2
7	P—Kt 3	Castles
8	B—Kt 2	Kt—K 5
9	Kt—B 3	Kt—Q 2
10	P—K 3	P—Q Kt 3
11	R—B sq	B—R 3
12	Kt—K 2	B—B 3
13	P x P	B P x P
14	R-B 6 (a)	Kt(Q 2)—B 4 (b)
15	P x Kt	B x B
16	P x P	R—B sq
17	R x R	Q x R
18	P x P	Kt—B 6
19	Kt x Kt	B x Kt
20	Kt-Kt 5(c)	B x R
21	B x P (d)	R—Q sq
22	B x P ch	K—B sq
23	Q—R 5	Q—B 2
24	B—Q 5	K—K 2
25	Q—B 7 ch	K—Q 3
26	Q x Q ch	K x Q
27	Kt-K 6 ch	Resigns (e)

Position after White's 21st move.



Notes by W. E. Napier in the Pittsburg Despatch.

(a) Daring play; but it is by such moves that games are won.

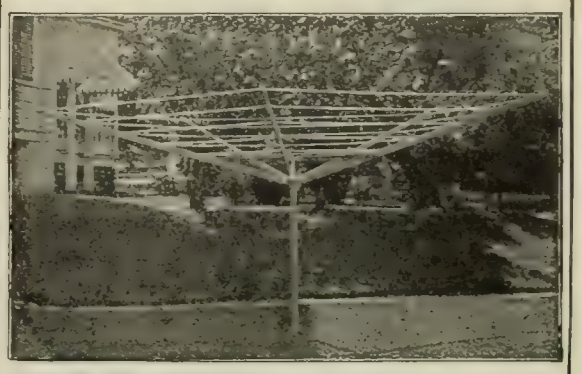
(b) This turns out badly. Black gives up to many Pawns for the exchange.

(c) Initiating a delightful combination. The real threat is easily overlooked in such positions where there is a simple menace, such as 21 Kt x K P and, if Queen takes Knight, 22 B x Q P.

(d) If 21.., P x B; 22 Q x P ch, K—R sq; 23 P—R 8 (Q), Q x Q; 24 Kt—B 7 ch, K—Kt sq!; 25 Kt—R 6 ch, K—R sq; 26 Q—Kt 8 ch, R x Q; 27 Kt - B 7 mate.

(e) Because 27.., K moves; 28 Kt x R, K x R? 29 P—R 8!

Beautiful Lawns
are a constant joy to all who have them. Why disfigure the lawn with ugly clothes posts every day in the week?



HILL'S CHAMPION CLOTHES DRYER
(Set in socket sunk in ground which is covered with cap when Dryer is not in use)
can be folded up and put away when wash-day's over. No trouble putting out or taking in line. Holds 110 to 150 ft. line. Department and hardware stores sell them. Write for Catalog 6. Used by over 1,000,000 people. Also Dryers for Roof and Balcony.
HILL DRYER CO., Worcester, Mass.

OUR PLAN

Enables you to control and have the full earning power of $500.00 upon the payment of $25.00.

Other plans do not offer such advantages.

On page six of our booklet "How most millionaires make their money" you'll find our plan set out.

If you wish to *make* your money make money for you — ask for booklet.

CAMPBELL INVESTMENT COMPANY
625 Royal Insurance Bldg., Chicago

Earn With Safety 5% Per Annum

This is a fair rate to receive on your money. Your savings invested with The INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO. are free from speculative dangers—earn 5% per annum—a profit consistent with safe methods—and always subject to your control. 5% per annum paid for every day invested, withdrawable at your pleasure.

Endorsed by the most conservative authorities upon investments

Our business established over 10 years, under supervision of New York Banking Dept. Our patrons in every State of the Union—their increased investments prove their satisfaction. Write for particulars.
Assets, $1,700,000
Surplus and Profits, $160,000
Industrial Savings and Loan Co.
1139 Broadway, New York

The Springfield Republican: It is a clear and well-ordered compendium of what has been heretofore a scattered and voluminous literature on the subject of communistic experiments in America. . . . It is a serious and important work.

History of Socialism in the United States

A complete account of the origin, development, and present status of socialistic movements throughout the United States, indispensable to an intelligent appreciation of socialism as it exists in this country. By MORRIS HILLQUIT.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune: Every position taken has behind it the authority of facts and figures.

The Philadelphia Item: It is a work of extensive scope and sociological as well as historical value.

The Watchman, Boston: It is exceedingly timely and valuable.

The Washington Evening Star: An intelligent and well-written record of a popular movement.

12mo, Cloth, 371 Pages, $1.50 Net. By Mail, $1.67
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"B. M.," Montreal, Canada.—"Please enlighten me on the subject of foreign words found in the vocabulary of your dictionary. Does the STANDARD give these as national or do the letters F., Pg., etc., inserted after them denote that they are alien?"

The definitions of foreign words that retain their foreign forms and are used always with a recognition of their foreign origin, as by retention of their original pronunciation, are preceded by the abbreviated name of the language from which they were taken; as, [F.], [It.]. Foreign words partly modified in form or pronunciation, or words or senses used especially in some foreign country, are usually marked by the name (generally abbreviated) of the country or region in which they are used or whence they come; as, [S. Am.], [Egypt.].

"T. S. H.," New York.—"Kindly tell me your rule for separating words. I noticed in one of our popular magazines the separation of the word 'striking,' stri'king instead of strik'ing, and supposed this was incorrect, as I have been taught it is improper to break the root of a word, but on consulting your dictionary I found I was wrong."

The separation of words in the STANDARD DICTIONARY represent the divisions of pronunciation. They are determined mainly by best usage; this, partly by physiological laws of motion to produce the proper sounds, partly by movement of purpose to bring out thought. The short vowel sounds are characterized by their close combination with following consonant sounds. The STANDARD generally divides on a long accented vowel and throws the consonant to the following syllable, while it usually joins a short vowel to its following consonant, when this can be done without misrepresenting the pronunciation. It divides "striking" on the "i" to represent the correct pronunciation of this word, "stri'king."

"E. J. M.," Detroit, Mich.—"What is the authoritative pronunciation of the word 'clerk'? Most dictionaries give the pronunciation of 'e' in 'clerk' as 'a' in 'far.' Is this not an English idiom, and is it not proper to pronounce the 'e' in 'clerk' as 'e' in 'jerk'?"

The word "clerk" should be pronounced as it is written. Of the STANDARD DICTIONARY'S advisory committee on the disputed pronunciations, thirty-one out of fifty-three members endorse this pronunciation, which is that uniformly preferred by American dictionaries, excepting Worcester's now obsolescent work. Prof. John Earle, the philologist, points out that there is mutual attraction between spelling and pronunciation insomuch that when spelling no longer follows the pronunciation, but is hardened into orthography, the pronunciation is attracted toward the spelling. An illustration of this may be found in the words "Derby" and "clerk," in which the "er" sounds as "ar" and which many persons of education in England now pronounce literally. But there are exceptions to Prof. Earle's rule. One is afforded by the word "sergeant" in which the "er" is pronounced as "ar."

"A. C. P.," New York.—"To decide an argument kindly inform me if the word 'elegant' may be used correctly in such a sentence as 'We had an elegant time in the country.'"

In the sentence given the word "elegant" is used colloquially, meaning "capital." Considered as a colloquialism, the term is permitted by usage.

"Especially the

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER of Virginia."

For Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, Renal Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism and All Diseases Dependent Upon a Uric Acid Diathesis.

Samuel O. L. Potter, A. M., M. D., M. R. C. P., *London, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in the College Physicians and Surgeons of San Francisco, Cal.*, in his "Hand-Book of Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics," in the citation of remedies under the head of **"Chronic Bright's Disease,"** says: "Mineral waters, especially the **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** of Virginia, has many advocates." Also, under **"Albuminuria,"** he says: **"BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** is highly recommended."

George Halsted Boyland, A. M., M. D., *of Paris, Doctor of Medicine, of the Faculty of Paris, in the New York Medical Journal*, August 22, 1896, says: "There is **no remedy as absolutely specific** in all forms of **Albuminuria** and **Bright's Disease**, whether acute or chronic, as **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER, Spring No. 2.** accompanied by a milk diet. In all cases of pregnancy, where **albumin** is found in the urine as late as the last week before confinement, if this water and a milk diet are prescribed, **the albumin** disappears rapidly from the urine and the patient has a positive guarantee against puerperal convulsions."

T. Griswold Comstock, A. M., M. D., *of St. Louis, Mo.*, says: "I have often prescribed **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** in Gouty and Rheumatic conditions and in **Renal Calculi, accompanied by Renal Colic,** and always with the most satisfactory results. **In Renal Calculi,** where there is an excess of **Uric Acid,** it is especially efficacious."

Medical testimony which defies all imputation or question mailed to any address.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by druggists and grocers generally.

Hotel opens June 15th.

PROPRIETOR BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.

RHEUMATISM

Relieved Without Medicine

New Method Discovered for Drawing Out Rheumatic Acid Poisons—so Successful that the Makers Send it to Anybody

Free on Approval—To Try

Don't take medicine—there's a better way to relieve rheumatism. It is through the soles of the feet. Being nerve centers, they not only contract disease, but they also expel it. Through the large foot pores the great new discovery, Magic Foot Drafts, reach and relieve rheumatism in every part of the body. They succeed after everything else fails. No other remedy ever made such a record, in so many cases considered incurable.

Magic Foot Drafts are so sure to relieve that the makers are sending them to everybody who writes, to try without paying a cent. You simply put them on and wear them. Then, if satisfied with the benefit received, send one dollar. If not they cost you nothing. If relieved one dollar is little to pay. Write to-day to Magic Foot Draft Co., R U 7, Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich.

"CURE YOURSELF BY ELECTRICITY"

New Book—Illustrated from Life—Sent FREE to all who write.

Why not find out what electricity will do for you? Write to-day for our new **Free Book—"Cure Yourself by Electricity"**—illustrated with photos from life. Shows how the New Home Batteries cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Insomnia, Constipation and all nerve affections and diseases arising from sluggish circulation; also how they afford electric baths and beauty massage without cost at home. We send our batteries **Prepaid on Approval** without a cent in advance (prices $1.95 and up) and allow **10 DAYS FREE TRIAL.** Write for our **Book.**

PRICE $5.50 Prepaid on Approval

DETROIT MEDICAL BATTERY CO., R A 7 Walker Block, Detroit, Mich.

FOR GOUT & RHEUMATISM

Use the **Great English Remedy**

BLAIR'S PILLS

Safe, Sure, Effective: 50c. & $1.

DRUGGISTS, or 224 William St., N. Y.

ASTHMA

cured to stay cured. Cause removed. Health restored. Attacks never return. Eat heartily. Sleep soundly all night. No further need of medicines. Over 52,000 Asthma and Hay Fever sufferers treated. Write for

BOOK 25A FREE. P. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Perfect Perpetual Calendar

Simplest, most reliable: 50 cents. Post-free. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVIII., No. 20 New York, May 14, 1904 Whole Number, 734

Published Weekly by
Funk & Wagnalls Company.
44-60 E. 23d St., New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

NEW LOCATION.

Subscribers and exchanges are requested to notice that our offices have been removed to Nos. 44-60 East 23d St., New York City.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

ISOLATION OF PORT ARTHUR.

ANOTHER Japanese success that was "all provided for in General Kuropatkin's plans," according to the St. Petersburg despatches, occurred on May 5, when a large Japanese force landed on the Liaotung peninsula at Pitsuwo and cut off Port Arthur's communications with the mainland. At about the same time Admiral Togo succeeded in blocking the harbor entrance with sunken ships. "These happenings have been anticipated since the outbreak of the war," we are assured in a St. Petersburg despatch, "and the authorities, in a sense, appear to be relieved, now that the blow has fallen. They assert that the fortress is impregnable and amply provisioned to stand a siege for a year, and that it can hold out until the time comes to relieve it." The Russian garrison in Port Arthur is said to number about 10,000. Lieutenant-General Stössel is in command, with Rear-Admiral Wittsöft in command of the fleet. It is said that little attempt will be made to hold the outer line of fortifications or outlying towns, such as Kin-Chow and Dalny. The St. Petersburg advices say further:

"Officers of the general staff say that the landing of the Japanese army on the peninsula and the investment of Port Arthur clarify the situation and the problem General Kuropatkin must solve. Had Kuropatkin had his way before the war, it is said, he would have abandoned Port Arthur, withdrawn farther to the north, and waited until his army had become overwhelming in its strength, when he would have moved forward, but this was made impossible in consequence of the injuries sustained by the Port Arthur fleet and the impossibility of the departure of the fleet from Vladivostok with a superior Japanese force outside that port. Therefore, the commander-in-chief is waiting at Liao-Yang until the enemy's plans shall have developed sufficiently to show just what line it is proposed to pursue."

The New York *Tribune* and *Times* would not be surprised to see Port Arthur fall at no distant date. Says the latter journal:

"All military critics have agreed that, with the plan of campaign which General Kuropatkin has formed and announced, it would have been far better for him to have abandoned Port Arthur altogether as a place too remote, too isolated, and too vulnerable to be held: to destroy the forts, the ships, and such of the stores and munitions as could not be removed, and to withdraw the garrison to his center of concentration, not south of Mukden, if south even of Harbin, and there to await the reinforcements which were necessary to him before he could safely resume the offensive.

"Russian pride would not permit this radical measure. Russian prestige would undoubtedly have suffered much from it. It was not taken, and the result is that Russian pride and Russian prestige are likely to receive a far more grievous injury from the capture of Port Arthur and its garrison than they could have sustained through a voluntary abandonment of an untenable outpost of the main Russian position. There seems no doubt that the Japanese have effected unopposed landings on both sides of the peninsula, north of the neck to which the peninsula so narrows that it must all be commanded by the guns of men-of-war afloat alongside. It seems also that the united landing parties, in a force 'inexpugnable' by that at General Kuropatkin's command, have invested and isolated the fortress, or are about to do so, and to bring such pressure upon it, both from landward and from seaward, that its fall is only a question of time, and not of a very long time. . . . . .

"If Port Arthur is doomed, Japan will be in practical possession, after its fall, of 'the whole subject-matter of the controversy,' of the whole peninsula of Korea, and of all maritime Manchuria. Before Russian reinforcements can arrive, she will have time to establish and fortify herself in Korea at least, and by reason of her control of the sea, very possibly in maritime Manchuria also, so as to defy the attempts even of a force very much larger than her own to oust her. When that situation arises it will be time for Russia to consider whether she had not better withdraw her proclamation that she will not admit any intervention or mediation. If she remains obstinate it may become a question for the Powers whether they are any longer bound to respect her objections, and whether the precedent she herself set in 1896 may not properly be invoked, not against her, but in her own interest as well as in that of mankind at large."

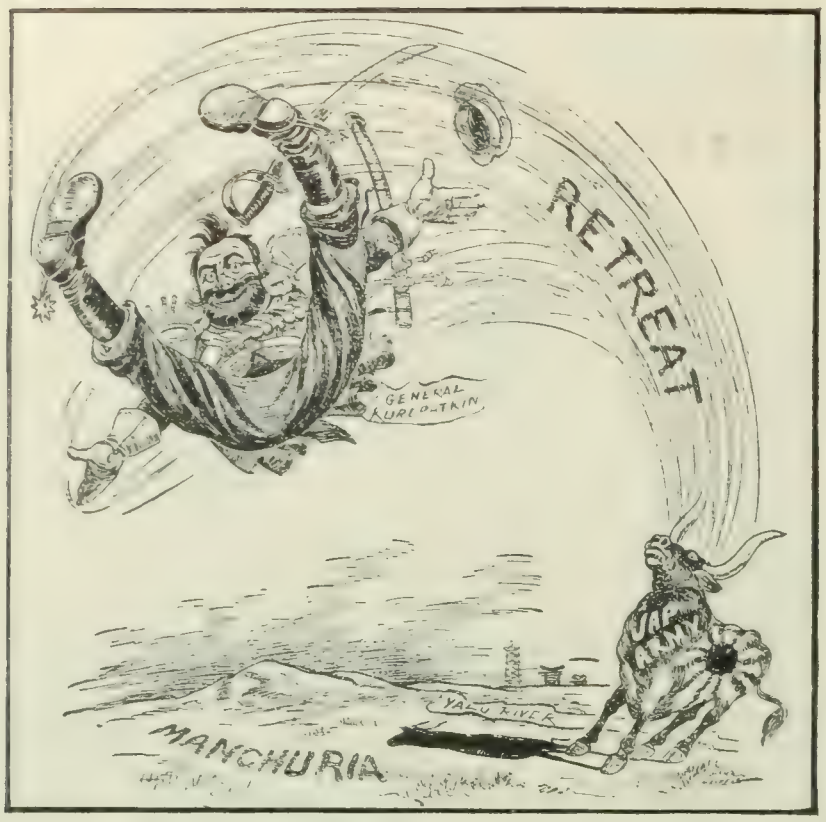
The main conflicts of the war, however, are expected by the New York *Press* to occur farther north. It says:

"From now on Port Arthur will be a burden to Russia, as Lord Salisbury foretold. The enemy need not close in on the town and starve it out. Once the railroad is taken by the Japanese they can go ahead with their operations against New-Chwang, and then Mukden, without care for what Port Arthur does. For Port Arthur, cut off by land and blockaded by sea, can give no offense. Nor is it of such great value to the Japanese as a base, the Russian navy having been ruined, that it is worth the cost of taking by assault.

"Most of the military operations of importance in the near future will be somewhere between Fung Wang and Liao Yang, and around New-Chwang and Hai Chen. Eventually the supreme test will come at Mukden or Harbin. The main Japanese objective is not Port Arthur, the taking of which would mean very little in determining supremacy. It is the main army of the Czar. Nothing will be definitely known of the superiority or inferiority of the two belligerents on land until Mukden and Harbin are reached by the several invading armies, all of which are designed to converge upon Kuropatkin's main force.

"By midsummer the question the world is asking should be so far answered that nobody need then be in doubt of the outcome of the war."

Simultaneously with the news of Port Arthur's isolation comes the report of the Russian evacuation and Japanese occupation of Feng Wang Cheng and the Russian abandonment of Liao Yang and New-Chwang. This virtual abandonment of maritime Man-



KUROPATKIN—"This is all part of my plan of operations."
Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

CARTOON GLIMPSES

churia (except Port Arthur) is generally interpreted to be a result of the May-day encounter on the Yalu, which was treated in these columns last week. Later reports give the Russian strength in that encounter as about 13,000 men and 32 guns, against some 50,000 Japanese with 160 guns and aid from Japanese gunboats. The Japanese report a loss of about 800 killed and wounded in that battle, while the Russians report a loss of six colonels, one lieutenant, and 1,900 men wounded, 600 men and 45 officers killed, one colonel and 600 men missing or prisoners, and 22 field pieces and eight machine guns taken. Each side pays the highest tributes to the bravery of the other.

The Philadelphia *Press* says of the Russian evacuation of New-Chwang:

"General Kuropatkin plainly sees no chance of meeting the Japanese advance short of Harbin, or even perhaps beyond.

"The evacuation of New-Chwang and the departure of the general staff and headquarters to Mukden can mean nothing less. The advance of General Kuroki is evidently certain to break the railroad at Liao Yang and the Russian defense is to pass north of the Manchurian mountain chain.

"This abandons Port Arthur to the chances of a siege, renders an isolation of Vladivostok easy, and gives the Japanese army a long and perilous advance on Harbin, if the war is to continue. But this will be along a railroad line, and it will be preceded by such serious loss of prestige as no great Power has faced since the Franco-Prussian war."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* remarks:

"Whatever the skill and fighting capacity of the Japanese commander and his troops, he can not advance far into Manchuria without great danger. Every step he takes westward will increase the difficulty of supplying his army, while at the same time he will expose his right flank to the attack of the Russian cavalry, or a flanking force from the direction of Mukden. To succeed in such advance will not only imply great skill and efficiency, both in his men and his means for supplying his wants from the Yalu base, but a much more demoralized condition in Kuropatkin's army than we are led to infer. For these reasons it is not well to be too sanguine that Japan's initial success means all that the press reports would indicate. Russia has been in the past adept in the strategy of falling back and tolling an opposing army to invade her chosen ground, and if she succeeded in beguiling Napoleon to venture upon his Moscow campaign she may be attempting a similar policy with Japan."

LABOR PAPERS ON THE COLORADO STRIKE.

THE hostile attitude of the governor and militia of Colorado toward the striking Western Federation of Miners (considered in these columns last week) appears to have intensified among the unionists and Socialists, there and elsewhere, the feeling that has long existed against the militia; and it has also given Eugene V. Debs and his fellow Socialists another chance to bring forward the Socialistic claim that our Government is run by the capitalists, and to urge the workingmen to repudiate "the flag of the capitalist class" and "rally to the red standard of international Socialism,

THE MIKADO FLOGGED BY A COSSACK.
A popular war cartoon posted everywhere throughout Russia, and republished in *Judge's Weekly*.

OF RUSSIAN

the symbol of proletarian revolt." *The Social-Democratic Herald* (Milwaukee) declares that the persecution of unionists in Colorado "presents 'citizen soldiery' with its mask off," and adds that "the militia is the creature of capitalism, and as such should be shunned by the working class upon whose flesh capitalism feeds." *The National Labor Tribune* (Pittsburg) condemns the "high-handed lawlessness of the governor of Colorado," and says he "is either a natural desperado or a madman." But the workingmen will win, thinks *The American Labor Union Journal* (Butte, Mont.), despite the "desperate" and "frantic" efforts of the mine-owners. It says:

"Poor workingmen, by the power given in the justice of their cause, have brought down the arrogance of a group of the richest and most powerful corporations in the West. On one side have been arrayed wealth, power, the militia, the governor, all the forces of legal authority; on the other side bare-handed, poor workingmen, with nothing save the justice of their cause as a weapon. Whether the forces of wealth and authority should by some means not now apparent eventually win against us, the struggle has demonstrated one truth—it has shown that a completely united working class would be well-nigh invincible on the industrial field at the present stage of capitalistic development, and that they would be wholly invincible if united politically."

Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist candidate for President, says, in an article that appears in nearly every Socialist paper in the country:

"The arrest and deportation of Mother Jones and the arrest and imprisonment of Charles H. Moyer, the lion-hearted president of the Western Federation of Miners, are among the latest outrages in the daily budget of crime reported from Colorado.

"The crimes of the capitalists and their henchmen under the

law-and-order administration of their executive utensil multiply so rapidly that it requires a swift pen to keep the record.

"And the record must be kept to the minutest detail, for when the day of final accounting comes, as come it will as surely as the green earth rolls sunward, the capitalist class will settle by the books to the last cry of agony and the last groan of despair wrung from the misery of their crucified and exiled victims.

"The midnight assault of the brutal soldiery upon Comrade Floaten—than whom a truer comrade does not live; the beastly insult to his wife; the violent deportation of Guy Miller, president of the Telluride union, and his comrades; the lashing of a union man to a telephone-pole solely because of his being a union man; the jailing of inoffensive citizens and the outrages upon defenseless females are all charged up in red letters in the book of remembrance.

"Governor Peabody and his accessories will answer to the last line of the last indictment drawn by an awakening Justice at the bar of an aroused working class.

"The coming day of judgment is slow but sure.

"And the memory of the working class is long—they do not forget.

"At times the blood boils with indignation, but we must keep cool, keep calm—cool and calm and resolute. The talk about armed attack by the unarmed worker is criminal folly—worse still, it is suicide. That is the program of Peabody and his mercenary hirelings to incite attack, that the blood of union men may flow like mountain streams.

"Have you forgotten how the working class in Colorado voted but a few months ago? Well, that is the way they will shoot today. Should armed collision now ensue in consequence of excited councils, the brave and brainy union men would pay the forfeit with their lives, and the movement in the State would be crushed and paralyzed.

"These are the days to preach the class struggle in Colorado.

RUNNING RUSSIAN—"Ho for Moscow! I'm luring on the Jap!"
—Nelan in the New York *Globe*.

STRATEGY

"Every day makes it clearer; every outrage confirms and emphasizes its commanding truth.

"The real danger comes with the cry to 'bury Peabody beneath an avalanche of votes.' The unthinking will rush from the frying-pan into the fire. In their eagerness to bury Peabody they will forget Peabodyism. To bury Peabody will be time wasted if capitalism, of which he is but the spawn, is overlooked. The Democratic party will freely proffer its services in the burying of Peabody and passionately proclaim its sympathy and friendship.

"Trust it no more than you would the Republican party.

"The only difference from the workingman's point of view is that one is run in the interest of a small number of large exploiters and the other in the interest of a large number of small exploiters. They are both against the working class. The Republican Peabody will be duplicated, if the workers so will it at the poles, by a Democratic Nobody. The capitalist class will rule as before, and bull-pens will do business at the old stands.

"The Socialist party is the party to support, the working-class party, the deadly and uncompromising foe of capitalism and wage slavery.

"Arouse, ye workingmen! Open your eyes and see the class struggle! Join and support the only party that stands squarely upon the class struggle as the basis of its revolutionary character. The Republican, Democratic, and Populist parties are all capitalist parties, all for wage slavery, all against the working class.

"Mother Jones in exile! Charles Moyer, your brave leader, in jail! Have you a drop of red blood in your veins? Has your manhood rotted into cowardice? Wake up and take your place in the class struggle. For the desecration of the flag your leader is in jail. What flag? The flag of the capitalist class—the flag that floats above the bull-pens of Colorado. The wholesome truths he stamped upon its stripes are your shame and your masters' crime. Rally to the red standard of International Socialism, the symbol of proletarian revolt, and the workers of Colorado and all the world shall yet be free."

INCREASE IN RAILROAD CASUALTIES.

INTEREST is renewed in the subject of railway accidents and casualties by the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission showing that the number of passengers killed during the last quarter of 1903 was more than three times the average killed during the nine preceding quarters. The commission says that 147 passengers were killed and 1,148 injured in collisions and derailments, while 28 were killed and 789 injured in various other accidents. Of the trainmen and other employees, 991 were killed and 11,382 injured, bringing the total number of casualties up to 1,166 killed and 13,319 injured. The commission in its report again recommends the use of the block-signal system to prevent certain classes of accidents, and declares that all of the five worst collisions during the period were due to causes which have been repeated hundreds of times and which the block system is universally expected to remedy. The commission urges the passage of a law requiring the adoption of such signals on all railroads within a prescribed period of nine years.

The Railway Age (Chicago) says the figures are discouraging indeed, since there is nothing in the bulletin "which can in any

RUSSIA (to the Angel of Peace)—"Now, don't you butt in! I insist on there being no interference until I crush my foe into the earth."
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

AND SUPERIORITY.

way gratify those persons who hope as the years recur that a lessening degree of mortality will follow the operation of American railway trains." That paper says further:

"In view of the total figures with which we are confronted and in order to get some basis of comparison, we must refer to the figures given by the British Board of Trade, which exhibit but 25 passengers killed during the whole year of 1903. It will be remembered that during the year 1901 no passenger was killed in a collision or derailment on the railways of Great Britain, and that in the year 1902 six passengers only were killed from this cause. In the great increase which took place in 1903, however, almost all of it was due to a collision of unusual sort at Glasgow, where 17 passengers were killed; and yet, with even such a tremendous proportionate increase, the British mortality for one year is but one-sixth of the mortality in this country for three months. Altho the British record of passenger miles is not on the same basis as ours, and therefore can not be used for purposes of comparison, the traffic is known to be many times more dense than in the United States, and this is an approximate measure of the probability of accidents. The relative figures can mean but one thing, when taken in connection with the just-mentioned facts and the causes of the 32 most prominent accidents in bulletin No. 10: Our slender reliance upon absolute block-signal working and our adherence to a purely train-despatching system on so large a proportion of our track. In considering this matter, it is too often forgotten that thousands of cases occur where train orders are ignored or misread, or flagmen fail in their duty, or enginemen run by stations where they should stop, which never burden the records because no actual collision occurred, altho nearly every element necessary for a horrible collision existed. Our growth toward safer methods must necessarily be slow, but it should at the same time be sure, and the figures given in accident bulletin No. 10 are far from reassuring."

The American Underwriter (New York), in analyzing the figures of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the year ending June 30, 1902, shows that railway accidents are on the increase; but it is at a loss to attribute the increase to any special cause. It says that the "ratio of casualties to the number exposed is steadily growing larger, despite the wholesale adoption of train-brakes, automatic couplers, and many other appliances." *The Underwriter* says further:

"Why this increase? Of course, the increase in the number of travelers does not account for it, that item having been considered in deducing the ratio, and it might have been supposed that the extension of the block system of signals on some of the great trunk lines and the alleged improvements in passenger conveyances would have operated to decrease the ratio of passenger accidents. The stubborn fact that the ratio has increased, rather than decreased, remains, however, and it is not at all unlikely that the increasing demand on the part of the traveling public for greater speed is at least partially accountable for it."

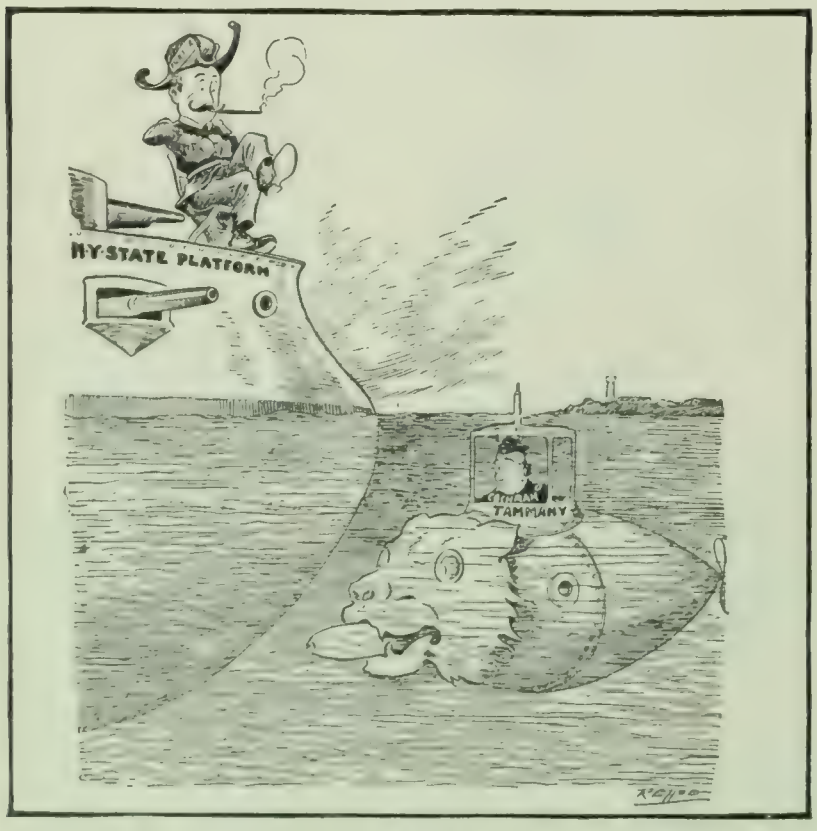
MR. CLEVELAND ON THE DEBS STRIKE AND THE BOND DEALS.

JUST at the beginning of a campaign in which his party is to make a choice, or a compromise, between "Clevelandism" and "Bryanism," ex-President Cleveland has chosen to bring up again and defend his despatch of troops to Chicago in 1894, which broke up the great railroad strike, and his bond issues in 1894, 1895, and 1896 to replenish the disappearing "gold reserve." These two policies, it will be recalled, held a prominent place among the things denounced by the famous "Chicago platform" of 1896, which was reaffirmed in the "Kansas City platform," that Mr. Bryan insists shall be indorsed this year. Instead of harmoniously agreeing to this proposed denunciation of himself for the third time, Mr. Cleveland reviews his policy and insists that he was right.

His course in the Chicago railroad strike was made the subject of a lecture at Princeton University on the evening of May 2. In this lecture Mr. Cleveland told in a plain, straightforward way the facts of the strike, as they are already pretty well known. A strike of the employees of the Pullman Palace Car Company was taken up by the American Railway Union, and

"in the last days of June, 1894, a very determined and ugly labor disturbance broke out in the city of Chicago. Almost in a night it grew to full proportions of malevolence and danger. Rioting and violence were its early accompaniments, and it spread so swiftly that within a few days it had reached nearly the entire Western and Southwestern sections of the country. Railroad transportation was especially involved in its attacks. The carriage of United States mail was interrupted, interstate commerce was obstructed, and railroad property was riotously destroyed."

Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, declined to intervene; the United States Supreme Court issued an injunction restraining President Eugene V. Debs and his fellow officers of the union from interfering with the mails and interstate commerce; the injunction was ignored; the United States marshal and the judges of the federal



EVERYTHING LOVELY ABOVE THE WATER LINE.
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

THE BRONCHO-BUSTER.
—Washburn in the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*.

PARKER PERILS.

court asked the President for troops to enforce it; the soldiers were sent; Debs and his fellow officers were arrested, the rioting was stopped, commerce and the mails proceeded unobstructed, and the strike was over.

Mr. Cleveland said of Governor Altgeld:

"This official not only refused to regard the riotous disturbance within the borders of his State as a sufficient cause for an application to the federal Government for its protection 'against domestic violence' under the mandate of the Constitution, but actually protested against the presence of federal troops sent into the State upon the general Government's initiative and for the purpose of defending itself in the clearly defined exercise of its legitimate functions."

Referring to the action of the United States Supreme Court in ordering the imprisonment of Debs and his associates for disregarding its injunction against interfering with the mails and interstate commerce, Mr. Cleveland said:

"The Supreme Court of the United States has written the concluding words of this history, tragical in many of its details, and in every page provoking sober reflection. Nevertheless, even those most nearly related by executive responsibility to the troublous days whose story is told may at this time congratulate themselves that they have had to do with marking out the way and clearing the path, now unchangeably established, that shall hereafter guide our nation safely and surely in the exercise of all the functions belonging to it which represent the people's trust."

Papers like the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) and Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), which would like to see Mr. Cleveland renominated, indorse his words heartily. The New York *Sun* (Ind.) contrasts Mr. Cleveland's "splendid" policy in the Chicago strike with Mr. Roosevelt's "unconstitutional" interference in the coal strike, "professedly in the interest of the community at large, but —practically if not intentionally—in the interest of the strikers." The Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.) says it is "very jealous of the rights of the States," but approves Mr. Cleveland's course. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) remarks that Mr. Cleveland's recalling of Mr. Olney's connection with this policy is not likely to help his boom any.

Mr. Cleveland defends his bond issues in a lengthy article in *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia, May 7). To condense the article into a sentence, the "gold reserve" kept shrinking, something had to be done to replenish it, and successive bond issues were the only recourse. Mr. Cleveland criticizes the Republican Congress that embittered the last half of the term for not passing the remedial financial legislation that he suggested to it; and he explains at considerable length the famous "midnight conference" with J. P. Morgan which resulted in issuing over $60,000,000 worth of bonds to the Morgan-Belmont syndicate at a price that was severely criticized. He omits to say anything, however, in reply to the charge, current at that time, that the shrinkage of the gold reserve was due to a heavy decrease in the national revenue, which decrease, in turn, was caused by the "hard times," which were held to be due to the Cleveland administration. According to this theory, the shrinkage of revenue compelled the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue the notes exchanged at the treasury for gold, then the notes came back to be exchanged for more gold, were reissued, etc., thus making the "endless chain" that drained the gold out of the treasury. When a bond issue would be made to replenish the gold reserve, the investors would obtain the gold in part from the treasury itself by bringing notes for exchange, so that the very effort to fill the treasury increased the drain.

In February, 1895, therefore, when the Administration was brought face to face with the necessity for another bond issue, it was deemed "important to obtain certain information and suggestions touching the feeling and disposition of those actively prominent in financial and business circles." "I think it may here be frankly confessed," says Mr. Cleveland, "that it never occurred to any of us to consult, in this emergency, farmers, doctors, lawyers, shoemakers, or even statesmen. We could not escape the belief that the prospect of obtaining what we needed might be somewhat improved by making application to those whose business and surroundings qualified them intelligently to respond. Therefore, on the evening of the seventh day of February, 1895, an interview was held at the White House with Mr. J. P. Morgan, of New York."

After a long conference, lasting "until a late hour of the night," an agreement was made by which the Morgan-Belmont syndicate was to deliver to the Government 3,500,000 ounces of standard gold, half of it to be obtained in Europe, in exchange for bonds, the syndicate agreeing to "exert all financial influence and make

PARKER: "I wonder if that isn't an infernal machine."
—Spencer in the Denver *Republican*.

all legitimate efforts to protect the treasury of the United States against the withdrawals of gold pending the complete performance of the contract." "The terms of the agreement were so well carried out, not only in the matter of furnishing gold, but in procuring it from abroad and protecting the reserve from withdrawals, that during its continuance the operation of the 'endless chain' which had theretofore drained our gold was interrupted." In January, 1896, another bond issue became necessary, and it was issued by popular subscription. The amount ($100,000,000) was subscribed more than five times over. Mr. Cleveland says in conclusion:

"I have attempted to give a detailed history of the crime charged against an Administration which 'issued bonds of the Government in time of peace.' Without shame and without repentance I confess my share of the guilt; and I refuse to shield my accomplices in this crime who, with me, held high places in that Administration. And tho Mr. Morgan and Mr. Belmont and scores of other bankers and financiers who were accessories in those transactions may be steeped in destructive propensities and may be constantly busy in sinful schemes, I shall always recall with satisfaction and self-congratulation my collusion with them at a time when our country sorely needed their aid."

The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), which is suing Mr. Hearst's papers for libel for saying that it is under Belmont influence, says that, "in the judgment of all candid and serious-minded men," Mr. Cleveland's issue of bonds "has never for a moment been held to be anything else than the act of a statesman." And the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.), which is under the same ownership, declares that "any man, whatever his political pretensions, who shall hereafter venture to repeat the demagogic attacks to which this article is a conclusive answer should be branded as a public enemy." Mr. Hearst's New York *American* (Dem.), however, brings up all the old charges, and hints that the syndicate made "outrageous

From a stereograph, copyrighted, 1904, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

PRESIDENT OF PANAMA AND THE NEW CONGRESS.

President Manuel Amador sits in the front row, with a paper in his right hand.

profits" "by the connivance of those who should have guarded the treasury instead of making it an annex to the Wall Street money shops." The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), which would like to see Mr. Cleveland sent to the White House for a third term, also reflects unfavorably upon the syndicate's profits, and says that the 1896 bond issue would have gone to the same syndicate if *The World* had not stirred up a big agitation for a popular subscription. The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) revives the claim that the Democratic deficit caused all the trouble.

HEAVY GOLD MOVEMENTS.

OBSERVERS of the financial situation are wondering what the effects will be of the uncommonly large shipments of gold that are going hither and thither among the world's great money centers. Mr. Stratton, collector of the port of San Francisco, has prepared some statistics which show that Russia and Japan have bought in this country more than $40,000,000 worth of munitions for the present war, and that Japan has sent more than $20,500,000 in gold to this country since December 1. How much gold Russia has sent is not stated. Our own Government, in turn, is sending $40,000,000 to Paris to pay the Panama Canal Company for their property and rights, and $10,000,000 to the Panama Government. And at the same time the Russian Government is floating a loan of $160,000,000, obtaining most of this sum in Paris. A loan of $50,000,000 is being negotiated by Japan, about half of it being obtained in America; but as the money will be used in paying the balance of trade, the loan will not necessarily cause an outward gold movement. The Chicago *Tribune* says:

"It is not difficult to fancy a small stream of gold, set in motion by the war in the Orient, which flows around the world and returns almost to the point from which it started. If the war lasts long enough, the identical bar which Japan sent to the United States to buy provisions for Japanese soldiers may continue on its travels and finally pass into the hands of Russia, to be used for the benefit of Russian soldiers."

These large movements of gold from country to country are expected to affect rates of exchange, interest, speculation, and prices of securities, and, perhaps, of commodities; but the financial experts do not seem willing to predict just what changes will take place. *Bradstreet's*, however, observes that "it is hard to recall a time when such transactions had so little effect upon the tone or the temper of the New York money market," and several daily papers remark upon the same fact. Thus the Providence *Journal* says of the Panama payment:

"The ease with which the Panama payment is being made is not less remarkable than is the unprecedented magnitude of the transaction. If it be true that 'never before in the world's history was a nation asked to part with such an amount of gold at one time,' it is equally true that no other nation than the United States could at the present time export so large a quantity of the metal without straining itself alarmingly. With us the gigantic feat is being accomplished without causing even a tremor in any market. Last week's gold shipments aggregated about thirteen million dollars, and yet the New York weekly bank statement showed a gain in cash. The total shipments last month were about twenty millions, and yet there were no perceptible consequences in either the stock or the money market. It is practically assured, indeed, that the whole transaction will now be speedily concluded, simultaneously with the export of some gold on other counts, without stirring even 'a ripple upon the financial waters' so far as we are concerned.

"That would be impossible in any other country to-day; it would have been impossible in our country only a few years ago. Then our monetary system was in a state of such unstable equilibrium that even the smallest outward movement of gold set all our business interests a-shivering; there was unceasing alarm lest the drawing of gold away from us would topple us over on a silver basis, and such a demand upon us as is being met without the slightest difficulty now could hardly have been met at all then,

even by resort to the most desperate and costly expedients. The transaction that is now in progress, therefore, is not only one of surpassing interest in itself, but also a conspicuous demonstration, in concrete form, of the great change which has in a very brief time taken place in our national gold strength. It is not only that we have averted the danger of silver monometalism by our votes and our legislation; we have also supplied ourselves with a basis for a gold-standard monetary system such as no country ever possessed before."

MORAL OBLIGATIONS OF TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

ARE the directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company responsible for the continuance of poolrooms in New York City? This question has been raised by the city authorities and the controversy is being watched with considerable interest by the newspapers. The telegraph company is charged with being a collector and vender of racing news especially collected for the poolrooms, which could not do business without telegraphic communication. The New York Telephone Company is also charged with sharing in the same sort of lucrative service. Furthermore, the newspapers are showing that the two corporations are closely connected. Four of the directors of the telephone company are also directors of the Western Union. Morris K. Jessup and Jacob H. Schiff, who have been prominent in reform movements, and J. P. Morgan are directors of the telegraph company. Mr. Morgan's leading partner, Charles Steele, is a director in the telephone company. It is believed that the racing results, as announced in the poolrooms, are obtained by a combination service in which the telephone plays an important part. This statement seems warranted from the fact that no telegraph instruments were found in the poolrooms recently raided, but on close inspection complete telephone outfits were found. In some instances the wires were concealed along the wainscoting or paneling. District Attorney Jerome says that "the poolrooms which belong to a group of ten, twenty, or thirty owned by one man get their information by telephone from the headquarters of the group. The headquarters only has a telegraph wire."

The telegraph company, in a statement made public by President Clowry, declares that the telephone company is a common carrier; that it is not authorized to scrutinize messages with reference to their moral burden, and that it is bound under the law to transmit all messages offered, if couched in decent language. The Western Union is not a moral censor, says Mr. Clowry; but it has "wares to sell and any one who can pay for them can buy them, and he will not be asked to what church he belongs." He says further:

"This company has nothing to do with the racing associations or the racetracks. It does not own a share of stock in any racing association, and it can not be said that the news of the races originates with us. Thousands of persons in this city want the information about the races—newspapers, hotels, and other places—and how can we know for what purposes this information is wanted? . . . But what actuates certain persons to say that our directors, from a moral standpoint, should not sell the information which so many persons desire? We have one of the largest directorates in the world, and each one is a good, moral man. I never have been in a gambling-house or a poolroom in my life. I want to do the right thing, and so do all our directors. They know that the company sells this racing information and that it has done so for forty years, and that it probably will continue to do so. But they don't know, and neither do I, that any place that may be called a poolroom gets this information.

"The question of morality involved in this situation is a very broad one, on which many men will disagree. Some men do not believe it is a moral wrong to bet on a horse race. But, aside from that, when they ask us to close poolrooms by refusing to send information to them, they might as well ask a gas company to close other illegal places by shutting off the gas, or the city to do the same thing by stopping the supply of water to these places."

Much satire is being published in the papers at the expense of these "eminently respectable" men who are the directors of the corporation. The newspapers hold that the supreme question is one of public morals, and that the company must either continue its relations with the poolrooms or make a sacrifice as a matter of public duty. The New York *World*, in regard to the statement that the company "must transmit all messages offered if couched in decent language," says: "This principle would oblige the Western Union to deliver a message from one burglar to another making an appointment to rob the house of Russell Sage. . . . When an honorable man finds himself in a position that makes him an active partner of criminals, there are two courses open to him. He can break the partnership or resign. The public is waiting to see which the directors of the Western Union will do." The New

RUNNING DOWN A CANDIDATE.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

DARING FLIGHT OF THE UNICYCLISTS.
The place Uncle Joe doesn't want.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

GREAT MEN IN ACTION.

York *American* regards as "absurd" the statement of President Clowry that the Western Union would not "willingly become a party to any criminal undertaking." That paper says:

"Perhaps President Clowry would have the public believe that the managers of the company are such pure and innocent-minded men that the expressed desire of a customer to have the wire led down the inside of a chimney, in order that it might not be seen, and the necessity for a police-dodging operator, had no significance to them. . . . . .

"The single circumstance that the company charges as much per day for a poolroom service as it does for a month of stock-report service is evidence enough to convince anybody who knows that criminals are afraid of the police that the company thoroughly appreciates the unlawful character of the business and makes its price accordingly."

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, in discussing the moral obligations of telegraph companies, says:

"In point of fact it may be asked, How far would a private corporation operating telegraph lines be justified in setting up as a censor of morals? What right would it have to ascribe improper motives to those offering messages? It may be assumed that the common law would justify it in refusing to transmit offered despatches which on their face were contrary to public morality, but would it not be vesting a private company with a dangerous prerogative to charge it with the duty of inspecting offered despatches and of rejecting such as in its judgment were not proper? Would it not be dangerous even to allow it this privilege? . . . . .

"The telegraph company is a private person, whose purpose, privileges, and duties are exhausted in the transmission of telegraph messages. In the conduct of its business it is bound to observe the law, and it is a part of the law that it shall make no discrimination among despatches offered it. Common sense would dictate that in palpable cases of fraud or illegality it shall refuse to become a party to the offense. It may be that the charge against the Western Union Telegraph Company in New York City may be maintained on just grounds. In pressing it, however, it must not be assumed that a corporation engaged in sending telegraph messages is bound or is free to inquire into their morality."

ARE WAGES INCREASING?

AN interesting analysis of the fluctuation of wages for centuries past has just appeared in the *Revue Internationale de Sociologie*. The author, M. G. Schmoller, has attempted to eliminate mere alterations in the value of the circulating medium by reducing all wages to terms of personal subsistence. His results show, as he believes, that there have been only two great falls of wages in history, and that they are now on the way upward. We translate a notice of the article from the *Revue Scientifique*. Says the reviewer:

"This study, which sums up nearly thirty years of investigation, is very interesting. It is based—a very original and proper idea—on an evaluation of wages, not in money, but in purchasing power. In fact, the salary in money, on account of the variations of representative value, gives only fictitious indications. The real wage is the possibility of transforming work into realizations and purchases. . . . According to M. Schmoller, the best means of evaluation are the cereals, wheat or rye. He, therefore, translates salaries into kilograms of wheat or rye.

"This restriction is evidently excessive, for the different objects of consumption do not follow, from the point of view of their cost, parallel and equal variations; there are often variations in opposite directions. Nevertheless, for small salaries, the representation of the sustenance, due to remuneration for work, is the most important part of the appreciation.

"This being the case, in what sense have real salaries varied? To study these variations we must have a base. This is established by statistics showing that an adult needs 250 kilograms [550 pounds] of cereals per year, this being regarded as the only form of nourishment, and for general expenses about three to five times this value—that is to say, 750 to 1,250 kilograms [1,650 to 2,750 pounds]. For a family, we should reckon 3,000 to 5,000 kilograms [6,600 to 11,000 pounds]. This means 15 to 25 kilograms weekly per person [33 to 55 pounds] and 50 to 60 [110 to 132 pounds] for a small family. A wage of this size is scarcely sufficient. For a family a fair salary should be 80 to 120 kilograms [176 to 264 pounds] weekly and a very good one over 200 [440 pounds].

"Now in the sixteenth century the actual salary fell very low. It was about 35 kilograms [77 pounds] weekly in the thirteenth century, rose after the plague of 1340, on account of the scarcity of laborers, then fell very low, to about 30 kilograms [66 pounds] at the opening of the sixteenth century, to rise again after the wars, laborers being then again in scarcity.

"Variations after this depend much on country. After the Revolution salaries rose in France, but in Germany after 1800 they fell, notwithstanding an apparent rise in money value. The field laborer, after the rise in the price of the necessaries of life about 1845, made no more than 20 kilograms instead of 40, corresponding to the same sum of 3 marks a week; and the factory hand for his 108 groschen weekly had no more than 50 to 60 kilograms instead of 120. In Belgium and Holland wages fell still lower. In the second half of the century there was some relief; in the provinces of eastern Prussia the wages of field-laborers in 1849 was 30 kilograms of rye; in 1873, 45.6; in 1892, 60, which is not high if we compare it with the standards that we have laid down.

"M. Schmoller notes that the chief general falls of wages took place from 1550 to 1700 and from 1780 to 1850, at the moment of the passage from natural to money wages, during which the lower classes, not being prepared for it, were exploited, in the course of the dissolution of old social institutions, by patrons who grew quickly rich. All other causes, increase of population, machinery, crises and lack of currency, etc., appear to the author to be negligible.

"But in the second half of the nineteenth century, consequent upon greater union and education among workmen, upon a reconstitution of social institutions and a greater degree of humanity among the upper classes, wages sensibly rose, in spite of fluctuations of small importance, in a movement which we may hope—and M. Schmoller's study is most optimistic in this regard—will not cease for some time."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE record of the Congress session just closed shows that G. O. P. spells Grand Old Postponer.—*The New York American.*

IT is distressing to think that the World's Fair will have to be disturbed by a political campaign.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

IT seems that when the Russians crossed frozen Lake Baikal they acquired an incurable case of cold feet.—*The Baltimore American.*

THE reports from the Far East always leave you in doubt as to whether it is a fresh battle or a fresh correspondent.—*The Washington Post.*

THE manner in which the Mormon Church manages to survive denunciation strengthens the suspicion that it is a trust.—*The Washington Star.*

IF late despatches are reliable General Kuropatkin is getting ready to march through Japan by way of St. Petersburg.—*The Chicago News.*

WHY not Hearst for Secretary of the Treasury if he can't get first place? He certainly knows how to put money into circulation.—*The Chicago News.*

ONE of the gratifying things about the Folk candidacy for nomination is that it doesn't have to be passed on by the Missouri Supreme Court.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

RICHARD CROKER announces that there is no hope for the Democrats in the next presidential election. Does Mr. Croker mean by this to announce his return to New York?—*The Atlanta Journal.*

"JUDGE PARKER," says an enthusiastic Southern paper, "will never insult the South by entertaining negroes at the White House." True! Nor white folks, either.—*The Indianapolis Journal.*

NEW presses and linotype machines are to be provided for *The Congressional Record* next session. What *The Record* needs, however, is a new set of contributors.—*Congressman Hearst's New York American.*

THE Russians have not lost every battle. It must be remembered that a great many of the battles have not been fought. Only such as have been decided have been won by the Japanese.—*The Baltimore American.*

AARON BURR's indictment will be exhibited at the St. Louis World's Fair. It is to be hoped that ample precaution will be taken to prevent the Missouri Supreme Court getting a whack at it.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

MR. CLEVELAND has told how he put down the disturbances in Illinois in 1894. The Republican managers would give Mr. Cleveland a good deal to put down the political disturbances in that State this year.—*The Washington Post.*

LETTERS AND ART.

SOME PHASES OF RECENT JAPANESE LITERATURE.

EXTRAORDINARY as are the signs of change and evolution revealed in the recent pages of Japan's history, not least remarkable, writes Yone Noguchi, is the revolution displayed in the substance and manner of Japanese literature. "There could be no more sudden change," he states, "than has occurred since the restoration (1867), especially during the last fifteen years." He names a book called *Seiyo Jizo* ("Affairs of Western Countries") by the great educator Fukuzawa, and Nakamura's translations of Samuel Smiles's "Self-Help," and of John Stuart Mill's "Liberty," as the harbingers of the modern literature. Kant and Herbert Spencer, he says, "were known before any English grammar was introduced." We quote further from Mr. Noguchi's record of this Western literary invasion (in *The Critic*, New York):

"The first English novel ever translated in Japan was Lord Lytton's 'Ernest Maltravers.' Dumas, Cervantes, Jules Verne, Telemaque, and 'Robinson Crusoe' (and Rider Haggard also through his 'King Solomon's Mine'), began to be familiar to the Japanese. It was in the days when even a bare knowledge of Wilson's First Reader was a sure passport to a government office. It would be better if you could understand Quackenbos's 'American History.' The students carried a 'Western-Sea' book through the streets with a supreme air. People turned their heads oftenest toward America, wishing to be told something about their blue-eyed 'brethren' and their ideas. Nansui Sudo appeared with his 'Ladies of New Style' in 1887. The book was a sheer absurdity. It was a wild exposition of Western progress. It inspired a revolution among Japanese ladyhood. The heroine was in the van of the progressive movement. She taught that labor was sacred. She became a dairymaid. (How new it was if you consider that we did not use milk in those days!) Her favorite reading was Spencer's 'Education.' And the other character was an adherent of Arabi Pasha, who, after his leader's defeat by General Wolseley, was banished from Egypt, and took service with a Japanese gentleman. In the book there was a balloon ascent and a dynamite explosion. It would be plain in what direction the Japanese intellectual taste of those days was aspiring when such a book met with a mighty reception."

YONE NOGUCHI.
A Japanese poet who writes in English.

Advancing public taste, however, Mr. Noguchi tells us, soon outgrew the crude work of Nansui, and the polished writing of Prof. Yuzo Tsubouchi, "the unquestioned dean of the modern Japanese literature," came into favor. He, too, encourages the "Western idea." About the same time, Mr. Noguchi states, Taketaro Yamada introduced colloquial literature, in face of the fact that "there was nothing more despised in those days than colloquialism."

A reaction, however, set in between the years 1891 and 1896, and there were signs, says the writer, that people were growing tired of the Western adapters. This period saw a revival of the old Genroku literature. The reaction, it appears, was against the weak native imitations of Western works, and not against translations. Another phase of the literary situation Mr. Noguchi describes as follows:

"Up to 1895 novel-writing was not looked upon as a respectable profession. The public would not permit it to be called gentleman's work. It was regarded as an unpardonable diversion of unworthy prodigies. The authors were accused of being a demoralizing influence. However, the fault may be with them, since they indulged, often provokingly, in the depiction of the lower class of women. The geisha was their favorite heroine."

Japanese authors have developed on the commercial if not on the artistic side. We read of them:

"They could not make a living by writing only twenty years ago, but to-day they are on the fair road to prosperity, the public demand for literature of any sort having tremendously increased. They will put a price on their writing, counting the pages, if not the words, like Americans. Nearly all the young students turned to writers at once. Hence the overflow of novels in 1899 and 1900. Not one in a hundred had literary merit—too often, alas! they verged on the coarse and the scandalous. The books were hardly pictures of human life."

The result, says Mr. Noguchi, is that for the last three years the public has been denouncing the native novel and turning to translations of Western fiction, the "immeasurable superiority" of which they admit. Last year, we are told, some fifty books, including works of Dumas, Hugo, Daudet, George Eliot, Hawthorne, and Maeterlinck were translated into Japanese.

It is interesting to learn that the feminine element is practically absent from the Japanese reading public. Mr. Noguchi states that "our Japanese woman rarely reads."

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SPELLING.

SOME few years ago the *The St. James's Gazette* deprecatingly remarked that "already newspapers in London are habitually using the ugliest forms of American spelling, and those silly eccentricities do not make the slightest difference in their circulation." While the public generally concedes the unphonetic character of English spelling, which for at least a quarter of a century the philological societies on both sides of the Atlantic have been trying to reform, Anglo-Saxon conservatism has been slow to adopt even the slightest changes. Usage in the United States, however, has moved faster in this respect than in England, and a few American journals have adopted certain emended spellings, such as thru (through), tho (though), and catalog (catalogue). Dr. Edwin W. Bowen, writing in *The Popular Science Monthly* (May) touches on this subject of English and American spelling. He writes: "It may be a shocking thing to say, but investigation will prove it true, that if those British critics who censure our spelling so severely, as offending their esthetic sense, were more familiar with the history of the language, they would, without doubt, have far less comment to make upon the so-called eccentricities of American spelling." We quote some of the instances he cites in support of this statement:

"We Americans, however, with our characteristic spirit of independence have made bold to break away from British tradition and custom in the writing of certain English words and have introduced a few minor reforms in our spelling. . . . The British journals ever and anon draw attention to our manner of writing such words as *favor*, *honor*, *center*, *program*, *almanac*, *tire*, *curb*, *check*, and *criticize*, and the like, which they spell *favour*, *honour*, *centre*, *programme*, *almanack*, *tyre*, *kerb*, *cheque*, and *criticise*. Now, in the case of most of these words, we submit that the American spelling is nearer the historical spelling, simpler and more logical than the British method. As for the words typified by *honor*, our method is simpler and nearer to the ultimate etymology. These words, it hardly need be observed, are borrowed from the Latin through the French. The British maintain that for this reason the spelling ought to conform to the French fashion. But they overlook the fact that these words have not always been written in English according to the French manner of writing. Dr. Johnson, the eminent lexicographer of the eighteenth century, wrote *honor* beside *honour*, *neighbor* beside *neighbour*, *harbor* beside *harbour*,

and the like. Indeed, the great Cham allowed himself considerable latitude in the matter of English orthography. Moreover, the Norman-French forms of these words were written in a variety of ways, as *our*, *eur*, *ur*, and also *or*. Even on the historical ground, therefore, there is not lacking some authority for the American spelling. If the English were consistent, they would be forced by the logic of their argument to write uniformly *govenour*, *errour*, *emperour*, *oratour*, *horrour*, and *odolour*, as well as *honour* and *favour*. But practise shows their glaring lack of consistency, since they do not spell these words ordinarily with *u*. It ought not to be regarded as a reproach upon American spelling, because in our desire for simplicity and uniformity we have rejected the *u* in this entire class of words like *honor*, thus making the spelling more in keeping with the Latin derivation. We can at least lay claim to simplicity and consistency. If we are provincial, we can not be charged with arbitrariness in our spelling.

"As for the writing of *center*, *meter*, *meager*, and words of this kind, the American method has as much history and logic in its favor as the British spelling has. Analogy, too, if that may be cited as an argument, supports our spelling, for we all write *perimeter*, *diameter*, never otherwise, whether we be American or English. The word *center*, according to Lowell, who was no mean authority on matters pertaining to our speech, 'is no Americanism; it entered the language in that shape and kept it at least as late as Defoe.' . . . . . .

"It is not to be supposed for a moment, however, that our utilitarian disregard of tradition is so strong as to have eliminated all useless letters in our American spelling. There is many a word in which an epenthetic letter is still retained merely because the traditional spelling shows it. *Sovereign*, *comptroller*, *island*, and *rhyme* may be cited as examples in point. Perhaps it ought to be added that the emended spelling *rime* for *rhyme* appears to be meeting with favor in certain philological circles."

THE TRUE GREATNESS OF THACKERAY.

THE appearance, forty years after his death, of the first complete biographical sketch of William Makepeace Thackeray, has occasioned some fresh appraisals of his place and significance in the literature of the nineteenth century. The biography referred to is written by Mr. Charles Whibley, and is published in the English Modern Writers Series. Miss M. M. Mallock, writing in *The Messenger* (New York) for April, finds Mr. Whibley's book something less than sympathetic as an appreciation, but important as exhibiting the close connection between the life-history and the life-work of its subject. "It throws into full prominence," she further admits, "the exuberance and vitality of a nature to which, perhaps, more than to anything else, may be attributed the place held by Thackeray's work in the fiction of the last century." Not only is Thackeray's legacy to this age an "historical" one—and in a sense the pictures he has bequeathed to us of the life of his own time possess a value of the same sort as belongs to the work of Hogarth, Smollet, and Fielding—but he belongs, as Miss Mallock points out, to "that gifted minority of story-tellers who have managed to project the ideal into the real, and to give us, in some of their brain children, real friends and companions." According to Miss Mallock, "Vanity Fair" and "Henry Esmond," in their several ways, represent the highest of his "high-level" work.

She finds that Thackeray shares with other novelists "the not uncommon inability to do much justice to the people he most wishes to recommend." In his use of caricature, she states, he is commonly very moderate, and rarely, like Dickens, carries it into the region of the simply grotesque. We are reminded by her that Thackeray took his own writings very seriously, looking on himself even more as a lay preacher than as a writer of stories. In this connection we quote the following passage from Miss Mallock's paper:

"The moral message, of which, according to his own account, he felt himself particularly in charge, was to the effect that everybody being in most ways about equally to blame, it becomes everybody's duty to make unlimited allowance for everybody else; but his exhortations on this head, however well meant, can not be said to rise much above the level of copybook moralizing. His own philosophy, as a matter of fact, was of too vague a sort to allow him very much to say on any of the more ultimate questionings of life and thought. At the bottom of it there lay the empirical skepticism of the eighteenth century, while superimposed on this was a moderate degree of approbation for Protestant Christianity in its more fluid forms."

Miss Mallock admits the grounds of some of Mr. Whibley's strictures, as when he compares Thackeray's habit of prosy moralizing to "the chorus of tiresome elders in a Greek play," or describes his occasional rather mawkish mixture of sentiment and cynicism as a sort of "sniggering through tears." But these, she urges, are little more than surface blemishes, and in no way affect those lasting qualities to which his work is especially able to lay claim. She concludes:

"For many causes, the chief interest of much even of the ablest fiction of the last century has been more or less of a passing one. The extensive use of the novel, as the instrument of one or another sort of propagandism, has made this inevitable. From Thackeray's work, on the contrary, taking it as we have done, on its higher level, the elements which lead to premature oblivion are singularly absent. He concerns himself but little either with popular polemics or public events; and he deals with what may be called 'costume' incidentally only.

"How extremely well his colors wear we may see by contrasting them with those of many of his contemporaries. He draws human nature to the broad lines which to the majority will be always the most convincing, and with the robustness and vitality, moreover, of an eighteenth-century *raconteur*; and tho it is no doubt unusual that a writer of his caliber should have steered so clear as he has done of the burning questions of his time, still it is just because he has done this that his books form, not his own memorial merely, but a gift of undiminishing value for generations yet to come."

Mr. H. Heathcote Statham, a writer in *The Fortnightly Review* (April), claims that Thackeray, notwithstanding the name and fame he has achieved, is a much greater genius than his countrymen have generally recognized. To the tendency in recent fiction to regard artistic execution as the chief end and "to prefer delicate insinuation of shades of character to a frank and bold portrayal of human nature in its broader aspects," he attributes "the present inclination, especially among American critics, to belittle Thackeray as a writer characterized by artistic coarseness and exaggeration." He admits, however, that "there is no great writer in our language, except Shakespeare, who shows so many signs of hurry and carelessness in his work." This is the way he accounts for it:

"The true explanation of this curious carelessness seems to be that Thackeray, in his method of writing, was essentially a magnificent *improvisatore*, with an inexhaustible fund of observation of and comment on life and character. He sees the whole spectacle going on before him, and at any particular moment he is occupied with the action of the moment rather than with questions of style or of the proportion of the whole. In nothing is this improvising quality more remarkably illustrated than in his extraordinary alertness and vitality over every little side-scene and side-character in the human comedy. In his three great novels of modern life there are no dead corners anywhere; no dummies. He can not give Rawdon and Macmurdo their breakfast in the mess-room, after the serious colloquy concerning Lord Steyne, without throwing in a sketch of the young fellows there, and 'that violent little devil Tandyman,' and his indignation about the result of the fight between the Butcher and the Pet; he can not refer to Miss Quigley's little passage of courtesies with Colonel Newcome without throwing in a passing picture of the poor governess in her own room, high up in that lone house, with 'her little desk containing her mother's letters and her mementoes of home'; and in the scenes in the 'Back Kitchen,' or 'The Haunt' (apparently two names for the same place), we seem to hear Tom Sarjent talking in blank verse, Archer rattling off his unblushing inventions, or Warrington's voice as he lazily winds up his lecture on sobriety and honest living with '*Video meliora probo-que*—I mean, bring it me hot with sugar, John'; humors of characterization which, it

must be admitted, have no more to do with the story than the chaff between Falstaff and the Prince and Poins has to do with the plot of 'Henry IV.'"

On the question as to which of Thackeray's works are the highest exponents of his genius, Mr. Statham writes:

"Thackeray's genuine greatness rests on his two historical novels and on his three most prominent novels of modern life—'Vanity Fair,' 'Pendennis,' and 'The Newcomes'; and on the latter more especially than on the former. This opinion is, I am aware, in opposition to that of Thackeray himself, who said that he 'wished to stand or fall by "Esmond"'; and it is in opposition to the popular verdict, which usually cites 'Esmond' as the author's masterpiece, while among literary critics there has been a tendency of late to regard 'Barry Lyndon' as the most remarkable of all his works."

For the three novels of contemporary life mentioned above, Mr. Statham makes the following claim:

"In these he has shown a knowledge of human nature, a variety of invention of human character, an instinctive power of giving to each personage his appropriate and characteristic utterance, which, if we can not call it equal to, is at least analogous to that possessed by Shakespeare. In this sense he has at all events come nearer to Shakespeare than any other writer in our language has attained."

Against the charge of cynicism, so constantly laid against Thackeray, Mr. Statham protests. We quote as follows:

"There never was a writer whose love for humanity was more obvious, more genuine, more sincere—welling up as it does, from time to time, in passages such as those which close Chapters XLIV. and LIX. of 'Pendennis,' or Chapter XXVI. of 'The Newcomes'; passages which come from the heart if ever anything did. We see it again in his love for children and boys, always the index of a warm and generous nature—indeed, all his life he seems to have retained much of the boy himself. But nowhere more strikingly is Thackeray's love for mankind displayed than in his faculty (and this also how Shakespearian a note!) of recognizing the possible spark of good in a bad or inferior nature. . . . I believe that this charge of cynicism is really a kind of revenge taken by the commonplace crowd against Thackeray for having told them the truth about themselves too plainly. In inditing his comedy of modern life, he was no doubt spurred to a great extent by a moral indignation, which had its groundwork in an intense love of truth and hatred of shams, and which fired off its bolts especially against two forms of social humbug—the hunting after titles and worldly honors, and the prostitution of love and marriage at the counter of finance."

Possibly Thackeray was not a philosophic thinker, nor a finished and consummate literary stylist, Mr. Statham concludes; "but for insight into human nature, for depth and fulness of human sympathy, for power and variety in character-painting, he stands absolutely alone among English writers of fiction."

Roosevelt and Carnegie as Critics: A French View.—"Theodore Roosevelt and Andrew Carnegie can lose themselves without danger among the most glittering of generalities. They will always be happy in themselves, and they will always inspire in some of their readers the sentiments of admiration which these readers will easily find in themselves."

In this way a French writer (J. Ernest-Charles) begins a review of Mr. Roosevelt's "American Ideals," and Mr. Carnegie's two works, "The Empire of Business" and "Great Britain from an American Point of View." In this article (in the *Revue Bleue*) the French critic brackets the sentiments of the President with those of Mr. Carnegie, and finds much enjoyment in the use of the "deadly parallel." His views are typical of a certain French attitude, however, and are worth quoting. He says:

"Mediocre, simple, picturesque, amusing, very amusing, exceedingly amusing, they [the President and Mr. Carnegie] represent fairly well the new criticism. Permit me to smile. They are so diverting, so powerful, so moving, and so comical with their cut-and-dried, imperturbable speculations on our modern life, their direct, vigorous style, and easy assurance. They represent the new criticism, the criticism of the man of action. . . . These strong, jolly fellows of over the sea, these fellows of good stomach, vigorous limb, and steady eye, they really do stand for the criticism of the strenuous man, and we must not rail at this sort of philosophy."

Referring to President Roosevelt's love for athletics, M. Ernest-Charles observes:

"Oh, the power of the eyeglass on the thoughtful athlete! Oh, the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon! While Roosevelt regards the world through his now historic eyeglasses, Carnegie piles up his fortune with his traditional good humor and becomes the great, the true, the good billionaire, the billionaire of the family who writes fables for wise little children. Nowadays President Roosevelt always wears his historic eyeglasses and his air of the pensive athlete. Carnegie is never without his traditional joviality—and his many millions. Besides, these two are great critics; together they have founded the school of the criticism of action."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ANGLO-SAXON TENDENCIES IN FRENCH WRITING.

IN a certain subtle change which reveals itself in the writings of many modern French writers, the author of the Point of View in *Scribner's Magazine* (April) discovers a curious result of the present prestige of all things Anglo-Saxon. The change, he says, is discernible to those for whom such matters have interest and significance. We quote in part as follows:

"Where a few years ago a man could take up the new book of the leading French writer, or the last signed article in newspaper or review, with a reasonably sure anticipation of the agreeable esthetic titillation that comes of the thing said with a constant care for form and a felicitous achievement of it, he is now surprised, with increasing frequency, by phrases that give one the feeling of having been translated literally from an English original. This is not suggesting that English can not be written with the sense of form, but that its genius, its hall-mark, consists rather, as we know, in the putting of facts directly, with a sort of naked adherence to statement, while the genius and hall-mark of the French language would be the putting of facts allusively, with a comprehensive inclusion of the various side-meanings that any statement comports. So far as one can generalize about so complicated an organism as a language, this definition will probably hold. There have been times—whole periods, or individual instances—when the English sentence swelled into an orotund, involuted piece of Latinity, magnificent or obscure, as the case might be. These, however, were really accidents. Typical English has an objective *allure*, a straightforward gait that gets forcefully to its point precisely because it *excludes*. The Saxon spirit, the Saxon mold of the language, will have it so. And now we see the French writers who are seeking to give a straightforward, objective tone to their style, obtaining that effect by placing their words differently from what the habitual reader would expect; by making a cast of phrase, in short, which discards something of the construction of the Latin family model, in virtue of a construction that recalls the Saxon."

These writers, we are told, belong chiefly to the number of those whose aim is to stimulate the moral tone of their country to greater energy and virility. They seem to see a connection between Anglo-Saxon effectiveness and the English disregard of verbal grace. In support of this view the writer goes on to say:

"Certainly, the way in which people find it most natural to speak and write *has* a connection with the ruling tone of the civilization of their day. The hyperbolic Elizabethan English was the print of Italian and Spanish influence and the crowding, ill-digested, splendid mental acquisitions of the Renaissance. If English in its present sober manner, the manner most essentially, properly its own, is more and more the world-language, it is because it says, swift and pat, all that is needful for modern men and women who are all the time and everywhere in a hurry. Quick and conclusive English words are being taken up in other languages; and the direction of general thought is such that the very build of the English phrase is impressing itself on the minds of men bent on concrete accomplishment, and with scant time for the by-paths, however psychologically inviting, that lead from their main route."

THE RENASCENCE OF WONDER IN ENGLISH POETRY.

TWO governing impulses, says Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton, the London poet and novelist, sway the intellectual life of man. They are "the impulse of acceptance—the impulse to take unchallenged and for granted all the phenomena of the outer world," and "the impulse to confront these phenomena with eyes of inquiry and wonder." The latter attitude, it need hardly be said, is essential to the production of great imaginative literature, and it appears, in a marked degree, in modern English poetry. The great change which took place in the poetry of the end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth is characterized by Mr. Watts-Dunton as "the most important change in the history of English literature," and it was important, he thinks, just because it represented a "renascence of wonder." Elaborating this thought in a brilliant introductory essay to the third volume of Chambers's "Cyclopedia of English Literature" (New Edition), Mr. Watts-Dunton says:

"As the movement substituted for the didactic materialism of the eighteenth century a new temper—or rather the revival of an old temper which to all appearance was dead—it has been called the Romantic Revival. The French Revolution is generally credited, by French writers at least, with having been the prime factor in this change. Now, beyond doubt, the French Revolution, the mightiest social convulsion recorded in the history of the world, was accompanied in France by such romantic poetry as that of André Chénier, and was followed many years afterward by the work of writers like Dumas, Victor Hugo, and others, until at last the bastard classicism of the age of Louis XIV. was entirely overthrown. In Germany, too, the French Revolution stimulated the poetry of Goethe and Schiller, and the prose of Novalis, Tieck, and F. Schlegel. And in England it stimulated, tho it did not originate, the romanticism of Scott, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Byron, Shelley, and Keats. But in this as in so many matters, while other countries have had the credit of taking the lead in the great human march, the English race has really been in the van. Just as Cromwell and Washington preceded and were perhaps the main cause of Mirabeau and Danton, so Chatterton, Burns, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats, and Byron preceded and were the cause of the romantic furore in France which, later on, was decided by the great battle of 'Hernani.' As the storm-wind is the cause and not the effect of the mighty billows at sea, so the movement in question was the cause and not the effect of the French Revolution. It was nothing less than a great revived movement of the soul of man, after a long period of prosaic acceptance in all things, including literature and art."

In order to appreciate the real significance of this revival, it is only necessary to compare the poetry of the romantic period with "the periwig poetry of Dryden and Pope" which it displaced. "Poetic art," says Mr. Watts-Dunton, "had come to consist in clever manipulations of the stock conventional language common to all writers alike; the language of poetry had become so utterly artificial, so entirely removed from the language in which the soul of man would naturally express its emotions, that poetry must die out altogether unless some kind of reaction should set in." Such a reaction was heralded by Thomson's "Seasons" and Gray's "Elegy," and found conscious expression in the poetry of Chatterton:

"It may be said of Chatterton that he was the renascence of wonder incarnate. To him St. Mary Redcliffe Church was as much alive as were the men about whom Pope wrote with such astonishing prosaic brilliance. This is one of the reasons why he bulks so largely among the poets of the renascence of wonder, for this renascence was shown not merely in the way in which man's mysterious destiny was conceived, but also in the way in which the theater of the human drama was confronted. This theater became as fresh, as replete with wonder, as the actors themselves. A new seeing was lent to man's eyes. And of this young poet it may almost be said that he saw what science is now affirming—the kinship between man and the lower animal—nay, even the sentience of the vegetable world. Further still, he felt that what is called dead matter is—as the very latest science is telling us—in a certain sense alive, shedding its influence around it."

While Cowper, Robert Burns, and William Blake all played an important part in the romantic movement, Mr. Watts-Dunton declares that the real leadership belonged to Sir Walter Scott, whose "Border Ballads," he thinks, must be set "at the very top of the pure poetry of the modern world." But great as was the influence of Scott, it is probable that the effect of his romantic work would have been less potent, had it not been for the influence of Coleridge. Mr. Watts-Dunton takes the view that "Christabel," "The Ancient Mariner," and "Kubla Khan" are, as regards the romantic spirit, "above—and far above—any work of any other English poet." He goes on to say:

"It is, however, owing to the very rarity of Coleridge's genius that not he but Scott popularized the romantic movement. In such purely poetical work as the first part of 'Christabel,' which was entirely unlocalized, realistic medieval pictures were not requisite as they were in the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel.' After such works as Coleridge's, all that the romantic revival needed was a poet who would supply it with feet in addition to wings. Scott supplied those feet. However, in the second part of 'Christabel,' written later—in which the poem is localized after Scott's manner—Coleridge showed so much of Scott's influence that it may not be too fanciful to call these two immortal poets the binary star of romanticism revolving around one common poetic center. Scott's poetry became so immensely popular that it soon set every poet and every versifier, from Byron downward, writing romantic stories in octosyllabic couplets, with the old anapestic lilt of romantic poetry."

Wordsworth's "indomitable will and masterful simplicity of character" were strong factors in maintaining the romantic traditions. His influence, says Mr. Watts-Dunton, "was no doubt great upon all the poets of his time, and upon none was it greater than upon Byron, who scoffed at him." Shelley's place in the renascence of wonder is indicated thus:

"Of all the poets of this group, he was by far the most influenced by the social upheaval of the French Revolution; and, of course, apart from his splendid work in so many kinds of poetry, he is a very important figure in the revival of romanticism broadly considered. But those poems of his dealing with subjects akin to those represented by the purely romantic works of the old ballads and 'Christabel' show that in the renascence of wonder his place is not among the first. 'Queen Mab' is not the least in touch with the spiritual world. And there is more of the pure romantic glamour in Keats's two lines—

> Charmed magic casements opening on the foam
> Of perilous seas in faery lands forlorn,

than in the whole of 'The Witch of Atlas.'"

In concluding, Mr. Watts-Dunton makes passing reference to Tennyson, Browning, Matthew Arnold, Rossetti, William Morris, and Swinburne, indicating that these poets, too, have had their part in the renascence of wonder. There is a danger, he adds, of some of our latter-day poets falling into artificiality and barren imitation of the earlier school. But this tendency is offset by an opposite trend toward sincerity and simplicity.

NOTES.

THE first collected edition of Mr. Bliss Carman's poems is announced by Messrs. Scott-Thaw Company, New York. It is to be a limited edition of five hundred copies, small folio, on hand-made paper, and rubricated throughout. The contents of Mr. Carman's nine former volumes of verse are included without omissions, supplemented by a number of poems which have so far appeared only in periodicals.

IN a recent paper on "The Need of a New Copyright Law," Mr. George P. Brett, president of the Macmillan Company, expressed his conviction that the agitation in favor of perpetual copyright is a mistake. He suggested that our present duration of copyright (twenty-eight years, with a renewal for fourteen years) is, if anything, too long; but declared strongly for a revision of the present defective and contradictory laws on the subject. To this end he would have a commission appointed to study the whole subject, and to bring before Congress a measure which would do away with the present uncertainties and ambiguities.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A MODERN RIP VAN WINKLE.

THE case of a woman who slept for twenty consecutive years, the longest period of sleep that has been observed up to the present time, is reported by the French neurologist, M. Lancereaux, in the *Bulletin de l'Académie de Médecine* (Paris, March 8). The patient, described as Marguerite B——, was of a neurotic and hysterical family, and had always been delicate and nervous. On May 31, 1883, following a severe fright, she was seized with violent attacks of hysteria, lasting about twenty-four hours, after which she fell into the profound sleep above mentioned, which was interrupted every month or every month and a half by sudden convulsive attacks. During this time she was kept alive entirely by injections of nourishment. The writer thus describes her awakening, which occurred just before her death at the end of her twenty years' sleep:

"On May 23, 1903, at nine o'clock in the morning . . . the patient was suddenly seized with a crisis of hysteria similar to that of the beginning of her pathologic state, . . . On the 24th, a new convulsion lasted nearly four hours without interruption. . . . The patient, without being positively awakened, succeeded in moving herself and raising herself on the bed.

"On the following day, the 25th, the convulsive movements were not renewed. M. B—— passed her hand before her eyes as if to remove a veil, then opened them, appeared to see and to hear, and tried to recover possession of herself and to put herself in communication with the exterior world, for she endeavored to understand some words which a priest addressed to her.

"On the 26th, at six o'clock in the morning, she is more awake, opens her eyes upon being ordered to do so, reacts to pinching of the skin of the arm, and says in a weak voice that she has been pinched. . . . The attack of sleep with all its accessory symptoms has definitely ceased. . . . . .

"Then, gradually regaining self-consciousness, she recognizes with difficulty the persons about her. She is informed of the present date; but she has trouble at first to recall the order of succession of the days. . . . Her memory is carried back to a distant period, and she is subconscious of a blank in her existence. She asks her age; her mother, subtracting the years passed in sleep, tells her that it is twenty-two years, and presents to her, as being her sister, a niece born the evening of the beginning of her sleep. However, it is difficult for her to enter into precise details with regard to past events. It can be proven that she has lost the remembrance of the occurrences immediately preceding her sleep, while she has retained clearly enough the memory of earlier occurrences. She does not remember either having been sick or having had her teeth extracted, or any of the unusual incidents during the course of her illness. . . . It is difficult to affirm that she may not have been, up to a certain point, conscious of what was passing around her. Dr. Liégeois, who had occasion to visit her several years before her death, and who attempted to treat her by suggestion, thinks that she was not absolutely unconscious, and the same opinion was expressed by Dr. Voisin, by Dr. Salpêtrière, and also by Dr. Farez.

"Had she awakened under more favorable conditions, the patient would undoubtedly have gradually recovered her memory. Indeed, like an epileptic after an attack, she was absolutely unconscious of the circumstances which had immediately preceded her crisis of sleep, whereas she remembered earlier events very well, and confirmed also the opinion of Charcot, according to whom the lethargic sleep was only a modified hystero-epileptic attack.

"One circumstance which particularly impressed Dr. Charlier was that, on her awakening, M. B—— spoke the dialect of her childhood and not that of the years which preceded her attack. . . . In spite of the psychic modifications resulting from this extraordinary affection, intelligence was restored no less completely on awakening, and the patient responded clearly to questions put to her, and would recall on the following day what had happened to her in the evening."

The woman's death occurred May 28, 1903, the third day after her awakening from her continuous sleep of twenty years and two months. With regard to the nature of protracted sleep in this and similar cases, M. Lancereaux comments as follows:

"Is this sleep natural sleep? It does not seem so, for if we look at the eyes, we perceive that the eyelids are palpitating, blinking, agitated by little quiverings, or by throbbing, and if they are opened it is common to find a sort of strabismus which does not appertain to normal sleep. Besides, the silence in such cases is always absolute, for noise is not heard, and pinching the skin, as well as the most diverse tortures, can be practised without the subject's retaining the least recollection on awakening.

"The title of 'the sleeper' applied to this patient and to most of the patients of the same nature is not, therefore, exact, since it is not a question of natural sleep, but rather of a pathologic state which manifestly is to be compared to the state of hibernation peculiar to certain animal species, among which, at a given moment, the life of relation and the vegetative life are, so to speak, annihilated."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EFFECT OF DARKNESS ON LIVING CREATURES.

A LABORATORY was founded in Paris in 1896 for the special purpose of observing the influence of light and darkness upon animals. To this end, part of it is underground, being situated in that part of the Catacombs under the Jardin des Plantes, while the second part consists of an aquarium building in the Zoological Gardens. In the first portion experiments are carried out upon animals that live normally in the light, while subterranean animals are observed in the second part, being exposed to daylight to study the modifications which may be thus brought about. An account of the results thus obtained has just been given by M. Armand Viré, whose report is abstracted in *The Scientific American* (April 23). Says this paper:

"Regarding the normal animals which are kept in the dark, these are especially the Crustaceæ, Batrachians, and different varieties of fish. The crustaceans showed the following phenomena: The gray pigment disappears by patches which increase in size until the entire disappearance of the color. The eye remains normal at first, but after a year it becomes slightly modified in the forepart, altho upon dissection no change is remarked in the retina or the optic nerves. On the contrary, the organs of smell, touch, and taste show a marked hypertrophy at the end of a few months. Their length increases gradually until the organs have their dimensions tripled. The observations seem to show that the organs which are now useless, such as the eye, tend to subsist for a considerable time, and this explains in a certain degree the presence of these residual organs in a number of animals, and which could not be accounted for except by this conservative action of the organism. The parts which now become more useful, such as the hearing, touch, and smell, owing to the disuse of the eye, take at once a development which accords with their increased functions.

"In the case of the fish a singular phenomenon was observed. After remaining for five years in the dark, the eye of an eel increased in size until it became double its usual volume. This fact would appear to be in contradiction to the preceding, if it is not remarked that the optical nervous system is somewhat reduced, showing thus that the hypertrophy of the external organ will no doubt give place later on to an atrophy. . . . Another fact remarked in connection with the fish is a reduction of the length in the dark. In the case of twelve gold cyprins six were placed in the Catacombs and six in the light. The food was the same for the two portions. After two years the specimens kept in the dark changed their color to a pinkish-white. Their length became only one-half that of the second lot, which retained their fine red tint.

"The subterranean animals which were kept in the light in order to observe the modifications which might occur were mainly crustaceans, obtained from the Catacombs and elsewhere. . . . The crustaceans lack the eye and optical nervous system—that is, all the organs which are capable of receiving luminous impressions. The latter specimens have the eye atrophied and covered by the general tegument. Nevertheless, all the specimens are sensitive to light and show by very distinct reactions that light is disagreeable to them. This is probably not a direct perception of the light, but a sensation of a chemical order which is transmitted

from the pigment cells to the brain by the general nervous system. In fact, after several months' experiment, the Proteus commences to assume a color; at first this is light and diffused, then it becomes darker, ending in a violet-black coloration with occasionally a series of small yellow patches, except under the head and body, which remain white. With the crustaceans the action is much slower and as yet only slight black patches have appeared on the skin. It is expected to make a series of experiments upon mammals in the underground laboratory as soon as a good system of ventilation is installed in order to supply the necessary fresh air."

A PHILOSOPHER'S STORY OF HIS LIFE.

THE Autobiography of Herbert Spencer, which has just been published in two large volumes, is pronounced by all the critics the most notable book of its kind issued this year. Naturally the reviewers have all tried to see in it, first of all, traces of Spencer's scientific method. Says a writer in the Philadelphia *Press:*

"No review can do justice to the book that does not consider it first as a 'natural history' of the author, the master thinker of his times and one of the greatest intellectual forces of all time. Nothing could be more logical than that he who applied the doctrine of organic evolution to everything in mind and nature should also make a scientific study of himself and his philosophy as a natural product of evolution. In pursuing this remarkable investigation he is guided by 'one significant truth,' that 'in the genesis of a system of thought the emotional nature is a large factor, perhaps as large a factor as the intellectual nature.'"

In like manner the critic of the Boston *Evening Transcript* writes:

"It is, of course, needless to say that the student of the synthetic philosophy will have no difficulty in recognizing Herbert Spencer's mind and hand in this distinctive autobiography. It is not a literary achievement in any sense. It is merely the story of a life and of a life work which have had a great influence upon the trend of modern thought. For his autobiographical purposes, Spencer divides his life into two grand divisions, dealing (1) with his ancestry, his early life and his professional career as an engineer, and (2) with his work as a writer and philosopher. . . . . .

"Yet this autobiography possesses a human interest apart from its mere self-exposition of a philosophical mind. It reveals Spencer as a very notable figure, and its introspective searchings of heart and mind are alive with a vivacity and humor scarcely to be expected from the author of 'The Data of Ethics.' His acquaintanceship with many celebrated contemporary figures in art, science, politics, and letters, his unconventional ways of life, his quaint and unattractive personality, all give a background of overwhelming interest to this autobiography. It is not a great literary work, but it is a great essay in mental development."

Writing in *The Times Saturday Review* (New York) on "Spencer's View of Life," Joseph O'Connor says:

"This book will always be of importance, for, tho the influence of Herbert Spencer seems to be waning, he was a great and original thinker, and his system of philosophy, whether it stands or falls, has bent the thought of a generation and will keep a position of commanding interest. The autobiography is the natural history of a philosopher, which aims at tracing the sources of his physical and intellectual characteristics, the process of his education in school and in life, and the genesis of the evolutionary ideas set forth in his works; and therein all its value lies. . . . . .

"In the nature of the case the book is full of egotism; and yet, tho egotism is self-revelation, it does not suggest Spencer's individuality. It is too vague and abstract. There are intellectual entities everywhere, but no people; so that, as one reads, the witticism of Marian Evans comes to mind. He was talking to her, after a return from a fishing tour in Scotland, of his success with flies that he had made, not in accordance with the nice theories of experts as to what attracts salmon or sea trout, but in the belief that these fish do not discriminate, and rise, when hungry, to anything that looks like a fly. 'My aim,' he said, 'was to make the best average representation of an insect buzzing on the surface of the water.' 'Yes,' she answered, 'you have such a passion for generalizing that you even fish with a generalization.' This is saying in jest what the critic has striven to say formally. Huxley put the same impression with even more subtlety. He said in the discussion of a tragedy, when some one quoted Spencer's opinion: 'Oh, you know Spencer's idea of a tragedy is a deduction killed by a fact.'"

Miss Evans ("George Eliot") was apparently Spencer's most intimate friend among women, and her name appears more than once in his pages. His craniometrical description of her is characteristic:

"Her head was larger than is usual in women. It had, moreover, a peculiarity distinguishing it from most heads, whether feminine or masculine—namely, that its contour was very regular. Usually heads have here and there either flat places or slight hollows, but her head was everywhere convex."

In like manner, too, he treats of his other friends, as if they were "specimens" of some kind. Says *The Evening Post's* reviewer:

"A terrible frankness was always Mr. Spencer's foible. As he says, he had 'a constitutional lack of reticence.' He does not in the least spare himself; and his kindred and friends he writes about with a sublime impartiality—a sort of scientific detachment, as if they were so many beetles, with pins stuck through them, on cards, and he the appointed lecturer on their structure, habits, and abnormalities. He is transparently honest through all. Never did a man set out to tell the whole story of his life with a calmer determination to keep back nothing essential. And yet we find him confessing half-way through, as if in despair: 'At first sight it seems possible for one who narrates his own life and draws his own portrait to be quite truthful; but it proves to be impossible. There are various media which distort things seen through them, and an autobiography is a medium which produces some irremediable distortions.'"

Another interesting trait shown in the autobiography is Spencer's liberal-mindedness. Says *The Evening Post:*

"He doubtless had a certain sense of humor; but some forms of playful or rhetorical exaggeration went sadly astray with him. Thus he comes upon Mr. Mozley declaring that Spencer's works are an 'imposing system which occupies several yards of shelf in most public libraries.' Whereupon the severe autobiographer observes, with all gravity: 'The least number connoted by the word 'several' is three, and at the time Mr. Mozley wrote the volumes I had published occupied twenty-one inches, or less than a fifth.' Another instance of the same sort of thing is seen in Spencer's protest against a phrase of Huxley's. That writer, who did not always feel it necessary to measure his words, had spoken in a letter of the fact that he used to read Spencer's proofs, and added: 'There is no telling how many brilliant speculations I have been the means of choking in an embryonic state.' This would never do for the literal author of 'First Principles.' Tho eighty years of age when this letter of Huxley's was published, he looked up his manuscript, found that there were not more than 'four passages of a speculative kind' that had disappeared in 'three volumes,' and reported to Leonard Huxley. The latter, with what feelings may be imagined, made due correction in *The Athenæum*, tho he could not resist adding that 'epistolary humor is not always to be taken literally.' That doctrine, however, Spencer would have died before admitting. Perhaps his constant annoyance at being himself misunderstood—by Mill, by Martineau, and by countless others—was somehow bound up with this insensitiveness to the humorously exaggerated."

A similar tendency is shown in the following incident cited by a critic in *The Herald* (New York):

"He had at one time contemplated emigrating to New Zealand. He had discussed the matter with friends of like mind.

"'Averse to unmethodic ways of judging, it occurred to me that aid might be had by making a rough numerical valuation of the several ends in life which might be respectively better achieved, these by staying at home and those by emigrating; and that by adding up the numbers on each side totals would be obtained which would yield more trustworthy ideas of the relative advantages than mere unaided contemplation.'

"He has preserved the estimates then made. Among the po-

tential advantages of New Zealand he puts marriage, rating it at 100. The next highest figure is also on the New Zealand side, but it is only '40, better health.' Arithmetically stated, the highest advantage he conceived of as offered by a continued residence in England was '30, intercourse with relations.' The implication, he points out, is decided enough.

"'The relative values assigned make it clear that a state of celibacy was far from my ideal.'"

That Spencer's chief concern in this book was to give a scientific explanation of his career, and that his account of his ancestry, environment, and education goes far toward accounting for the whole, is *The Evening Post's* conclusion. It says:

"We see the tendency to question everything and to mend everything to be a well-marked family trait. A born tinker and contriver, Spencer had, in his engineering years, a passion to improve on every tool and appliance, from an air-pump to a fishing-rod. His thirst for causes; his coolly skeptical fronting of every-day conventional or superstitious beliefs, and of the most sacred religious convictions alike; his generalizing intellect; his heroic determination to speak the word given him at the cost of friendship and health; his zeal for social and political betterment as well as for truer thinking—all this is set before us in a way to reinforce admiration and to renew the personal stimulus which Spencer undoubtedly imparted, and still imparts, tho in a less degree, to so many and such differing minds—from Lewes to Stevenson. The tense purpose with which Spencer wrought through so many years of invalidism to persuade the world to change, was as fine as was the philosophic poise into which he passed when his work was done, and which led him to be reconciled to the fact that the tough old world had not changed as rapidly as he had hoped it would."

DO EARTHQUAKES THROW THE MAGNETIC POLES OUT OF PLACE?

IT has been known for some time that the earth's poles are not fixed points. Their position is continually varying within slight limits, so that if an adventurous explorer should stand on the North Pole to-morrow he would have to go elsewhere to perform the same feat next year. This polar motion was first revealed several years ago, as readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST will remember, by the discovery that the latitudes of places on the earth's surface are continually varying. All other possible explanations of this phenomenon having been proved untenable, astronomers now agree that it is due to actual shifting of the poles, and hence of the equator, the base line from which latitudes are measured. The assignment of a cause of this phenomenon is complicated by the fact that the polar motion appears to be very irregular. It has recently been suggested that a principal factor may be the displacement of masses of the earth's crust, due to earthquakes. This and other phases of the problem are discussed in *La Nature* (April 16) by M. A. de Lapparent, of the Paris Academy of Sciences, in an article, entitled "The Wandering Poles." Says this writer:

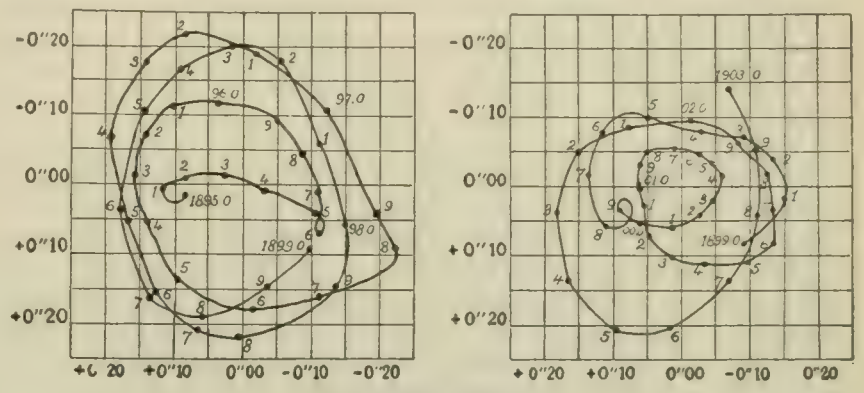
"The constant displacement of the poles having been proved and measured, it remains to ascertain to what causes it seems reasonable to attribute them.

"There is one that immediately suggests itself to the mind. Mechanics teaches us that the axis of rotation of a solid on which constant exterior forces are acting can not change unless the solid itself is not invariable—that is, unless the distribution of its elements is susceptible of modification.

"Now we know that there are taking place on the surface of the globe displacements of material of considerable importance. Glaciers advance or recede, snow melts, ice that has accumulated at the poles is transported to lower latitudes; continents daily lose their substance, which is little by little washed into the ocean. It is thus quite reasonable to think that these changes in the distribution of terrestrial material may suffice to explain the slight displacement of the poles that has been noted.

"Only in this case it would seem that the period of displacement should be annual, and should present few differences from one year to another. How, then, does it happen, first that the yearly curve is not a closed one, and, second, that the pole should have been so far removed from its mean position in 1898 while in 1900 it kept so near that position?

"Here comes in an observation made in 1902 by Prof. Milne before the Royal Geographical Society and already noted by the



same scientist in 1893 in *The Japanese Seismological Journal.* It is that a relation exists—at least statistically—between the degree of variations of latitude and the frequency of great earthquakes.

"Consider the curve described during a year by the pole and develop it on a straight line on the scale adopted in the figures. We shall thus obtain a certain length, which will be that of the path traversed by the pole, or its total displacement. Now notice the table prepared in 1902 by Professor Milne:

Years.	No. of violent earthquakes.	Total displacement of the pole.
1895	9	0.55"
1896	18	0.91"
1897	44 or 47	1.07"
1898	50	0.79"

"With the exception of the number found for 1898, this table shows a sort of proportionality between the number of violent shocks and the polar displacement. Later M. Cancani showed that the figure 0.79" depended on a defective measurement and should be 1.03", which would make the proportionality still more evident.

"As for several years past the study of earthquakes has been making great progress, M. Cancani, who is chief of a section of the Meteorological Institute at Rome, has proposed to verify Milne's rule for the years between 1899 and 1902. . . . This is his result:

Years.	Earthquakes.	Polar displacements.
1899	27	0.72
1900	17	0.32"
1901	22	0.53"
1902	29	0.97"

"Here the agreement is quite remarkable.

"Must we conclude that there is a relation of cause and effect between the two phenomena? Since great seismic disturbances result, apparently, from movements that take place in the earth's crust, an oceanic region sinking while a neighboring continental region tends to rise, is it not natural that this factor should contribute effectively to the change of distribution of terrestrial mass, and, consequently, affect the position of the axis conjointly with the annual exterior causes?

"To accept this conclusion as demonstrated would perhaps be a little hasty. We can not deny, however, its great probability. In any case the subject merits persevering study. It would be decidedly interesting if observation of the stars, the basis of the determination of latitudes, should thus become an indirect method of 'auscultation' of the terrestrial globe, enabling us to detect variations in its crust. This would rehabilitate the astrologer of whom Lafontaine tells us, for in this case observation overhead might not be a bad method at all of finding out what is going on beneath our feet!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AUTOMATIC GATE-KEEPER AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

THE coin-receiving device used at the entrance of the St. Louis Fair, in connection with the ordinary registering turnstiles, is so arranged that the turnstile will be locked except when a proper coin is placed in the machine, when it admits one person, automatically locking again until the next coin is placed in it. The following description is quoted from *The World's Fair Bulletin*:

"The machine consists of a stout oak box or pedestal, thirty-three inches high by eleven inches square, capped by a heavy iron casting, which supports the working parts of the machine.

"On top of the cap is the head for receiving the coin. This is a heavy brass frame supporting vertically two pieces of plate glass between which the coin falls, being introduced through a brass hopper at the top. This glass and brass head is about nine inches high from the iron cap of the pedestal, and where the coin is introduced into the hopper has a polished brass table about seven by three and a half inches square, which is used by the gateman for sounding any doubtful coin which may be presented to him.

"From the side of the machine next to the turnstile there projects a latch which normally prevents the turnstile from turning forward so as to admit a person. When, however, the proper coin is deposited in the hopper at the top of the machine, it falls between the two plates of glass until it strikes a device by means of which an electric circuit is completed; this operates a lock on the inside of the machine, releasing the projecting latch and allowing one person to pass through the gate.

"The machine is so constructed that should several coins of the right denomination be dropped in at the same time it will admit just as many people as have been paid for, and will then automatically lock itself until more money is deposited.

"On the inside of the pedestal is a registering device which counts each coin as it is deposited in the locked receptacle provided for that purpose.

"The general appearance of the machine gives the impression of strength and durability, and at the same time sufficient care has been given to appearance. The wooden pedestal is finished as black Flemish oak, the iron cap is covered by an enamel of Tuscan red, and the brass work has in part a polished and in part a dipped finish.

"The whole machine is strongly bolted to the floor in proper position in relation to the turnstile which it controls."

An Attempt to Cure Blindness with Radium—The German press announced in March last that Professor London was occupied in St. Petersburg in studying the effects of radium rays on blind eyes, and that he had hopes by this means of restoring the power of sight. The Emperor William became interested in these researches, and the German Minister of Public Instruction requested Professor Greeff, director of the eye clinic at La Charité, to study the effects of radium on healthy and diseased eyes and report thereon. In the last number of the *Deutsche medicinische Wochenschrift*, Professor Greeff describes his experiments, which are thus noticed in the New York *Herald* (European edition):

"As regards the effect of radium on healthy eyes, he shows that this is first apparent when the radium preparation is brought within about 10 centimeters [4 inches] of the eye. The eye then suddenly becomes aware of a strange, faint, pale-green luminosity which gets dimmer as the preparation is withdrawn. The patient is unable to say whence the rays proceed. At the beginning of the illumination the retina is not immediately affected by the rays—the effect of light is created by the fact that certain parts of the eye, especially the crystalline lens, are rendered fluorescent by the radium, and of this the retina becomes conscious. In regard to the action of radium rays on blind eyes, says Professor Greeff, we must, before all, take into consideration their condition—whether completely sightless or still in possession of some remnant of vision. The latter are generally classed as blind because their powers of sight are so limited that they are, for all practical purposes, the same. Physiologically, however, there is a considerable difference in so far as in one case there is a consciousness of light, in the other none.

Professor London neglected to test the patient's consciousness of light in each case, whence it followed that the blind persons whom he tried with radium rays furnished negative or contradictory data. If by chance he fell upon a patient who still possessed a vestige of sight, the patient was able to perceive the effect of the radium. Professor London then tried, by presenting shadow pictures, letters, etc., on a transparent screen illuminated by radium to bring these objects within comprehension of the blind patient. By this means the eye of a blind man still able to distinguish light from darkness gained the sensation of being able to see large objects. This sensation—and this is the decisive factor—can be also obtained by the substitution for the radium and the fluorescent screen of a petroleum lamp and a dark shade. He has, therefore, come to the conclusion that radium rays have no specific effect."

Wild White Blackberries.—Our recent description, taken from *The Strand Magazine*, of the success of a Californian plant-breeder in producing white blackberries has elicited the following information from Prof. Milton W. Humphreys, of the University of Virginia, who writes us under date of April 16:

"It may interest your readers to know that white blackberries grow naturally, and can not be called very rare in the mountains on the western borders of Virginia. At 'Nimrod Hall,' on the Cowpasture River, white blackberries grow within fifty yards of some of the cottages. The ordinary blackberry turns from green to red and then to black. The white variety turns from green to almost pure white, and then to a very pale cream color, being considerably nearer a pure white than are the white strawberries which abound in certain sections of West Virginia."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"SIR BENJAMIN WARD RICHARDSON found, after long experiments and practise," says *The Medical Times*, "that 64° Fahr. is the best temperature in which to conduct mental labor. If the temperature falls below this the mind becomes drowsy and inactive, and if it rises much above there is a relaxed state of the body and mind which soon leads to fatigue and exhaustion. It is important that the temperature be the same in all parts of the room and that it be steadily maintained."

THE dire effects of the hard winter, says *The Railway Age*, are more evident in the used-up condition of motive power than at any previous time in railroad history. "On the Pennsylvania lines this is very apparent in the engines now in shops and in waiting for treatment. The Altoona plant is pressed to its capacity, and the road is sending the overflow to outside shops for repairs. The purchase of one thousand new engines in the past two years was a wise provision of the management to prepare for the enormous increase of tonnage then in sight, and was a fortunate investment, otherwise the wheels would have been locked tight in icy fetters. The severity of the winter has put over 20 per cent. of the 5,000 engines of the road in a condition requiring extensive repairs."

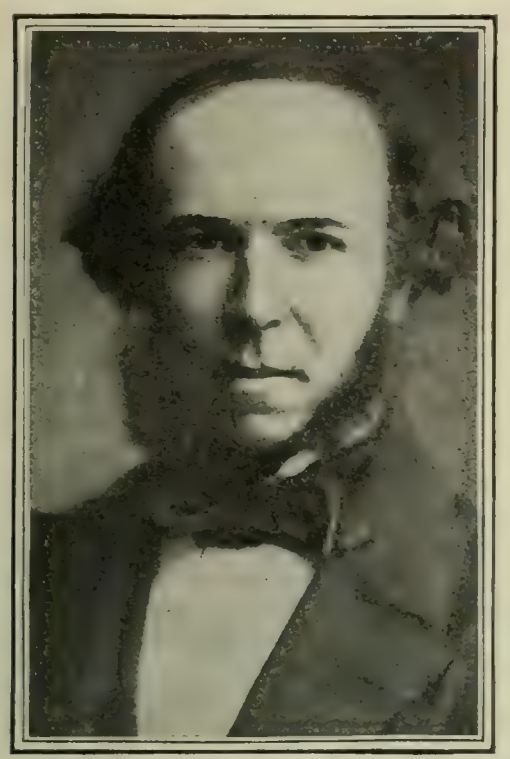
THE possibility of melting carbon and maintaining it in the liquid condition has been demonstrated by Dr. A. Ludwig, says *The Scientific American*. "The heating was effected under great pressure in the electric furnace, and a curious phenomenon noticed at 1,500 atmospheres was that after a brief failure of the arc, the current refused to pass even when the voltage was much increased. It is supposed that as the carbon passed into liquid and transparent state, it assumed a rare allotropic form, becoming a non-conductor. The test was too brief for a study of this condition, but was made to include a sudden cooling of the molten carbon by a flooding with water of the interior of the pressure vessel. Tho minute diamonds were recognized in the gray powder thus obtained, the result was not wholly satisfactory."

THE SUN AS A CAUSE OF DISEASE.—"In these days, in which so much is being written of the stimulant and beneficial action of the actinic rays of the sun, it is but natural," says *The Medical News*, "that the reverse of the picture should also find a painter. Finsen, indeed, who has been the pioneer in the therapeutic application of these rays, was also the one to initiate the reaction, by his studies on smallpox and light, and on sunburn. Professor Fermi has pursued this latter line of investigation experimentally upon a large number of human subjects and with most interesting results. By exposing his 'material' to the direct sunlight for varying periods of time he was able, in a large precentage of cases, to produce the following set of symptoms, which often persisted over many days: Cephalalgia, dryness of the nasal mucosa, snuffing, coryza, pharyngitis, weariness, slight conjunctivitis, dryness of the lips, fever, pseudo-influenza, constipation, insomnia, epistaxis, various pains. This congeries of symptoms seems not very formidable, yet it induces the author to conclude, from the observed coincidence of meteorological conditions and of certain diseases, that exposure to the sun's rays is a predisposing factor in coryza, influenza, hay fever, and epidemic meningitis. A curious element to the fact that only 53 per cent. of the persons under experiment found the exposure disagreeable, while the others, notwithstanding the subsequent ill effects, enjoyed it."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

HERBERT SPENCER'S ATTITUDE TOWARD RELIGIOUS FAITH.

THE Autobiography of Herbert Spencer, now hailed as the book of the spring season, and by some reviewers as a feat of self-revelation only second to that of Rousseau's "Confessions," contains a few, but these highly significant, passages concerning his attitude toward religious faith. Long known to be one of negation, this attitude, revealed in its inceptive and reflective stages, appears, at least in the former stage, as something that might be described as temperamental rather than rational. His parents and immediate relatives were Wesleyans, of a strong and narrow religious observance. When Herbert, having passed the age of eighteen, was absent at Worcester, where he had entered upon his early engineering profession, his father, a man of intellectual capacity, wrote to him, calling his attention to religious questions and attempting to arouse his religious feelings. Says the son concerning these letters: "So far as I can remember, they met with no response, simply from inability to say anything which would be satisfactory to him, without being insincere." Continuing with an analysis of his own state of mind, he writes:



HERBERT SPENCER,
At the age of thirty-eight.

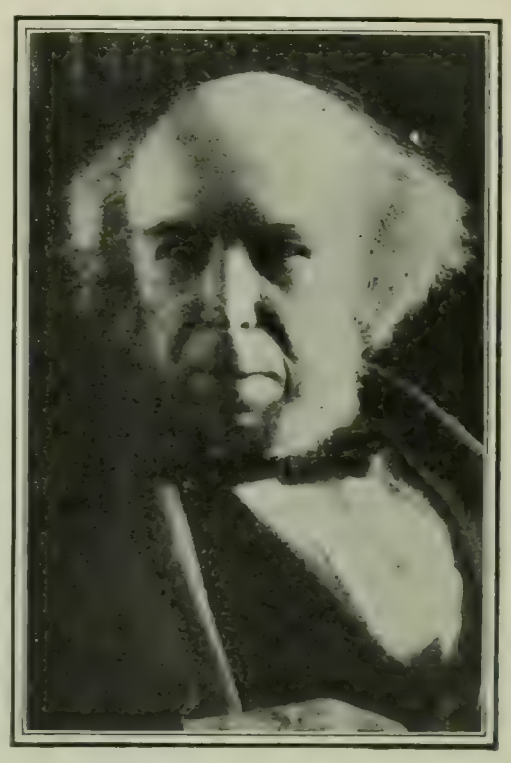
"How had this state of mind, unlike that general throughout our family, arisen? There were, probably, several causes. In childhood the learning of hymns, always, in common with other rote-learning, disagreeable to me, did not tend to beget any sympathy with the ideas they contained; and the domestic religious observances on Sunday evenings, added to those of the day, instead of tending to foster the feeling usually looked for, did the reverse. As already indicated in Part I., my father had, partly no doubt by nature and partly as a result of experience, a repugnance to priestly rule and priestly ceremonies. This repugnance I sympathized with: my nature being, indeed, still more than his perhaps, averse to ecclesiasticism. Most likely the aversion conspired with other causes to alienate me from ordinary forms of religious worship.

"Memory does not tell me the extent of my divergence from current beliefs. There had not taken place any pronounced rejection of them, but they were slowly losing their hold. Their hold had, indeed, never been very decided: 'the creed of Christendom' being evidently alien to my nature, both emotional and intellectual. To many, and apparently to most, religious worship yields a species of pleasure. To me it never did so—unless, indeed, I count as such the emotion produced by sacred music. A sense of combined grandeur and sweetness excited by an anthem, with organ and cathedral architecture to suggest the idea of power, was then, and always has been, strong in me—as strong, probably, as in most—stronger than in many. But the expressions of adoration of a personal being, the utterance of laudations, and the humble professions of obedience, never found in me any echoes. Hence, when left to myself, as at Worcester and previously in London, I spent my Sundays either in reading or in country walks.

"In those days there was not any decided conviction about the propriety or impropriety of this course. Criticism had not yet shown me how astonishing is the supposition that the Cause from which have arisen thirty millions of suns with their attendant planets, took the form of a man, and made a bargain with Abraham to give him territory in return for allegiance. I had not at that time repudiated the notion of a deity who is pleased with the singing of his praises, and angry with the infinitesimal beings he has made when they fail to tell him perpetually of his greatness. It had not become manifest to me how absolutely and immeasurably unjust it would be that for Adam's disobedience (which might have caused a harsh man to discharge his servant), all Adam's guiltless descendants should be damned, with the exception of a relatively few who accepted the 'plan of salvation' which the immense majority never heard of. Nor had I in those days perceived the astounding nature of the creed which offers for profoundest worship a being who calmly looks on while myriads of his creatures are suffering eternal torments. But, tho no definite propositions of this kind had arisen in me, it is probable that the dim consciousness out of which they eventually emerged produced alienation from the established beliefs and observances.

"There was, I believe, a further reason—one more special to myself than are those which usually operate. An anecdote contained in the account of my early life at Hinton shows how deeply rooted was the consciousness of physical causation. It seems as tho I knew by intuition the necessity of equivalence between cause and effect—perceived, without teaching, the impossibility of an effect without a cause appropriate to it, and the certainty that an effect, relevant in kind and quantity to a cause, must in every case be produced. The acquisition of scientific knowledge, especially physical, had cooperated with the natural tendency thus shown; and had practically excluded the ordinary idea of the supernatural. A breach in the course of causation had come to be, if not an impossible thought, yet a thought never entertained. Necessarily, therefore, the current creed became more and more alien to the set of convictions gradually formed in me and slowly dropped away unawares. When the change took place, it is impossible to say, for it was a change having no marked stages. All which now seems clear is that it had been unobtrusively going on during my stay at Worcester."

In the latter part of the second volume, in a section marked "Reflections," we come upon the following statements embodying certain changes in attitude that resulted from his long study and observation of society as an organism. He notes that while the current creed was slowly losing its hold upon him the sole question seemed to be the truth or untruth of the particular doctrines that he had been taught. But gradually, and especially in later years, he became aware that this was not the sole question. We quote:



HERBERT SPENCER,
At the age of seventy-eight.

"Many have, I believe, recognized the fact that a cult of some sort, with its social embodiment, is a constituent in every society which has made any progress and this has led to the conclusion that the control exercised over men's conduct by theological beliefs and priestly agency has been indispensable. The masses of evidence classified and arranged in the 'Descriptive Sociology,' have forced this belief upon me independently: if not against my will, still without any desire to entertain it. So conspicuous are the proofs that among unallied races in different parts of the globe, progress in civilization has gone along with development of a religious system, absolute in its dogmas and terrible in its threatened penalties, administered by a powerful priesthood, that there seems no escape from the inference that the maintenance of social subordination has peremptorily required the aid of some such agency. . . . . .

"There is the truth, which is becoming more and more manifest,

that real creeds continually diverge from nominal creeds, and adapt themselves to new social and individual requirements. The contrast between medieval Christianity and the present Christianity of Protestant countries, or, again, the contrast between the belief in a devil appointed to torment the wicked, strenuously held in this century, and the spreading denial both of a devil and of eternal punishment, or again the recent expression of opinion by a Roman Catholic that there may be happiness in hell, suffice to show the remolding of what is nominally the same creed into what is practically a quite different creed. And when we observe, too, how in modern preaching the theological dogmas are dropping into the background and ethical doctrines coming into the foreground, it seems that in the course of time we shall reach a stage in which, recognizing the mystery of things as insoluble, religious organizations will be devoted to ethical culture.

"Thus I have come to look calmly on forms of religious belief to which I had, in earlier days, a pronounced aversion. Holding that they are in the main naturally adapted to their respective peoples and times, it now seems to me well that they should severally live and work as long as the conditions permit, and, further, that sudden changes of religious institutions, as of political institutions, are certain to be followed by reactions.

"If it be asked why, thinking thus, I have persevered in setting forth views at variance with current creeds, my reply is the one elsewhere made: It is for each to utter that which he sincerely believes to be true, and, adding his unit of influence to all other units, leave the results to work themselves out."

FRENCH COMMENT ON RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN AMERICA.

DURING a long residence in the United States, M. O. Guerlac, a French writer, has seriously studied the question of the separation of church and state, and contributes to *La Revue* (Paris) a monograph on the grave problem with which France is now wrestling. It is worth while, he says, to study the workings of the church without the intervention of the state in the country of "classic religious liberty"; to note how this régime of free church and free state, this absolute liberty of worship, this let live and *laissez faire* policy which the liberals of Europe admire and envy, but dare not imitate, works in practise. We quote further:

"The principle of the secularization of the state rests on a certain number of axioms which every one in the United States accepts. They believe that religion is a phenomenon of individual mentality and not a public service; that the state has no more occasion to regulate religion than it has to regulate poetry, mathematics, boxing, or cornet-playing; and that every one must be left free to practise it or abstain from it as he may see fit. The state has, in fact, no more right to approach ministers to perform the offices of this or that ritual, or to recommend the particular study of such and such a book of texts, than it would have to pay acrobats, dancers, painters, or poets in order to satisfy the esthetic requirements of one or another category of citizens. Those who have needs of that kind provide for themselves at their own expense and according to their own tastes. These truisms, over which we are still at the fighting point in France, have been accepted in the United States, even by the adherents of the oldest and most unprogressive of Christian sects."

M. Guerlac says in conclusion:

"Altho the American people and the state are officially entirely indifferent to the organization of the divers forms of religious activity, they are both innately religious. The Constitution of the United States makes no mention of God, but their official life is full of Him—a striking example of which is that the sessions of the Senate and Congress, as well as other great public functions, are opened with prayer. . . The religious peace, so justly praised and envied, which the United States enjoys,—a peace which excludes neither the activity nor liveliness of religious sentiment, nor even the most heated discussions occasioned by differences of opinion, religious or irreligious, has its source in the wisdom, the spirit of mutual tolerance, and the respect for the freedom of others so universally practised on the other side of the ocean, which has passed from the Constitution into the manners of the people."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT DO WORKINGMEN EXPECT OF THE CHURCH?

THE recent proposal of the Presbyterian ministers of Chicago that they be represented by a fraternal delegate at the meetings of the Chicago Federation of Labor, together with the hostile reception of the idea by a portion of the labor element, has served to awaken some newspaper discussion of the relations between the church and the workingman. In this connection Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, states that workingmen expect from the church "a better understanding," "help in industrial reform," and "aid to temporal betterment." To quote more fully from Mr. Gompers's statement, as published in *The Interior* (Presbyterian):

"The difficulty is that our friends, the ministers, take cognizance of the existence of the labor movement only when there is a strike on or a lockout in existence, and imagine that all the other time there is no such thing as a labor movement, when, as a matter of fact, the strike or lockout is only an incident of the movement.

"The bitterness that has been aroused, the inconvenience that is often experienced as the result of the strike or lockout, makes most people form a judgment that is contrary to the real merits of the controversy.

"If the church wants the men who labor to return to it, it must show that it is in sympathy with the workingmen. The workingmen want to feel that in their needs the church stands for them; that it will stand by them when opposition confronts them, when bitterness antagonizes them, when hunger steps in through their doors, and when all the world would pour contumely upon their heads. As a matter of fact, there are too few ministers of the gospel who take an interest in the real lives of the wage-earners—their real sufferings, their real needs; and, as a result, the clergy form a habit of often talking down patronizingly to the workingmen, an attitude of mind and soul which the latter are not slow to recognize.

"The workingmen want light—the light that will throw sunshine into their homes; not merely spiritual sunshine, but light that will give them better comforts in their lives to-day. They are tired of praying for the 'sweet by and by' all the time, and enduring the bitter now. They want something here. 'Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven' they want fulfilled on earth, and not to wait until they go to heaven. . . . . .

"They want the church to preach more the charity that advocates and fights for laws upon our statute books (and the enforcement of those laws), which will prevent the employment of young children, and secure improved conditions in unsanitary workshops, factories, mills, and mines; better lien laws; liability of employers for 'accidents' to workmen due to negligence, greed, or parsimony of employers; the abolition of 'truck-stores'; less burdensome hours of work and at a fair wage, and other improvements in the conditions of labor too numerous to mention here. The workingmen prize that charity rather than the charity of caring for the human wrecks resulting from the absence of such laws. . . . . .

"The workingmen want the church to preach the gospel and the right of man to 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness'—the right not merely to maintain that life, but the opportunity for better homes, better surroundings, higher education, higher aspirations, nobler thoughts, more humane feelings, and all the human instincts that go to make up a manhood that would be free and independent, loving and noble, true and sympathetic.

"The workingmen want the sympathy of the church not only in their spiritual, but in their temporal welfare. If there be any people anywhere who have some excuse for being wrong it is the workingmen, for they have been deprived of the opportunities for education and refinement and the advantages which come to all others in society. When they err as a matter of judgment, they do not want the chidings of the church and the attempt to place them in the wrong, but they want sympathy and loving advice, so that they may correct the error and proceed on the right road."

Commenting editorially on Mr. Gompers's words, *The Interior* reluctantly admits that "the breach between the church and labor" exists, and that "an unhappily large proportion of the men who form the backbone of the labor-union organizations regard the

church not simply with the indifference common to so many of their employers, but with varying degrees of antipathy ranging in different persons from contempt to apathy. While acknowledging the force of Mr. Gompers's challenge to the church to take pains to understand the motives and ideals of the labor movement, and to lend its aid toward industrial reform, *The Interior* states that neither these nor any other temporalities can be the paramount interest of the church. To quote further:

"If the common protest—which Mr. Gompers voices anew—against preaching of the 'sweet by and by' to men who are enduring the 'bitter now,' means that the church is expected to abandon and stultify its message of a future world in which all things come right that have been wrong here, then manifestly the worst misunderstanding in the case is chargeable to the side of labor. To intimate that offering men spiritual abundance as an offset for physical deprivations is a pious fraud, separates between the church and the workingmen who so speak, not by a line of class prejudice, but by a line of religious unbelief—the same line which cuts off the millionaire who revolts at being told that character is worth more than money. The church is in the world on purpose to convince men that if they live the life of eternity, nothing which happens to them of temporal fortune or misfortune can matter greatly. Until a man believes that and is comforted by it, he will certainly have small care for the church, but his indifference will be moral, not social."

MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS.

As president of the American Federation of Labor, he discusses the question: "What do workingmen expect of the church?"

In connection with this question of the relations between labor and the church, the findings of the Labor Committee of the Massachusetts General Association of Congregational Churches are of interest. This committee received replies to its circulars of inquiry from about a thousand Congregational ministers, employers and labor leaders. We give the summary of these replies, as printed in *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston, April 30). In regard to the attitude of wage-earners to the church, the testimony was as follows:

"1. *Opinion of ministers.* They were asked, 'Are the wage-earners belonging to your church less loyal than other members?' More than ninety-five per cent. replied in the negative. Many claimed the wage-earners to be their most active supporters. Sixty-five per cent. thought the wage-earners of their towns as much interested in the churches as professional and business men. Less than two per cent. of the ministers had ever met active opposition to their work by wage-earners.

"2. *Opinion of employers.* 'What in your opinion is the attitude of your employees to the church?' The replies are from the employers of more than 50,000 workmen. 'Interested and loyal,' seventy-five per cent. 'Indifferent,' twenty per cent. 'Antagonistic,' five per cent.

"3. *Opinion of labor leaders.* About an equal number of favorable and unfavorable replies were received. The following are fair samples: 'The church is freely criticized because it generally leans to the side of the employers.' 'Members of unions respect all churches.' 'We know no race, creed, or color. Our support of the churches is limited only by our means.' 'I believe that over ninety per cent. of the workers believe in the teachings of Christianity, but large numbers of them feel compelled to hold aloof from church connections on account of its hostility or indifference toward them.'"

Inquiries into the reasons for the workingman's lack of interest in the church elicited the following:

"1. *Reasons reported by ministers*, in response to the question, 'What reasons do wage-earners who are outside the church give for not being interested in the church?' Most of the cant excuses common to all classes were mentioned, together with the following: 'Sunday labor.' 'Weariness.' 'Churches run by the rich.' 'Church favors capital.' 'Churches do not want them.' 'Ministers are muzzled.'

"2. *Reasons suggested by employers.* 'Failure of so many church-members to practise what they profess.' 'Services too formal and sermons too long.' 'Too little sociability among attendants.'

"3. *Reasons stated by labor leaders.* 'Too much theology; too little practise.' 'The church stands for capitalism.' 'The church too rarely uses its influence to oppose child labor, to raise school age, or to secure more humane conditions of labor.'"

As a result of its investigation, the following conclusions are reached by the committee:

"1. That the large majority of Congregational ministers in Massachusetts have the kindest of feelings toward wage-earners and stand ready to help them obtain full justice.

"2. That a considerable minority take little interest in one of the most serious problems of civilization, a problem on which the words of the Carpenter of Nazareth have a direct bearing.

"3. That wage-earners and labor leaders betray a lamentable ignorance of what ministers now preach and of what the churches are doing. They criticize a straw man that has little existence except in imagination.

"4. That, while the church exists for all men without respect to class, greater efforts should be made to minister to the special needs of wage-earners. The gospel of Christ must be more closely adapted to the needs and problems of the twentieth century. The church has still a message for the common people who heard Jesus gladly."

A LEAGUE AGAINST "HIGHER CRITICISM."

THE forces of conservatism in Biblical interpretation have begun to organize against the alleged destructive tendencies of the "higher criticism." A number of leading clergymen and educators of the various denominations have formed an association called The American Bible League, which held its first convention in New York during the 3d, 4th, and 5th days of May. The promoters of the movement affirm that the assault on the Bible is at this time fiercer than it has ever been. At the first meeting the president, Mr. William Phillips Hall, said (according to the report of the New York *Sun*) that the convention aimed to prove: "That the Bible is now being subjected to a scholastic assault of unparalleled danger; that the practical consequences of this assault are in evidence in the demoralization of conduct and education, and in evil influences on the ministry and missions; that the assault is based upon groundless claims of a false scholarship, and that the methods proposed by the league will fully meet the imperative needs of the situation and lead to a recovery of faith in the Bible as the word of God and to the enthronement of our Lord Jesus Christ in the hearts of men."

Referring to the evil effects of the "higher criticism" on the ministry, Mr. Hall said: "Fascinated by a strange scholarship, multitudes among the leaders in the Christian ministry and educational work have turned aside in large part from the faith which was once for all delivered unto the saints, to worship at the shrine of a destructive criticism that destroys individual faith in the divine origin, integrity, inspiration, and authority of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, and that sooner or later, logically and inevitably, leads to the denial of the incarnation, omniscience, atonement, and supreme authority of our Lord Jesus Christ."

From the same report we quote some statements of Dr. Francis L. Patton, president of the Princeton Theological Seminary. Dr. Patton said that we want intelligent criticism of the Bible, and

that we can not shut it in a glass case. He pointed out also that this controversy must be managed by minute experts on each side. "We are willing to submit our case to court," he stated, "and we confidently expect a verdict." Of the "higher critics" he said:

"To them there was no primeval innocence, no fall, no redemption, no incarnation. They hold these things not to be doctrines, but pretty teachings, making up what is really nothing more than a metaphysic philosophy. Ask them straightforward questions and they begin to dodge the issue. Ask them, 'Did Jesus Christ have a preexistence? Did he rise from the dead? Was he ever really dead? Was he God of very God?' They begin to shift. They begin right away to talk sentimentalism and say, 'We want the moralities.'

"'All right, we'll talk morals;' but they don't. They dodge them too.

"It all comes around to the question of judgment of fact and value. If you can discard the former and retain the latter, what is the good of Christianity? You can then preach just as good a sermon from Æsop's fables as from Holy Scripture."

Dr. Daniel S. Gregory, the general secretary of the league, further defined the position of that body. We quote from the report in the New York *Tribune* as follows:

"The league believes this to be one of the most serious crises in the history of Christian faith, and has taken up its task with a twofold object: it takes its stand for the Bible and the old view, and yet with open vision for any new light, and it challenges these claims of radical criticism, the baselessness of which it purposes to show. We have no fault to find with real criticism. We do not challenge the new views because they are scientific, but because they are unscientific.

"The second object of this league is to help the people to see the Bible as it is and to find out what is in it."

A tract issued by the league points out to the "leading Christians who believe in the full inspiration and supreme authority of the Bible as the Word of God" the need in the present crisis to organize in defense of their faith. *The Sun* thinks that in describing as "a crisis" the present situation in Christendom regarding the Bible the league does not exaggerate. We quote further:

"If this subversive and destructive criticism was confined to avowed opponents of religion and the church, as it was formerly, it might not be an enemy dangerous enough to require the formation of a Christian league against it; but now it has affected profoundly the thought and radically changed the view of a large part of Christendom itself. It has entered into theological seminaries to a very great extent, and is influencing the sentiment and modifying the points of view in many pulpits of even the most nominally orthodox churches. We see traces of its influence in great numbers of the papers of clerical authorship in magazines and reviews devoted to religious discussion, and frequently its acceptance is frankly avowed and boldly defended in them. A whole school of religious thought, called the 'New Theology,' has been built up around it, and in this school is included a very considerable part of the most cultivated intellect of the clergy of this time."

The New York *Globe* expresses surprise that some such organization as the American Bible League has not been formed before. It says:

"For four centuries—ever since Martin Luther formulated the theology which substituted the Book for the church as the basis of authority—practically all Protestant denominations, however much they have otherwise disagreed, have been in accord as to the veritableness of the Bible's inspiration. This faith has been, and is, too strong and vivid to abandon the field at the nod of a group of men, learned tho they may be, who claim to know more concerning the Bible than the fathers of Augsberg and Geneva, and who, from the laboratories where manuscripts and internal and external evidences are put under the microscope of the most searching secular criticism, calmly announce to the people that it is necessary to revise the old faith.

"The controversy now raging, which has been excited to livelier expression by the series of articles which have come from the pen of Canon Henson of historic Westminster, is strongly reminiscent of the one which involved the religious world when geology began to throw doubt on the literal accuracy of the first chapter of Genesis and the hypothesis of evolutionary development began to take the place of the one of fixed providential creation. The echoes of that mighty conflict stir the air even to this day. Most sincere was the belief of millions that the acceptance of any of the generalizations of science meant the overthrow and death of religion. With that fatal logic which is the bane of theological polemics, it was pointed out that unless every statement in the Bible was exactly and literally true, its sanction disappeared, and thenceforward no part of it was worthy of peculiar regard. But things have not turned out as predicted. Henry Ward Beecher declared that faith could train its vines on the new trellis as well as the old, and his saying has been verified. Religion now looks on science as a friend, not as an enemy, and draws from the quiver of science not a few of the most valuable arguments indicating that this is a moral universe proceeding toward a moral end. The declaration of a man that he is an evolutionist is no longer deemed evidence that his religion is not firmly rooted. . . . . .

"In proportion as a man is really strong in his faith in Christianity, he must believe that no proved fact will ever disturb its foundations. Nevertheless, an organization whose special object is to defend the Bible from attack is to be welcomed. Just as twenty-five years ago many things were put forward in the name of science which were untrue, and it was necessary to have counterblasts to winnow the wheat from the chaff, so now many things said in the name of higher criticism are merely words and guesses from loose thinking and surmising persons, men more intent on establishing some theory than on humbly serving truth. The Bible League will have ample scope for activity by counterpoising this kind of error, even tho it does not any more capture the citadel proper of the higher critics than the higher critics capture the citadel proper of the old theology."

In the New York *Outlook* (April 30) we meet with a qualified approval of the new league. We quote in part as follows:

"It would be unwise to criticize the league before its purposes are clearly revealed and its program of action distinctly marked out; but, in our judgment, the gentlemen interested in it have taken the wrong line of action. A critical movement like that which has been dealing with the Bible for the last quarter of a century can not be arrested by an organization. It can be arrested only by indicating with convincing scholarship its limitations and fallacies. Scholarship must be met by scholarship, not by the creation of leagues and societies. In the long run, all such movements are accelerated, arrested, or defeated by their own vitality or lack of vitality. That criticism of the Bible has been sometimes destructive instead of constructive is known to all scholars, but the tendency of destructive criticism is to cure itself by its own excesses. The remedy for the skepticism which knowledge brings is more knowledge. Bushnell long ago pointed out the fallacy of trying, by wringing the neck of the crowing cock, to stop the dawning of day. If this convention were called for the purpose of considering the situation with an open mind, *The Outlook* would anticipate valuable results; but if it is called to arrest the critical movement it may call out some interesting speeches, but it can not possibly produce any permanent result."

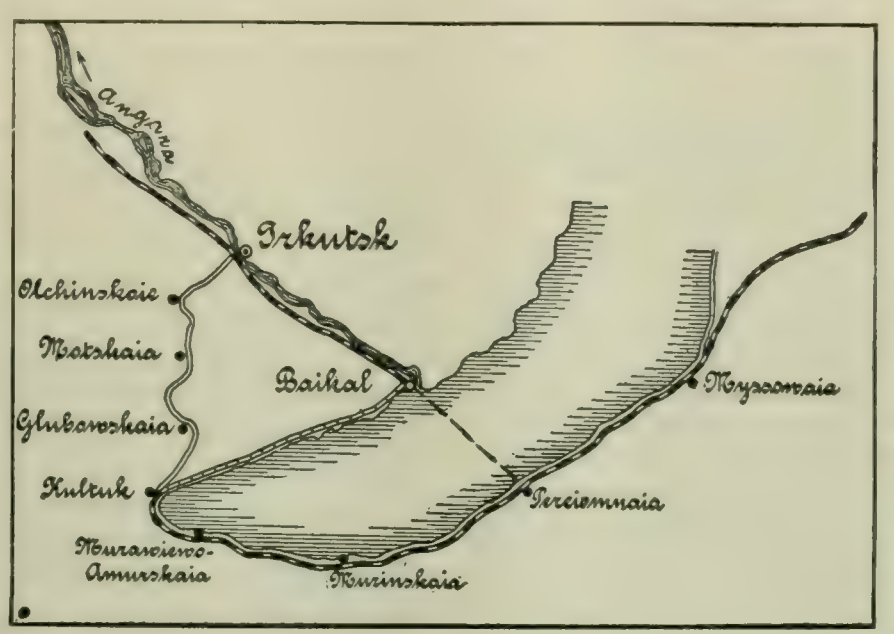
The Boston *Transcript* expresses the fear that the launching of the Bible League will merely stir up controversy, and suggests that before the summer has passed the country may be plunged in bitter religious strife. *The Transcript* goes on to say:

"The orthodox leaders admit that the higher critics have never been controversialists. These critics have stated their positions candidly. They have not sought to force them upon others. The league comes in at this time and brings controversy with it. The effect will be, it is predicted, that higher critics will fight back. Parties will be alined. What has heretofore been unsaid will now be stated, and that not in mild terms. People are now being confronted with the necessity of saying on which side they belong. When the alinement is made, it is asserted by the higher critics that there will be many surprises. Men now regarded as in the orthodox ranks will declare themselves for progress. To this the league's friends reply that it is better to know than not to know."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN'S TURN COMING.

BY next August General Kuropatkin will cease to have occasion for anxiety regarding the line of Russian communications between Moscow, St. Petersburg, and the Far East, says the *Rossky Invalid*, which speaks with authority on the subject of the Czar's military measures. The great Transsiberian Railway does not run all the way around the now famous Lake Baikal, but this rupture of continuity is to terminate next summer, when the last stretch between Baikal, on the lake shore, and Kultuk, to the south, will be completed. The result upon the fortunes of the campaign at the front must be decisive, according to the *Militär-Wochenblatt* (Berlin). "Further measures for the protection of the line have been taken," it notes. "Reports of Japanese attempts to destroy the line even west of Lake Baikal have not been confirmed." The Russian commander-in-chief is entitled to the greatest credit for his achievements in perfecting so demoralized a line of communication, thinks his warm admirer, the Paris *Temps*. Even some English authorities are afraid that the retreat of the Russians ever since the Japanese crossed the Yalu is not clearly understood. Mr. Angus Hamilton, a high authority on the local situation, bids us remember that in the mountain region between Antung and Mukden "the Russians are conducting their strategy on interior lines, and in the development of their plans they are offering but slight resistance to the advance of the Japanese, preferring to retire by easy stages and thus add to the difficulties of the Japanese position by drawing out the line of their communications." In marked contrast, adds Mr. Hamilton—who writes in the London *Outlook*—is the improvement in General Kuropatkin's line of communications. The Russian commander-in-chief is biding his time. He may be falling back and losing skirmishes, but his turn is coming. To quote:



RUSSIA'S RAILWAY AT LAKE BAIKAL.

The gap in the line between Baikal and Kultuk on the western shore of the lake is to come to an end next August.

—*Militar-Wochenblatt* (Berlin).

"At the beginning of the campaign there was every ground for believing that neither their [the Russians'] preparations nor their military efficiency in Manchuria were sufficient to cope with the gravity of the situation. At the outbreak of the war it is safe to say that the Japanese caught the Russian authorities napping; but there have been many indications since which have led one to suppose that they have broken from their long slumber in time to give attention to the needs of the situation. The military position in Manchuria is so extraordinary that it is practically without a parallel. The extreme length of the communications, the difficulty of carrying on a war in a hostile country, the lack of supplies, the absence of sanitation, are all of themselves factors of grave moment in the development of the campaign. It certainly redounds to the credit of the Russian authorities that, if their realization of the situation was a little late, they are engaged now in a vigorous endeavor to repair their mistakes. The question of communications has been practically solved. Posts not without resemblance to our blockhouses in South Africa have been established at every third verst on the railway; and, with this great problem satisfactorily settled, the needs of the troops in the field and the question of their supplies are receiving attention. A weak hand in Manchuria does not imply the collapse of the military system in European Russia, and we are apt to forget in drawing a comparison between the efficiency of the Japanese and the haphazard arrangements which have prevailed in Manchuria, that the advantage of position has rested all along with the Japanese, who have to consider neither transport nor commissariat difficulties. Manchuria has not yet been incorporated within the military administration of Asiatic Russia, and, therefore, it is a little surprising to find that a system which has been the result of years of laborious work in Central Asia should be expected to spring up in the space of two months in the Manchurian dominions. Those who insist upon this comparison are rather illogical."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

STARVATION OR CAPTURE BY ASSAULT FOR PORT ARTHUR.

WITH the final investment of Port Arthur last week by the Japanese, the beginning of the end for that fortress is said by the naval expert of the London *Times* to be in sight. He does not think the place can be reduced by starvation to the surrender point this year. "The question that remains open," according to him, "is whether the Japanese will resort to a simple investment and siege or bombardment followed by assault." This last alternative must be far from easy, if it be true, as Mr. Angus Hamilton writes in *The Fortnightly Review* (London), that "the fortifications which surmount every hill on the land side are semi-enclosed works of extreme strength." Mr. Hamilton has enjoyed facilities for study of this topic on the spot, and he declares:

"It is incredible to think that the fortress can be reduced by bombardment alone. The position is one of great natural strength, heavily manned, with forts placed in position on all exposed points. With a little care it is quite possible to detect some eighteen or twenty hill-batteries in addition to the hill forts, each of which is in communication with the central station in Port Arthur. There are four sea batteries, varying from six to eighteen guns each, and the number of batteries on Golden Hill, which is the determining key to the main position, is eight, composed of sixty guns. These guns are 10-inch or 11-inch Poutiloff, supplemented with batteries of Canet quick-firers, and mounted near the Marconi mast. In the main the sea-batteries of Port Arthur are more or less invisible. In some instances the positions to the south of the harbor entrance at once strike the practised eye, as the soil of which their superior slopes are composed is of a darker, redder hue than the surrounding ground, which is of a pale, yellow-ochre tinge. However, the batteries on Golden Hill are completely masked. Invisibility has been studied here, and their profiles are low or else carefully covered with grass. It is quite evident, moreover, that the guns do not fire through embrasures, while they have the additional advantage of being placed high above the level of the sea. By this means they command a wider field of fire, and they can also bring a plunging fire to bear on a ship's deck, themselves safe from direct, as opposed to high-angle, fire."

But the defenders of the place must beware:

"These advantages do not mean, however, that Port Arthur is safe from attack or that it would suffer little from bombardment. While the defenses themselves would not show material damage, the interior parts of the harbor and the town would probably be ruined by high-angle fire from attacking war-ships. A fire of this description, flighting the cliffs, would burst with great effect in the rear of the position. By this means the dockyard, the torpedo basin, the coal-yards, the old and the new town, the collection of barracks, and the vast deposit of stores which has been accumulated in the fortress, would be in great danger."

AN IMPENDING REVOLUTION IN WORLD-POLITICS.

BRIEF as is the interval since the rupture between the Empire of the Czar and the Empire of the Mikado, it has sufficed, in European press opinion, for the accomplishment of a revolution in what has come to be called world-politics. Ideas of the vulnerability of Russia have replaced, even in the utterances of the Paris *Figaro*, previous ideas of the might of Russia. Germany, as many German organs admit, seems isolated in a diplomatic sense, altho a year ago her influence, according to the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, was "dreaded." France and Great Britain have concluded a pact at which the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), seeing in it a readjustment of the diplomatic situation throughout the world, continues to marvel. Now come hints of an impending pact between Great Britain and Russia, of which the effect, say the more outspoken journals, may be to alter the policy of every nation in Europe. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) did, indeed, say recently that the Anglo-French accord was prejudicial to the interests of Russia, because "it indicates a policy that must impel France toward compromises distasteful to the St. Petersburg Government." The Russian organ is at present deprecating the idea of an Anglo-Russian accord. Other Russian journals, however, and especially the *Russ* (St. Petersburg) and the *Novosti* (St. Petersburg), favor an agreement between London and the Czar's capital, and they would give it as fundamental a basis as that of the Anglo-French accord itself. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) furnishes the following explanation of this Russian journalistic discord:

"In political circles at St. Petersburg there is quite a clique of individuals who are working tooth and nail in favor of the German influence. For years they have not ceased to denounce the Franco-Russian alliance as dangerous for the Czardom. They urge a coming together of Russia and Germany. This element, relegated to a wholly secondary position, is taking infinite pains to gain the ascendant, seeking every opportunity to create misunderstanding between the friendly and allied Powers. It may even be averred that these indefatigable individuals are not overscrupulous in their methods."

Disappointment is in store for these persons, says the Brussels paper, and they will fail to alienate Russia from France by exploiting the new accord between London and Paris. The Paris *Temps* points out that France will use her new influence with Great Britain in St. Petersburg's interest. This idea is most acceptable to the St. Petersburg *Novosti*:

"Certain German newspapers are wasting their time by reproaching Russia with ingratitude. Now that we are allied with the French, and that, in spite of everything, the Triple Alliance has weakened, our press may contemplate with equanimity this attitude of Germany's. Russia and Germany sustain neighborly relations while remaining at the same time faithful to their respective alliances. We have here a clear and precise situation.

"If, then, we raise the question of a new triple alliance, it is not from any suspicion of Germany nor from ingratitude to her, but simply on account of events in the Far East, which demand on our part a new point of view favorable to our own interests. Let us express our idea frankly. A great historical event has just taken place. France and Great Britain, whose interests have been deemed incompatible, have reached an agreement on all the points which divided them. Why should not Russia, too, strive loyally, sincerely, to conclude a similar accord with Great Britain?

"We repeat that if an Anglo-Franco-Russian alliance be brought about, universal peace would be assured.

"But we will be told that this is a difficult problem to solve. Was the conclusion of the Franco-Russian alliance any easier? When we first began to urge that alliance, did it not appear to be a chimera?

"Now, as then, we have faith in the possibility of a new Anglo-Franco-Russian alliance, the mere mention of which alarms German publicists."

The alarm which the Russian organ thus attributes to German publicists is reflected in much contemporaneous press comment throughout the dominions of William II. The isolation of Germany is the theme of the hour, the *Hamburger Nachrichten* attributing the phenomenon to the fatherland's departure from Bismarckian traditions. "A great Power like Germany," it observes, "ought not to be always showing that it desires peace at any price and that it recognizes no higher aim than the maintenance of the peace of the world. Such assurances, when repeated over and over under conditions at which Germany has no motive for rejoicing, create abroad an impression of weakness and of a need of support which can not possibly redound to the advantage of the German Empire." The view of this Bismarckian military organ is offset by that of the National Liberal *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin). It asserts positively that Russia is drawing closer to Germany, and it quotes the *Novoye Vremya* to prove the statement. "But it would be advisable," it adds, "that the statesmen of St. Petersburg banish the notion that Russia has only to beckon in order to have Germany fall into her arms." Germany wishes to be on friendly terms with Great Britain as well as with Russia. The *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) seems amused at so much simplicity. Great Britain, it opines, has outwitted Germany in a diplomatic game. Upon the authority of an eminent but anonymous French statesman, for whose profound knowledge of world-politics it can vouch, the Budapest daily declares that Great Britain has long desired an understanding with Russia. "As an understanding with Russia was unattainable directly, Great Britain approached her foe through the foe's ally. The cordial understanding with France was prepared long in advance. Great Britain has made to France concessions for which the equivalent is not to be sought in the text of the accord. Thus one fact stands out: the Anglo-

THE QUESTION OF A PROTECTORATE OVER MOROCCO.
"Allah! Allah! why did you make Morocco so beautiful?"
—*Le Grelot* (Paris).

MOROCCO AND EGYPT.
JOHN BULL (to France): "You must make your lion as tame as my crocodile."
—*De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

ASSIMILATING AFRICA.

French accord would be a stillborn child had it not been concluded with the idea that Russia was to be admitted as third party to the combination." The personal organ of Germany's Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, the *Süddentsche Reichscorrespondenz* (Berlin), astonishes many of its contemporaries on the continent of Europe by conjecturing that Great Britain, for the sake of an accord with Russia, is thinking of throwing up the alliance with Japan when that alliance expires.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE WAR AS POLAND'S OPPORTUNITY.

EUROPE'S well-nigh unanimous opinion that the war in the Far East is destined to last a considerable time has revived the idea that Russia may have to face something like revolution at home before she is freed from present embarrassments. The Poles are most frequently mentioned when this aspect of the case is considered in foreign organs. The tone of the patriotic Polish press is interpreted as aggressive. The *Slowo Polskie* (Leopol), organ of the Polish National Democratic party, or, as it is called, the Pan-Polish party, says Russia's war with Japan is favorable to the national interests of the Poles, because Russia, whether victorious or not, will emerge from the contest weakened, a circumstance which must facilitate the struggle of the Poles for their rights. The defeat of Russia would not only oblige her to undertake internal reforms, but would strengthen those agents of discord who are now disorganizing the forces of Russian bureaucracy. The victory of Russia would not augment her power. Neither England nor the United States will, in its own interest, allow Russia to crush Japan altogether. Not one of the European Powers, not even France, wishes Russia to extend a protectorate over China. If victorious, therefore, Russia could, at the utmost, permanently establish herself in Manchuria and banish Japanese influence from Korea. But Russia can not count on easy triumphs. The war will be a long one. Its cost will be immense. Russia's finances will be ruined. In a word, victory or defeat alike menaces Russia with financial ruin, to be obviated only by inner reform—perhaps a change in the constitution of the state. Furthermore, Japan, even if beaten, will not renounce the aspirations in behalf of which she has taken up arms, aspirations which are for her a matter of life or death. Hence Russia, victorious or beaten, must for years to come be engrossed with the affairs of the Far East. This gives an opportunity to the Poles.

While the Russo-Japanese war, whatever be its result, must redound to the advantage of the Polish cause, the Poles themselves hope for the triumph of Japan, adds the *Slowo Polskie*. But this love of the Poles for the cause of Japan must be platonic. There is no occasion for loud manifestation of it, since that would only bring the wrath of Russian bureaucracy down upon the devoted heads of the Poles. The more active form of Polish sympathy with Japan has its origin in a cause thus stated by the *Nowa Reforma* (Cracow):

"The Russian Government drives Polish youths to the Far East, ordering them to shed their blood for a cause alien to ourselves, for a cause unpopular even in some Russian circles. In the army of Russia there is concentrated—alas!—a portion of our own nation. The fate of that army is linked with the fate of the flower of Poland. None the less is it impossible to wish success to the arms of a Power that is the enemy of our national aspirations, that openly works to deprive us of a basis of national existence. In spite of this fact, the advice was given to Poles in Russian Poland not to allow themselves to be provoked to any revolutionary action, but to endure this terrible ordeal and to await the further developments of the drama. . . . The Russian Government brought on the war by its own sheer incompetence and without having made any preparations for it. Feeling the full weight of the responsibility that now rests upon its shoulders, the Russian Government seeks to distribute the burden throughout the whole of Russia. With this object in view, it is craftily striving to inspire a little war enthusiasm, in the absence of which enthusiasm it stands helpless and despondent. That it might draw the masses into the vortex of military action—an action brought about against the will and without the consent of the people—it arranges parades, demonstrations of fealty, and deputations. When these things began to take on an ominous character, the Government ordered contributions to be collected for the Red Cross and for a fleet."

As if the war itself were not a sufficient provocation for the Poles, in that it wounded their feelings by involving so many Polish youths in its horrors, there follows another provocation still more trying, says the *Nowa Reforma:*

"They order us to approve the attack upon our national aspirations and conscience. They order those not yet violently torn from their hearths, they order the parents of the sons sent to the icy wastes of Siberia and Manchuria, to wish success to the horrible work imposed upon us and upon the whole people of Russia. In this Dantean Inferno we are not permitted even to utter our thoughts. Those directly affected by the blow are not permitted to confer with one another for the purpose of creating among themselves that which is called public opinion, which would direct not only their action, but their sentiment. And ideas and plans are being thrust upon us from all sides. In radical Russian circles as well as in radical Polish circles it is contended that Russia, conquered and humiliated in the eyes of Europe, will be more amenable to ideas of reform. Such reform, we are also told, will redound to the advantage of the Poles. If one could but foresee the future in matters of this kind! If Japan at the critical moment secures the active aid of those Powers which to-day are said to be her passive friends, the outcome of the war may prove to be more than doubtful to Russia. But that condition of the success of Japanese arms is at present most problematical, and hence the result of the war is problematical also. Besides, Russia may turn out to be too feeble to overpower Japan and her allies, while retaining sufficient strength to suppress, when the war is over, all efforts for liberty at home and in the Polish provinces. And in an effort of the latter kind Russia would secure the silent, eager support of her Western neighbor, we may rest assured."

This patriotic organ consequently advises the Poles to remain on their guard and to refrain from rash attempts in the national interest. Similar advice is given in the *Dziennik Poznanski* (Posen), which always takes conservative views. But the *Kurjer Lwowski* (Leopol), organ of the Polish People's party, does not deem discretion of this sort the better part of valor. It professes itself unable to see why the elements now groaning beneath Russian despotism should not take advantage of the promising opportunity which presents itself. To quote:

"The roar of the bombs shattering the Russian vessels at Port Arthur must resound with a double echo in the heart of every Pole. It proclaims to us not only the defeat of our foe, the executioner of our fatherland, who for a century and a quarter has been torturing so many millions of our countrymen, but it announces something else. Out there in the Far East wedges are being driven into the granite, into the apparently indestructible might of Russia. There, amid the whizz of the balls and the groans of the dying, conditions are forming by means of which all upon whom Russia has laid her heavy hand may derive advantage. The name of these sufferers is legion. There is perhaps no corner of the Russian empire in which feelings of hatred have not thus accumulated, in which there does not seethe in the hearts of the people the desire for liberation, for the final removal of the cause of so much misery and of so many wrongs. . . . Rendered especially audacious in recent times by her diplomatic successes, convinced that her external foes would not dare attack her and that her internal foes would be subdued the more easily the more severity she displayed in oppressing them, Russia discarded all restraints. She created one enemy after another. After the workingmen and the students came the turn of the peasants. Next the Jews learned the meaning of Russian rule. After the Jews, Russia laid her iron hand upon the proverbially loyal Finns. Finally came the turn of Armenia, which only recently was turning a yearning eye to Russia, the deliverer from Turkish chains. Of the Poles there is no need to speak. With the exception of the conciliationists, there is no one who does not long to cast off the hated yoke. Any action having that object in view would certainly meet with the approval of the Poles."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CANADA'S NEW GRIEVANCE AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

DOMINION newspapers are convinced that on this side of the line there exists a general tendency to check the present American rush into Canadian farm lands by unfair methods. The Manitoba *Free Press* suspects the United States Government of secretly fostering anti-Canadian sentiment among those of our farmers who wish to make their fortunes under pioneer conditions, and it analyzes the present situation thus:

"One of the main sources—and one of the best—of Canada's immigrants is the United States. The development of this field of supply has been practically wholly the work of the Immigration Department as reorganized under Liberal rule. The last year of Conservative régime saw less than one hundred American settlers locate in Canada, while last year there were no less than 40,000. In the early days of this movement, while as yet it was insignificant in volume, it attracted but little attention and met with but little opposition throughout the republic. But as it increased in strength and numbers, and many districts in many places were losing their most enterprising and prosperous farmers through their removal to the Dominion, hindrances more or less vexatious were created to make trouble for the intending emigrant. The banks, the loan companies, the land companies, the railways—all offered nducements to the farmer to remain, or to settle elsewhere in the States, and united in putting obstacles in his removal to Canada.

"In spite of this, the northward exodus grew larger every month, until at length all those interested in its cessation determined to unite their forces in opposition. An organized campaign was decided upon. Tens of thousands of dollars were contributed as the sinews of war. Some of the newspapers in Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and other of the States from which much of the immigration supply comes, commenced a systematic course of misrepresentation of everything relating to Canada—its climate, its fertility, its Government, and its institutions. News events were distorted, 'faked,' or manufactured, for no other purpose than to deter intending settlers from trekking northward. A sample of these came to hand last week, in a 'despatch' published by an American paper, describing a wild race for life by the postmaster of Stonewall, who was chased by wolves to within a mile of Winnipeg city limits, and only saved by the fleetness of his team! So close was the pursuing pack that they tore to pieces the robes hanging over the back of the cutter! Falsehoods such as these—and many worse—have been circulated broadcast through the Western and Central States during the past winter, and have been assiduously promulgated by real-estate men, railway officials, and others interested in stemming the northward migration.

"This vigorous anti-Canadian propaganda will inevitably injure Dominion interests, unless it is met by corresponding activity among those who desire to see the tide of immigration to the Northwest maintained and increased."

Even more decided is the comment of the London *Advertiser*, a Canadian daily which says "Uncle Sam takes alarm" when he sees the rush of his sons into the Dominion. "United States land companies are making frantic efforts to stem the tide." At one American gateway into Canada, it tells us, a huge sign painted white implores our countrymen to "Stay in God's Country" and "Be Citizens of a Republic—Don't be Subjects of a King." "The Washington Government," it does not doubt, "is greatly concerned." Other Canadian newspapers digress into denunciation of the United States generally, among them *The Evening Telegram* (Toronto), which says:

"There is never a war that does not powerfully advertise the greatness of the U. S. A.

"When the United States is one of the combatants its papers magnify every trivial action into a battle of Armageddon.

"When the United States is not one of the combatants, as in the Russo-Turkish war, its liars identify every successful general as an American in disguise or, as in the Russo-Japanese war, these same liars suggest that the Japanese victories are all due to the genius of two or three American lieutenants, who are directing Togo's fleet while they are away on their holidays.

"'The Turkish army don't fight as if it was commanded by American tramps.'

"These wise words disposed of the theory that Osman Pasha, the defender of Plevna, was boss Tweed or some other Yankee defaulter in disguise.

"The Japanese navy does not fight as if it were handled by United States amateurs, for Uncle Sam has nobody but Admiral Dewey in his navy who will grade higher than an amateur in the sight of Admiral Togo."

EUROPEAN CRITICISM OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

MILITARY and other organs in Europe comment in a most critical spirit upon recent mishaps aboard vessels of the United States navy. Such organs as the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) and the *Reichswehr* (Vienna) assert that all recent calamities aboard our battle-ships and cruisers suggest incompetence in some officers of high rank. From the last-named Austrian military daily we quote:

"The United States navy has, in the course of the last half dozen years, met with many unfortunate accidents, and has laid bare a long series of weaknesses. Even within a recent period four large vessels have been seriously damaged after taking the water—the *Brooklyn*, in September, 1902; the *Massachusetts* and the *Olympia* in August, 1903. All sustained injuries during maneuvers off the New England coast. A short time ago the *Columbia* was damaged off the coast of San Domingo. In the course of the naval review at Oyster Bay in August, 1903, the torpedo-boat destroyers *Barry* and *Decatur* collided. Some weeks ago the battle-ships *Missouri* and *Illinois* collided near the southern coast of Cuba. In the last accident to the *Illinois* she sustained such serious injury that she will probably have to remain in dry-dock for weeks. The steering-gear of the *Missouri*, a ship which only lately went into the water, got out of order. The commander, nevertheless, Cowles, who is so fortunate as to be the brother-in-law of President Roosevelt, neglected to signal the nearest ship, the *Illinois*, so that the captain of the latter vessel did not know that he ought to get out of the way. In spite of such culpable negligence, the naval court of inquiry, as well as Admiral Dewey and the Judge Advocate-General of the Navy Department, found no ground even for censure. Other mishaps which reveal either culpable negligence or lack of discipline, were the explosion in an eight-inch gun on the *Massachusetts* in January, 1903, and the fire aboard the *Olympia* in September, 1903, when a stolen flask of alcohol burst.

"Not less significant are faults of construction and defects in material now coming to light. A strikingly large number of the new ships require great outlays of money in order to be put into proper condition."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

UNWORKABLE.—"The fundamental truths which the present conflict seems destined to reveal," avers the London *Telegraph*, "is that autocracy itself has become unworkable. No human brain less encyclopedic than that of a Napoleon, no administrative capacity less rapid in the despatch of business, could hope to work the machinery of Muscovite despotism with success in this modern age."

NEEDLESS EXCITEMENT OVER BRITISH CABINET MEETINGS.—Sensational speculations in London newspapers regarding recent meetings of the Balfour ministry are ridiculed by Sir Wemyss Reid in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London), who relates the following anecdote in point: "It happened that this particular meeting of the [Gladstone] Cabinet was summoned at a critical moment. Everybody knew that the Prime Minister's resignation was impending. He had talked of it vaguely for months, but to none of his colleagues had he vouchsafed any intimation as to the precise moment at which he intended to retire. One and all assumed that this summons to a Cabinet dinner meant that the fateful announcement was about to be made, and they all went primed for the part each expected to have to play in a scene at once historic and pathetic. So convinced were they of what was to happen before they separated that, when the servants seemed to be lagging in the room after the cloth had been removed, one of the most eminent members of the Government asked Mr. Gladstone whether they ought not to be told to withdraw, in order that the traditional secrecy of the illustrious body might be duly maintained. 'Certainly,' was the prompt reply of the great man, 'if you wish it, and have anything that you desire to communicate to the Cabinet'; and during the whole evening Mr. Gladstone never came any closer to the one subject which was in the minds of all his colleagues, and about which the public was speculating wildly."

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

ROOSEVELT SEEN BY A DEVOTED FOLLOWER.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, THE CITIZEN. By Jacob A. Riis. Cloth, 449 pp. Price, $2 net. The Outlook Company.

WHATEVER else may be said of this book, it can not be called dull. It is the sort of matter especially adapted to catch and hold the attention of the average reader, for the personal note inspires and dominates every page from start to finish. It is not at all a biography in the usual sense of that term, but rather a budget of chats with the public, given in the spirit of the natural-born raconteur.

There is a breezy account of President Roosevelt's doings and habits as child and boy; especially graphic is the picture of the courage and resolute will that fought with and conquered a feeble constitution and incipient disease, this as an inspiration to the young. It is preceded by a brief record of the honorable pedigree of the family, and supplemented by some account of the President's father as a working philanthropist in New York City.

The whole book bristles with anecdote and personal tid-bits, not a few of which have seen the light before in Mr. Riis's personal story, "The Making of an American"; but these are, on the whole, of the nature of things that can bear retelling, especially when retold in the interests of lucidity, as they are here.

Taken altogether, the full impression of the book will be that it is a timely contribution to the political campaign just approaching, and that the author has thrown into his work all the ardor which belongs to a labor of love; it will be easy, too, for one so inclined, to dub the author a special pleader. But after all this and more may be said on that line, there remains the obvious fact that Mr. Riis is dealing with well-known events in the public career of his hero, and gives reasons, dates, and occasions for the things chronicled, all of which were widely heralded at the time of happening and many of which were then distorted and maligned. Moreover, these things are presented here not merely from the viewpoint of a looker-on, but from that of a worker in the field, and often—as in the reform days in the Mulberry Street district—side by side with Mr. Roosevelt.

JACOB A. RIIS.

In this connection a carping critic might, of course, seize opportunity to hit Mr. Riis on the prominence with which he enters into some of the Roosevelt achievements, and might even poke fun at the naïve delight he exhibits in recording some of the personal attentions shown him by the Roosevelt family. But after all, this sort of pride and loyalty is very human, very natural, and really counts in favor of the author's simple honesty and candor. What man, for example, coming to the United States many years ago a poor and unknown immigrant, would not be justified in relating with conscious pride that, breakfasting in private with the President and family one Christmas morning, the latter in the kindness of their hearts cabled the following to their guest's aged mother in Denmark:

"THE WHITE HOUSE, Dec. 2, 1902.

"*Mrs. Riis, Ribe, Denmark:*

"Your son is breakfasting with us. We send you our loving sympathy. THEODORE and EDITH ROOSEVELT."

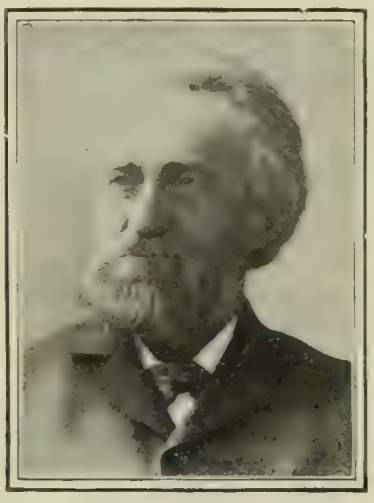
These are touches of nature that warm the common human heart. The book is written in the easy, graphic, journalistic style that marks all Mr. Riis's writings.

RACE ANTIPATHIES.

THE NEIGHBOR; THE NATURAL HISTORY OF HUMAN CONTACTS. By N. S. Shaler. Cloth, pp. ix+342. Price, $1,40 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THIS essay of Professor Shaler's is in many ways a remarkable production. It is mainly a study of racial prejudices, but the thoughts contained in it might easily be expanded into a general philosophy of human relations. These Professor Shaler examines with the eye of a naturalist, and finds that in the evolution of mankind a certain stage of antipathy for the person different from oneself is likely to aid in the struggle for tribal existence. In other words, prejudice has been useful in the past; but, like many relics and survivals of more primitive states, it is more of a hindrance than a help at the present day, and Professor Shaler is not of the belief, often acted upon and frequently stated, that you should follow your first impressions on meeting a stranger. His moral is rather that these first impressions are especially to be guarded against if we are to rise to higher stages of culture.

Professor Shaler applies his views to two races which present the problem of human contact in the most extreme form. Many persons have a feeling of negative attraction, to put it mildly, in coming into contact with a Hebrew or an African, and Dean Shaler analyzes carefully the cause of this feeling. In both cases he traces the repulsion to an inherited feeling derived from an earlier stage, and argues that it must be battled against just as one battles against the feeling of cruelty and hatred generally. Incidentally he remarks that the Hebrew or Semitic type of character is in many respects higher than the Aryan, while the African does not possess those powers of cooperation which are necessary for the higher forms of civilization. It is somewhat doubtful whether he has made out his case either for the superoirity of the Hebrew or of the instinctive repulsion which he produces. This latter is rather a matter of tradition than of instinct, an important distinction, since it is easier to change tradition than to modify instinct.



N. S. SHALER.

In regard to the negro problem, Professor Shaler recognizes that the chief hope of the negro in this country is in manual training, and he appears to be of the opinion that not only uneducated negroes, but all persons who have not a stake in the country should be disfranchised. Modern governments, he says, are practically joint stock companies, and unless a person has a share in the stock he has no right either to the dividends or to determine the board of directors. Altogether this work is full of suggestive thinking, and is throughout informed with the highest sympathy for the stranger within our gates.

AN INSIDE VIEW OF JAPAN.

LETTERS FROM JAPAN. A RECORD OF MODERN LIFE IN THE ISLAND EMPIRE. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. Cloth, 387 pp. Price, $3 net. The Macmillan Company.

AS the wife of a British minister resident in Japan, Mrs. Fraser had unusual opportunities for obtaining an inside knowledge of the life and habits of the Japanese people; and of the knowledge thus gleaned the public may drink deeply from these pages. It is a bulky volume, and in addition to the text there are two hundred and fifty illustrations, showing Japanese life within doors and without, together with portraits of illustrious personages, mythological beings, and pictured fairy tales.

Every page is readable and many pages are delightful, especially those which relate to the legends and folklore of the people. The latter are described as so many-sided that you can become only gradually aware of their complexity of character: "simple to frankness, yet full of unexpected reserves, of hidden strengths and dignities of power never flaunted before the eyes of the world; surprising and majestic as some of those indescribable mountain views in the central hills, where, from a flowery rise in a meadow, the amazed traveler finds himself on the verge of a precipice."

The book teems with description, incident and anecdote. From all that is told, one must be impressed by the moral fineness, the high social and domestic standards of the "Japs." In the passive virtues—patience, devotion, modesty, endurance—the Japanese women would seem to bear away the palm. But there is something pathetic, even painful, about all this, for the Japanese wife, despite all she may do, seems to obtain little if any personal consideration. The husband takes all for granted, and the highest commendation the wife may hope to earn is that she stands high in the esteem of his mother.

The childlife as depicted is truly delightful. "It is to me," says the author, "most comforting to see that all that is desirable in the little people's deportment can be obtained without snubbing or punishment or weary scoldings. The love showered upon children simply wraps them in warmth and peace, and seems to encourage every sweet, good trait of character without ever fostering a bad one. Japanese children are never frightened into telling lies or hiding their faults. Open as the day, they bring every joy or sorrow to father or mother to be shared or healed, and their small likes or dislikes are quite as much taken into account as those of their elders. True, from the time they can understand anything, axioms of honor, kindness, and, above all, patriotism are repeated and explained to them with a good faith and solemnity which would send our English schoolboys off into fits of scoffing laughter."

Mrs. Fraser does not discuss the religion of Japan, yet we are made to feel that she has a high respect for Buddhism. She seems less favorably disposed—perhaps because of her Roman Catholic affiliations—to the effect upon the people of much of the attempted Anglican proselytizing. Speaking of the mission of St. Hilda, she says:

"I do not sympathize greatly with the objects of the school, which

only receives girls of a class that can pay very highly, and gives them in secular teaching only that which they could have in a very much higher scale in the various high-schools where the best foreign teachers are employed. The Christian element, altho enforced by Bible and catechism lessons, appears most strongly in a kind of rough contempt for all the devout traditions of the Japanese. Ancestor worship, which is such a tremendous factor in Japanese life, instead of being transformed into tender and prayerful remembrance of the dead and a desire to imitate their virtues, is stigmatized as idolatry, and the Protestant dogma regarding departed spirits is put forward in all its brutality as the only recognized truth. No one who has not lived among them can imagine how shocking this is to the feelings of the Japanese; for with them parental and filial devotion rank as the chief virtues and make the harmony of the family."

Whoever would know these interesting people well should read this book. Nothing appears to be left untold, and the author does not spare her own race and people in contrasting the manners of the East with the rudeness of the West.

A GOLD-DIGGER'S ROMANCE.

DENIS DENT. By E. W Hornung. Cloth, 324 pp. Price, $1.50. Frederick A. Stokes Company.

MR. HORNUNG will probably be known as the author of "The Amateur Cracksman," and its dramatic sequence, "Raffles," no matter what else he writes. "Denis Dent" deals with the love-story of a young man, half Irish, half English, who goes gold-digging in Australia to win a fortune that he may honorably marry a maid possessed of one. It is rather melodramatic and has the earmarks of a story industriously made with an eye to royalties. But there is interest enough in the tale.

E. W. HORNUNG.

The most attractive feature of the book is the picture of the gold diggers' camp at Ballarat, near Melbourne, in Australia. The description of this is very good. There is an atrocious villain in the story, a family connection and a rival of Denis for the hand of Miss Nan Merridew. Ralph Devenish is a gentleman, theoretically, and in the Grenadier Guards; but his machinations to oust his rival, in which he is assisted by a sailor who is a far grosser blackguard, show how little he deserved the title of gentleman. Even his death at Sebastopol hardly cleans off the slate for him, altho it leaves the way free to Nan for the ardent Denis.

The book calls for no more criticism than that it is "good enough of its kind," but a third-rater as compared with the best Hornung brand of fiction. The author does not seem to have aimed at anything higher than to produce a "good seller."

PLEASANT WANDERINGS ON A GERMAN ISLAND.

THE ADVENTURES OF ELIZABETH IN RÜGEN. By the Author of "Elizabeth in her Garden." Cloth, 299 pp. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company.

ELIZABETH in her garden was a somewhat heavy personage, of home-made humor, and with a spontaneity of botanical lore that made her discursiveness about flowers wear a penal air. Some of the *Fliegende Blätter* jokes can be worked out like a proposition in geometry, and are almost as amusing. Elizabeth appeared to have caught her light touch from a kindred field of humor. Therefore, when it came to Elizabeth's wanderings in a spot so dismally unknown as Rügen, the book loomed large as a Lenten diversion.

Imagine the delight of finding quite an improved Elizabeth and Rügen an enchanting spot—with her for cicerone! She is still delightfully selfish, but her sensitiveness to natural beauty is exquisite, and the lambent persiflage, still "made in Germany," has a seductive prickle to it. Rügen atones for the "Garden," and Elizabeth errant makes one apologetic to Elizabeth horticultural.

At the very start she delicately removes the blank which in the minds of many responds to the name of Rügen. "Every one who has been to school and still remembers what he was taught there, knows that Rügen is the biggest island Germany possesses, and that it lies in the Baltic Sea off the coast of Pomerania." No one who has skirted its shores with Elizabeth will forget it or fail to thank her for its memories. Such a fresh, quiet, blue-sea, beech-woody spot!

Elizabeth would fain have footed the whole way, but after seeking to inviegle a dozen women friends into this island pedestrianism and being promptly frustrated, she was driven to being driven; so she went in a Victoria drawn by two horses, with August, the coachman, and Gertrud, the maid. Gertrud was a creature who could have floated through a sunset that would make the gods giddy with its beauty and not have dropped a stitch in her knitting. As a maid she was invaluable.

Elizabeth has styled her eleven-days' itinerary of Rügen "Adventures." There are two, and they are diverting, and there is the same touch of *intimité* in her disclosure of them. At Thiessow, the extreme southeastern tip of the island, in taking a frosty bath, she flounders against a woman shivering in the same delight. It was her cousin Charlotte, whom she had not seen for ten years. She soon wished it was longer, since Charlotte at once attached herself to Elizabeth, and was the *bête-noire* of the rest of the trip. Then there are rencontres with the Harvey-Brownes, an English bishopess and her erudite son. Does she not also run across the lonely grave of a Finnish soldier? and a church six hundred years old? and Professor Nieberlein, Charlotte's husband, one of those Teutonic monstrosities of learning who yet liked plump, pettable ladies, which estranged Charlotte, who wished to emancipate her sex.

It is useless to dilate on the charm of those eleven days, when Elizabeth had shaken the Grim One, and the three infants who used to get so mixed up with the flowers and mold in the "Garden" were just drinking things in.

BED-ROCK EMOTIONS AND THE RAW WEST.

THE RAINBOW CHASERS. By John H. Whitson. Cloth, 393 pp. Price, $1.50. Little, Brown & Co.

THE East must admit that the West, which it is prone to think of with a patronizing air, displays enviable qualities in some of its literary deeds. There are brawn and tingling verity and vivid sincerity of exposition in the best of its fiction. In "The Rainbow Chasers" the "Rainbows" represent a land-boom in the Far West; but the flurry caused by it is, except for the length it is dwelt upon, an episode in the story. The real story is of a man struggling under a singular blight. Dick Brewster, a vigorous Arkansas lad of twenty-two, has a quarrel with a rival and thinks he killed him. Everybody else thinks so, except the man who really did kill the aforesaid rival, *and* the reader. For the author explicitly imparts this truth to the reader; perchance that the hero, in his subsequent career, may be viewed with the nimbus of a guileless penitent about his head instead of a murderer's stigma on his soul. He is condemned to imprisonment for life, escapes from prison through the friendly aid of a clever "tramp," and breaks for those far, roomy stretches which are a sort of Ultima Thule, where the sage-brush and the cowboy alone exist. He sheds his name, he has lost the girl he loves, his father has disowned him, and he lives in the conviction of his guilt. Truly, a Man of Sorrows!

Through that great sea of wo he breasts his life's way, a chastened but a noble man. Chance leads him into one of the "land-boom" centers, where the flocking grangers crowd out the cattle-men and rear a mushroom town. He becomes a successful man in the new vortex of activity, and, by the irony of fate, partner of the very judge who had sentenced him. But the boy has developed into a muscular fellow with beard and slightly grizzled hair, and he is not recognized. There are those, however, who do recognize him, and one of them is the villain.

There is a beautiful girl, too, who, happily, is as essential as a villain to every novel worth reading. She is the judge's daughter. The supposed murderer falls in love with her. But with all his present rectitude, there lives in his own soul the stifling sense that he is blackened by the hideous crime which has despoiled him of his name and forbids him to think of union with any honorable woman. How it all turns out the reader will discover for himself.

JOHN H. WHITSON.

Mr. Whitson has a nice feeling for Nature, and a pen that responds well to his sensitive imagination and vigorously ethical standpoint. But in every work of art, the union of strength in conception and finish in execution is the ever difficult problem. Mr. Whitson is graphic, but at times gets swamped in his own metaphors. He has, for instance, a foreword of apology (*Qui s'excuse, s'accuse*), the gist of which is that a good part of the tale is true, and the first sentence of which assures us that "*dove-tailed* facts, *woven* together and *broidered* with fiction, constitute no inconsiderable part of this book." The chisel, the loom, and the needle thus unite to produce one work of art!

The pages which describe Brewster, after five years' cow-punching in "the Nation" (called on the map the Indian Territory), emerging therefrom, and his meeting with Jim Prethro, and the subsequent grim battle on the plains, when a gang of pursuers surround them, are among the best in the book for color, strength, and character delineation. This is the pungent West with a fine literary flavor, and this kind of writing is what gives its fiction sectional glory. The land-boom in Golden City, whether true or not, is unquestionable truth to the reader.

To conclude, "The Rainbow Chasers" is a strong story, with much of vivid description and real pathos in it. Mr. Whitson is to be considered respectfully.

9000 YEARS of WORLD-HISTORY

"The Historians' History of the World"

Issued in the United States by

The Outlook

by arrangement with the History Association of London

THE OUTLOOK'S offer in the United States of *The Historians' History of the World* has been received with a cordial approval which seems to justify the highest expectations of a genuine success. Five volumes are now ready for delivery.

The Historians' History of the World is the only modern world-history worthy of the name. The last work of this character was *An Universal History*, published in London in 1779. Since then historians have grown more and more to be specialists, and the task of writing an adequate, comprehensive, up-to-date world-history has become increasingly more difficult and at the same time more necessary.

To accomplish this great task it was necessary to engage not only the best living historical scholars, but also to organize their labors in a highly ingenious and scientific manner. The leading universities of the world furnished the editors and contributors. They include professors and graduates of Oxford and Cambridge in England, of the University of France, of the University of Berlin, and of the other principal universities of Europe and America.

One reason that makes an adequate world-history necessary is that a man cannot read even a tithe of the works that are necessary to a knowledge of the subject. AN ASSOCIATION OF SCHOLARS—A COMPOUND BRAIN—HAS DONE WHAT THAT ONE MAN COULD NOT DO AND HAS EXTRACTED ALL THAT IS ESSENTIAL IN WORLD-HISTORY FOR HIS MENTAL NOURISHMENT.

2000 Historians

Two thousand historians have been used as authorities. The period of time covered is from 7000 B.C. to 1904 A.D. The narrative begins at the dawn of civilization, which is placed by Dr. Flinders Petrie as far back as 7000 B.C. in Egypt, and by Dr. John P. Peters at about the same period in Babylonia. Thus the stupendous period of practically 9000 years is comprehended.

FIVE STYLES OF BINDING

THE 25 VOLS. OF "THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY"

Two Ways of Selling Books

1. The Old Way
2. The Outlook Way

THE OUTLOOK has already announced that it will sell this excellent work to American subscribers according to a new plan of sale which is without regard to the usual booksellers' or book agents' profits.

The Old Way

The ordinary way of marketing a new subscription book is to advertise it, and then to send to every inquirer, at his residence or place of business, an agent whose mission it is to persuade the inquirer to subscribe. This is, all things considered, an expensive method, since the agent receives a large commission, and it is a method which is not always satisfactory to the man who sent the inquiry in this first instance.

The Outlook Way

The Outlook will discard the practice of employing agents, because (1) it believes the history is a work which will quickly appeal *on its merits*, to most persons who examine it, and (2) because it believes the man who knows books is able to make up his mind whether he wants the book *without any assistance or persuasion on the part of an agent*.

By this direct method of sale, The Outlook can sell the preliminary edition at a greatly reduced price, and can transfer to the purchaser the commission ordinarily paid to the agent.

This plan of sale has already proved that it can be successfully carried out. *The book actually sells itself.* The inquirer applies for a specimen volume. This is sent to him immediately, all charges prepaid for delivery and return; he examines the volume at his leisure, and he has an entire week in which to make up his mind.

MORE THAN 1500 TRANSLATIONS

MORE than 1500 translations from historical writings, documents and monuments have been made for The Historians' History of the World. This is one of the most valuable and original features of the work, for a vast amount of interesting historical material is thus presented to English-speaking people for the first time.

The languages translated include Babylonian, Egyptian, Chinese, Japanese, Sanskrit, Arabic, Syriac, Persian, Russian, Swedish, Latin, Greek, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese and German.

An expert Assyriologist was employed to make revised translations of the most important Babylonian and Egyptian inscriptions, giving the results of the most recent scholarship. Thus we have a specially edited translation of the Code of Laws of King Khammurabi, who lived in Babylonia 2300 years before Christ. His code was compiled 1000 years before that of Moses, and it contains the principle of the *lex talionis* and other features of the Mosaic law, a subject which is of great interest from a theological point of view.

Another field where the work of translation is of peculiar value is that of Russian history. Hitherto that subject has been very unfamiliar to English-speaking readers because of the difficulty of the language and the fact that few Russian historical works have been translated. Careful translations have been made from the best Russian historians, including Bestuzheff, Bilbasoff, Karamsin, Kostomaroff, Milkhailovsky-Danilevsky, Solovieff, Schebalsky, Tourgeneff, and Waliszewski.

By means of these special translations there have been rendered accessible the important passages of a large number of valuable but little known works, which even if translated into English, have been long out of print and are generally out of print in the original language.

NEW LIGHT ON THE INQUISITION

A great number of translations have been made from the Spanish, and among the most interesting and lengthy of these are those from the works of Father J. A. Llorente, exposing the horrors of the Inquisition. He was secretary of that body, but revolted against it on the Bonapartist invasion of Spain. He is almost forgotten now, but his work is of the greatest value and interest as a source of original information.

MODERN AND UP-TO-DATE

The history has been brought down to date with the assistance of the greatest experts on special periods, and is not only readable by everyone, but it is absolutely authentic.

Specimen Volumes for Examination

The Outlook will, therefore, send to any reader of the LITERARY DIGEST a specimen bound volume taken right out of stock. The only obligation the inquirer incurs is the return of the volume, express charges C.O.D. within seven days, to The Outlook, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.

The following form of application should be used:

The Outlook, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York:

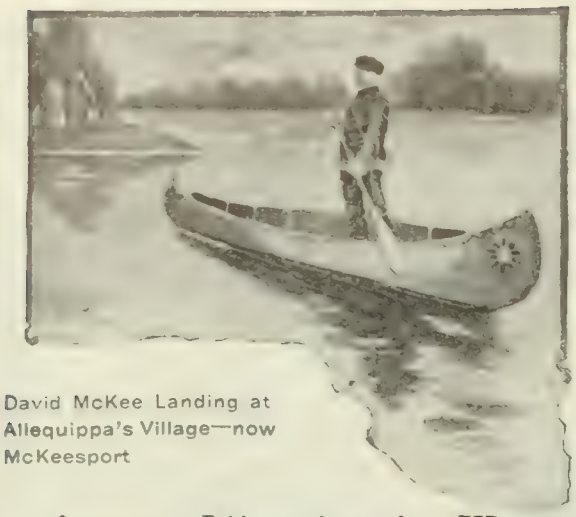
Please send me a specimen volume of The Historians' History of the World. I promise to return it to you, at your expense, within seven days after receipt, whether I decide to subscribe or not.

[L. D. 2]

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....



David McKee Landing at Allequippa's Village—now McKeesport

Queen Allequippa's Word

Made Possible McKeesport where $130,000,000.00 are now paid out in wages each year.

Queen Allequippa of the Delawares

DAVID McKEE, hunter, trapper and pioneer, turned the bow of his canoe toward the point of land which makes the juncture of the Monongahela and Youghiougheny rivers, some twenty years before George Washington led the American troops to victory.

The spring had just blossomed forth and the arrival of a white man brought a crowd of Delawares to the banks. Chattering, gesticulating and shouting they led the hardy pioneer to the wigwam of their ruler, Queen Allequippa.

In a few words McKee explained to the handsome and stately Queen of the Delawares his mission. He came, he said, to found a trading post. The braves demurred, but Allequippa's word was supreme—McKee remained.

The post flourished and at the close of the French-Indian war was one of the best known trading posts west of the Alleghenies.

In 1769 the site was granted to McKee and was named McKeesport. A land office was opened for the sale of land secured by Indian treaties.

John McKee, son of David, laid out the first plan of lots in 1795 and this sale was a success. From that time on the city grew until to-day McKeesport is one of the greatest manufacturing centers in the world. The heart of the Pittsburg industrial district.

The families of the men who invested in McKeesport realty are now wealthy. Thousands have shared in the prosperity of the former home of Queen Allequippa.

Unlike the majority of towns and cities McKeesport has never known a boom. For the past twenty years it has grown steadily. In 1880 it had only 8212 inhabitants—to-day it has over 50,000. It is the center of Greater Pittsburg with a population of over 1,800,000.

In the Midst of Prosperity

The mammoth tube plant, the largest in the world, to which a $10,000,000.00 addition is being erected, and immense steel plants, tinplate establishments and dozens of other industries in and around McKeesport pay out over $130,000,000 each year in wages.

Property is a veritable gold mine—rents are sky-high.

Right in the midst of this great money-making center is "Arlington"—the logical residential section of McKeesport.

Arlington is the heart of the Greater Pittsburg district.

It has trolley lines - cars every few minutes.

Pittsburg is but a short ride from it.

Arlington has water, gas and electric lights.

Arlington is handy to every point in the country.

But a few minutes away from Wilmerding—the home of the great Westinghouse industries—where every through train on the P. R. R. stops.

Arlington is the opportunity of the century.

Ten Dollars Secures a Lot

Arlington lots are from 30 to 60 feet wide on streets and avenues 40 to 60 feet wide. The prices range from $200 to $1000. **Ten Dollars Secures Any Lot**—and five to ten dollars a month pays for it. There is no interest, no taxes, and in case the owner dies before the lot is paid for his heirs receive a free deed for it.

The Greater Pittsburg District

is rapidly forging to the front and in a few years there will be over two million and a half population. **ARLINGTON** is the greatest bargain in the district. Ten years from now you will have to pay as much for a foot front as you can buy a lot for now.

Free Railroad Fare

from any point east of the Mississippi river to any person who comes to Arlington and buys a lot.

Write to-day for booklet "D" for description don't delay.

C. M. CYPHER & CO.,

McKeesport, Pa., or, Pittsburg, Pa.

References—Treasury Trust Co., Pittsburg, Pa., First National Bank, McKeesport, Pa.

WE WANT REPRESENTATIVES EVERYWHERE

Already we have many agents throughout the country. They are making money. Two agents in the upper part of Pennsylvania made $700 and $600 respectively in commissions last month. Another agent made $360.

The work is pleasant and profitable and offers great opportunities to wide-awake men. Exclusive territory still open in several states. Write at once—territory being taken up rapidly.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Statesman's Year-Book, 1904."—Edited by J. Scott Keltie. (1398 pp. The Macmillan Company.)

"Haydn's Dictionary of Dates."—Benjamin Vincent. (1487 pp.; $6. G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Wonderland, 1904."—Description of the Northwest by Olin D. Wheeler. (Passenger Department, Northern Pacific Railway, $0.00.)

"Anna the Adventuress."—E. Phillips Oppenheim. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)

"The Effendi."—Florence Brooks Whitehouse. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)

"Our Mountain Garden."—Mrs. Theodore Thomas. (212 pp.; $1.50 net. The Macmillan Company.)

"The Villa Claudia."—John Ames Mitchell. (306 pp.; $1.50. Life Publishing Company.)

"History of the United States of America."—Henry William Elson. (951 pp.; $1.75 net. The Macmillan Company.)

"Life of Napoleon."—Theodore Ayrault Dodge. (Vols. I. and II.; $4 net per vol. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"Folk Tales from the Russian."—Retold by Verra De Blumenthal. (Rand, McNally & Co.)

"Kindly Light."—Florence M. Kingsley. (107 pp.; $0.50. Henry Altemus Company.)

"A Guide to the Birds of New England and Eastern New York."—Ralph Hoffmann. (357 pp.; $1.50 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"Whittier-Land."—Samuel T. Pickard. (160 pp.; $1 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"New Hampshire."—Frank S. Sanborn. (354 pp.; $1.10 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"The Woman Wins."—Robert Barr. (Frederick A. Stokes Company, $1.50.)

"Felice Constant."—William C. Sprague. (Frederick A. Stokes Company, $1.50.)

"The Woman with the Fan."—Robert Hickens. (Frederick A. Stokes Company, $1.50.)

"By Snare of Love."—Arthur W. Marchmont. (Frederick A. Stokes Company, $1.50.)

"The Complete Pocket-Guide to Europe."—Edited by Edmund Clarence Stedman and Thomas L. Stedman. (505 pp. W. R. Jenkins, N. Y.)

"G. F. Watts." G. K. Chesterton. (174 pp.; $0.75 E. P. Dutton & Co.)

"The Better New York."—W. H. Tolman and Charles Hemstreet. (320 pp.; $2 net. Baker & Taylor Company.)

"Romance."—Joseph Conrad and F. M. Hueffer. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"How to Live Forever."—Harry Gage. (205 pp.; $1.25. Stockham Publishing Company.)

"The Singular Miss Smith."—Florence M. Kingsley. (The Macmillan Company, $1.25.)

"Working with the People."—Charles S. Smith. (A. Wessels Company.)

"The Slav Invasion."—Frank Julian Warne. (211 pp.; $1 net. J. B. Lippincott Company.)

"Manual of the National Art Theater Society of New York."—Published by the Society at New York.

"The Car of Quality"

The Premier will interest anyone interested in automobiles. They rush the hills at 20 miles an hour where other cars take the low gear. Four cylinders air cooled do the work. Engine in front, simple and accessible. 16 h. p. 1400 pounds. 32 x 3½-inch clincher tires. Powerful transmission. Every part built to wear and to stand the strain of American roads. The Premier, a quality car for the gentleman driver who wants power, speed, accessibility and satisfaction.

Write for illustrated descriptive catalogue.

PREMIER MOTOR MFG. CO.

905 Ft. Wayne Ave. Indianapolis, Ind.

Abe Lincoln

The President seemed incapable of ordering the death of anyone. He called the instances of cowardice in the face of the enemy "leg cases," and asked: "If the Lord gives a man a pair of cowardly legs how can he help their running away with him?" One of the most touching instances of his pardoning an offender is that of William Scott. Scott was a mere boy and had offered to go on guard for a sick comrade after forty-eight sleepless hours, with the result that he was found asleep at his post and was sentenced to be shot.

The President visited him in his tent, talked with him, looked at the photographs of the people at home which the boy carried with him, then informed him that he should not be shot on the morrow. He added that Scott owed him a great deal and asked if he intended to pay the debt. The astonished boy tried to express his gratitude and, misunderstanding, explained that with the bounty and his pay and the folks at home and the "boys" he thought he could in time raise $500 or $600. Lincoln said that the debt was far more than that and could be paid only by courage and attention to duty. Scott proved himself worthy and fought until desperately wounded some time after. With his last words he sent a message to Lincoln to say that he had tried to pay the debt and thought in his last moments of the President's kind face, and thanked him once again for having permitted him to fall a soldier in battle rather than as a coward at the hands of his comrades.

We ought all of us to know Lincoln's deeds and writings by heart. This is made possible by the Unit collection of his letters and addresses. This volume of 400 pages contains all of Lincoln's words which will endure, from his first public speech in 1832 to his last address in 1865. In addition, an account of his life and his gifts of expression, and copious notes on his telegrams, letters and speeches.

The book is printed in clear type on featherweight paper and may be had in two bindings—cloth and leather.

The prices are low because they are fixed by the unit system:

cloth	- -	46 cents
full leather	-	66 cents
postage extra	-	8 cents

HOWARD WILFORD BELL
publisher of The Unit Books
259a Fifth avenue New York

"The House in the Woods."—Arthur Henry. (A. S. Barnes & Co., $1.50.)

"The Jessica Letters."—An Editor's Romance. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.10 net.)

"A More Excellent Way."—William B. Clarke. (227 pp.; $1.25 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Society of To-Morrow."—G. de Molinari. (230 pp.; $1.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Hymn of the West.

(World's Fair, St. Louis.)

By Edmund Clarence Stedman.

O Thou, whose glorious orbs on high
Engird the earth with splendor round,
From out Thy secret place draw nigh
The courts and temples of this ground;
Eternal Light,
Fill with Thy might
These domes that in Thy purpose grew,
And lift a nation's heart anew!

Illumine Thou each pathway here,
To show the marvels God hath wrought
Since first Thy people's chief and seer
Looked up with that prophetic thought;
Bade Time unroll
The fateful scroll,
And empire unto Freedom gave
From cloudland height to tropic wave,

Poured through the gateways of the North
Thy mighty rivers join their tide,
And on the wings of morn sent forth
Their mists the far-off peaks divide.
By Thee unsealed.
The mountains yield
Ores that the wealth of Ophir shame,
And gems enwrought of seven-hued flame.

Lo, through what years the soil hath lain
At thine own time to give increase—
The greater and the lesser grain,
The ripening boll, the myriad fleece!
Thy creatures graze
Appointed ways;
League after league across the land
The ceaseless herds obey Thy hand.

Thou, whose high archways shine most clear
Above the plenteous Western plain,
Thine ancient tribes from round the sphere
To breathe its quickening air are fain;
And smiles the sun
To see made one
Their brood throughout Earth's greenest space,
Land of the new and lordlier race!

Jeanne D'Arc.

By Alfred Austin.

Goddess of battles, with the maiden sword
And blameless banner, when to France availed
Not all her gallant manhood, helmed and mailed,
To drive from off her soil the alien horde,
That over pasture, hamlet, vineyard poured,
You with your unarmed innocency scaled
The walls of war, and, where man's might had failed,
Crowning, enthroned the Anointed of the Lord.
And should France yet again be called to scare
The stranger from her gates, and hurl back thence
Feet that would violate her frontiers fair,
Not meretricious sycophants of sense,
But the pure heart and patriotic prayer,
Once more would prove her rescue and defense.

—From *The Independent*.

"They can't upset."

All Children

are on their feet too much. Prevent this by giving your boy or girl the

Irish Mail

"It's geared"

Develops *all the muscles* symmetrically, overtaxes none. Fastest, most scientific vehicle for children built. *Absolutely safe*; very strong, rubber tired.

Write for illustrated booklet of "Irish Mail" Hand Cars, FREE.

The Standard Mfg. Co., 2520 Irish Mail St., Anderson, Ind.

I WAS led to print this advertisement because of a casual remark made by a gentleman from one of the Western States one day when he came to my office:

"Why, Shivers, I expected to find you on the top floor of a tenement house somewhere."

After a visit to the different floors of the factory he was impressed with the fact that I was a live man, with a real business and had an actual cigar factory.

This incident impressed *me* so much that I determined to bring as nearly as possible all my friends and customers to the factory. That being obviously impossible, I hit upon the next best thing—to have a photographer take my factory to them.

The factory is as clean as it looks and every part of it is open to my customers.

The illustration is from an actual photograph taken within a few weeks.

I sell the entire product of my factory direct to the smoker at wholesale prices.

I DO NOT KNOW of the equal of my Shivers Panetela Cigar being retailed for less than 10 cents.

MY GUARANTEE IS—that the filler of these cigars is clear, clean, long Havana—no shorts or sweepings. The wrappers are genuine Sumatra. This guarantee has been attached to every box of these cigars that I have ever sold.

EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE SHIVERS' PANETELA

MY OFFER IS—I will upon request send to a reader of The Literary Digest, one hundred Shivers Panetela cigars, express prepaid, on approval. He may smoke ten and return the remaining ninety at my expense, if he is not pleased. If he is satisfied and keeps the cigars, he agrees to remit the price for them ($5) within ten days. I simply want to give the cigars a chance to sell themselves.

In ordering please use business letter head, or enclose business card and state whether mild, medium or strong cigars are desired.

I would not dare to make this offer if my statement were not absolutely true. I risk one-tenth of the cigars and expressage both ways to make a new customer. Wouldn't I be a "silly" to send out cigars that would not stand the test?

What possible risk does a smoker run, trying my cigars, provided $5 per hundred is not more than he cares to pay?

If I depended for my profit on the *first* orders that I receive from this or any other advertisement, I would have been swamped long ago. The re-orders are what I must have. *More than 80 per cent. of the cigars that I send out go to people who have bought of me before.* These re-orders cost me nothing, and that is how I make a profit.

I make a cigar honestly, put my own name on it, tell the truth about it, and then this new idea in selling—to go direct to the smoker instead of through the various middlemen. The result is, I have no salesmen, no store, but do all my business from my factory. Write me if you smoke.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS, Inc.,

Manufacturer of Cigars, 906 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Real Estate Wanted

To supply the wants of CASH BUYERS, SELLERS, and EXCHANGERS advertising in our JOURNAL each month. Subscribers can write to these advertisers and make their own deals, FREE. Ours is the best, largest, and most reliable Real Estate Magazine published, and is now in its fourth year. Has good stories, news, and current topics. Circulation covers the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and Hawaii. Three months' trial, 25c. Three full years, only $1.00.

U. S. REAL ESTATE JOURNAL,
171 West Brighton Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

DO YOU WANT CASH

FOR YOUR

Real Estate or Business?

I can get it for you. Send me full description and lowest cash price. My methods differ from all others. My office is headquarters for cash buyers. Makes no difference where you are located. Write to-day. Established 1881. Bank references.

FRANK P. CLEVELAND
Real Estate Expert, 7824 Adams Express Bldg., Chicago.

A Life Saver **Quick!** What to do till the doctor comes. Deft hands and ready wits. "Emergency Notes" posts everybody. A book for every household. Price 50 cents.
Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York.

A charming and helpful book for girls by Frances E. Willard. "It breathes the best thoughts and the noblest emotions of its gifted author." Handsomely bound in cloth. Price, $1
HOW TO WIN
FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., NEW YORK.

Readers of The Literary Digest are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

Premonition.

By VENITA SEIBERT.

Softly, my heart!
Last night across the star-strewn sea
A ship came sailing unto me
Without a compass, guide, or chart;
Softly, my heart!

Softly, my heart!
Oh, message sweet as spring's first call
To life a-dream 'neath winter's pall!
Oh, faint joy-buds that stir and start!
Softly, my heart!

Softly, my heart!
For he is coming, he for whom
My soul shall stir and start and bloom,
Whose throne has long been set apart;
Softly, my heart!

Softly, my heart!
I know, yet how I can not tell.
His nearness holds me like some spell.
Oh, love, a prophet-seer thou art!
Softly, my heart!

—From *Munsey's Magazine.*

Heimweh.

By HELEN T. CHURCHILL.

The skies are blue, they say;
Alas! for me
The skies are leaden-gray;
I naught can see
Of azure tint or golden sunbeam bright
O'er all the landscape—dreary, hopeless night

And scenes are fair, I'm told,
And hearts are gay;
The fairest I behold
As vain display;
And loathing, turn where others laugh and sing,
Sad, sick at heart—a hopeless, wounded thing.

One spot alone on earth
Is fair to me—
There centers all the mirth,
There I would be.
There, only there, God's sunlight pierces through
And all the heaven paints with stainless blue.

You praise this land as fair,
Its streams, its bow'rs;
The common weeds were there
As rarest flow'rs—
The fields Elysian. Ah, why should we roam?
One spot alone enchants—we call it home!

—From *The Woman's Home Companion.*

PERSONALS.

President Roosevelt in Yellowstone Park.—"Buffalo Jones," chief gamewarden of Yellowstone Park, tells in *Success* (May) some incidents of the President's tour of the park last spring. He writes:

"It was in the spring that President Roosevelt visited us. The fishing being pretty good then, he would start out almost every morning with his rod and line, and be gone all day. We wanted to accompany him, of course, but he gave us to understand that he preferred to be alone. Toward the end of his visit he ceased to take the fishing tackle with him on his solitary tramps. I have an idea that the fishing was merely a pretext to get out alone amid the noble calm and impressiveness of the big woods and hills to revolve the momentous matters in his mind.

"We arranged several mountain lion hunts for him, but he always declined to shoot the lion when we had treed it, altho he knew that these beasts were playing havoc with the sheep and elk and that the park would be well rid of them. The first time I asked him to shoot he said that he wished to abide by the law which forbids the killing of animals in the Park except by the superintendent or the scouts.

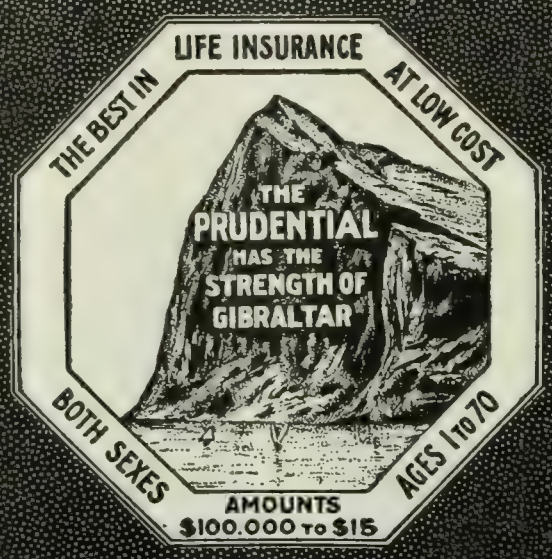
"In spite of the fact that the President was surrounded by big game, and is an ardent sportsman, the only shooting he did while with us was at a target. One morning we were practising pistol shooting, and the President was using a weapon of a make which was being urged by the manufacturers for adoption by the Government. While making one of his shots a

Over One Million Endowment Policies

are in force in this country, representing ultimate accumulations of over Two Billion Dollars. Wouldn't you like to join this vast army of money savers? The most progressive, enterprising, farsighted and successful young men of America are included in its ranks. Send Coupon for Information.

Of those who take out Endowment Insurance at age 30, 80 per cent live to reap the reward of their foresight at the end of 20 years.

Visit The Prudential's Exhibit, Palace of Education, World's Fair, St. Louis.



THE PRUDENTIAL
Insurance Co. of America
JOHN F. DRYDEN Prest.
Home Office
NEWARK N.J.

Fill in this Coupon.
Without committing myself to any action I shall be glad to receive, free, Particulars and Rates of Endowment Policies.
For $.....
Name..... Age.....
Address.....
Occupation..... Dept. R.

An Hour a Day For a Few Months

Are you willing to give that much time to a profession which may be mastered in four to eight months, and which will bring you a large salary in a little while?

To Know How To Advertise

pays well. The merchant, the manufacturer, the banker, the broker—all businesses need men and women who know how to advertise. I teach advertising. My graduates are successful. A publisher, a newspaper, an advertising agency, and a department store—all leaders in their respective lines—have within the past few weeks taken graduates of this school in preference to all other applicants. My little booklet tells the rest of the story. Will you send for it, read it, and then resolve to make your summer months count?

I will want about twenty-five new pupils within the next six weeks, to take the places of those who will graduate during that time. I prefer earnest men and women—those who are willing to do some **thinking** about the work presented to them in my personal letters and in the printed matter that accompanies them. If you are one of that kind, write to me without delay.

ELMER HELMS, Formerly Ad-Writer for John Wanamaker,
Room 118, 11 East 16th Street, New York.

Mends everything from a fan to an old shoe

Army & Navy Liquid Glue

Comes in tubes, no brush needed, and no bother to apply.
Glues everything glueable—furniture, china, bric-a-brac, cut-glass, leather, rubber, etc.
Made from pure hide and sinews, and has four times the cohesive strength of other liquid glues which are made from fish sounds.
If your dealer hasn't it, we will mail you a sample tube on receipt of 5 cents.

Wachter Manufacturing Co.,
515 West Pratt Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

"Old Hickory" "Andrew Jackson" Chair $2.75

This splendid comfortable chair is an exact duplicate of the one that Andrew Jackson used. Made entirely of hickory with bark on. Serviceable, Stylish, Comfortable and Durable. Fine for Porch, Lawn, and exterior use. Seat 17 inches wide, 15 inches deep; height over all 36 inches. Price $2.75—Two for $5.00. Freight prepaid east of Mississippi River. Eighty other styles of Chairs, Settees, Tables, etc., ranging from $1.50 to $25.00.

Ask your dealer—If he will not supply you, we will. Remit direct to us. 48-page illustrated catalogue FREE. Write us.

OLD HICKORY CHAIR COMPANY
363 Cherry St., Martinsville, Ind.

"The Original Old Hickory Furniture Manufacturers."

Look for our advertisement in last issue of this publication.

MAKE YOUR FURNITURE ARTISTIC

Dulline gives that rich, antique look to any piece of furniture.
It covers over mars and scratches, giving a smooth, elegant finish to your household or office furniture. Anyone can apply it. It covers more surface at less cost than common furniture polish. Send 50 cents for a box—and a rubbing pad free with it. Send for the booklet—it is free.

DULLINE COMPANY,
576 No. Prospect St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

POPE MFG. COMPANY

BICYCLE INNOVATIONS

TWO-SPEED GEAR AND NEW COASTER BRAKE

Greatest Improvements since the coming of the Chainless

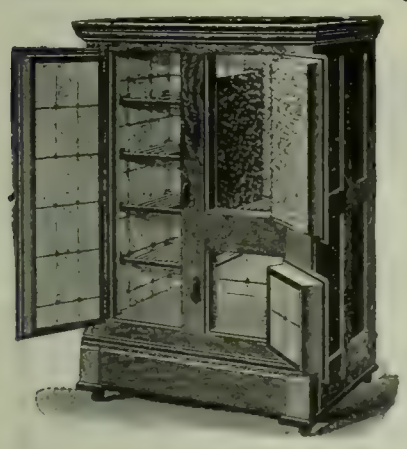
POPE QUALITY IN EVERY WHEEL

Catalogues free at our 10,000 dealers' stores, or any one Catalogue mailed on receipt of a two-cent stamp

BE CAREFUL OF THE FOOD YOU EAT

KEEP IT IN A

Baldwin DRY AIR Refrigerator



We make the coldest, cleanest, dryest, sweetest refrigerator built. We make Baldwins to preserve food better than other makes, and with less consumption of ice, which costs money, and they do it.

Baldwins have a swift, strong current of pure dry air, constantly circulating throughout the interior, reaching every corner, and always moving in one direction. This keeps the food fresh, crisp and sweet, and in a palatable and sanitary condition.

We use **Porcelain, Vermont Spruce,** and **Metal Linings.** Outside cases of **Ash, Oak,** and **Softwood,** beautifully finished. Special lever wedge locks, Rubber around edges of doors, making them doubly air-tight. Excellent, cleanable devices; air flues and waste pipe removable. All features found in Baldwins only.

IF YOU BUY A CHEAP REFRIGERATOR YOU PLEASE YOUR ICEMAN

Our catalogue is free. It tells all about our 150 popular styles and sizes.

THE BALDWIN REFRIGERATOR CO.,
208 Lake Street, Burlington, Vt.

The "Best" Light

is a portable 100 candle power light costing only 2cts. per week. Makes and burns its own gas. Brighter than electricity or acetylene and cheaper than kerosene. No Dirt. No Grease. No Odor. Over 100 styles. Lighted instantly with a match. Every lamp warranted. Agents Wanted Everywhere.

THE "BEST" LIGHT CO.
92 E. 5th Street, CANTON, OHIO.

piece of cotton from the cartridge flew back and struck his cheek, bringing blood.

"'Well!' he exclaimed, with great emphasis, as he clapped his handkerchief to the wound, 'that condemns this make of pistol.'

"When he was installed in his tent, upon his arrival at the park, we had a soldier pacing up and down before the door.

"'What's that man doing out here?' demanded the President.

"'He's the sentry,' I answered.

"'Oh, go and tell him to sit down,' replied Mr Roosevelt; 'I came out here to rest, and it makes me tired to see a man walking without getting anywhere.'"

Anything to Uphold his Reputation.—Robert Barr, the novelist, was one day at Euston Station, London, to say good-by to Doctor McKenzie of McGill University, who was taking a steamer train for Liverpool, thence to sail for the United States. As they walked up and down the platform together, says *The Youth's Companion*, in repeating the story from *Leslie's Monthly*, Dr. McKenzie said jocularly:

"Let us go to the book-stall and see if any of your immortal works are there. If they are I'll buy one to take across with me. If they are not, I'll tell all of your friends on the other side that your supposed British reputation is a sham."

The two walked to the book-stall and examined it carefully, but nothing with the name of Barr was found.

The novelist was annoyed and would have entered a protest, but the director claimed that that was against the rules of the game. Time was short, and Doctor McKenzie took his place in the train. Mr. Barr bade him good-by, and then made direct for the book-stall to give the dealer a piece of his mind; but as he glanced casually at the array of books, in the most prominent place he saw a row of one of his novels.

The whistle had sounded; the train was in motion. There was no time for paying anything, so Mr. Barr grabbed his book and ran like mad up the long platform. The energetic railway officials thought he was a belated passenger, and determined to throw him into the train. Doors in the moving carriages were flung open, and officials yelled frantically, "Jump in anywhere!"

It took great agility, but Mr. Barr succeeded. Doctor McKenzie was leaning out of his window, thinking from the outcry that some one had been killed, when Mr. Barr came alongside and said, politely if breathlessly, "Mac, allow me to present you with a token of esteem."

Panting but triumphant, Mr. Barr strolled back to the book-stall.

"Didn't some one steal a book from you a moment ago?" he asked.

"Yes," cried the indignant stall-keeper, "and he's bolted off to America with it!"

"Why don't you telegraph a description of him to Liverpool? It will be hours before the train is there," suggested Mr. Barr, sympathetically.

"Description! I didn't see anything but his back and his legs."

"Oh, well, let it go!" said Mr. Barr airily. "It was a good book, for I wrote it myself, so I'll pay for it," and he laid down the money.

Married Life.—J. Adam Bede, the new Minnesota Congressman, who laid the foundation for a reputation as a humorist in his first speech in the House recently, says *The Saturday Evening Post*, is fond of telling a story of what he avows was a real experience in one of the remote corners of his district.

"I was traveling around just before election, of course purely for pleasure," he said, "when passing a small house in a little clearing I heard a terrible up-

AGENTS! FOR PEOPLE WHO LAUGH. Showing how, through woman, came laughter into the world. Containing what is ludicrous, also, sometimes displayed by some law practitioners. By a lawyer. Throughout, one roaring, convulsing maelstrom of laughter. Sent postage free, in cloth and gold, $1.00; paper covered, 50c. Two cloth bound copies on first order to agents, $1.30. More should, however, be obtaind as, between orders, scores could be sold. Larger orders, 60c. per copy, cloth; paper covered, 30c. For copies send express or P. O. to ADAIR WELCKER, STOCK EXCHANGE BLDG., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Allan or Allen?

When I was a youngster I played marbles with a boy whose front name was Allan. One day I invited him formally to my ninth birthday party and his name on the envelope read "Allen." Between ice-cream and the kissing games Allan gently but firmly led me into the next room and, backing me up against the wall, he assured me that if I ever misspelled his front name again he would do things to me. Then he taught me a distinction which I thought a fixed one until I published a collection of Poe's tales: that Allen was always a family name and Allan as invariably a baptismal name.

But it appears that Edgar Allan Poe was the adopted son of John Allan! We lose our bearings in a sea of vowels. Such, at least, was the fate of the illustrator of our edition of Poe's Tales of Mystery and Imagination and of the binder of that book. For the designer gives the name on her elaborate title-page as Allen, while the binder makes it Allan on the cover. Which is right?

1300 copies (unlucky number!) are on hand; otherwise perfect in every detail. The literary editor of the *Buffalo Express* declared this text of Poe to be the handsomest one-volume edition in the American market. Contains 21 of Poe's most brilliant stories, charged with horror and grim humor. Reading them makes you see things at night. 500 pages of clearly printed text on thick but light opaque paper, embellished with ten illustrations, a frontispiece, and title-page, and end-paper designs which really do convey the meaning of Poe's enchantment. The *Cleveland Plain Dealer* says: "The illustrations have the weirdness of the tales and in this respect, as well as in originality of conception and execution, are superior to any other attempts to illustrate Poe that have come under our notice." The cover is unique—a design executed in black and gold. The volume is 5¼ x 8 x 1¼ inches.

But those 1300 copies contain that misprint and we have decided to cut the published price of $2 squarely in two. This $2 book may be had at our office for 85 cents. If you can't come in, the postage is 15 cents extra—send us $1 and the Poe will be yours as soon as Uncle Sam can bring it to you.

HOWARD WILFORD BELL
259a Fifth Avenue New York

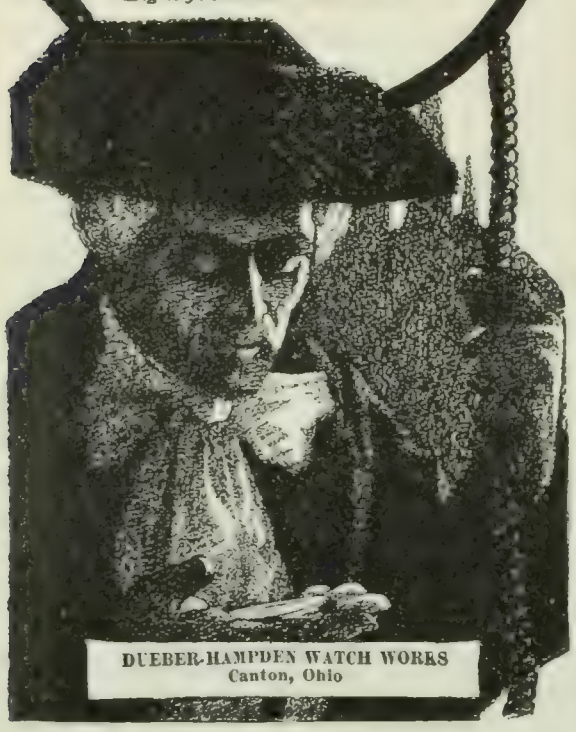
Don't Argue the Time with a Man Who Holds one of the high-grade

"Accurate-to-the-Second"

Dueber-Hampden Watches

He is Right—and Knows It

To learn the trade-marks of the watches we recommend for accurate time, write for our book, "Light from the Watchman," free



DUEBER-HAMPDEN WATCH WORKS
Canton, Ohio

1st. CONSIDER THE LENS

Your Camera is only as good as your lens

Bausch & Lomb Plastigmat Lens

With Volute Shutter makes a cheap camera good and an expensive one perfect. Ask your dealer to order it for you when buying your camera. Catalogue of Lenses, Shutters, Field Glasses, Microscopes on request

BAUSCH & LOMB OPTICAL CO.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO

I Print My Own Circulars Cards &c. $5 PRESS

Saves money. Big profit printing for others. Large press for book, newspaper $18. Full instruction sent for use. Write for catalogue presses, type, &c. to factory

THE PRESS CO.
MERIDEN, CONN.

roar inside. A free fight of large proportions seemed to be in progress. Abandoning my horse, I rushed to the door. My knocking was drowned by the disturbance, so I pushed open the door and entered. A husband and wife were having a little controversy. He was armed with a wooden ladle and she with a heavy frying-pan, and they were belaboring each other unmercifully. The fact is they were about evenly matched, but I did not have time to see this, and fearing the woman would be hurt I seized the man by the collar and dragged him back, gasping and speechless. Not so the woman. With a final bang of the pan over his head she turned on me savagely and said:

"'See here, what right have you butting in? Go on and mind your own business! I'd have you to understand that we get along about as well as most married folks!"

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Fixing the Blame.—"My wife," pompously said the Hon. Thomas Rott, member of the legislature, "made me all that I am!"

"Looky here!" retorted the Old Codger severely. "That's no way to be talkin' about such a good woman as everybody knows her to be. Just blame it onto your own natural, ingrain orneriness."—*Puck.*

She Couldn't Tell.—MISTRESS: "Did the fisherman who stopped here this morning have frogs' legs?"

NORA: "Sure, mum, I dinnaw. He wore pants."—Cornell *Widow.*

Sweet Simplicity. THE PET NIECE (who, on valuable uncle's visit, has been allowed to stay up for dessert): "Oh, Uncle Tom, father said you would be sure to bring out some of your old chestnuts. May I have some? Do, please!"—*Punch.*

His Wish.—PROUD MOTHER: "You will be five years old to-morrow, Willie, and I want to give you a real birthday treat. Tell me what you would like better than anything else."

WILLIE (after thinking earnestly for five minutes): "Bring me a whole box of chocolate creams, mother, and ask Tommy Smith to come in and watch me eat them."—*Tit-Bits.*

Successful.—VISITOR: "What a beautiful binding you are putting on your new novel."

PUBLISHER: "Yes. It's bound to succeed."—Cornell *Widow.*

A Sure Sign.—GOTROX: "What did that chap say when we ran over him?"

CHAFFEUR: "Said he was delighted and hoped you were quite well and ——"

GOTROX: "Speed on quickly! That must be one of my poor relations."—*Puck.*

Unimaginative.—AUNTIE: "Do you see the hair in this old brooch, Cyril? It was your great-grandfather's."

CYRIL: "I say, Auntie, he didn't have much!"—*Punch.*

Unbirdlike.—THE PROFESSOR: "Does she sing like a nightingale?"

THE TENOR: "Gad, no—a nightingale can be scared off."—*Puck.*

Peace and Plenty

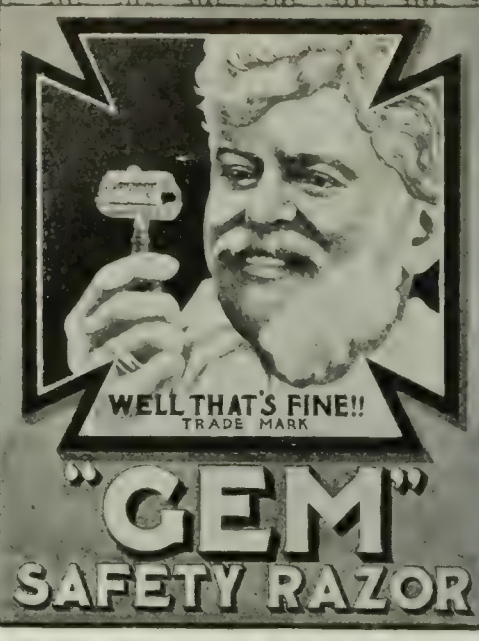
...AT...

The Inside Inn

World's Fair, St. Louis.

Right inside the grounds. 2,257 Rooms with and without baths. Dining-room seats 2,500. Every want provided for. Absolute safety. Rates $1.50 to $5.50 European plan, $3.00 to $7.00 American plan, including daily admission.

For reservations and full details, write
THE INSIDE INN,
World's Fair Grounds, ST. LOUIS.



"GEM" SAFETY RAZOR

The "Gem" is invaluable at all times and wherever you may be—it is quick, clean, safe, always in perfect condition and easy to operate—superior in every detail—works automatically. *Send for our interesting FREE Booklet.*

At leading dealers or direct on receipt of price.

Price, Razor Complete, $2.00. Set in Morocco Case, containing 2 blades, $3.50. Stropping Machine and Strop $2

GEM CUTLERY CO., Dept. N, 34 Reade St., New York.

Used by U. S. Signal Corps.

Geneva Superior Binocular $15.

Our handsome book *The Near Distance* sent free on request.

Its magnifying power, field view and clearness of definition is seldom equalled. Price $15, delivered. If not satisfactory, return at our expense. We refund your money.

GENEVA OPTICAL COMPANY
99 Linden Street, Geneva, N. Y.

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

New England: Lloyd & Co., 323 Washington St., Boston
New York: Gall & Lembke, 21 Union Sq. and 1 W. 42d St.
Pittsburgh: W. E. Stieren Co., 554 Smithfield St.
California: C. H. Wood, 1153 Washington St., Oakland

Raw Food AND Vibratory Exercise Cure

Mal-Assimilation, Chronic Starvation. Regeneration. Gained 60 pounds in 60 days.

Mal-Assimilation and Its Complications

There is "No life without life," and no continuation of life without other life. Cooking destroys life in food. Send two-cent stamp for Diagnosis Blank and my "Course of Treatment, by the Use of Raw Food and Vibratory Exercise." **My Diagnosis** is worth at least $5.00, but it **will cost you nothing.** Dr. Thomas' uncooked bread, 25 cents for package of 25 cakes.

JULIAN P. THOMAS, M.D.
172 West 72d St., New York Clerk 10A

Ten Days Free Trial

allowed on all our bicycles. We SHIP ON APPROVAL *without a cent deposit*; any wheel not satisfactory *returned at our expense.*

Highest grade 1904 Models $8.75 to $17

Coaster Brakes, Hedgethorne Puncture proof Tires and best equipment.

1902 & 1903 Models, best makes $7 to $12

500 Second-hand Wheels

All makes & Models good as new $3 to $8

Great Factory Clearing Sale at *half Factory Cost.*

RIDER AGENTS WANTED in each town to take orders from sample wheel furnished by us. Our agents make big profits. *Write at once* for catalogues and our Special Offer.

AUTOMOBILES, TIRES, Sewing Machines, Sundries, etc., *half usual prices.*

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. 62G, Chicago

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

May 2.—The Russians, who fell back from Kulien-Cheng on May 1, are driven from their position at Hamatan, and the Japanese move forward in three divisions, capturing 20 of the Russian guns; 20 Russian officers and many men are taken prisoners. Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador at London, says that the present Japanese moves are all being conducted with the idea of making a future stand against a Russian invasion. The Russian battle-ship *Orel* runs aground in the Neva.

May 3.—Admiral Togo makes another attempt to close the entrance to Port Arthur by sending in fire-ships, which are sunk by the Russian batteries.

May 4.—General Kashtalinsky, giving details of the battle on May 1, tells of the desperate fight made by the Russians, whose losses were 40 officers and 2,000 men killed. A Port Said despatch says that a Russian vessel stopped a British mail and passenger ship and searched her mails. The North German Lloyd is reported to have sold eight steamships to Japan.

May 5.—Japanese war-ships and transports are reported at Pitsu-Wo, on the Liao-Tung peninsula, prepared to make a landing. It is rumored that an engagement between a Japanese squadron and the Russian Vladivostok squadron had taken place off Wonsan. General Sassulitch, who was defeated on the Yalu River, is relieved of his command, and is under investigation for disobedience of orders. General Kuropatkin is said to be preparing for a battle with the Japanese at Feng-Wang-Cheng. Japan has arranged for a loan of $50,000,000, half to be taken in London and half in the United States. A Russian loan of $200,000,000 is to be taken up in Paris.

May 6.—A Japanese army of about 50,000 men lands at Pitsu-Wo, Port Adams, and Kinchan, on the Liao-Tung peninsula, seizes the railroad and cuts the telegraph lines, thus isolating Port Arthur. General Kuroki reports driving a Russian detachment into Feng-Wang-Cheng after a brisk fight.

May 7.—The Russians abandon Feng-Wang-Cheng, where they took refuge after the defeat at the Yalu, on May 1. On the approach of the Japanese, General Kuropatkin retreats without offering battle. Admiral Togo, in an official report, declares that Port Arthur harbor is sealed, five merchant ships having been sunk in the inner channel.

May 8.—The Russians evacuate New-Chwang, dismantling the forts and removing the artillery, in expectation of an attack by the Japanese.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

May 2.—Brazil grants tariff concessions to the United States on flour and various other articles.

May 3.—Germany sends 1,500 reinforcements to fight the Hereros.

May 4.—The gold-standard proposal is rejected by the Panama Assembly by a vote of 16 to 13.

The Panama Canal zone, and all property included, is formally transferred to the United States.

May 5.—The Venezuelan Congress grants President Castro full dictatorial powers for one year.

May 6.—The Brazilian Government threatens to make war on Peru if Peruvian troops are not withdrawn from the disputed territory of Acre.

Eight hundred Tibetans attack the British camp at Gyangtse and are repulsed with heavy loss.

May 8.—The British forces in Tibet, after six hours' fighting, drive 1,500 natives from their positions below Kharola Pass.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

May 3.—The Lily White Republicans in convention at New Orleans indorse President Roosevelt.

Speaker Cannon announces that if the nomination for Vice-President is tendered to him, he will not accept it under any circumstances.

May 4.—Iowa's 26 delegates are instructed for Mr. Hearst.

May 5.—The Washington Democratic state convention selects delegates for the national convention: 7 of the delegates favor Mr. Hearst and

7% GUARANTEED Interest for **Life on Life Annuities** issued at age 50, at age 62, **Ten Per Cent.** Tax exempt. Sales in 1903, **Ten Million Dollars. J. A. Steele, 115 B'dway, New York.**

"THE CORRESPONDENT."

DRAWN FOR THE EASTMAN KODAK CO BY FREDERIC REMINGTON THROUGH COURTESY COLLIER'S WEEKLY COPYRIGHT 1904 BY COLLIER'S WEEKLY

In war as in peace

THE KODAK

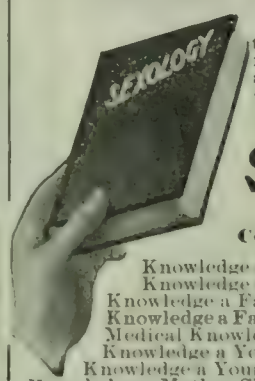
is at the front.

In Cuba and the Philippines, in South Africa, in Venezuela, and now in Korea and Manchuria, the camera most in evidence is the Kodak.

The same qualities that make it indispensable to the correspondent make it most desirable for the tourist—simplicity, freedom from dark-room bother, lightness combined with a strength that resists the wear and tear of travel.

Catalogue free at the dealers or by mail. EASTMAN KODAK CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Learn the Truth



Do you know that the main cause of unhappiness, ill-health, sickly children and divorce is admitted by physicians and shown by court records to be ignorance of the laws of self and sex?

Sexology

ILLUSTRATED

Contains in one volume

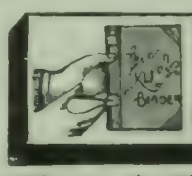
Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

By WILLIAM H. WALLING, A.M., M.D.

New Edition. Enlarged and Illustrated. Rich Cloth Binding. Full gold stamp. $2.00.

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents, also 100-page illustrated catalogue of books of merit—FREE.

PURITAN PUB. CO., Dept. B, Philadelphia

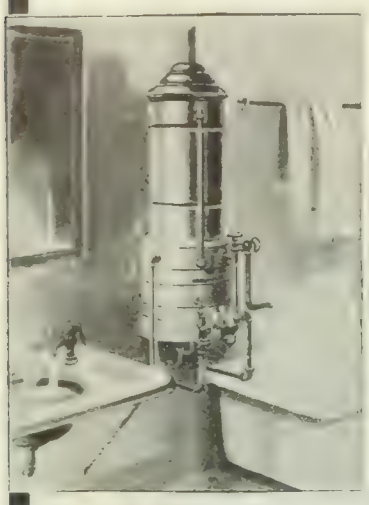


KLIPS Bind Papers. A Volume a Minute. Sample dozen 75 cents. Price-list Free. Covers to order. Best thing for Reading Rooms. **H. H. Ballard,** 327 Pittsfield, Mass. Agents Wanted.

A match—a second—two cents

A HOT BATH

Instantly, Anytime, Anywhere.



Always ready—day or night

By the use of the

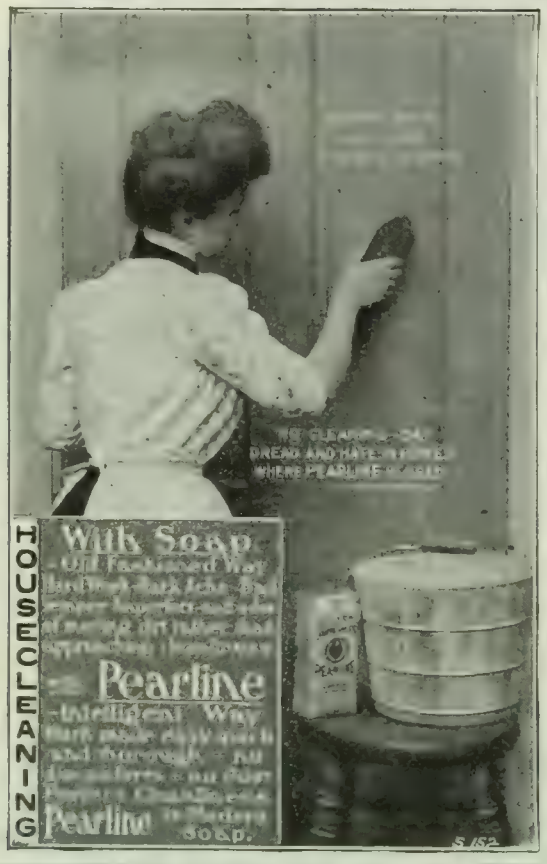
Humphrey Crescent Instantaneous Water Heater

No Ashes, Soot or Trouble.

Greatest economy. Used with gas. Will last a lifetime. More than 50,000 in use daily. Prices $16.00 to $45.00. Shipped anywhere on **30 DAYS' TRIAL.** Send today for interesting, illustrated descriptive booklet

"The Luxury of a Bath." It's FREE.

Humphrey Co., Dept. J, Kalamazoo, Mich.



COSTS 25 CENTS LASTS 25 YEARS

Solid German Silver. Trims, Files and Cleans the nails with either hand. Don't take imitations. Sold everywhere or by mail for 25c. Money back if you want it. Manicure Book, "A Handy Hand Book of the Hands" complete instruction on the care of the hands and nails. Sent for two 2c. stamps.

KLIP-KLIP CO., 558 Clinton Ave. S., Rochester, N. Y.

At the same price no others contain so much gold as the Krementz Plated Collar Button. Easily buttoned, easily unbuttoned. Stays buttoned. Booklet for postal giving much information. Krementz & Co., 63 Chestnut St., Newark, N. J.

3 oppose him; they are not instructed, but are bound by the unit rule.

May 6.—The Colorado Republican state convention indorses President Roosevelt.

Connecticut Democrats select 14 delegates to the national convention, and instructs them to vote as a unit for Judge Parker.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 2.—The Court of Inquiry which investigated the explosion on the battle-ship *Missouri* exonerates the officers and crew from blame, and finds that the accident was due to a "flare-back."

Ex-President Cleveland lectures at Princeton, N. J., on "The Government in the Chicago Strike of 1894," explaining the use of the military at that time.

May 4.—The thirty-first General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church opens in Los Angeles, Cal.

Ex-President Cleveland publishes a history of the bond issues during his last administration.

May 5.—Dr. Herran is to return to Washington as the Colombian Chargé-d'Affaires, thus restoring friendly relations between the United States and Colombia.

May 7.—Secretary Shaw signs a warrant for $40,000,000, in payment for the Panama Canal property.

CHESS.

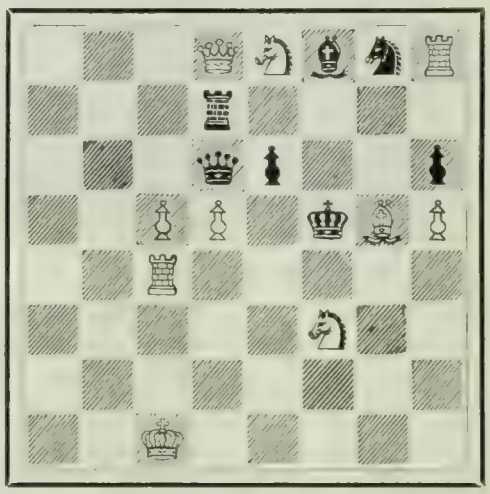
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 930.

By E. S. CAMPLING.

First Prize *Manchester Weekly Times* Tourney.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

3 Q S b s R: 3 r 4: 3 q p 2 p: 2 P P 1 k B P: 2 R 5; 5 S 2: 8: 2 K 5.

White mates in two moves

A Real Beautifier

Most "medicated" soaps are nothing but plain soap, perfumed; but Glenn's Sulphur Soap is not only a fine toilet soap, but contains enough pure sulphur—which is the best thing known for beautifying the skin—to make the complexion smooth and free from pimples.

Insist on having the genuine

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

25c. a cake at all drug stores or mailed for 30c. by The Charles N. Crittenton Co., 115 Fulton Street, New York.

Pears'

To keep the skin clean is to wash the execretions from it off; the skin takes care of itself inside, if not blocked outside.

To wash it often and clean, without doing any sort of violence to it requires a most gentle soap, a soap with no free alkali in it.

Pears', the soap that clears but not excoriates.

Sold all over the world.

5% Per Annum *Why Less?*

Assets $1,700,000
Surplus and Profits $160,000

WE should like to have you investigate thoroughly the merits of our investment—examine our record—and the earnings made during the past ten years by methods free from speculative dangers. We are certain we can prove to your satisfaction that your savings should earn 5% per annum, at the same time be absolutely safe. The INDUSTRIAL pays 5% per annum—your money may be withdrawn at any time and bear earnings for each day invested. Write for particulars and endorsement of prominent clergymen, professional and business men.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO., 1139 Broadway, New York.

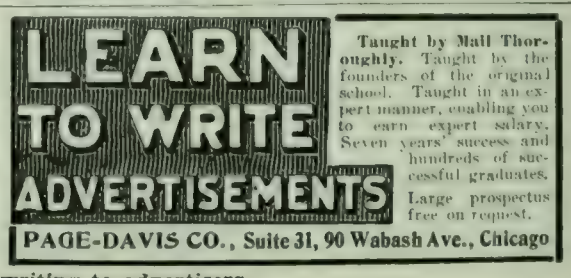
BARRETT'S

COMPLETE COURSE IN

HEALTHFUL EXERCISE

Thoroughly demonstrates by numerous illustrations the best and quickest method of obtaining physical development and superb health. No apparatus or medicine necessary. A complete, inexpensive system everybody should have. Teaches same course for which personal instructors charge $25.00. *Only $1.00 prepaid.* Send at once. Money back if not satisfied.

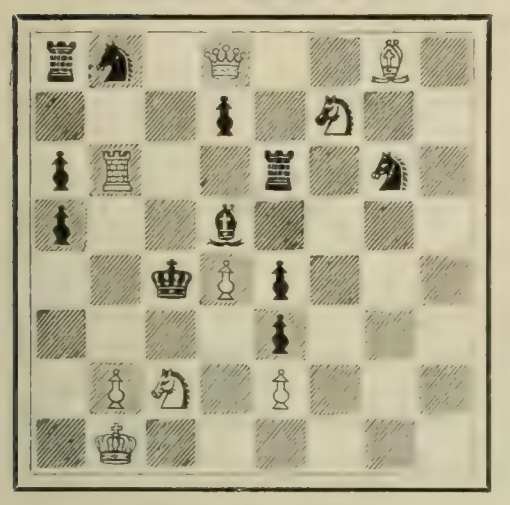
WALTER G. KRAFT, 119 LaSalle St., CHICAGO.



Problem 931.

By M. Karstedt.

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

1 s 1 Q 2 B 1: 3 p 1 S 2: p R 2 r 1 s 1: p 2 b 4: 2 k P p 3: 4 p 3: 1 P S 1 P 3: 1 K 6.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 924. Key-move: P—K 4.

No. 925.

1. R—Q 5 / K x R	2. Q—Kt 2 ch / K moves	3. Q—B 6, mate
1. ..... / P—Q 6	2. Kt—K 3 ch / K—B 6	3. R x P, mate
1. ..... / P—Kt 7	2. Q—Q B 3 ch / K x Q	3. R—Q B 5, mate
	2. ..... / P x Q	3. Kt—K 3, mate
	2. ..... / K x R	3. Q—B 6, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; C. B. E., Youngstown, N. Y.; R. O'C., San Francisco; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; "Arata," New York City; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N.Y.; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; the Rev. R. Rech, Kiel, Wis; B. Alten, Elyria, O.; H. P. Brunner, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. O. H. Thiele, Cassville, Mo.; H. A. Smith, Dayton, O.; J. H. Cravens, Kansas City, Mo.; F. H. Seamon, E.M., El Paso, Tex.; F. E. Wood, Honey Grove, Tex.; C. Phares, Cincinnati; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; H. C., Canadian, Tex.; R. D. Green, New York City.

924: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; W. R. Coumbe, Mulberry, Fla; J. F. Court, New York City; L. P. Worl, Birmingham, Ala.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ill.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.; Z. G., Detroit; J. G. Overholser, Anamoose, N. D.; J. M. Wantz, Blanchester, O.; Y. Smith, Atlanta, Ga.; H. Stanbery, Cincinnati; L. Palmer, Burlington, Iowa.

Comments (924): "Good variations"—M. M.; "At least worthy of mention"—G. D.; "First grade"—F. S. F.; "The best work I have seen from this composer"—Dr. J. H. S.; "The key is a trifle unusual in its character; the problem, however, is not a strong one"—O. W.; "Excellent"—C. N. F.; "The composition is a trifle heavy; but has many points that were carefully worked out"—W. R. C.; "Shows considerable skill in construction. I found 924 much easier than 919"—J. F. C.

925: "Has some rather pretty mates"—M. W. H.; "Light and airy"—M. M.; "The 1 ——— / P—Kt 7 variation is very good: but on the whole a poor first prizer"—G. D.; "The 1 ——— / P—Kt 7 variations take the problem out of the common class; it belongs among

Cigars that Satisfy

Alvarez Cigars appeal particularly to men of good taste. Over 50 separate brands of distinctly different blends of tobacco. Every shape, color and flavor. $2 to $15 per $100. **Express Prepaid**

Our Cuban buyer lives where the best Havana leaf is grown, and secures for us the pick of the crops that's why we can give you better cigars—**direct** from factory at **Actual Factory Prices.**

To enable you to select the brand best suited to your taste we offer to ship you, **postage prepaid, on receipt of price,** as follows:

SAMPLE BOXES

No.					
1,	$ .50,	containing 12 Cigars, 4 Brands, Retailing at 5c.			
2,	.75,	" 12 " 4 " "	" 10c. and 3 for 25.		
3,	1.00,	" 12 " 4 " "	" 10c. and 15c.		
4,	1.25,	" 12 Clear Havanas, 4 Brands, Retailing at 10c. and 15c.			
5,	1.50,	" 12 " " 4 " "	" 10c., 15c. and 20c.		
6,	1.75,	" 12 " " 4 " "	" 15c., 20c. and 25c.		

Each Brand is Plainly Marked with Our Regular Factory Price

Your Money Refunded If You Are Not Fully Satisfied.

Our 32-page illustrated catalogue tells all about our cigars and how they are made. Write for it to-day—it will interest you.

JULIUS ALVAREZ & COMPANY

Makers of Good Cigars. **No. 1035 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.**

THE ART OF TRAVEL

180-paged discussion by H. H. Powers, Ph.D., of travel problems, clothing, seasons, baggage, etc. Sent for cost of wrapping and mailing 15c. (coin or stamps)

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL, 203 Clarendon St., Boston.

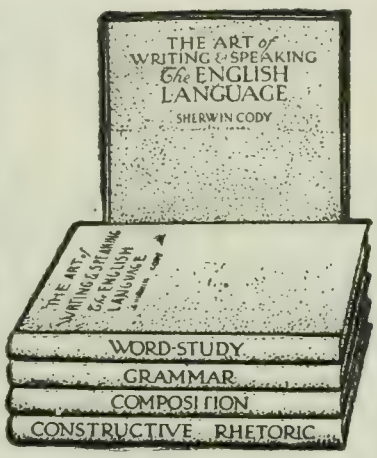
RELIABLE MAN WANTED

An established cereal food company desires the services of a reliable man to fill responsible position. Compensation $1,800 per annum, with commissions. Highest references required and given. Address MANAGER, Box 740, Bellevue, Mich.

Good English Pays

Do you know that Marshall Field & Co. pay their employes $1 for every error in English one of them finds in any of the printed matter issued by the house? Nowadays nothing hurts a man's ***prestige*** with the educated like careless English. Moreover, the best correspondents are no longer willing to write their letters in the ***time-worn commercial jargon*** of half-intelligible commercial phrases. A good letter, business or social, should be simple, smooth, easy, winning, like the voice of a good salesman.

The man who will help you is Sherwin Cody. He has an international reputation as an expert on English for business men, and now has put his private lessons into four handy little volumes, (time-saving size)—seven complete courses, Word Study, Grammar, Punctuation, Composition, Business Letter Writing, Story Writing, Creative Composition, hitherto sold in typewritten form for $15 to $25 for each separate course. These books contain everything that will help you, nothing that is mere lumber. Better than a dictionary, because they teach a man to be his own dictionary.



Business Managers.—Several large wholesale houses have introduced Mr. Cody's books and personal criticism of English service to all their clerks who write letters, from the merest stenographer to the most experienced correspondent. It pays.

Credit Men.—Here is a point for you. You are not too old to learn yourself, and you will find that the credit of your house will improve wonderfully if you see that every letter that goes out is the best.

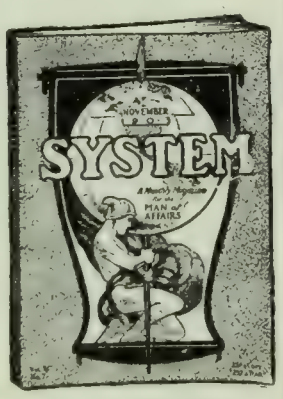
Young Business Men.—If you want the touch, the snap, the tone of "words that win" in the business world, go to the man who is both a scholar and a master of straight-from-the-shoulder business English. His little books should be your daily companions.

Advertisement Writers.—You can't afford to let mistakes creep into your work. The only way to avoid errors is to have a good reference work constantly at hand.

Correspondents.—Don't write the time-worn commercial jargon, but get out of your rut by getting the knack of writers who are masters. Mr. Cody has a simple, easy method in his "Composition" book.

Stenographers.—The only way to get a better salary is to improve your English. Keep Mr. Cody's books at your elbow and in six months you will be worth twice what you are now, and you will get it, too.

$5.00 for $3.00



This set of four books containing seven complete home-study courses, costs $3.00.

SYSTEM. The magazine, $2.00 per year.

Both—the books and the magazine—will be sent, prepaid, for $3.00 if your order is sent on the white space below—$5.00 if not.

System is essential to business success. And so is SYSTEM, the magazine. It tells every month all the new business tricks that save time—all the little office wrinkles that save worry. Through SYSTEM you can learn all that any one can possibly tell you about system and business methods. Ninety-six or more pages monthly cram full of business ideas for YOU. The regular reading of SYSTEM will solve your business perplexities—but if it does not, SYSTEM has a staff of experts—practical business men—who will answer your questions free. Subscriptions $2.00 per year.

Tear off and mail with $3.00 at our risk to

Write your Name and Address here

SYSTEM

940 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Chicago

The Monthly Magazine for the Man of Affairs

the best"—F. S. F.: "Fine construction: easy key; excellent variations. The variation 1 ——— is superb" Dr. J. H. S.; "Not first-class"—O. W.: "Two of the mates are startling"—C. N. F.: "Not difficult; very pleasing"—J. H.C.: "Simple"—W. R.
P Kt 7

In addition to those reported, C. P., C. E. Tilton, Fairmount, Ill., got 922; G. C. S., Greenwich, Conn., 923.

The Cambridge Springs Tourney.

LASKER'S FIRST GAME.

LASKER. *White.*	DELMAR. *Black.*	LASKER. *White.*	DELMAR. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	21 Q—Kt 2	R—Q sq
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3 (a)	22 Kt—B 4	R—Kt sq
3 Q Kt—B 3	K Kt—B 3	23 Kt—Q 6	Kt—B 4 (g)
4 B—Kt 5	Q Kt—Q 2 (b)	24 Kt x Kt	P x Kt
5 P—K 3 (c)	B—K 2	25 B x R P	P—B 5 (h)
6 Kt—B 3	P—K R 3 (d)	26 Q—Kt 6	Q x Q
7 B—R 4	P—B 3	27 R x Q	P x Kt P
8 Q—B 2	P x P	28 P x P	R—K sq
9 B x P	Kt—Kt 3	29 K—B 2	R—K 3
10 B—K 2	K Kt—Q 4	30 B—B 4	R—B 3 ch
11 B—Kt 3	Kt x Kt (e)	31 K—Kt sq	R—R sq
12 P x Kt	Castles	32 P—K 4	R—Kt 3
13 Castles	B—Q 2	33 P—R 6	P x P
14 P—Q R 4	Kt—Q 4	34 Q R—Kt sq	B—K 3
15 K R—Kt sq	B—B sq (f)	35 P—Q 5	P x P
16 P—R 5	B—Q 3	36 P x P	B—B 4
17 P—B 4	Kt—K 2	37 R—Kt 8 ch	K—R 2
18 P—B 5	B x B	38 R x R	B x R
19 R P x B	P—Q R 3	39 P—Q 6	B—B 4
20 Kt—K 5	Q—B 2	40 B—Q 3 wins (i)	

Comments by Reichhelm in The North American, Philadelphia.

(a) Queen's Gambit declined.

(b) A trick à la Delmar.

(c) The trap was this: If 5 P x P, P x P; 6 Kt x P, Kt x Kt! 7, B x Q, B—Kt 5 ch wins. Lasker at the age of 10 might have fallen in.

(d) Better P x P, followed by Kt—Q Kt 3 at once.

(e) Too hungry in exchanging.

(f) Delmar's unwisdom in opening White's Knights' file is now apparent, to say nothing of his having created a new White's Q B P.

(g) Must lose a Pawn, anyway, as B x P is menaced.

(h) In the forlorn hope of doing something on the King's side.

(i) Neat wind-up.

Petroff's Defense.

BARRY. *White.*	NAPIER. *Black.*	BARRY. *White.*	NAPIER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	30 Kt—Q 2	Q—Q 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3	31 B P x P	P x P
3 Kt x P	P—Q 3	32 Kt—B 3	Q—Kt 6 (f)
4 Kt—K B 3	Kt x P	33 P x P	Q x P (Kt 5)
5 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	34 B—Q 2	Q—Kt 6
6 B—Q 3	B—K 2	35 B—R 5	R—R sq
7 Castles	Kt—Q B 3	36 Kt—Q 2	Q—Q 4
8 R—K sq	B—K Kt 5	37 B—B 3	B x B
9 B x Kt (a)	P x B	38 P x B	Kt—B 5
10 R x P	B x Kt	39 K R—K sq	Q x Kt (g)
11 Q x B	Kt x P	40 Q R—Q sq	Kt—K 7 ch
12 Q—B 3 (b)	Kt—K 3	41 K—R sq	Q x Q R
13 Kt—Q 2	Castles	42 R x Q	R x R
14 Kt—B 3	B—B 3	43 Q x R	P—R 6
15 Q—K sq	Q—Q 4	44 Q—Q 5 (h)	R—Kt sq
16 R—Q Kt (c)	P—Q R 4	45 P—Kt 3	Kt x B P
17 R—K 4	Q R—Q sq (d)	46 Q—K 5	R—Kt 8 ch
18 P—Q B 3	Kt—B 4	47 K—Kt 2	P—R 7 (i)
19 R—K 2	Kt—Q 6	48 Q—K 8 ch	K—R 2
20 Q—B sq	P—R 5	49 Q x P	P queens
21 P—Q R 3	P—B 4	50 Q—B 5 ch	K—Kt sq
22 R—Kt sq (e)	R—Q 2	51 Q—Q B 8 ch	K—B 2
23 B—K 3	K R—Q sq	52 Q—Q 7 ch	K—B 3
24 R—Q sq	Q—Kt 6	53 Q—Q 6 ch	K—B 4
25 R—Kt sq	P—R 3	54 Q—Q 7 ch	K—K 5
26 Kt—Q 2	Q—Q 4	55 Q—Kt 4 ch	K—Q 6
27 Kt—B 3	P—Q Kt 4	56 Q—Q 7 ch	K—B 7
28 R—Q 2	Q—Kt 6	57 B—B 3 ch	K—Kt 7
29 R—K 2	P—Kt 5	Resigns.	

Notes by Napier.

(a) After forty-five minutes' deliberation Barry concluded not to play into the fashionable variation, 9 P—B 3, P—B 4: 10 P—B 4, B—R 4. However, in the line chosen Black's ending is rather favorable.

Cheap chimney, dear lamp.

MACBETH.

My Index tells what chimney fits your lamp. If you use that chimney, you get perhaps twice as much light, and save a dollar or two a year of chimney-money.

It tells, besides, how to care for lamps; even that is imperfectly known.

I send it free; am glad to.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?

TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-Top" is the best and simplest device for making **100 copies** from pen-written and **50 copies** from typewritten original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, **without deposit,** on **ten (10) days' trial.**

Price $7.50 less trade discount of 33⅓%, or **$5 net**

THE FELIX F. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.
Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City.

3 Months Free

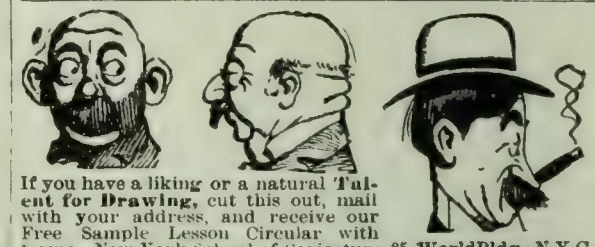
Send us your name and address and we will send you The Investor's Review for three months free of charge. A great journal of advice for everybody. Fully illustrated. Gives latest and most reliable information concerning industrial, mining, oil, and other stocks and enterprises. Knowledge is power. Great opportunities come and go. Great fakes likewise. Get posted before investing. Write to-day.

INVESTOR'S REVIEW, 1300 Gaff Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS

WE GUARANTEE to teach our course in Shorthand complete in 30 days study of 5 hours each. No ruled lines; no position; no shading, dots, nor dashes. No long list of word-signs to confuse. Easy, simple, speedy, practical. **Students in high-grade positions. Employers pleased.** Lawyers, doctors, literary folk, club women, can now acquire Shorthand with ease for use in their callings. No need to spend months, as with old systems. **"Boyd's Syllabic System."** 20th century wonder, is the best. **First Lesson sent Free** with testimonials, booklets, etc. Write to-day.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS,
(Incorporated) 1022 National Life Building, Chicago, Ill.



If you have a liking or a natural **Talent for Drawing,** cut this out, mail with your address, and receive our Free Sample Lesson Circular with terms. New York School of Caricature, 85 WorldBldg., N.Y.C.

MORE SALARY

We know of a profession in which situations are daily created in excess of the qualified persons, and which commands the highest salaries, with no discrimination on account of sex. Would you like to know what it is? Write us.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. F, Philadelphia, Pa.

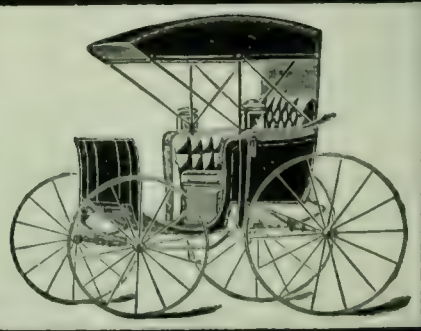
TRADING STAMPS FREE

To introduce my 52 "Life Science" books I will give ten trading stamps free to each person who sends 25c. for book entitled "Woman's Secret Powers." Sent postpaid. Each trading stamp entitles holder to another 25c. book free, for 2c. stamp. Send to-day to E. Loomis, Inwood, N. Y. City.

SAVE ONE THIRD

By Buying of the Makers

We are actual manufacturers—not a commission house. We can and do save our customers one third on retail prices by selling direct to user and cutting out all dealers' profits. All our goods carry our guarantee. Our free illustrated catalogue shows a greater assortment of carriages and harness than any dealer can show you. Send for it.



THE COLUMBUS CARRIAGE AND HARNESS COMPANY,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

(b) The usual move is Q—Q 3; the text is no improvement.

(c) A finesse played to gain time for the development of his Bishop without losing the Knight's Pawn, but the retreat next move shows clearly that it was a misconception. After this Black's superiority on the Queen's side speedily manifests itself.

(d) The wrong Rook. It was better to have the option of R—R 3, tho, as it turned out, there was no harm done.

(e) Played before B—K 3 to prevent the exchange of two pieces for Rook and two Pawns by Kt x Kt P, etc.

(f) The attractive 32..., Kt x Kt P; 33 R x Kt, B x R; 34 R x B, P x P; 35 R—Q 2, P—R 7, 36 R x Q, R x R; 37 Kt—Q 2, R—Kt sq; 38 P—Kt 3, R—Kt 8; 39 Kt x R, P queens; 40 K—Kt 2, seemed insufficient, because White will give up one piece for the remaining P P and very likely draw.

(g) Black has a choice here of Kt x Kt P, Kt—R 6 ch or the sacrifice actually played. The last is the quickest and the quickest is the best.

(h) If 44 Q x Kt, P—R 7, etc., or 44 Q—R sq, P—R 7; 45 P—R 4, Kt—B 8; 46 Any, Kt—Kt 6 wins.

(i) If 48 Q x Kt, P queens; 49 Q—B 8 ch, K—R 2; 50 Q—B 5 ch, P—Kt 3 etc. As it is, the checks are speedily exhausted.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

MARSHALL. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*	MARSHALL. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	19 B x Q	Q R—Kt sq
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	20 Q R-Kt sq	Kt—B 5
3 Kt—Q B 3	P—Q B 3	21 B—K 4	R—Kt 5
4 P—K 4	P x K P	22 P—K Kt 3	B x Kt
5 Kt x P	Kt—B 3	23 P x Kt	R x B P
6 Kt—Q B 3	Q Kt—Q 2	24 P—B 3	B—Q 7
7 Kt—B 3	B—Q 3	25 K R—Q sq	B x P
8 B—Q 3	P—K 4	26 R—Q 7	P—Q R 4
9 Castles	Castles	27 K—Kt 2	R—Kt sq
10 B—Kt 5	P x P	28 P—Kt 3	R—B 6
11 Kt x P	Kt—K 4	29 Q R—Q sq	K—Kt 2
12 B x Kt	P x B	30 R—R 7	P—R 4
13 B—B 2	B—K Kt 5	31 P x P	R—Kt 4
14 Q—Q 2	Kt—Kt 3	32 B—Kt 6	R—Kt 4 ch
15 P—K R 3	B—K B 5	33 K—R sq	R—Kt 6
16 Q—Q 3	B—K 4	34 R x P ch	K—R 3
17 Kt x P	P x Kt	35 B—K 4	B—K 4
18 P x B	Q x Q	36 R—R 7 ch	Drawn.

JANOWSKI BEATS LAWRENCE.

Ruy Lopez.

LAWRENCE. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*	LAWRENCE. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	23 K—B 2	K—Q 3
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	24 Kt—B sq	P—B 5
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	25 P x P	R x R
4 B—R 4	Kt—B 3	26 R x R ch	K—B 4
5 Castles	B—K 2	27 R—R sq	K x P
6 R—K sq	P—Q 3	28 Kt-K 3 ch	K—B 6
7 B x Kt ch	P x B	29 P—R 5	R—R 3
8 P—Q 4	Kt—Q 2	30 K—K sq	P—Kt 3
9 P x P	P x P	31 R—Kt sq	R x P
10 Q Kt-Q 2	P—K B 3	32 Kt-Q sq ch	K—B 5
11 Kt—Kt 3	P—Q R 4	33 K—Q 2	P—Q B 4
12 P—Q R 4	Kt—Kt 3	34 Kt-Kt 2 ch	K—Q 5
13 Q x Q ch	K x Q	35 Kt—Q 3	B—B 5
14 B—Q 2	Kt—B 5	36 Kt—Kt 2	R—R 7
15 B—B 3	B—Q Kt 5	37 Kt x B	K x Kt
16 B x B	P x B	38 K—B sq	P—B 4
17 K R-Kt sq	K—K 2	39 P x P	P x P
18 Kt(B 3)—Q 2	Kt x Kt	40 K—Q 2	K—Q 5
19 Kt x Kt	B—K 3	41 R—Kt 3	P—K 5
20 P—K B 3	K R—Q sq	42 K—B	P—Q B 5
21 R—Q sq	P—Q B 4	43 R x P	K—B 6
22 P—Q Kt 3	R—Q 5	Resigns.	

At the close of two weeks' play Marshall and Janowski are leading, each having seven points—six Wins and two Draws. Lasker and Teichmann are tied for third place, while Showalter and Mieses are tied for fifth place.

The score at time of going to press:

Names.	W.	L.	*Names.*	W.	L.
Marshall	7	1	Tschigorin	4	4
Janowski	7	1	Pillsbury	3½	3½
Lasker	5	2	Lawrence	3	5
Teichmann	5	3	Schlechter	2½	4½
Mieses	4½	3½	Hodges	2½	5½
Showalter	4½	3½	Napier	2½	5½
Fox	4	4	Delmar	2	6
Marco	4	4	Barry	1	6

Lasker *vs.* Barry, and Pillsbury *vs.* Schlechter games are postponed with Barry and Pillsbury having the advantage.

ASTHMA cured to stay cured. Cause removed. Health restored. Attacks never return. Eat heartily. Sleep soundly all night. No further need of medicines. Over 52,000 Asthma and Hay Fever sufferers treated. Write for BOOK 25A FREE. P. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

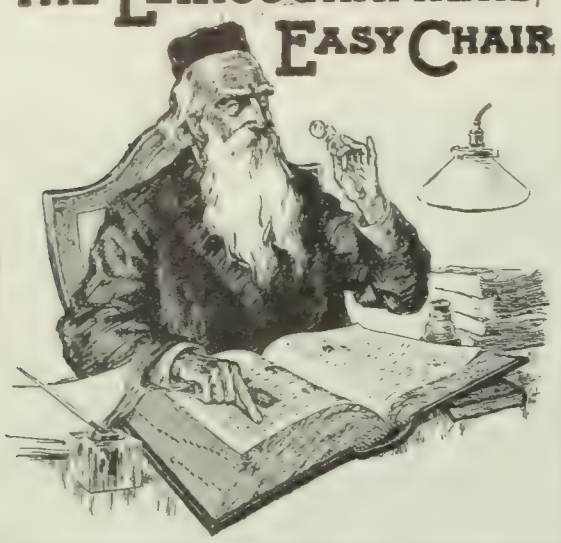
The WALTER SANITARIUM
The Ideal Rest Cure
WALTERS PARK, PA.

Wernersville Station, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. Through parlor cars from New York (4 hours) and Philadelphia (94 minutes) **without change.**

In the mountains of Pennsylvania, most delightful location. Air, water and scenery the very finest. A delightful home for sick or well. Forty years' experience with Sanatory methods of treatment. Illustrated booklet free. Terms moderate.

ADDRESS AS ABOVE. ROBERT WALTER, M.D.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR



In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"C. R.," Grand Rapids, Michigan.—"As" should not be used for "that" in the sentence you give. Say rather, "I do not know *that* this is right."

"W. W. W.," Punxsutawney, Pa.—"Revoke" is used sometimes for "renege." One revokes by failing to follow suit if one holds cards of the suit led, when this is forbidden by the rules of the game.

"P. J. S.," New York City.—"A. M." and "P. M.," abbreviations for "ante meridiem" and "post meridiem," may be printed in capitals or in small letters. In the United States Government printing-office small letters are used; in different railroad offices capitals are used. It is merely a matter of office style.

"D. C. K.," Philadelphia.—"Can the word 'damage' be used correctly to mean 'expense'? Is its use sanctioned by literary authority?"

"Damage," of course, can be used to mean "expense," but by inference we conclude that "D. C. K." wishes to know whether it *may* be so used correctly. In the sense suggested "damage" is a colloquialism, and a vulgar perversion of the meaning of the term in law. The word has been used by Byron, by Mrs. Stowe, by Dickens and others, but as a colloquialism. It is vernacular among English commercial men and the middle class. The inquiry recalls the following colloquy between a Boston hackman and his newly arrived English fare: "What's the *damage?*" "No damage, sir. I have brought you safely, have I not? My *charge* is a dollar and a half."

"T. H. S.," Brookline, Mass.—"What authority have we for the pronunciation of 'one' as 'wun'?"

The authority of usage over advocacy. The pronunciation that prevails to-day is the result of the supremacy of orthoepy over orthography in the history of the word. Written "an" in 1000 A. D., "one" was spelled variously from the 14th to the 16th century. One form, "un," still survives as a colloquialism (see H. B. Stowe "Uncle Tom's Cabin," chapter 18, page 234: "It was . . . the young uns . . . that fell short of perfection."). Another form, "woone," may be met in Dorsetshire and Nottinghamshire dialects. Tyndale wrote "won" in 1526 and Rogers "wonne" in 1642, but between the same period Coverdale, Taverner, Shakespeare, and Heywood wrote "one." Until the close of the 17th century grammarians advocated the pronunciation "own," but usage prevailed over advocacy and the pronunciation "won," common in the west and southwest of England, is now the standard pronunciation.

"H. F. S.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"What, if anything, is the matter with the phrase 'in our midst,' which I see often criticised in the newspapers? Is it not a Bible phrase"?

"In our midst" is an idiom older than Chaucer that has recently gained currency as a substitute for "in the midst of us." Altho there is abundant analogy for it in English, it is generally considered a linguistic monstrosity not recognized by any accepted authority. It is not found in the Bible. The Biblical text (Matthew xviii. 20) reads: "For where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I *in the midst of them*."

RHEUMATISM
Relieved Through the Feet

Thousands are helped at home every month by MAGIC FOOT DRAFTS. Why not YOU?

Try Them—FREE

The Drafts relieved Mrs. W. D. Harriman, wife of Judge Harriman, of Ann Arbor, Mich.

They relieved H. C. Van Valkenburg, Providence, R. I., of an intensely painful case of muscular rheumatism.

They relieved severe rheumatism of the arms, neck and back for T. C. Pendleton, Jackson, Mich.

Mrs. Caspar Yahrsdorfer, Jackson, Michigan, 70 years old, was relieved in a few weeks, after suffering 30 years.

The Drafts relieved James Gilbert, Locomotive Dept., Mich. Cent. R.R., Jackson, Mich., after 27 years of pain.

Dr. Van Vleck, Jackson, Mich., writes that they relieved him and he is now using them in his practice.

They have relieved hundreds of cases probably just like yours. Isn't the chance worth taking? You try them free. Send us your name. We will send you by return mail a pair of Magic Foot Drafts—prepaid. If you are satisfied with the comfort they give you, send us One Dollar. If not, you send us nothing. **You decide.** Magic Foot Drafts are worn without the least inconvenience, and relieve rheumatism in every part of the body by stimulating expulsion of acid poisons through the great foot pores. Splendid booklet, illustrated in colors, free with the trial Drafts. Don't suffer, but write to-day to the Magic Foot Draft Co., T F 14, Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich.

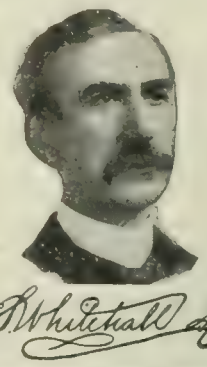
"The only soap fit for the face"—soothes and heals—Williams' Shaving Soap.

Williams' Shaving Sticks and Tablets sold everywhere. The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn.

STARK TREES SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL
Largest Nursery. Fruit Book Free. Result of 78 years' experience
STARK BROS., Louisiana, Mo.: Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

Headache and Neuralgia
CAN BE RELIEVED

HEADACHE NEURALGIA



DR. WHITEHALL'S MEGRIMINE

A special remedy prepared by a specialist for a special purpose; will relieve any headache in thirty minutes. Try it, then you will never be without it in your home. A postal card will bring you a convincing sample free. Twenty years of unparalleled success places MEGRIMINE at the head of all remedies for HEADACHE and NEURALGIA. Sold by all druggists, or address

The Dr. Whitehall Megrimine Co.
188 N. Main St., South Bend, Ind.

VARICOSE VEINS, WEAK JOINTS, VARICOSE ULCERS and LEG SWELLINGS Cured by

OUR PATENT SEAMLESS HEEL

ELASTIC STOCKINGS.

We make all goods **to measure** of new elastic made by us and send by mail to any part of the world, and **guarantee a fit.** Free Catalogue tells how to measure, gives prices, etc. Send for one. We are the largest weavers of special elastic work in the United States.

CURTIS & SPINDELL CO.,
67 Market Street, Lynn, Mass.

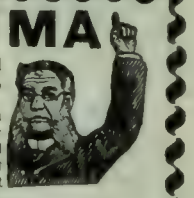
Stop SNORING and Cure MOUTH = BREATHING

by wearing one of Dr. Mitchell's devices and following instructions. Worn during sleep. You know how embarrassing the habit is to yourself and how annoying to others. Mouth-Breathing is the principal cause of serious throat and lung troubles.

Price $1.00. Send for leaflet.

DR. HENRY K. MITCHELL
Drawer 567 Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR ASTHMA



Certainly, and with incredible speed relieves every form of **ASTHMA, HAY FEVER and BRONCHITIS.**

Relieves wheezing, coughs, and you quickly breathe naturally, proven by living witnesses over 25 years relieved which is the result of my 26 years of success. A large trial bottle and booklet of testimonials, sent you absolutely **FREE.**

B. W. HAIR, M.D., B 4380, Hamilton, Ohio.

USE Le Page's Photo Paste
LE PAGE'S GLUE STRONGEST IN THE WORLD
Le Page's Gold Medal Mucilage.

THE IDEAL SIGHT RESTORER

RESTORES THE SIGHT
WEAK EYES MADE STRONG.
SPECTACLES ARE A NUISANCE. NECESSITY ONLY MAKES ONE WEAR THEM.

PREVENTS FAILING SIGHT
DULL EYES MADE BRIGHT.
Write for ILLUSTRATED TREATISE ON THE EYE. Mailed Free.
THE IDEAL COMPANY, 239 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVIII., No. 21 New York, May 21, 1904 Whole Number, 735

Published Weekly by
Funk & Wagnalls Company.
44-60 E. 23d St., New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given**.

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

NEW LOCATION.

Subscribers and exchanges are requested to notice that our offices have been removed to Nos. 44-60 East 23d St., New York City.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE RUSSIAN RETREAT.

THE paragrapher who reminded us that "the Russians have not lost every battle," because "a great many of the battles have not been fought yet," said humorously what some other observers of the war are saying seriously. Russia was confessedly not expecting and not prepared for war in the Far East; and the fact that Kuropatkin is withdrawing his forces before the vigorous Japanese advance is not thought by these observers to preclude the possibility of some heavy Russian blows later. An editorial writer in the New York *American*, for example, compares the Confederate victory at Bull Run and the early successes of the Boers with the Japanese victories, and remarks that "it does not follow that the Japanese will necessarily remain the victors." But "the moral effect of these introductory disasters and withdrawals has already been very bad, indeed," observes the New York *Evening Mail;* and the Chicago *Record-Herald* suggests that the Russians "would have commanded much more respect had they abandoned New-Chwang and Port Arthur early in the war and retired to a central position at Liao-Yang or Mukden, where they would have been ready to strike hard at the proper time, without the disadvantages that attend their newly formed lines, and without the confusion consequent upon the defeat on the Yalu and the hurried retreat from two directions toward Mukden."

Secretary Hay is quoted as expressing the opinion that the war will last several years, because neither side is strong enough to defeat the other decisively. The Philadelphia *Press* draws the same conclusion from Japan's opening success. "If Russia had won," it says, "the war would have been short, and the political and national situation of Europe would have soon reached an equilibrium. The opening success of Japan, whether it be final or not, renders a long war certain, and brings permanent and prodigious perturbation in the world's affairs. A new epoch has opened. Its first chapter no man can to-day read; but its opening pages point to such strain on all European affairs and credit as has been caused by no war in our day."

The New York *Times* imagines a situation, however, that may bring an early peace. It says:

"Let us suppose that the Japanese should reduce Port Arthur, that the Russians should withdraw as far north as Harbin, and that then the Japanese should pause, establish themselves in secure possession of the peninsula of Liao-Tung and Korea, and there should remain, leaving to Russia the responsibility of further action. Suppose that this relative position of the two Powers should endure for some months or for a year, during which period the two Powers should content themselves with strengthening their respective positions, while the rest of the world looked on with such patience as could be attained, all the chancelleries watching eagerly for the opportunity to influence one or other of the combatants to come to a settlement. Is it not at least conceivable that the opportunity might come and that 'peace with honor' might be accepted even by Russia?"

The American papers, whose sympathy is almost solidly with the Japanese, consider the islanders well-nigh perfect in every branch of the art of war. The Russians, on the other hand, are pictured as a stolid, stupid lot, braggarts before a conflict and apologists after it, overloaded with impedimenta, demoralized by incompetent officers and a corrupt commissariat, dependent upon an utterly inadequate railroad, and inspired mainly by ignorant superstition. The New York *Sun* compares the military excellence of the two armies thus:

"It has been taken for granted that, in respect of cavalry, the Russians would be found incomparably superior to their opponents; but, as a matter of fact, the vaunted Cossacks have rendered very inadequate service as collectors of information, and now they have been thrice beaten in the field. That the Russians are overmatched in respect of artillery, both as regards weight and efficiency, is indisputable; and if we turn to the infantry we must recognize that the Japanese are better marchers, better marksmen, and better with the bayonet than their antagonists. The strategic and tactical skill exhibited by their commanders seems to be a surprise to some military experts, altho ample proofs of it were given in the Japanese-Chinese war of 1894-95. The truth evidently is that the Japanese officers have mastered the art of modern warfare. They are technically, as well as physically and morally, qualified. Their commanders are professional soldiers in the rigorous sense of the word. They have exemplified the science as well as the dash of Skobeleff. We add that the management of the quartermaster's and commissary departments reflects much more credit on the Japanese than it did on the Russians during their last war with Turkey."

Several papers are already figuring out the results of a Japanese victory. "In the event of a triumphant issue," says the Baltimore *News*, "the Japanese are sure to assume a dominant position in reference to China, and to infuse into that vast empire new life and a new capacity for resisting the disintegrating process of European encroachment," but it looks forward to such a possibility with "a feeling of refreshment and interest, rather than of misgiving or dread." The idea of a yellow invasion of Europe it dismisses as ridiculous, but adds:

"So far as regards the termination of an era in which hundreds of millions of human beings, of an ancient civilization, are looked upon as nothing more than so many repositories for the cramming down of surplus manufactured products—by fair means or foul—we find it in our hearts to look upon this possibility without a particle of horror. If the war should result in a new and more vigor-

ous and more self-respecting China, which, under the stimulus of Japanese leadership, shall play its own part in the world, we think the world will find itself able to stand it. And the face of the world will be more interesting if something should happen to interrupt the monotonous spread of the particular type of commercialist civilization which, in the past decade or two, has been so unopposedly in the ascendant."

SLAV INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE prospective evils of our increasing immigration from southern Europe have been frequently pictured by our sociologists. We are now informed by Frank Julian Warne, who has made a thorough study of the Pennsylvania hard-coal fields, that the expected crowding out of Anglo-Saxons by Poles, Huns, Italians, Russians, Austrians, etc., has not only begun in that region, but is well on the way toward accomplishment. So enormous has been the influx of this element, which Dr. Warne styles, for convenience, the Slav element, that he doubts if the American communities there will be able to assimilate it. He says, in his new book:

"The best that can be said now is that this power of assimilation in northeastern Pennsylvania, if not overestimated, is being weakened by the heavy task thrust upon it, and that unless aid comes from other sources, it may be questioned whether American ideals and institutions are to be equal to the work of making the Slav immigrant into an American citizen."

FRANK JULIAN WARNE, PH.D.,

Who finds that the races of southeastern Europe are driving the Anglo-Saxons out of the anthracite region.

In 1880 there were 102,421 Irish, English, Scotch, Welsh, and Germans in the anthracite region, against 1,925 Poles. Ten years later there were 123,636 of the former, against 43,007 Poles, Austrians, Russians, Huns, and Italians. In 1900 the British, Irish, and Germans had fallen to 100,269, while the "Slavs" had increased to 89,328. At this rate, the Slavs would now be in the majority. Dr. Warne dwells at some length on the contrasting standards of living of these two elements, and shows how the Slavs are driving the Anglo-Saxons before them out of the anthracite region.

It is a dark picture, but not without its bright aspects. We read, for instance:

"After the Slav has been in the region eight or ten years, and has brought a wife from the old country, the forces about him have gradually raised him to a higher standard of living, and he then passes over into the industrial group of the English-speaking races. . . . Yesterday the Slav was a pauper immigrant; to-day he is what the English, Welsh, Irish, and German miner was a quarter of a century ago—on the way to becoming an American citizen."

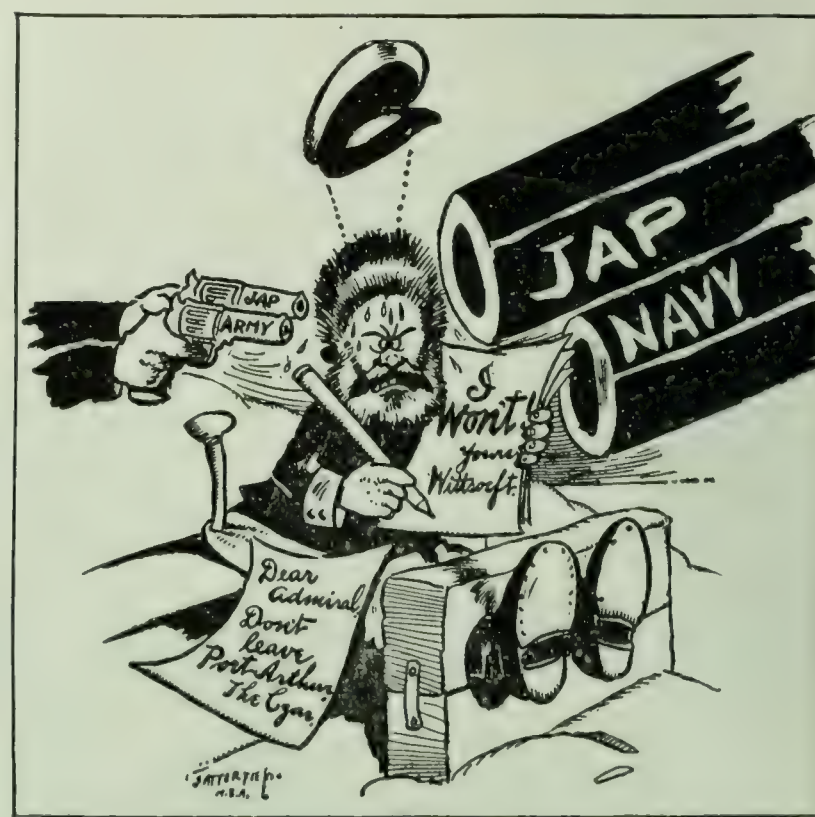
And in regard to his children—

"Many of them are in regular attendance at the public schools, and in general they are diligent and painstaking students. Invariably one hears good reports of them from teachers and superintendents—in fact, not a few public-school teachers report the Slav children to be more proficient and in many ways more progressive in their studies than children of the English-speaking races. Under the public-school system many of the Slav children are being trained into good American citizens. This educational force is, perhaps, the one bright promise lighting up the uncertain future."

Another civilizing force is the union, the United Mine Workers of America. Dr. Warne says:

"With this organization, to a much greater degree than most of us realize, rests the solution of many of the problems presented in the hard-coal producing communities. Its power of uniting the mine-workers of all nationalities and creeds and tongues—of bringing together the Slav and the English-speaking employees on the common ground of industrial self-interest—has only recently been demonstrated. Through this it is breaking down the strong racial ties which, until its entrance into the region, kept the two groups apart. In brief, this organization is socializing the heterogeneous mass."

"WE ARE CONCENTRATING"—Kuropatkin to Czar.
—Washburn in the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*.



OBEYING ORDERS.

Admiral Wittsöft has been ordered by the Czar not to take his fleet out of Port Arthur. —Satterfield in the Brooklyn *Citizen*.

RUSSIAN STRATEGY ILLUSTRATED.

REPUBLICAN QUEST FOR A VICE-PRESIDENT AND A CAMPAIGN MANAGER.

THE supposed inability of President Roosevelt to find any one willing to manage his campaign, or to take second place on the ticket, is viewed with mirth by the opposition press, who picture his fellow Republicans as being so sure of his defeat that they are refusing the dubious honor of sharing it. The Washington correspondents have it that the chairmanship of the national committee has been offered to ex-Governor Crane of Massachusetts, Senator Aldrich, and Cornelius N. Bliss, all of whom have declined the task; while the Vice-Presidential lightning has been playing about the brows of Senator Fairbanks, Speaker Cannon, and Secretary Shaw, all of whom display a strong inclination to avoid the bolt.

The New York *Sun* (Ind.), an acrid critic of the President's policies, makes the satirical suggestion that he take command of the campaign himself. It says:

"What reasons, political or personal, have been potent enough to constrain so many conspicuous Republicans to decline the President's invitation to be chairman of his national executive committee and take charge of his campaign for another term?

"The labors will no doubt be difficult and delicate, but have difficulty and delicacy been the deterrents?

"The chef who, in the White House kitchen or the Oyster Bay scullery, is to 'fry the fat' out of the plutocrats and corporations will need to exercise the skill of a real *cordon bleu* in order to prevent the odors of burning grease from offending the national nostril. The merged and consolidated railway systems of the land may not stay quietly in the frying-pan. The 'dumpers' may take the advice of Senator Aldrich and refuse to remain in the pan to be tried by fire applied by the Department of Commerce, even if the fireman shall be the head of the department. The situation is critical.

TRYING TO DODGE THE SHELF.
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

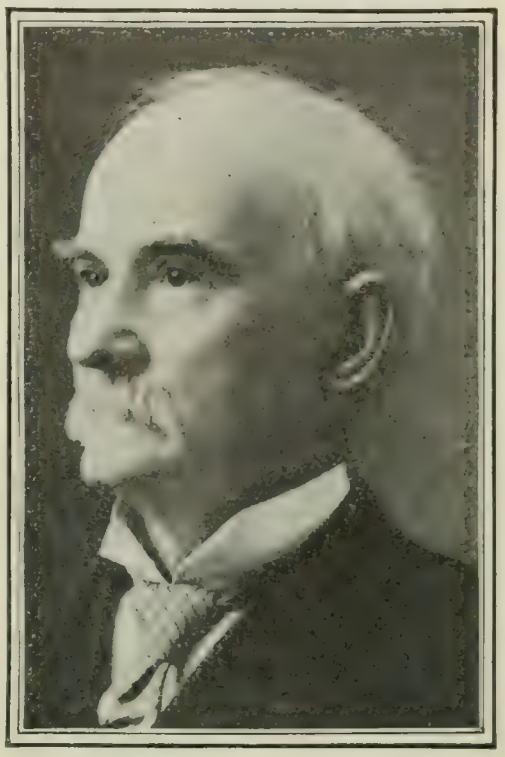
"There is, perhaps, no foundation for a suggestion that these eminent Republicans fear that the erratic and strenuous chief may not in the hour of victory, and after the next 4th of March, consent to be bound, if successful, by the ante-election pledges made by his chairman.

"The governor of New York has shown a way out.

"The President can be his own chairman, and in person 'fry the fat,' scatter it over a smiling land, and make his own campaign distributions and pledges."

The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), however, learns that the trouble is due to the President's difficulty in finding a man of the right quality. To quote:

"The President is represented as being strenuous in his insistence that the campaign manager shall be a man who is not a politician by profession and who shall be attractive to the independent element. This is a very natural desire of the President, since in the coming campaign the Democracy will bid heavily for the independent vote, which in the last two contests went in bulk to the Republicans. There will be no Bryan this time to aid the Republicans in capturing the independent vote, and the manager of the Republican campaign must be tactful enough to counteract the Democratic claim of conservatism without slopping over into radicalism. Whoever the manager may be he must be enough of a politician not to be a politician too much. A business man who is in politics without being in politics as a business seems to be the ideal, but one, like most ideals, not easily attainable. Senator Hanna was remarkable as a campaign manager. Not merely for the successes he obtained, but for the fact that tho he became one of the ablest politicians of his time his training had not been political. He was all but unknown to politicians and the people the day he assumed the management of the McKinley campaign of 1896. Possibly a search conducted without regard to Washington environment may develop another Hanna in some business man whose interests in politics are simply those that every citizen of vigorous intelligence and integrity should possess.



CONGRESSMAN R. R. HITT (REP.), of Illinois.

Who says he is willing to run for Vice-President on the Republican ticket.

"We observe that the President's solicitude for a wise selection is coming in for criticism as unbecoming to his office. The critics forget that by an unwritten law of binding effect a Presidential candidate has always been given the right to designate the campaign manager as one with whom his relations must be of the most confidential nature."

The latest one to be mentioned for Vice-Presidential honors is Representative Hitt, of Illinois, and while others are dodging the "lightning," he fearlessly elevates his lightning-rod and awaits the stroke. "I would like to be Vice-President," he says frankly in a newspaper interview, and Secretary Shaw is quoted as saying that Mr. Hitt "would make a prince of a candidate." Mr. Hitt's candidacy was indorsed last week by the Illinois state convention. Walter Wellman, the Washington correspondent, says of him in the Chicago *Record-Herald*:

"There are more pushing but no abler men in the House of Representatives than Mr. Hitt. He has been in Congress more than twenty-one years, has been busy all that time, and has never made a mistake. For years he has been at the head of the important Committee on Foreign Affairs, and has had to do with much of the biggest and most delicate legislation of his era. He is a man at home in any company—democratic and genial of manner, a friend of all young men, and known to and liked by President, cabinet, ministers, ambassadors, and men of the world's affairs. He is learned and polished, and out at his home in Mount Morris is known as a most excellent farmer and campaigner among the farmers. He is as fine a type of the American public man as one could want to know.

"Mr. Hitt is a veteran of Congress. He has been in the House since December, 1882. He has never been defeated. There are only three men in the lower branch who have served a longer term

GROVER—" Who's afraid? "
—Handy in the Duluth *News-Tribune.*

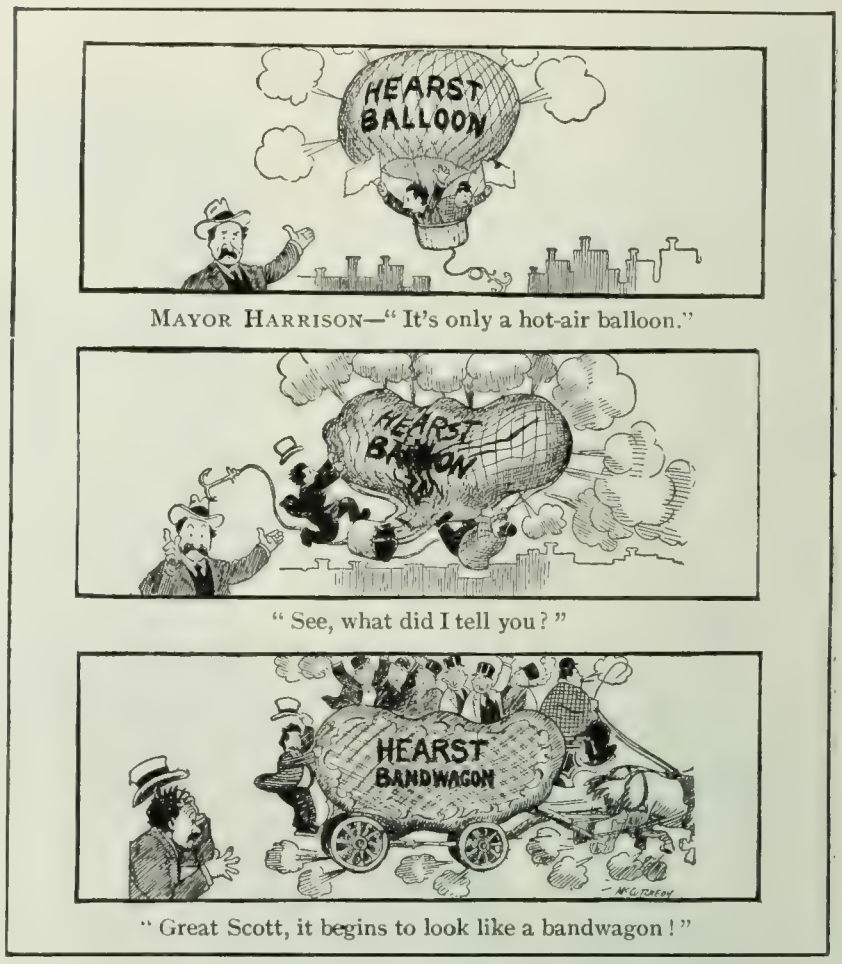
VIEWS OF

than he. It would be safe to say there is no other who has a greater number of friends. It is true Mr. Hitt is seventy years old, but he carries his years so lightly, is so youthful of mien and vigor, that his age would not bar him from eligibility as a nominee for Vice-President."

GOVERNMENT OF THE CANAL ZONE.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S instructions to the Panama Canal Commission for the government of the canal zone meet with the approval of a good many newspapers, altho a few think the powers given to the commission are too sweeping. Under the act adopted by Congress the President is given powers somewhat similar to those exercised by President Jefferson in the government of the Louisiana Territory; he is given practically absolute authority in the control of the canal zone. The President commits the supervisory control over the construction of the canal and government of the canal zone to the War Department, which is authorized to see that all the needful laws and regulations adopted by the commission are enforced until the expiration of the Fifty-eighth Congress. The commission is authorized to make all needful laws for the government of the zone, to establish a civil service, to advertise for bids and let contracts, and to make needed regulations for the disbursement and accounting for all funds appropriated for canal construction. The inhabitants of the canal zone are entitled to security in their persons, property, and religion, and in all their private rights and relations, and they are to be "disturbed as little as possible in their customs and avocations that are in harmony with principles of well-ordered and decent living." The commission is also empowered to exclude from the zone all insane persons, paupers, beggars, criminals, persons convicted of felony, and persons afflicted with dangerous contagious diseases, who were not actually domiciled within the zone on February 26 last, in addition to anarchists and those whose purpose is to incite insurrection, as well as "others whose presence it is believed by the commission would tend to create public disorder, endanger the public health, or in any manner impede the prosecution of the work of opening the canal." Lotteries and gambling devices are prohibited in the canal zone. The commission may legislate on all subjects of legislation not inconsistent with the laws and treaties of the United States, so far as they apply to the zone. This includes the enactment of sanitary laws for Colon and Panama. Major-Gen. George W. Davis, the army member of the commission, is appointed governor of the zone. He is given authority to appoint one judge, and the commission is allowed to appoint another if needed. John Findley Wallace, general-manager of the Illinois Central Railroad, has accepted the appointment of chief engineer in charge of the construction of the canal. He will receive a salary of $25,000 a year.

President Roosevelt's order, says the Brooklyn *Standard-Union* (Rep.), "is conceived in the true American spirit of which he himself is such a shining example. . . . Whatever happens, politically or otherwise, in the future, the work of canal building and of civil administration will be started right, at all events." The Pittsburg *Gazette* (Rep.) asks: "Can any one say these orders are not more effective than the elaborate scheme of government originally proposed? Can any one doubt that under these orders the work will be better done because the President has full power and authority to correct and punish possible abuses?" The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.) declares:



MAYOR HARRISON—" It's only a hot-air balloon."

" See, what did I tell you? "

" Great Scott, it begins to look like a bandwagon! "

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

DEMOCRATIC

"Altho there were sound objections to the course adopted by Congress in placing the canal zone in Panama under control of the President, there can be little just complaint of the manner in which Mr. Roosevelt proposes to execute the task thus thrown upon him. He has issued a code of rules for the government of the territory in question which seems to be safe and conservative. . . . . .

"The high character of the canal commissioners gives reasonable assurance that these regulations will be observed with regard to both their spirit and letter. It is probable that, for all practical purposes, they will accomplish the desired purpose quite as well as a more elaborate code devised by Congress. More than any hard-and-fast set of rules the ability and integrity of the commissioners will tend to prevent any scandal arising during the work of construction, and the President's attitude in the post-office scandal is evidence that prospective 'grafters' will meet with a short shrift in Washington. If these rules are observed, as they are entirely likely to be, the canal will be constructed in the shortest time consistent with good work and on a basis of honesty and economy."

On the other hand, the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) is aroused

because the legislative, executive, and judicial authority is exercised by a single body of seven members, or, as it believes, really by one man, Theodore Roosevelt, who appointed the commission. It says: "This is, of course, an exception to our political theory and practise. . . . It is not necessary to prophesy or assume acts of high-handed despotism in the canal zone. The point to be remarked is the prejudice against enacted law, the preference for one-man power." The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) thinks that the government of the zone will be a sort of "despotism of a commission." It says:

"The order issued by the President directing the Canal Commission, subject to the veto of the Secretary of War, to govern the canal zone, and to exercise the powers conferred by that treaty, therefore, may be regarded as a new fundamental law, superseding, in case of a conflict of authority, the Constitution and enactments of the Panama republic. To all intents and purposes that fraudulent state has been wiped out of existence, and in its place there has been established the despotism of a commission.

"Despotism is an ugly word, but it is the only one that is appropriate to describe the new government of the isthmus. It is not to be assumed that the powers conferred on Secretary Taft and the commission will be abused. The Secretary has shown himself to be worthy of trust, and the commission is a body of conscientious and eminently respectable men. To be sure, they are enjoined by the President to observe (with some qualifications) the provisions of the Bill of Rights; but this safeguard is swept aside by the authority given the commission to exclude from the canal zone certain specified classes of persons and 'all others whose presence it is believed by the commission would . . . in any manner impede the prosecution of the work.' A contractor by attempting to legally enforce his rights might come under the ban of this provision."

BRYAN'S GHOULISH THREAT.

—McWharter in the St. Paul *Dispatch*.

STATESMEN AT

The New York *Evenixg Post* regrets that the work of building the canal is placed under the supervision of the War Department. It remarks:

"Because Secretaries of War have for five years past been discharging the functions of Colonial Secretaries, is no reason why that makeshift should be continued indefinitely. The appointment of a civil governor for the Philippines undoubtedly marked a stage in advance, and now it would be better treatment of our Panameños to pay them the compliment of an *ad hoc* government, rather than to slip them in as incidental business of an already overtaxed department."

CAPTAIN MAHAN ON THE PROSPECTS OF THE BATTLE-SHIP.

CAPT. ALFRED T. MAHAN, the noted naval expert, makes a spirited reply to the critics who have been forecasting the doom of the battle-ship as a result of the sensational work of the Japanese in the war with Russia. The Baltimore *American* recently observed that "when a battle-ship costing $8,000,000 can be blown up with ease and safety by a submarine costing $150,000, it is high time for prudence and reflection to intervene." But Captain Mahan, in a letter to the New York *Sun*, declares that because a battle-ship is destroyed by a torpedo, "it by no means follows that the control of the sea can be maintained by vessels differing radically from the historic class, of which in our day the battle-ship is the type." It is the bigness of the battle-ship and the extent of the loss, he says, that prompts the criticism. The question is not battle-ship versus torpedo, but "it is big ships versus small ships as a means for controlling the sea, in the full sense of that expression." Control of the sea, we are told, "can be secured only by fleets of big ships." Success on sea, as on land, depends on two principal factors: concentration of force, and mobility—in this case, getting there first with the most ships. Thus the captain discusses the question of mobilizing torpedo-boats and battle-ships:

"The ocean, the scene of naval warfare, from the vastness of its extent and the consequent great distances to be covered, makes a special demand upon mobility, the getting there first; but also it is upon the sustained power of the individual ship to do this that the arriving with the 'most' men—the most ships—also depends. Exactly as in the case of the forced march of troops to seize a military position, the arrival in adequate numbers would depend upon the marching of the men—not merely at what rate each one can go a mile, but how long most of them can sustain the arduous exertion. Under favorable conditions the torpedo-vessel for a limited time has speed from fifty to seventy-five per cent. greater than that of the battle-ship; but a few days ago a Russian officer, estimating the length of time for the Baltic fleet to reach the East, was quoted as saying: 'Two months, if without torpedo-vessels; with them, three months.' . . . . . .

"Now the speed of ships, whether of war or peace, is of two kinds: for the moment, a spurt of three or four hours, or 'over a measured mile'; and the sustained sea-speed under various conditions of weather. In the former the small vessel, with weight of hull thinned down to the utmost, and crammed with machinery,

"GREAT SCOTTOVITCH! AM I BOTTLED UPSKI?"

—Richards in the New York *Evening Mail*.

CRITICAL MOMENTS.

can in smooth water far outrun the armored ship. Under such conditions she can get there first; but her 'most men' will depend upon the ability to plant her torpedo. In rough seas speed depends upon momentum, and momentum means weight. Consequently, the torpedo-vessel, under conditions at which the battle-ship laughs, loses speed rapidly and becomes hopelessly slower."

In the long run, says the writer, the small ship "is, always has been, and always will be, greatly inferior in speed to the large one. In the first place, she has to renew her supply of coal more frequently. Particular circumstances may at a moment favor her, but in a few thousand miles of distance, or a year of time, she must prove inferior in that element of force which we call mobility."

In regard to the concentration of force, Captain Mahan again thinks that the battle-ship gets the better of the argument. He writes:

"It is interesting to note, in connection with this, that when the torpedo-vessels of the contending fleets at Port Arthur have met, they have fought with guns. 'As soon as the Japanese destroyers discovered her (a Russian torpedo-boat destroyer), they went in pursuit, cut her off, and then destroyed her in ten minutes *with their six-pounder guns*.' But their own weakness, such as has been here insisted on, was apparent immediately after. Another destroyer was seen, but escaped; 'for it was now light, the cruiser *Bayan* was in sight, and it was impossible for the second division of Japanese destroyers to tackle the *Bayan's* quick-firers.' Power concentrated in one vessel prevailed over power dispersed among several.

"Power so concentrated, if equally well handled, will always prevail, not only against an equal amount, but even against a decidedly superior amount dispersed among several. This is elementary military experience; appearing in another form in the commonly understood virtues of central position, interior lines, massed forces, and single command. This is, in brief, the argument for the battle-ship; single command and concentrated force."

Captain Mahan thinks that the destruction of the Russian battle-ship *Petropavlovsk* may be a warning not to build battle-ships too large. He declares that the size of these ships should be regulated so that the loss of one may not be excessively felt. He says that "nothing has occurred so far in this present war to confirm the opinion that torpedo attacks by small vessels against battle-ships will be frequently successful"; and adds that "under whatever modification of tactics or armament, I consider the continuance of the battle-ship certain."

CAUSES OF ANGLO-AMERICAN GOOD-FEELING.

COL. GEORGE HARVEY, editor of *The North American Review* and *Harper's Weekly*, disputes, in *The Nineteenth Century* (London), the familiar claim of after-dinner speakers that friendship between England and America is "irrepressible because of the possession by these two nations of a common language, and, to a large extent, of a common law and common political institutions." Nor, he adds, is friendship inspired by our feeling of indebtedness to England's great poets, philosophers, jurists, historians, and novelists, or by our admiration for "the stout Britons who sheared the Stuart kings of their prerogatives" and "the British martyrs who died for freedom of worship." Kinship, he points out, has often seemed to embitter, rather than improve, international relations; while admiration for great men is distinctly a personal, not a national, feeling.

It is, first of all, the growth of mutual acquaintance between the two peoples, Colonel Harvey believes, that has made us better friends. Scores and hundreds of educated English gentlemen now visit America and study the people, dozens of American students matriculate at British universities; and the international matrimonial alliances, the American colony in London, and the stream of American visitors through England have dispelled the mistaken ideas of each other that formerly estranged us.

Furthermore, Great Britain realizes that she is dependent upon America for her cotton and much of her food supply; while America realizes that to lose Great Britain's trade would be little short of disaster. In recent years, too, we have acquired outlying possessions that are hostages to fortune. "The day is far distant," says Colonel Harvey, "when we shall be able to defend our transmarine possessions against France alone, much less against a coalition of France and Russia, or of Russia and Germany. The time may be near when we, too, may find an ally indispensable. And where could we so reasonably look for a coadjutor as to the chief purchaser of our exports, whose unparalleled navy, arrayed on our side, would make us invincible on the ocean? Have Englishmen so little appreciation of our acumen as to doubt our understanding of the material situation?" We have already had two striking proofs of England's good-will, and to these, Colonel Harvey thinks, is due much of the changed feeling of recent years. The

A TORPEDO NOT TO BE SCOFFED AT.
—Williams in the Boston *Herald*.

"STANDING PAT."
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

PERILS OF THE G. O. P.

first was Lord Salisbury's yielding to President Cleveland's demand in the Venezuelan boundary case, when, for a time, war seemed imminent. "This magnanimous act of self-effacement in a high cause," he declares, "won the admiration of the American people, and the ardent good-will which it excited in their breasts extended from Lord Salisbury himself to their kindred over-seas, whose official representative he was." Again, in 1898, when a movement was afoot to interfere in our war with Spain, Lord Salisbury "caused it to be known that England would regard with disfavor any hostile movement against the United States on the part of any of the Powers," and again won our gratitude.

Colonel Harvey does not agree with those Englishmen who think we have been a long time in discovering that our blood-relations are our best friends. He says:

"Rather, will not the future Mommsen record the period as one of exceptional brevity? Consider that Britain is the only first-rate Power we have ever been compelled to fight: the only one which has been represented here by ministers who meddled so officiously in our political affairs that it was necessary to send three of them home: the one of all others that most desired and none too secretly connived at the disruption of the Union; consider that the personal attitude of her people, and hers alone, toward ours has until recently been characterized chiefly by condescension and arrogance; that she so mismanaged the affairs of her Irish subjects that they emigrated *en masse* to American cities, with ready tongues and sympathetic manners for the dissemination of the bitterness and hatred of her which was in their hearts—consider, in conjunction with these underlying facts, all the minor causes of irritation, imagined or justified, and is not the mere accomplishment of amity far more surprising than the time taken in the doing?

"That genuine friendliness of the American people has been won, Englishmen may assume without qualification. They ought indeed to know that, just as the greatest bitterness in personal quarrels is engendered within the individual family, so it is in a wider sense within the greater race family; and just as no reconciliation is so complete, so full of subsequent consideration and generosity, as one following a clannish estrangement, so it is with kindred nations.

"So, at any rate, it is with America to-day. We could not, if we would, escape the conviction that our material interests, especially in the East, must necessarily be identical with the mother country's; our mere business sense, therefore, tells us at least to welcome and perhaps to seek cooperative action. But, better and more important than that, we have come to believe that the English people tell the truth when they say they want to be our friends.

"Unlike Russia, which has lost America's best will because her acts in Manchuria have continually belied her fair words in St. Petersburg, England has not missed an opportunity, while all these bubbles have been bursting, to demonstrate in the most effective and practical manner that sincerity to which at last we frankly confess readiness to pin our faith. Whether the success of Mr. Chamberlain's project of discrimination against us would result in any deeper antagonism than would inevitably ensue for the prompt reprisals which we should necessarily make, as evidence of our worthiness of our businesslike ancestry, is a speculation the discussion of which may prove, after all, to have been only academic and, therefore, superfluous. Broadly speaking, however, an act of any character whatever—political, diplomatic, or social—to really offend America or any material part thereof, even to the descendants of the Irish, would now have to be very offensive indeed. The prodigal son has no intention of returning home; but, chastened himself, he is more than willing to work shoulder to shoulder with his equally chastened parent in their common interest, and to accept and give freely of aid whenever and wherever and against whomsoever needed."

STANLEY.

HENRY M. STANLEY, who died in London on Tuesday morning of last week, is spoken of by many papers not only as the greatest explorer of his time, but as the last of the great explorers, since there is no other great continent like Africa now hid from human knowledge. In his death, too, as the Boston *Journal* remarks, "the world loses one of its few remaining figures of picturesque and romantic interest." Born in poverty and passing his early years in an almshouse, death found him in the inner circle of British aristocracy, laden with wealth and honors. Penetrating Africa in three great expeditions between 1870 and 1890, through perils and privations that astonished the world, he lived to see his routes threaded by the telegraph, and traversed daily by steamer and locomotive. Cabin boy, clerk, Confederate soldier, Union sailor, reporter, war correspondent, explorer, author, lecturer, and member of Parliament, the later years of this stirring life were passed in such seclusion that the announcement of his death came as a surprise to many who were under the impression that he had died years ago. It was the New York *Herald* that sent Stanley into Africa to find Livingstone, but *The Herald* was the only New York paper that did not have the news of his death on Tuesday morning, and the only one that has printed no editorial comment on it.

SIR HENRY M. STANLEY,
Who died in London on May 10 at the age of 63.

Says the Boston *Journal:*

"Times have moved with incredible rapidity since the search for Livingstone. Across the path of that first toiling expedition now thunders the locomotive twice daily; the giant lakes Stanley made fully known are now traversed regularly by British steamers; the upper Nile is harnessed and well known; the two republics of South Africa have disappeared as political entities, and everywhere is a ceaseless activity that is ever making for civilization and the increase of commerce."

The New York *Tribune* says of him:

"He had no rival, and he will have no successor. There have been, and still are, other great discoverers. Not for two centuries has there been one whose deeds are comparable with his. There will be others. But there is no room now left upon the earth in which to rival his achievements. His deeds, moreover, were distinguished and apart not only by their magnitude, but by their very character. They were unique in kind as well as in degree. He was not a conquest-seeker, as Cortez and Pizarro and Drake and Cabot were, and as even Columbus himself was. In his immortal march through the heart of the Dark Continent he carried the stars and stripes. But he never once planted that or any flag in token of conquest. He seized no lands in a sovereign's name. He filled his own coffers with no spoils wrung or cozened from the native tribes. He went in on an errand of pure philanthropy. He fulfilled his commission in that spirit. He came out again with hands unsoiled by selfish spoils. In such respects he stood alone and unapproachable among those whose doings were comparable with his in the arduousness of their execution and the magnitude of their results."

The Chicago *Evening Post* says, however:

"But how do the natives of 'darkest Africa' speak the name of this daring and successful explorer? Do they hold him in grateful memory, or have they reason to remember him with anything but sentiments of respect and affection?

"Stanley's methods of overcoming opposition to his advance through Africa were those that have made the white man one of the sorest burdens that the dark man has had to bear. And while his achievements were important and spectacular, there are dark

pages in the accounts of his expeditions that make anything but pleasant reading.

"Stanley was a type of the British—or shall we say white?—explorer who goes into the wilds of Africa with an armed escort. And rightly to judge what he did in opening up the 'Dark Continent' we must take into consideration the manner in which he treated the natives of that continent who momentarily stood in the way of his advance. All humane people prefer the Livingstone type of explorer."

The Buffalo *Express* says on this point:

"Stanley opened the way for some commercial development and his explorations led to the partitioning of Africa into European colonies. Whether this has been a distinct gain for the natives or for the world in general is yet to be proved. He had much to do with the organization of the Kongo State, but the manner in which that country has been plundered and misgoverned is hardly creditable to civilization. Stanley, however, can not be held responsible for that. Moreover, it may be said that the worst of the European colonial governments is an improvement on the rule of the Arab slave traders, who were the real masters of the country when Stanley explored it."

NEGRO INFLUENCE ON SOUTHERN CHARACTER.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S "habit of leadership" was "the gift of the slave," is the striking statement made by William Garrott Brown, who is an authority on Southern history, in a recent issue of *The Independent*. And he adds that "of all the reasons why Washington and his neighbors took the highest places during the Revoluton and for several decades thereafter, none was more potent than their being used to so much authority at home; and of all the causes of that habit of their lives, no other was nearly so important as slavery." Almost simultaneously, President E. L. Blackshear, of the Prairie View (Tex.) State Normal College, comes out with an article in *The A. M. E. Review* (Philadelphia), a negro religious quarterly, claiming that pretty nearly all of the artistocratic qualities that distinguished Southern society before the war were due to the presence of the blacks. He says:

"The plantation, with its broad cultivated acres, its forest lands, its hunting-grounds, its grand mansions—the theater of refined, elegant, leisurely, home-life and of beautiful and lavish hospitality—its retinue of happy, careless, but willing negro servitors who were like the feudatories of Middle-Age chivalry in their loyalty; its negro quarters of hardy brawny slave-workers, with the master as lord of the manor, whose will in his boundaries none presumed to dispute, presents the ideal on which the Southern State was based. The planter was a sovereign among equal sovereigns, and among equals there could be no coercion.

"In the development of the plantation we see the genesis and development of the spirit of local self-government and of state sovereignty as the extension of this spirit to the States themselves. It was the strength of this spirit, created by the slave system and backed by the wealth, power, and independence which were the logical outcome of the system that led the Southern colonies to resist the encroachments of Great Britain. And without the initiative, consent, leadership, and aid of these colonies, under the guidance of Washington and Virginia, it is not at all unlikely that the independence of the American colonies might not have been achieved.

"The psychologic effect, immediate and cumulative, of the presence of a subject race on the dominant race—the reaction on each of the constant exercise of the dominant will of the one over the submitting mind of the other—resulted in a heredity and fixed interracial attitude. It produced in the master class by the constant, daily, personal exercise of domination over the enslaved class an imperious will, an ever-present consciousness of superiority, and a growth of personal independence and personality paralleled only in the feudal system of Europe.

"And the relation of negro servitude to the Southern economic-aristocratic system must not be overlooked. The system of enforced negro labor gave leisure for that social intercourse which gave the Southern lady and gentleman a social ease, grace, polish and power—a development of poise and personality comparable only to the nobility of the older states of Europe, making them easily the social leaders and paragons of American society; while the free outdoor life, the constant practise of horsemanship, marksmanship, and all the manly arts made the Southern gentlemen the knights-errant of the New World, who moved with equal ease and acceptability among the aristocratic circles of English life and with an *éclat* which made them almost the envy of the scions of nobility. The Southern gentleman and planter—courtly, chivalrous, independent, and courageous to a fault and to the last degree; physically perfect, hardy, inured to hardship by constant outdoor life in the plantation and behind the hounds in their hunting preserves; skilled marksman and horseman; well read in history and classic lore; a lawyer because he was the maker and executor of the law; more deeply imbued with the spirit of personal independence and the Anglo-Saxon race-consciousness more fully developed than in any other branches of his own race—the Southern gentleman and planter was a foeman worthy of any foeman's steel, whether the combat was legal or forensic, personal or military. And he was always willing and ready for the fray.

"No wonder that among such a people the right of local self-government was sacred and dearer than life, and it must have been this right for which they fought in the War of the Revolution rather than for the mere substitution of an American federal system for the overlordship of Great Britain—the same right for which in after years the South, grown stronger and mightier, engaged the armies of the North.

"The relation of the negro to the development of this spirit of local freedom and personal independence is apparent. Without the negro and the system of negro slave labor the Southern system is inconceivable and impossible. It could not have been built up in its permanence and brilliancy on the bonded white labor of the period. The negro—passive, cheerful, loyal, patient, plodding, unrevengeful—is the complement of the planter.

"And the conclusion may seem neither absurd nor illogical that the achievement of American independence from the mother country is traceable in no small degree to the fact of negro slavery in the Southern colonies, and to the personnel of the planter and economic independence and power which the planter owed to the slave."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

So far, it doesn't seem that Kuropat kin.—*The Kansas City Star.*

In the interest of inquisitive humanity, the laws of war should forbid fighting at places not on the map.—*Puck.*

Mr. Carnegie is not so anxious to die poor that he will spend the summer at St. Louis. *The Houston Post.*

What's the matter with Dr. Crum for the Republican Vice-Presidential nomination? *The New York American.*

Mr. Cannon evidently is trying to create the impression that one explosive on a ticket is enough.—*The Washington Post*

Some of the Russians in Manchuria are getting splendid training for the foot races at the Olympian games, if they can get off.—*The Chicago News*

We will know the good trusts from the bad ones as soon as the campaign fund fat-friers make their preliminary canvass.—*The New York American.*

Carnegie has endowed his libraries, Rockefeller his university; it now remains for Hearst to endow the electoral college.—*The Detroit Tribune.*

A farmer over in Michigan has been arrested for insanity simply because he thinks he is a Presidential candidate. There are others.—*The Washington Post.*

A Chinese reformer has just been sentenced for life. Over here we would have just let him run for office and been done with it.—*The Jacksonville Times-Union.*

Having related how he put down the disturbance in Chicago in 1894, Mr. Cleveland can return to the problem of how to put down the disturbance at Lincoln, Nebr., ten years later.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

Looking over the pages of history as written by himself, Grover Cleveland can not help congratulating the country in that it was lucky enough to have the right man for President during certain critical periods.—*The Chicago News.*

"Even Chicago," remarks an Eastern contemporary, "is forced to admit that St. Louis now occupies the center of the stage." Forced to admit? Chicago proclaims it. It is Chicago men that are running St. Louis's big show.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

LETTERS AND ART.

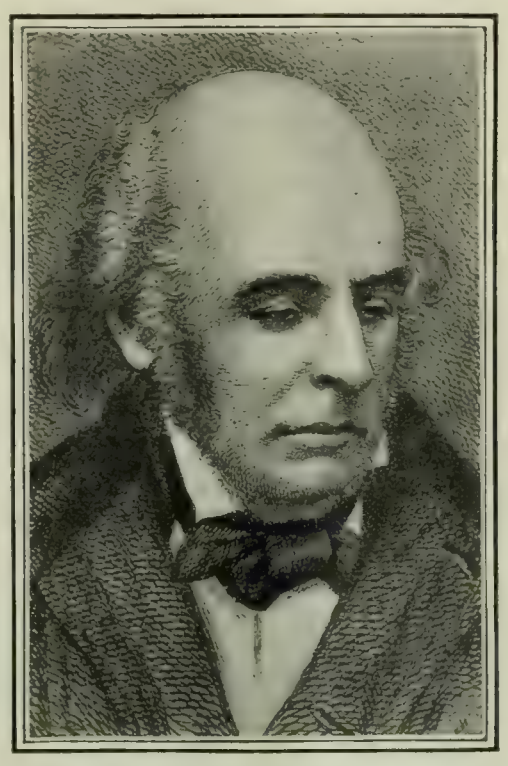
EDWARD FITZGERALD: A LITTLE-KNOWN PERSONALITY.

EDWARD FITZGERALD, who may be said to have given Omar Khayyám to the English-speaking world, was described by one of his friends as "an eccentric man of genius, who took more pains to avoid fame than others do to seek it." During his life he held tenaciously to that mental seclusion which, according to some critics, was the very essence of his genius. As an illustration of the privacy of his life, it is recorded that a letter of appreciation from Ruskin addressed to "The Author of Omar Khayyám" took ten years to reach its destination. Now it appears that the public, which years ago accepted FitzGerald's "Rubáiyát" of Omar Khayyám with enthusiasm, has awakened to an interest in the rare and unusual personality of FitzGerald himself. Not long ago several volumes of his letters were issued, and this year his "Life" in two volumes is given to the public.

Edward FitzGerald was born in 1809, the year that saw the birth of Darwin, Lincoln, Mendelssohn, Poe, and Tennyson. He died in 1883, at the age of seventy-five.

The discovery of FitzGerald, in a popular sense, has been credited to America. It is a matter of history that the "Omar" did not find a publisher, and when put forth at the author's own expense fell still-born from the press. Of the change that has come about we read (in the *London Quarterly Review* for April) as follows:

"The 'Rubáiyát,' which until 1899, when it appeared in the 'Golden Treasury Series,' could not be purchased in England for less than half a guinea, is now offered, with a biography of Omar and full notes, for threepence. The distinction of being the smallest book in the world is claimed for a copy of the poem (printed from plates of solid silver and to be read only with a microscope), a quarter the size of a two-cent postage stamp, issued, of course, in America. And Mr. F. B. Money-Coutts, in his introduction to the 'Flowers of Parnassus' Omar, suggests, with unsurpassed enthusiasm, that the 'Rubáiyát' is better known to-day than the Book of Job!"



EDWARD FITZGERALD,

Whose translation of the "Rubaiyat" of Omar Khayyam is said to be "better known to-day than the Book of Job."

Mr. R. Wilkens Rees, the writer of the above words, goes on to speak of FitzGerald's "strangely delightful personality," and of the uneventful character of his life. The following account of his days at Boulge, where, altho possessed of a comfortable income, he occupied a small thatched cottage, throws light on his tastes and habits:

"He walks out with his great black dog; visits Crabbe, a neighboring clergyman, son of the poet; takes tea with Barton, the Quaker, Charles Lamb's friend; enjoys Squire Jenny's fresh air; goes occasionally on Sundays to church, where more than once he watches toadstools growing round the communion-table during the morning service hour, and where the parson and the clerk get 'through the service see-saw, like two men in a saw-pit'; papers his rooms a 'still green,' so as to agree with his Venetian pictures; places his chair against the windows, hangs his legs out over the ledge, reads Seneca and feels happy: or at evening sits with his pipe at the open window, up to which China roses climb, while the blackbirds and thrushes begin to rustle bedward in the garden, and the nightingale to have the neighborhood to herself. He discusses his 'talent for dulness'; thinks the dulness of country people better than the impudence of Londoners; his Suffolk rustics and provincial townsmen have a 'substantial goodness . . . resulting from the funded virtues of many good, humble men gone by.' Or he visits a favorite sister, when upon glorious sunshiny days he lies at full length on a bench in the garden reading Tacitus, with a nightingale singing and some red anemones flaunting themselves in the sun. 'Such as life is, I have got hold of a good end of it.' Sometimes he writes: 'I live in a hut with walls as thin as a sixpence, windows that don't shut, a clay soil safe beneath my feet, a thatch perforated by sparrows over my head. Here I sit, read, smoke, and become very wise, and I am already quite beyond earthly things.' And, again, he really seems for a moment to have found wisdom in his retirement, the genuine wisdom of Ecclesiasticus—'mother of fair love, and fear, and knowledge, and holy hope'—as when he writes: 'But now, I am glad to see any man do anything well; and I know that it is my vocation to stand and wait, and know within myself whether it *is* done well'; or, as when, sitting in his garden, 'now gorgeous with large red poppies and lilac irises,' he hears the trees 'murmur a soft chorus to the solo which my soul discourses within.'"

We learn, however, that at times he grew discontented with his easy existence. In a letter to Bernard Barton he wrote: "I begin to have dreadful suspicions that the fruitless way of life is not looked upon with satisfaction by the open eyes above."

Thackeray, Tennyson, and Spedding were among FitzGerald's most intimate friends. Indeed, he seems to have had a genius for friendship. We read that one of his great characteristics was steadfastness: that "he was slow to form intimacies, but, once riveted, the link lasted till death." Mr. Rees speaks of FitzGerald's letters as "the best *literary* letters in the language," and characterizes as prophetic his judgment in matters artistic, "so often did he foresee with perfect accuracy the just and inevitable verdict of the future."

From a biographical sketch written some years ago by the late Rev. Whitwell Elwin (one time editor of *The Quarterly Review*) and now first published in *The Monthly Review* (London, April), we learn that while FitzGerald was not an advanced classic scholar on leaving the university (Cambridge), "he bravely put himself to school again at sundry intervals of his long holiday life, and grappled with the hardest Greek and Latin authors"; and that, at another stage, "he acquired Spanish," and translated eight plays of Calderon into English verse. But of special interest is the fact that not until he had reached the age of forty-four did he begin to learn Persian, under the tuition of Professor Cowell. The result of this late acquaintance with a new language was his marvelous version of the Rubáiyát, which constitutes, in the opinion of a critic writing in the London *Spectator*, "the expression of the hermit's deepest self, as he sat wrapped in smoke and surrounded by piles of books in one or other of his small Suffolk rooms." *The Spectator's* critic confesses himself at one with those who "care but for one Omar, and his name is FitzGerald."

WATTS AS AN EXPONENT OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

INTEREST which has of late been stimulated in the unique personality of George Frederick Watts, the octogenarian painter, is still further increased by the appearance of Mr. G. K. Chesterton's little volume, full of that writer's freshness and capriciousness of judgment. Mr. Chesterton endeavors to make us conscious of the changed aspect of the new century by pointing out its contrasts with the old. With a humorously apologetic tone, he refers to the "somewhat grotesque matter of talking about a period in which most of us were born and which has only been dead a year or two as if it were a primal Babylonian empire."

but goes on to say that "there is no more remarkable psychological element in history than the way in which a period can suddenly become unintelligible." In looking back upon the nineteenth century, he finds that it "was self-conscious, believed itself to be an idea and atmosphere, and changed its name from a chronological almost to a philosophical term." In accounting for what he calls "this early Victorian seriousness and air of dealing with great matters," he makes a division of three essential points, and informs us that without an understanding of these points, Watts's "bursts of stupendous simplicity in color and design, his daring failures, his strange symbolical portraits, will mislead or bewilder," on account of our lacking "the thread of intention." Upon these points he continues:

"The first of these is a nineteenth-century atmosphere which is so difficult to describe that we can only convey it by a sort of paradox. It is difficult to know whether it should be called doubt or faith, for if, on the one hand, real faith would have been more confident, real doubt, on the other hand, would have been more indifferent. The attitude of that age of which the middle and best part of Watts's work is most typical was an attitude of devouring and concentrated interest in things which were by their own system impossible or unknowable. Men were, in the main, agnostics; they said, 'We do not know'; but not one of them ever ventured to say, 'We do not care.' In most eras of revolt and question the skeptics reap something from their skepticism: if a man were a believer in the eighteenth century, there was heaven; if he were an unbeliever, there was the Hell-Fire Club. But these men restrained themselves more than hermits for a hope that was more than half hopeless, and sacrificed hope itself for a liberty which they would not enjoy; they were rebels without deliverance and saints without reward.

"There may have been and there was something arid and overpompous about them: a newer and gayer philosophy may be passing before us and changing many things for the better; but we shall not easily see any nobler race of men, and of them all most assuredly there was none nobler than Watts. If any one wishes to see that spirit, he will see it in pictures painted by Watts in a form beyond expression sad and splendid. 'Hope' that is dim and delicate and yet immortal, the indestructible minimum of the spirit; 'Love and Death' that is awful and yet the reverse of horrible; 'The Court of Death' that is like a page of Epictetus and might have been dreamt by a dead Stoic: these are the visions of that spirit and the incarnations of that time. Its faith was doubtful, but its doubt was faithful. And its supreme and acute difference from most periods of skepticism, from the later Renaissance, from the Restoration, and from the hedonism of our own time was this, that when the creeds crumbled and the gods seemed to break up and vanish, it did not fall back, as we do, on things yet more solid and definite, upon art and wine and high finance and industrial efficiency and vices. It fell in love with abstractions and became enamored of great and desolate works."

The second point of *rapport* between Watts and his time was a matter of more personal nature—one concerned with the man, or at least the type. It is one, says Mr. Chesterton, that throws much light upon every step of his career. To quote again:

"Those who know the man himself, the quaint and courtly old man who is still living down at Limnerslease, know that if he has one trait more arresting than another it is his almost absurd humility. He even disparages his own talent that he may insist rather upon his aims. His speech and gesture are simple, his manner polite to the point of being deprecating, his soul to all appearance of an almost confounding clarity and innocence. But altho these appearances accurately represent the truth about him, tho he is in reality modest, and even fantastically modest, there is another element in him, an element which was in almost all the great men of his time, and it is something which many in these days would call a splendid and inspired impudence. It is that wonderful, if simple, power of preaching, of claiming to be heard, of believing in an internal message and destiny; it is the audacious faculty of mounting a pulpit. Those would be very greatly mistaken who, misled by the child-like and humble manner of this monk of art, expected to find in him any sort of doubt, or any sort of fear, or any sort of modesty about the aims he follows or the cause he loves. He has the one great certainty which marks off all the great Victorians from those who have come after them: he may not be certain that he is successful, or certain that he is great, or certain that he is good, or certain that he is capable; but he is certain that he is right. It is, of course, the very element of confidence which has in our day become least common and least possible. We know we are brilliant and distinguished, but we do not know we are right. We swagger in fantastic artistic costumes; we praise ourselves; we fling epigrams right and left; we have the courage to play the egotist, and the courage to play the fool; but we have not the courage to preach. If we are to deliver a philosophy, it must be in the manner of the late Mr. Whistler and the *ridentem dicere verum*. If our heart is to be aimed at, it must be with the rapier of Stevenson which runs through without either pain or puncture. It is only just to say that good elements as well as bad ones have joined in making this old Victorian preaching difficult or alien to us. Humility as well as fear, cameraderie as well as cynicism, a sense of complexity and a kind of gay and worldly charity have led us to avoid the pose of the preacher, to be moral by ironies, to whisper a word and glide away. But, whatever may be the accidental advantage of this recoil from the didactic, it certainly does mean some loss of courage and of the old and athletic simplicity. Nay, in some sense it is really a loss of a fine pride and self-regard. Mr. Whistler coquetted and bargained about the position and sale of his pictures; he praised them; he set huge prices on them; but still, under all disguise, he treated them as trifles. Watts, when scarcely more than a boy and comparatively unknown, started his great custom of offering his pictures as gifts worthy of a great nation. Thus we come to the conclusion, a conclusion which may seem to some to contain a faint element of paradox, that Mr. Whistler suffered from an excessive and exaggerated modesty. And this unnatural modesty of Mr. Whistler can scarcely be more typically symbolized than in his horror of preaching. The new school of art and thought does indeed wear an air of audacity, and breaks out everywhere into blasphemies, as if it required any courage to say a blasphemy. There is only one thing that it requires real courage to say and that is a truism."

The third point with which Mr. Chesterton deals has to do with the relation of art to ethics; and the general term that he has given to the creed held by men of the nineteenth century is a cosmic utilitarianism, "the consideration of any such thing as art or philosophy perpetually with reference to a general good"; or, in less resounding terms, it was "a chaos of every one minding every one else's business." "It was a world in which painters were trying to be novelists, and novelists trying to be historians, and musicians doing the work of schoolmasters, and sculptors doing the work of curates." To continue with Mr. Chesterton:

"The salient and essential characteristic of Watts and men of his school was that they regarded life as a whole. They had in their heads, as it were, a synthetic philosophy which put everything into a certain relation with God and the wheel of things. Thus, psychologically speaking, they were incapable not merely of holding such an opinion but actually of thinking such a thought as art for art's sake; it was to them like talking of voting for voting's sake, or amputating for amputating's sake. To them as to the ancient Jews the Spirit of the unity of existence declared in thunder that they should not make any graven image, or have any gods but He. Doubtless, they did not give art a relation of unimpeachable correctness: in their scheme of things it may be true, or rather it is true, that the esthetic was confused with the utilitarian, that good gardens were turned, so to speak, into bad cornfields, and a valuable temple into a useless post-office. But in so far as they had this fundamental idea that art must be linked to life, and to the strength and honor of nations, they were a hundred times more broad-minded and more right than the new ultra-technical school. . . . There is nothing to be surprised at, nothing to call for any charge of inconsistency or lack of enlightenment, about the conduct of Watts and the great men of his age, in being unable to separate art from ethics. They were nationalists and universalists; they thought that the ecstatic isolation of the religious sense had done incalculable harm to religion. It is not remarkable or unreasonable that they should think that the ecstatic isolation of the artistic sense would do incalculable harm to art."

CONCERNING LITERARY CRITICISM.

MR. HENRY MILLS ALDEN, editor of *Harper's Magazine*, takes exception to Professor Trent's recently expressed view that "criticism should be academic rather than impressionist"—that is, that the critical judgment of a piece of literature should regard only its technical excellence. Mr. Alden protests that only the external features of a literary composition are properly subject to academic criticism. "When we pass beyond these," he writes, "to what may properly be called style, which depends mainly upon the writer's mood and temperament, and also somewhat upon the promptings of the theme, no canons of academic criticism should be formally enjoined, unless it is our aim to suppress individuality altogether." Writing in the "Editor's Study" of his magazine, in the May issue, he goes on to say:

"For ourselves, we are disposed to think that overmuch stress is laid upon what is called 'the literary art.' Nothing could be more misleading to readers in their judgments or to young writers in their practise than to have their attention fixed first of all upon a matter which, just because it is a final concern, should not be made the initial consideration. This method of procedure is, in the literal sense, preposterous. . . . . .

"We should hesitate to suggest to a young writer the formation of his style through a study of approved models. He must, first of all, find himself, and he can not do that by following the figures of another's labyrinth, beginning from the outside circle. The form is of the spirit, and each writer's form is of his individual spirit. The young writer's first object in reading is inspiration, not artistic equipment, and he selects those works which most strongly appeal to his imaginative sensibility. Other books he reads simply for information—the more of them the better, since the knowledge of nature and of human history is an essential part of his equipment, the material upon which his imaginative faculty reacts.

"In all art, even in sculpture, there is something which transcends the formal excellence which is merely external—merely the content of our perception. This is ideality and appeals to imaginative interpretation, lying quite beyond the bounds of academic criticism. This is especially true of literature, which is in so many ways an expression of the human spirit, and the adequate criticism of which must involve interpretation of an infinite variety of spiritual implications."

It is because modern prose, Mr. Alden suggests, has been protestant against technique in a sense that poetry could not be, and has sought freedom from every obligation not native to the individual spirit, that it is now cultivated at the expense of poetry by writers of great imaginative power.

Max Nordau on the Art of the Japanese.—Comparing Japanese and European art, with special reference to national morality and religion, a leading Russian writer, in the Moscow *Rousskya Viedomosti*, cites eminent writers and thinkers like Lebon, Prevot (Frenchmen), and Nordau, the German-Jewish publicist and critic, to prove that the Japanese are incapable of producing serious, significant, and profound works in any branch of art. The views of the last-named author are set forth in the following words:

"The natural, hereditary incapacity of the Japanese for abstract thinking is stamped over all the manifestations of their spiritual life. The Japanese have no religion in the Occidental sense of the term. They have their mythology, which to the educated is a collection of fairy tales; but for the supernatural and the superconscious they have no need and no faculty. One of their greatest scholars has said that Christianity and Buddhism are to him like black and green tea: it is immaterial which is used, but the stimulating beverage is beneficial. It is not strange that Japanese art should be superficial, shallow, and unimpressive. It is destitute of soul, inspiration, aspiration, enthusiasm, power, pathos. And these things are wanting and impossible in Japanese art because the Japanese lacks that which creates and sustains these qualities—individualism, that inner, isolated, profoundly personal, exclusive world which the Western man boldly and consciously opposes to the whole external world. The Japanese is a collective being, a part of a mass. He lives in and with the mass. He is strong in the mass, and interesting as a constituent unit of it. His personal existence is the mere result of social, governmental, national existence. He has no tragic conflicts between the individual and the whole. To him 'Coriolanus' is as unintelligible as 'Nora,' Ibsen's type of the modern woman struggling for self-realization. Hence his indifference to death—the extinction of personality. He has no individual life either here or beyond the grave. His life is heroic, epic, but without lyricism, drama, poetry. This, however, is not necessarily permanent. The diagnosis is not a prognosis. The spiritual development of the Japanese has not yet begun. In the future they may be different and have art in the Western sense."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DEATH OF BOHEMIA'S GREAT COMPOSER.

FROM Prague, on the first of the month, was announced the sudden death by apoplexy of Dr. Antonin Dvorák, Bohemia's most eminent creative musician. *The Evening Post* (New York), in a brief sketch of Dvorák's life, remarks that "like most of the great composers, he was of humble origin." Antonin's father was a butcher and innkeeper at Mühlhausen, near Prague. The boy's interest in music was aroused by the strolling bands which played at the village fairs, or at his father's inn, and his enthusiasm secured him his first musical instruction at the hands of the village schoolmaster. At the age of sixteen he was playing the violin in a Prague band for a wage of eight dollars a month. On the publication, in his thirty-ninth year, of his "Slavic Dances" and "Moravian Sounds," he found himself suddenly famous. The praise that greeted him, we are told, came alike from the radical and the conservative schools of music, and his fame rapidly spread beyond Austria and Germany. In 1883 the performance of his "Stabat Mater" in London attracted a great deal of attention, and in 1892 he came to New York as director of the National Conservatory. A remarkable product of his three years in America was his fifth symphony, which he called "From the New World." In this he sought to embody the spirit of American national music, which he believed he had discovered in the strange unwritten plantation melodies and "spirituals" of the Southern negro. In Dvorák's compositions, according to Sir George Grove's "Dictionary of Music," "an inexhaustible wealth of melodic invention and a rich variety of coloring are the qualities which most attract us, together with a certain unexpectedness, from which none of his works is wholly free." *The Evening Post*, after characterizing him as "one of the greatest of the European composers who lived to enter the twentieth century," continues:

ANTONIN DVORAK.

"One of the greatest of the European composers who lived to enter the twentieth century.

"While to some extent anticipated by Smetana, it was he who did for Bohemian music what Liszt did for the Hungarian, Chopin for the Polish, Grieg for the Norwegian national art. This does not mean that these masters simply copied the national tunes and embodied them in their works. Dvorák seldom borrowed a folk tune: he simply used the songs of the peasants as models, after which he fashioned his own melodies. As a melodist, he was

almost as spontaneous and fertile as his great idol, Schubert; and he also shared Schubert's gift of originating stirring new modulations in harmony; while as an orchestral colorist he was far more delicate, refined, and varied than Richard Strauss. While never a cacophonist, he had a way of working up an orchestral scherzo or presto to a frenzied climax which is as exotic as it is exciting. He did not hesitate to embody two of the most exotic Slavic movements, the elegiac 'Dumka' and the wild 'Furiant' in his symphonies and chamber music. The influence of Brahms was nevertheless felt for a long time in his adherence to the symphonic form; but after his return to Europe he abandoned the symphony and wrote a series of striking symphonic poems, thus revealing his allegiance to Liszt, who had also been one of his benefactors, and whose music he greatly admired.

"Wagner, too, had once been his idol, when he wrote his first opera, 'Kral a uhlir'; but afterward he rewrote this opera twice in his own style. In his later years he was particularly enamored of 'Parsifal.' His operas are the least successful of his works. While there is much beautiful music in them, it lacks dramatic verve, and the poor librettos were a disadvantage he could not overcome. Among his songs there are some of great beauty. But his chief importance lies in the realm of orchestral and chamber music. Besides his five symphonies, several of his overtures —'Hussitzka,' 'Mein Heim,' 'Karneval,' 'Othello'—have become famous. His symphonic poems are still music of the future."

Richard Aldrich, writing in the New York *Times*, expresses the opinon that Dvorák, "so far as the present outlook shows, may be considered the last of a great line, the last of the symphonists, those who write music for music's own sake, and concern themselves little with its employment for the expression of something else." Of Dr. Dvorák's attitude toward national and folk music the writer says:

"Like other great champions of this element of strength and invigoration in artistic music, he has used actual existing tunes with the utmost rarity; the form and spirit are what have given the characteristic color to his work, and some of its most penetrating charm. How long that charm will keep its power is a question that can not yet be answered. For its novelty and strength and freshness it has to pay the penalty of provincialism, of a certain primitiveness, of being the expression of a dialect. Through it he has reached a native eloquence that has fascinated and delighted the world, and through it he has given voice to one of the most spontaneous and naïve promptings to music that the record of the art can show. There is a Schubert-like quality in his inspiration that repeatedly strikes the listener, a fluency and a native fecundity, a willingness to lose himself in a maze of charming and delicate detail. He seemed, indeed, the last of the naïve musicians, the direct descendant of Haydn, Mozart, and Schubert, rejoicing in the self-sufficient beauty of his music and untroubled by the philosophic tendencies and the searching for new things to be said in a new way that animate the younger men of to-day."

In 1901 Emperor Francis Joseph raised Dr. Dvorák, then in his sixtieth year, to the Hungarian House of Lords, and conferred upon him the decoration "for arts and sciences."

ART TENDENCIES AS ILLUSTRATED AT THE FRENCH SALON OF 1904.

MEDIOCRITY, according to all accounts, reigns in the salon of the French National Society of Fine Arts; but some of the new works exhibited are striking enough to challenge general attention. Apart from the interest attaching to such exceptional productions, art critics have drawn some general inferences as to the tendency of contemporary painters and sculptors as illustrated by the new salon. The critic of the Paris *Figaro*, in an elaborate two-page review of the exhibits, concludes that this year is one of repose, of stock-taking, of quiet enjoyment, rather than of excitement and controversy. There is little to provoke either enthusiasm or indignation; there are no new departures or revolutionary indications, but there is much that yields pleasure and that merits mild praise. The *Figaro* goes on to give the general characteristics of the salon as follows:

"The pictures inspired by abstract ideas, or capable of suggesting such, are very rare. The majority seem to emanate from very narrow conceptions. Not that every work of art ought to reflect a philosophic system or be the embodiment of a sermon; but it is matter for regret that so many of the things exhibited are destitute of any humanitarian significance or of a direct relation to nature.

"But, if thought is not conspicuous in this salon, sentiment finds varied, abundant, and often exquisite expression. All tastes are gratified. It is certain that our time will be distinguished among other periods, in its art, by a subtle search for nuances almost of a musical sort suggested by a landscape, a woman's figure, or, more correctly, by a particular, momentary appearance of a landscape or the attitude of a woman. Can such things live? Sentiment is easily evaporated; thought persists."

Over everything in the salon, as the event of the artistic year, towers Rodin's statue, "Le Penseur" (The Thinker). In view of the memorable controversy over this sculptor's "Balzac," which officialdom rejected and the critics proclaimed as a most extraordinary and original work of creative imagination, every new work by Rodin excites great interest. The *Figaro* critic finds the statue one of enduring and great merit. He describes it thus:

"This admirable and grandiose figure is, strictly speaking, the aggrandisement of a personage who guarded *La Porte de l'Enfer* (The Gate of Hell). We all know how striking and intense this latter statuette was. Rodin's art has this peculiarity: its grandeur is independent of the proportions of its embodiments. Thus when you see the photographs of certain of his works without having seen the works themselves, you are apt to conclude that the works are of colossal size, while in reality they are extremely diminutive. On the other hand, his smallest figures lose nothing of their force when they are magnified in any measure.

"An impression of trouble and domination is produced by the 'Thinker.' Bent over himself, sunk in meditation at once overpowering and fascinating, this man is sorrowful and handsome. He preserves a petrified immobility, yet his muscles are strained under an inward effort. This figure makes one think of Michelangelo, and provokes a like feeling of admiration. Yet there are more differences than resemblances in the works of these two masters. There is more complexity in Rodin's figures, but it is marvelous that with all this the work presents such simplicity of lines. We live in an epoch in which we must say more to express ourselves; we can not be strong without effort. Another difference is in the sentiment of the work. Thought, to-day, is condemned to bitterness, to distress, to disasters which it formerly was free from, and the most austere conceptions of Michelangelo are calm and serene beside the works of to-day. The heroes and thinkers of the great Florentine were not sad except through regret of the light they missed; Rodin's 'Thinker' never knew anything but the shadow."

Of the paintings, the *Figaro* critic singles out for praise "Le Chérobin," by Jacques Blanche, in which there is found much charm, grace, and beauty, and Carolus-Duran's "Le Vieux Marchand d'Eponges" (The Old Peddler of Sponges). "This bizarre personage," says the critic, "of a wooden leg and hoary head which makes one think of Shylock and of Don Ruy Gomez, is, it seems, a Spaniard whom people suspect of noble origin and a militant past. O heroic days! Don Quixote, conquered, having been reduced to peddling sponges for a living! Carolus-Duran, having given us a fine piece of painting, has at the same time expressed infinite sadness and bitter resignation." Whistler, Eugene Carrière, and Bernard have new works of note, and the great influence of the first-named artist on the great majority of the younger men is significant. Many imitate him, others have tried to surpass him, and neither of these groups has succeeded.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE following brief characterization of Carlyle by Charles Reade is given in Mr. John Coleman's recent "Life" of the novelist: "Carlyle was a Johnsonian pedant, bearish, boorish, bumptious, egotistical and atrabilious. His Teutonic English was barbarous and cacophonous; yet, notwithstanding, every line he wrote was permeated with vigor and sincerity, and his 'Cromwell' is a memorial of two great men—the hero and the author."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HOW PLANT WOUNDS HEAL.

WOUNDS are as dangerous to a vegetable as to an animal organism, for in both cases they serve as places of entrance for injurious bacteria. Yet no plant or tree reaches maturity without many accidents that result in such wounds. How do they protect themselves? This subject is treated in *The Plant World* by C. E. Waters, who says:

"Perhaps we do not always remember, when we go into the woods, that the trees with tall, clean trunks were not always so smooth and lofty, but started as small plants with branches near the ground. How is it, then, that there is so little evidence of those old branches when they grow larger? The tree must be able, in some way or other, to get rid of them without injury to itself. This requires breaking the branch in some way, in spite of the fact that perhaps the greatest danger to which a plant or animal can be exposed is a wound by means of which bacteria may enter and cause blood-poisoning or decay, as the case may be. Every healthy organism, whether plant or animal, is able to resist such attacks for some time, which is not a bad thing for the bacteria, as otherwise it would be like the bear living by sucking its own paws—there would soon be nothing but bacteria left to feed on one another. In our own bodies we have the white blood-corpuscles whose function it is to destroy any bacteria that may find an entrance into the blood. In some diseases infected spots are shut off from the rest of the body by layers of resistant tissue that keep the 'germs' from getting into the general circulation, and in time causes their destruction from lack of food. Plants do not have white corpuscles, but it is certain that they have some means of resisting such attacks.

"Perhaps the simplest way of keeping out bacteria would be the drying of the tissues around the wound, and we find that this takes place frequently. The hard, dry cell-walls do not easily yield nourishment to the 'germs,' as we know from the length of time seasoned timber lasts. Cellulose, which is the principal constituent of the cell-walls, is closely related to sugar, starch, glucose, and a number of gums; but it is much more resistant to the action of chemicals, and digestive fluids do not readily dissolve it. When the wound is fresh, there is a greater chance that the cellulose may be eaten away. After drying it resists the attacks long enough to give the plant an opportunity to strengthen its defenses. Among many cryptogamous plants this is the sole method of protection, while only a few phanerogams depend on it alone. As a rule, they produce a layer of 'wound-cork' that cuts off the injured spot from the underlying parts of the stem. This is nearly a complete cure in the case of the more tender parts. Woody stems form a 'callus' by the growth of the surrounding cells that afterward form a corky layer. The new wood gradually spreads over the wound until the edges meet and coalesce. Outwardly it seems as if there had been no harm done, but the injured cells inside remain brown and dead, and can be seen until the decay of the tree, by cutting into the wood.

"When a thin section of the 'wound wood' is examined under the microscope, it is seen to be made up of nearly cubical cells that are quite unlike the usual elongated cells of normal wood. As the tree increases in diameter, these wound-cells become more and more like those of uninjured wood."

The strongly smelling ethereal oils, secreted by special glands in many plants, play a part, we are told, in warding off enemies that might otherwise use them for food. The gums and resins that occur in similar canals and receptacles throughout the plant perform their chief office in flowing out and covering up wounds, and in this way preventing the entrance of injurious fungi or bacteria. Cherry-tree gum, says Mr. Waters, is familiar to all, and the resin on pines and the related trees will keep away almost anything, including bacteria, but a small boy with climbing proclivities. He goes on:

"The subject was suggested by seeing some peculiar lumps on the trunks of beeches. There seemed to be no especial reason for their presence until it was noticed that nearly every one had either a dead twig protruding from it or showed some sign to indicate that one had been there. It is evident that a dead branch is in reality a serious kind of wound, for the decaying wood is in such close connection with the main stem that there is great danger of the infection being communicated to the whole plant. When the dead branch breaks off close to the trunk, the problem is practically the same as when the bark is injured, and new wood is formed around and over the stump and finally encloses it. Many of the 'knots' seen in lumber are simply these old branches that were enclosed in this way. They are darker than the surrounding wood because they were exposed and had begun to decay. The lumps on the beeches showed what efforts the trees were making to cover the tiny dead branches. In some cases they were so successful that there was nothing on the surface to show that a twig was underneath. But when they were cut open it was all plain enough, and a little search revealed all stages, from twigs not yet buried to those with the tip still showing, and then the final step when all trace was gone. In the course of time the knobs disappear, and there is nothing to show that they had ever been there, except when we cut into the wood and see the 'knot.' . . . . . .

"The beech is not the only tree that gets rid of its superfluous branches, tho we do not often see trees with such knobs as we have described. When a tree grows in the open, it may have low branches in a healthy condition; but wherever they are crowded together the lower ones die. They are unable to receive enough light, and the upper ones do the work for the entire tree. As fast as they die and drop off, the scar is covered, as we have seen. Failure to do this properly and soon enough results in permanent injury, and the decayed portion spreads down through the trunk, giving in time a hollow."

POPULAR NATURAL SCIENCE.

THE controversy that has arisen over a number of the recent popular "animal books" still rages. The chief matter in controversy appears to be the works of William J. Long, and the veteran writer of outdoor books, John Burroughs, is the chief attorney for the plaintiff. A large number of trained naturalists protest, with Mr. Burroughs, that the stories of Mr. Long and others of his school are either absolutely false or greatly exaggerated and untrue to nature, and that they must be read, if at all, precisely as one would read a fairy tale. On the other hand, these writers have some able champions. One on each side contributes to *Science* (April 15), and extracts from their articles will give a fair idea of the state of the controversy. Mr. W. F. Ganong, of Smith College, refers particularly in his contribution to the works of Mr. Long and of C. G. D. Roberts. The cause of their popularity, he says, is easily found: "it consists in this, that they tell about animals, not as they are, but as people like to think they are." Further:

"To accomplish this end, they have had to cut loose from the trammels of fact which hampered their predecessors, and have given their imaginations full play, thus producing fascinating works of fiction disguised as natural history. It is, however, this disguise which constitutes the chief ground of criticism against these works. We all agree that the use of animals as the heroes of romances is perfectly legitimate, but if such works pretend also to be accurate natural history, they unfairly deceive their readers and dishonestly claim a position to which they have no real title. It happens unfortunately that the works of both Mr. Long and Mr. Roberts are widely accepted as accurate in their natural history by the great majority of readers. Mr. Long positively claims that all he writes is accurate fact based on his personal observation, while Mr. Roberts allows an extensive personal knowledge of animals to be inferred, and takes no steps to correct this popular error. . . . . .

"The aggregate of Mr. Long's reported observations, both as to quantity and character, is such that if all he reports is true, he has seen more widely into animal life than all other students of animal habits taken together. This I am not prepared to believe, especially in the light of the tone of his own writings, which seem to me to show that he possesses neither the temperament nor the training essential to a disinterested observer. I have no proof, with the single exception noted below, that any individual state-

ment of Mr. Long's is untrue, but an experience in the New Brunswick wilderness at least as great as Mr. Long's has given me such a knowledge of the difficulties of observing wild animals in their native haunts that I can not believe that any man has had all of the remarkable experiences reported by Mr. Long. Furthermore, the one case in which I happen to know personally the evidence on which Mr. Long bases a statement does not allow me to entertain a high regard for his accuracy. . . . Mr. Long's books undoubtedly contain a great deal of valuable fact, but this is so mixed with matter that can not possibly be accepted simply on Mr. Long's statement, that it makes his works practically valueless for any scientific purpose.

"Mr. Roberts, I believe, nowhere makes any claim that the natural history basis for his animal writings rests on personal knowledge, but that is the impression left with the reader, and Mr. Roberts takes no steps to set him right. . . . His knowledge of New Brunswick animals has been gained chiefly in the public libraries, museums, and menageries of New York City; his material is hence mostly second-hand, and it is unfair to his readers that they should be given the impression that these works are founded on a personal knowledge of the animals described. . . . .

"So opposite are the standpoints from which the scientific and the literary man view animal life, and so entirely indifferent are they to one another's standards that the two are not only nearly impossible to one person, but they are well-nigh mutually exclusive. The charm of the study to the man of science is the triumph of demonstrating the truth. He makes this his sole standard, as it is his sole reward. Slowly, patiently, laboriously, indifferent to popular opinion as to popular applause, he makes his resistless advances, testing and proving each step before a second is made. He naturally has little regard, therefore, for showy leaps from scanty fact to sensational generalization, and he has no respect at all for a pretense of scientific knowledge not based upon an honest foundation. The literary man, especially the new nature writer, seems to view nature chiefly in the light of a fresh supply of literary material, and he values her phenomena in proportion to their adaptability for interesting and clever treatment. To him the truth is not of first importance, and imagination is allowed to improve upon nature wherever she can thereby be made more available for literary uses. All this may be legitimate in literature, but works thus inspired should not expect to be accepted also as science, nor should they pretend to an authority they do not possess."

The writer who champions Mr. Long is Ellen Hayes, who particularly objects to recent ridicule of an account by that writer of how a woodcock treated a broken leg. This treatment of Mr. Long, she asserts, is based on misconception, and is typical of much of the criticism of his work. She writes:

"Mr. Long [Miss Hayes quotes the critic as saying] 'virtually claims that a woodcock not only has an understanding of the theory of casts as adapted to fractured limbs, but is able to apply this knowledge in practise. The bird is represented as knowing the qualities of clay and mud, their lack of cohesion unless mixed with fibrous substances, their tendency to harden on exposure to the air, and to disintegrate in water.' 'His woodcock is familiar with the theories of bone formation and regeneration—in a word, with osteogenesis.' 'He divines the functions of the periosteum,' etc. Instead of claiming anything of the kind, Mr. Long tells us in simple language what he has seen, offering neither inferences nor generalizations. It is his critic, Mr. Wheeler, who 'virtually' affirms that a woodcock could not apply mud to a broken leg without a knowledge of surgery; and it is much as if he should say that a man who blows on his fingers to warm them or on his tea to cool it has a knowledge of the laws of thermodynamics and is ready to discuss entropy or an indicator diagram. It is the merest commonplace fact that in order to avoid danger, to lessen pain, to save life, to gain pleasure, human beings are constantly performing acts the underlying principles of which they understand scarcely any better than a woodcock understands the principles of surgery. This difference between what may be expected of man and of a bird is probably one of the recondite features of Mr. Wheeler's animal psychology. If this 'serious student' means that action apparently or really intelligent on the part of animals implies scientific training and knowledge and accounts of such action are, therefore, to be contemptuously dismissed as 'untrue,' he has taken ground which he will undoubtedly be left to occupy alone. One wonders that he has not long since exposed Mr. Darwin. The books of the master naturalist are full of anecdotes that, according to Mr. Wheeler, must be discredited. For instance, there is the delightful one of the motherly baboon who stole young dogs and cats which she continually carried about. 'An adopted kitten scratched this affectionate baboon, who certainly had a fine intellect, for she was much astonished at being scratched, and immediately examined the kitten's feet, and without more ado bit off the claws' ('The Descent of Man,' chap. iii.). Why does not Mr. Wheeler rise up and say that Darwin 'virtually claims' that the baboon was familiar with the 'Novum Organum' and the 'Positive Philosophy,' and further say that this anecdote is a specimen of the 'drivel in which animals are humanized beyond all recognition.'"

DO WE, OR DO WE NOT, EAT TOO MUCH?

THE prevalent idea that most of us eat to excess has been examined by *The Medical Record*, which announces editorially that in its judgment the charge is not proven—in fact, it asserts, it may be that the reverse is the case. The subject has been brought up afresh by the recent series of experiments conducted under the auspices of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale to determine whether the average human being does not overeat. Prof. Russell H. Chittenden, the director of the school, read a paper before the National Academy of Sciences at Washington on April 20, in which he stated his conclusion that the average healthy man eats from two to three times as much as he needs to keep him in perfect physical health and vigor. Says *The Medical Record* in its discussion of the matter:

"The experiments were made on three classes of men, several professors of the school, some students, and a squad of United States soldiers. In nearly all the tests, meat was gradually reduced, with little if any increase in starch and other foods. No fixed regimen was required in any case, the endeavor being to satisfy the appetite of each subject. The experiments, which lasted a period of from six months to nearly a year, ended a short time ago, when, according to Professor Chittenden, all his subjects were in the best of health. Their weight in some cases was almost exactly the same as when the experiments were begun, and in some slightly lower. Their bodily vigor was greater and their strength was much greater, partially owing to their regular physical exercises during the experiments, and partially due, Professor Chittenden believes, to the smaller amount of food eaten. The daily consumption of food at the close of the experiments was much less than the recognized standard, and from a third to a half as much as the average man eats.

"It is undoubtedly true that overeating is distinctly harmful to health. . . . The ordinary healthy person may also eat in excess of his real need. . . . Such instances, however, occur mainly among those who can afford to eat whatever they may desire. Their number is not so large as some would have us believe, even in these days of vaunted prosperity. . . . The majority of the inhabitants of the world who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow can not spare out of their wages sufficient to enable them to gratify their eating propensities, but are compelled to live frugally. Many of these do not consume enough nourishing food, and it would be to their physical and mental advantage if they partook of a more generous diet.

"Again, good cooking, suitable food, and avoidance of monotony in diet, are just as important factors in the preservation of 'the sound mind in the sound body' as is the quantity of food consumed. Variety is the spice of life and without the savor of change, food does not work the good expected of it. At the same time the diet should be wholesome and plain, and the canned and preserved foods, which are so prominent features in the cuisine of modern civilization, should be avoided as far as is possible. In the United States and in Great Britain the population do not require to be warned so much against the ill effects of overeating, as against non-nutritive and deleterious food and bad cooking.

"The conclusions reached by Professor Chittenden are interesting, but prove nothing definitely. If he is of the opinion that the deductions to be drawn from the investigations are that the daily rations of the average person should be cut down, experienece would seem to be against his point of view. Underfed nations have never been in the forefront of civilization, but have always

been the easy prey of those peoples who have been able to satisfy thoroughly the cravings of their stomachs. The matter is of little concern to the average person, but touches closely the well-to-do individual.

"The problem of what to eat and how to cook food is of greater moment than the question of overeating. An editorial in *The British Medical Journal* of a recent date states the situation aptly in the following words: 'What to eat and what to drink will always be decided by national custom and individual preference, so far as the public is concerned, but both may be influenced in the right direction by the guidance of skilled medical opinion.'"

THE HARNESSING OF LIGHTNING.

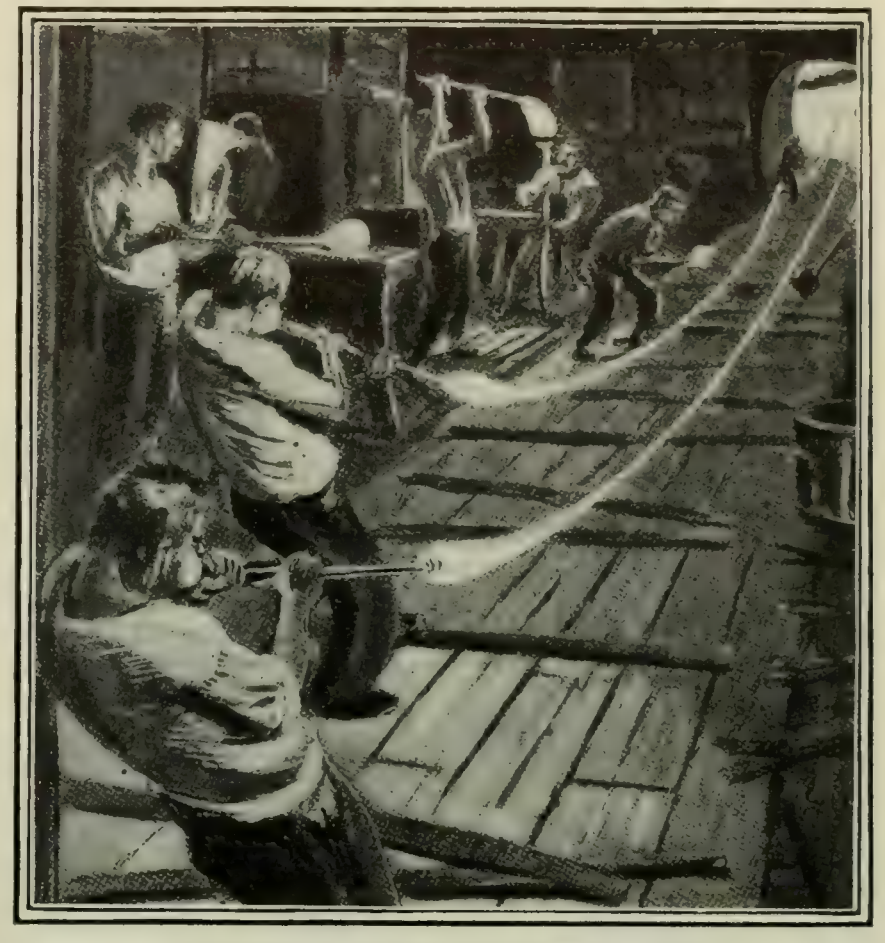
WHEN we wish to speak figuratively of our achievements in electricity, we are accustomed to boast that we have "tamed the lightning," or something of the kind. But in reality we have done no such thing. Lightning is a well-known natural electrical phenomenon; but the electricity that we use is drawn from another source—it was "tame" to start with. To catch a lightning discharge and reduce its voltage so that it may be utilized is a different matter. *The Electrical Review* suggests that the result might not be worth the trouble. It says:

"Ever since Franklin's kite was sent upon its famous flight certain optimistic individuals have thought that this pretty experiment was the key to untold power and wealth. The tumult caused by a severe thunder-storm has evidently led them to believe that vast quantities of electricity are tumbling around in the upper air, and to render these available to man needs but some method of tapping the invisible reservoir. Now, Rowland said that the quantity of electricity taking part in a flash of lightning could be collected on a thimble; but the handling and restraining of this thimbleful of electricity present a problem which few electrical engineers would care to undertake. It is a great achievement to use the water at Niagara to drive a dynamo; but most of us would hesitate at the thought of employing a stream of rifle bullets for the same purpose.

"However, some men seem to be more courageous. We are told in a recent despatch from the West that the electricity running wild above Pike's Peak is to be harnessed to drive trains on the cog road. It is said that Pike's Peak is the 'natural grounding spot for millions of volts of electricity that would otherwise be dissipated over a large area.' To make this inexhaustible supply available, a complete circuit of wire is to be erected on poles, each having at the top a 'lightning-rod designed to attract the electricity which plays about the peak so fiercely.' The electricity thus collected will be conducted to a power-house and there transformed and stored. It will then be fed out to the cars through a double trolley circuit, the return circuit being necessary to prevent the electricity from 'grounding and thus burning out the motors.' Unfortunately, the announcement of this great undertaking does not describe the method of transformation and storage, altho the plans of the station and specifications which, it is said, are being prepared should be most interesting reading. Another question is, What is to be done with the electricity which is continually drawn into the system? According to the announcement, great precautions are to be taken to prevent it from getting to the ground; but as it continues to accumulate in the storage department, a point must eventually be reached where something will have to 'bust.'"

How Thermometer-Tubes are Made.—The manufacture of thermometer-tubes is thus illustrated and described in *Popular Mechanics*:

"Few people looking at the fragile little thermometer-tubes think or know anything of the process by which they are made, and yet there are few places more interesting than a glass factory. When the raw material is brought to the factory, it goes into clay pots within the crucible and remains there thirty hours at least. When it has become a molten mass, it is ready for use. A long blowpipe is thrust into the vivid pool of glass, twirled a moment, and then withdrawn, bearing at its end a small glowing ball. This ball is rolled to a cone on a small slab of iron. Then it is handed to a man seated in a low wooden chair having long arms. He gives a little puff through the pipe, rolls the pipe on the arms of the chair and then it is ready for the master workmen. The blowing requires great skill and the long slender tubes stretch out between the two workers in an incredibly short time. A touch of cold iron severs the glass from the blowpipe and the finished tubes are taken to the annealing oven, where they pass by gradation from the intense heat to comparative coolness."



GLASSBLOWERS BLOWING THERMOMETER TUBES.
Courtesy of *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago).

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN WAR.

THE recent prohibition by the Russians of the use of wireless telegraphy in the war with Japan, especially their announcement that correspondents using it will be considered as spies and treated accordingly, is widely commented upon in the technical press. It is considered unreasonable by *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, April 23), which says editorially:

"Space telegraphy has been in existence for seven years at least, and it seems strange that, without previous warning, the Russian Government should suddenly conclude that correspondents using the wireless system at the seat of war are spies and announce that their despatch-boats are liable to seizure as prizes of war. . . . . .

"So far as is known the only installation of space telegraphy for the purpose of newspaper correspondence in the present war is that on the London *Times*' steamer *Haimun*. The special correspondent of that paper for some time has been cruising in the Yellow Sea, communicating from a British ship with British territory at Wei-Hai-Wei by means of instruments of which the ownership is British and the patent American. It is the De Forest apparatus that is used, as shown in the account published in *The Western Electrician* last week; and it is no wonder that both the company owning the patents and the London *Times* have vigorously protested against the arbitrary order of the Russian Government. So far as the American company is concerned, the State Department has taken the protest under consideration; but, following the almost unbroken practise, it probably will decline to take any action on a hypothetical case. If an American citizen is arrested by the Russian officials, the State Department will lay down a line of policy to meet this novel departure in international law. It is realized that newspaper correspondents using space telegraphy from the neighborhood of naval operations might unwittingly give

information of great value to the enemy, whose vessels being also equipped with space-telegraph instruments might readily take up messages sent to a shore station. But, of course, there is nothing to prevent the Russians from sending out wireless messages of their own, if they are enterprising enough, which, being intercepted by the Japanese, would lead the latter to false conclusions. There is no witchcraft about space telegraphy, and in singling it out for such severe and special penalties the Russians appear to exceed the bounds of reason. However, the Russians may have some particular cause of complaint which does not yet appear, and the future development of the onslaught on wireless enterprise will be awaited with interest."

On the other hand, *The Electrical World and Engineer* (New York, April 23) admits that the manifesto is not only justifiable, but timely. Says this paper:

"It is well that we should understand that modern war is neither a golf match nor a yacht race, and that whosoever intrudes upon it does so at his peril. We presume that there will be protests about the liberty of the press, the rights of neutrals, and Muscovite barbarism; but the fact remains that, altho the introduction of wireless telegraphy has introduced a new and important feature into war correspondence, Russia is apparently well within the rights insured to belligerents by the ordinary precedents, or absence of them, which make up the body of international law. That the protest has come from Russia rather than Japan is simply an indication that the former, under the sting of defeat and disaster, feels more acutely the necessity for it. We should much dislike to be on board a press boat which had been warned off from dogging the fidgety fleet of the genial and versatile Admiral Togo. There has been no proclamation, but a twelve-inch projectile is quite sufficiently exterminatory, and it is not always easy to distinguish signals in a bad light. In point of fact, the Japanese regulations for war correspondents are quite as drastic as the Russian, and neither are unusually or objectionably severe from the standpoint of international law. They are stricter than those in vogue here during the Spanish fracas, but one of the weakest points in our military and naval system is the undue weight given to impertinent and incompetent 'public' opinion."

TO DYE SILK WITHIN THE SILKWORM.

THE problem of producing colored silk by feeding dyestuffs to the silkworm has engaged the attention of silk-producers for over half a century. Reports of success have been various, but we are now assured by a French experimenter, M. C. de Labonnefon, that the feat is possible, tho not with all colors and not with every variety of worm. To make it commercially practicable is, of course, another thing. Says M. de Labonnefon in *Cosmos* (Paris):

"Is it possible to give to silk, while yet in the bodies of the worms that secrete it, a determinate color? This question must excite the curiosity of all experimenters. The coloring not being simply exterior, but affecting each molecule of the substance . . . we might hope in this way to obtain indestructible tints.

"About 1841, a resident of Lyons, M. Bonafons, presented to the Academy of Sciences greenish-blue cocoons and some of a slight rose tint. The first had been spun by worms fed on leaves of the mulberry powdered with indigo. The others were from worms fed with leaves of the same tree sprinkled with madder.

"Since this time new experiments have been made, but the results have been more or less doubtful. Some investigators, like E. Blanchard, have shown the presence of the coloring-matter in the blood of the worm and have followed it through the walls of the silk-producing apparatus; but, on the other hand, Joly, in a report to the Academy of Sciences, demonstrated that colored cocoons could be obtained by passing the dye over the worm at the moment when it was ready to spin. He drew the apparently natural conclusion that the coloration of the cocoons was only superficial and due to a simple rubbing of the worm, laden with coloring-matter, against the cocoon.

"Finally, R. Dubois, in 1889–90, and L. Blanc, in 1891, having fed silkworms with leaves impregnated with various coloring-matters—cochineal, fuchsin, eosin, methyl green, etc.,—found that they could obtain colored cocoons only when these colors were used in the state of powder, and dissection of the worms showed that in the silk-producing apparatus the silk had kept its normal tint. The silk of the cocoons was colored only on the outside, being simply covered, when issuing from the spinneret, with the powder on the worm's body."

In spite of these results, M. Labonnefon asserts that the coloring of silk in the manner proposed is possible and has been accomplished, both by Messrs. Levrat and Conte, of Lyons, and by the author. The lack of success of some experimenters, according to M. de Labonnefon, comes from the substances employed, which do not all pass with ease through the tissues of the worm. From these later experiments, we are told, the following results are evident:

"It is quite possible to pass a coloring-matter from the digestive tube to the silk-glands through the intermediary of the blood. But altho certain products—neutral red, for instance—pass easily through the tissues, there are others, like methylene blue, that traverse them with difficulty. Still others, such as picric acid, will not pass through them at all.

"We shall succeed, then, in giving to silk various indelible tints when we shall have found for each one of these tints a coloring-matter capable of traversing the tissues of the silkworm. But it is also probable, according to experiments on the natural coloration of cocoons, that certain kinds of worms can be impregnated by colors that remain without effect on other species.

"It should be added that, to answer rigorously those critics who believe in the hypothesis of a superficial coloration of the silk, Messrs. Levrat and Conte caused subcutaneous injections of neutral red to be made into worms ready to spin. . . . Worms thus treated were instantly colored red and gave a light pink silk. Probably multiplied injections administered several days before the spinning would have given rise to a completely red silk."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

PROF. H. F. OSBORN sends to *Nature* (London) a photograph of the Tasmanian wolf taken by Mr. E. T. Keller, illustrating an interesting observation made by Mr Keller that in the resting position the stiff tail is used to support the animal. Professor Osborn remarks: "I have not seen this interesting fact recorded elsewhere. It is, however, possible that it is well known among students of the habits of this animal."

POSITION OF THE TASMANIAN WOLF WHILE RESTING.

"FROM numerous and extensive experiments made by Professor Paterno and reported in *La Tribuna* (Rome), it appears," says *The American Inventor*, "that by adding to impure water, even that containing pathogenic microbes, an extremely small quantity of chlorid of silver there is accomplished the complete disinfection of the water. For this purpose two milligrams or at most two and one-half milligrams of the chlorid are sufficient absolutely to sterilize a liter of water and to eliminate every danger of infection. The process is so simple that one can not expect any improvement upon it in the future; it may be used by any one and in every condition of life, the sterilization being complete after a few minutes—ten at the most—and no apparatus being necessary beyond a small vial with a solution of chlorid of silver. The water keeps its flavor and all of its properties without modification, only undergoing a slight whitening, which disappears after a few hours of repose."

PROF. R. M. GERKES, says the *Eisleber Zeitung* (January 26), has described a series of experiments which he undertook for the purpose of testing the mental abilities of a turtle. For a dwelling the scientist gave his animal a sort of labyrinth, which he made out of a box by setting up two parallel walls and an oblique wall, thus making four rooms. From each one an opening led into the room, adjoining, but so that the single openings did not stand opposite one another. When the animal was placed in the outermost division at the left, then, in order to come to the outermost division at the right where its bed was placed in shadow, it was obliged to describe a W. Before the animal recognized the direct way, the journey required a rather a long time and the turtle took many a roundabout course. Nevertheless, it learned the direct road with comparative quickness and at each new attempt came more swiftly to its destination. At the first trial, the animal strayed restlessly about in all directions for thirty-five minutes till at last it found its nest, in which it rested two hours. At the second trial, the turtle arrived at its objective point after fifteen minutes. At the third trial, the journey lasted only five minutes, while at the fourth trial the turtle lost its way but once, and reached the nest in three and one-half minutes. After this trial it seldom took a roundabout course. The briefest time in which it arrived at its resting-place was three minutes."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WHAT DOES MODERN THEOLOGY MAKE OF THE BIBLE?

A CLEAR-CUT statement on this much-discussed question, by a leading representative of modern theology, Professor Lobstein, of the University of Strassburg, is found in that new and excellent repertoire of theological discussion, *Die Studierstube*, of Stuttgart (vol. ii., No. 4), whence we translate and condense as follows:

The old method of interpreting the Scriptures was based on a mechanical theory of verbal inspiration, and was characterized by dogmatical prejudices, polemical onesidedness, and atomistic separation of individual statements or teachings. The new and modern method is the strictly historical interpretation of the Sacred Scriptures. Based upon the principles of the Reformation, but only fully developed in our own times, this historical method is based upon ideas that are in deadly hostility to the old theory of inspiration, or, in fact, to any divine inspiration, demanding that the books of the Bible be judged by exactly the same literary and historical rules and canons that obtain in the investigations of any of the literary remains of antiquity. The same laws prevail here that are applied in the investigation of a Thucydides or a Sophocles. The idea is to explain a book on the basis of the spirit of its own times and to feel its influence and teachings in exactly the same way in which these were felt by the original readers. The object to be gained is to secure a picture of the real religious development that is portrayed in these books, and that too in connection with the teachings of the new science of comparative religion, since it is now recognized that the Biblical religion is not an absolutely unique product, but has been developed in more or less close connection with the religious belief of the Oriental peoples and of Greece.

That the result secured by the application of these ideas to the Scriptures produces a conception of the Biblical religion radically different from that current in former generations must be recognized on all sides. It can not be denied that one of the most important of these results is that these writings themselves, as well as the persons and the events therein described, become decidedly more human, and that the difference that has all along been thought to exist between Biblical and secular history now practically disappears. Again, religion has been freed of its one-sided intellectual and theoretical character. Religion is not in the first or foremost sense doctrine, but is rather life. The Bible is no longer a supernatural religious text-book, but is a collection of reports of historical processes or events, or of confessions of a religious faith, and in this way Biblical interpretation has been relieved of an incubus that the past had loaded upon it. The veil which orthodox scholasticism had cast over the Scriptures through its dogmatical prejudgments has been laid away and the true character of the Scriptures has been revealed. The Bible is no longer a collection of *dicta probantia*, or proof-passages, for certain dogmas and doctrines. What a wonderful light the historical method has cast upon the real meaning of many of the books of the Bible! Now more than one book, the significance of which was not, and could not be understood on the basis of the old inspiration hypothesis, appears in a wonderfully clear religious light, among these such enigmas as the Book of Jonah, to which former generations demanded only a blind obedience, but which, understood as a work of fiction, is full of religious instruction. Again the Apocalypse of St. John, interpreted in the light of the events at the close of the first Christian century, by the processes of historical exegesis, is now for the first time understood in its real purpose and character.

Examples to show how this method affects specific problems are readily furnished. It is now seen that the claim that Jesus was born of a virgin has no right to be regarded as one of the fundamentals of Christian faith. The latter is independent of the statements recorded in the gospels. The same is true of the different views which have been developed in the New Testament on the basis of the tradition concerning the resurrection of Jesus. The question as to the "how" of this event, in the face of the different reports found in the gospels, must be regarded as beyond solution; only so much is sure: that the Lord lives and that the crucifixion was not the end of his work. The same is also true concerning the sacrificial value of the death of Christ, the different types of thought on this subject not permitting a definite harmony or unification of thought.

There is no ground for the complaint that the historical method of interpretation endangers or even destroys religious faith. It is true that old misconceptions of the teachings of the Scriptures have been destroyed, and in so far newer theology is iconoclastic; but historical criticism has for the first time done justice to the real character of the Scriptures, for it has taught us to find God in history—and this is one of its chief achievements to show that it is in history and not elsewhere that God is to be found. What Homann said many decades ago is still true: "Criticism is the schoolmaster unto Christ."

Another characteristic statement by a modern theologian of the teachings of modern theology is furnished by Professor Bousset in an address on this subject. In this *Vortrag* the writer says:

"The proclamation of the gospel can no longer begin with the thought of the utter corruption of man and the sinfulness of all actions. The old contrast between sin and grace is not the foundation of theology. Again, we can speak of the divinity of Christ only in a modified sense, and the Pauline doctrine of atonement does not represent the original faith of Christianity. Religion is substantially a development, and the development of the Biblical religion, too, must be explained as the result of factors and forces not fundamentally different from those found in the religious history of other peoples."

Naturally these views meet with the decided opposition of the conservative journals, the most pronounced of which is probably the *Alte Glaube* (Leipsic), which declares that this whole fabric is nothing but a subjective naturalistic scheme without any real foundation in any honest judgment of the Biblical books. So pronounced is the antagonism to radical theology becoming in Germany that a new journal is just making its appearance, called the *Lutherische Revue*, the purpose of which is to demonstrate that the whole theological development since the days of Schleiermacher is a Satanic product.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IF WE LOSE BELIEF IN A FUTURE LIFE?

"IT would seem that we have come practically to a point at which, evolution and the higher criticism having between them done the work of demolition, and the work of reconstruction, if it is ever to be done, being still in the future, no small part of educated mankind has renounced or is gradually renouncing the hope of a future life and acting on the belief that death ends all." Thus writes Prof. Goldwin Smith, in the course of a paper on "The Immortality of the Soul," which appears in *The North American Review* (May). In countries where education is general, he goes on to say, new opinions sometimes spread fast, and it would not be surprising if the collapse of belief in personal immortality were to be rapid. Even the pulpits, he comments, seem to recognize a marked increase of the relative importance of the present life. He then goes on to consider what would be some of the practical results of a complete popular surrender of the belief in a future life:

"A general contraction of views to the man's own life must apparently be the consequence of the conviction that this life is all. A man of sense will probably be inclined to let reforms alone, and to consider how he may best go through the brief journey of life with comfort, if possible with enjoyment to himself and in pleasant intercourse with his fellow men. High social or political aspirations, or high aspirations of any kind, will hardly survive the disillusion.

"We have an interest in our own children. But otherwise what interest have we in the generations that are to come after us on which a religion of humanity can be founded? It is not a very lively interest that we feel even in the remoter members of the human race, to say nothing of those in the next street. Yet these exist; and of their existence we are conscious, and are reminded by the electric cable. Of the existence of future generations,

supposing there is no future life, we shall not be conscious, and, therefore, for us they will not exist. We can not even say with absolute certainty that they will exist at all. The end of man's dwelling-place and, therefore, of all human progress, science tells us, will be a physical catastrophe; and there are even those who seem to think that this catastrophe may be forestalled by a recurrence of the glacial era. Natural law, which science bids us venerate, departs, it must be remembered, with the lawgiver. Nothing remains but physical forces without a guiding mind, the play of which it is impossible to forecast. As to posthumous fame, it would be an arrant delusion, even if one man in a million could hope to obtain it.

"Whatever conduces to the enjoyment and prolongation of this life will probably be sought more energetically than before. Material progress, therefore, may quicken its pace. Nor is it likely that men will be quite so ready as they are now to throw away their lives in war. At present the soldier in facing death is probably sustained by a notion, however dim and vague, of a reward for the performance of his duty.

"It can hardly be doubted that hope of compensation in a future state, for a short measure of happiness here, tho it may have been somewhat dim, has materially helped to reconcile the less favored members of the community to the inequalities of the existing order of things. The vanishing of that hope can scarcely fail to be followed in the future by an increased impatience of inequality, and a growing determination not to put off the indemnity to another world. In fact, this is already visible in the spirit and language of labor agitation. Serious problems of this kind seem to wait the coming generation.

"It would not be surprising if in this dissolution of the ancient faith and failure of familiar supports, there were to be a partial reaction in favor of churches which, like the Roman Catholic or the Eastern church, can pretend to offer the assurance of authority and to still the disquieting voice of reason while they lap the disturbed soul in the soothing element of religious esthetics. A tendency of this kind is already seen in ritualism, which bids the doubting take refuge in the sacerdotalism and sacramentalism of the Middle Ages. But such a back-stream of opinion and sentiment would, of course, not be lasting."

All this, remarks Dr. Goldwin Smith, is said on the hypothesis that scientific skepticism succeeds in demolishing the hope of a future life. "After all," he concludes, "great is our ignorance, and there may be something yet behind the veil."

RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A PROPOSITION of the Center or Roman Catholic party in the German Reichstag recently aroused much interesting debate, in the course of which Representative Sattler quoted from a work of a Jesuit father, Lucca, which appeared in Rome as late as 1901, in which death for heresy is asserted to be legally established by the church. The Cologne *Volkszeitung*, next to the *Germania*, of Berlin, the leading Catholic Church paper of the country, quotes this passage from Lucca's "Institutiones Juris Ecclesiastici" (vol. i., p. 261 *et seq.*):

"The church has decided upon various punishments for the heretics: (1) The secular government must, at the command and by the direction of the church [*ex mandato et commissione ecclesiæ*] inflict the punishment of death on heretics, and can not refuse to take charge of those that have been handed over to the secular arm by the church for death; (2) this punishment is to be inflicted not only on the adults who have fallen away from the faith, but also on those who have been baptized and with their mother's milk have imbibed heresy and when grown up pertinaciously adhere to it."

The *Volkszeitung*, and with it representative Roman Catholics in the parliament and in the press, have declared that Lucca's position is not that of the church of our day. The *Zeitung* says:

"It must be acknowledged that Pater de Lucca defends the death punishment for heretics also for our own day; but, in order to do so, he appeals to Tanner, or rather takes his views directly from the book of that Jesuit writer, who lived fully three hundred years ago. To defend such positions now, which were taught and maintained three centuries ago, only demonstrates an almost incredible degree of unwillingness to learn. In the last three hundred years ecclesiastico-political conditions have changed to such an extent that, all other things being omitted, it must be declared to be absolute folly [*Unsinn*] in earnestness to defend these old positions."

The Cologne paper accordingly protests against saddling the position of De Lucca on the church, and reports that reliable information from Rome declares that the book of Lucca was not known to the superior authorities of the Jesuit order in that city until after its appearance. It also regrets that a denunciation of the book has not appeared in journals of the order, notably the *Civilta Cattolica*, and closes with the statement that writers like De Lucca are the greatest enemies that the Jesuit order and the Roman Catholic Church have to contend against.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RELIGION OF THE NEGRO.

MR. WILLIAM H. FERRIS, writing in the African Methodist Episcopal *Church Review* (April), criticizes the general attitude of white congregations toward the negro's religion. "The negro's religion is not taken seriously," he states, "and yet, despite the superstitions, the incongruities, and inconsistencies, there is a deep vein of serious religion in the negro's nature." While not as practical and hard-headed as the Anglo-Saxons, the negroes are "as imaginative, versatile, plastic, and imitative a race as the Greeks." He reminds us, again, that the negro race "is the greatest race of natural talkers that ever appeared upon the stage of history," and that in the cotton and corn-fields of the South, in the sugar and rice plantations, and in the turpentine camps, "there are untutored negro preachers from whose lips issues forth eloquence that, tho rude, is noble." To the charge that the negro is over-prone to emotional excitement in his religious observances, Mr. Ferris answers:

"The only difference between the negro camp-meetings and the camp-meetings of the poor whites is that you can hear the whites singing and shouting two miles away, while you can hear the colored singing and shouting three miles away. The rites at the Delphic Oracle, the bacchanalian festivals in Greece and Rome, and the miracles at Lourdes exhibit as much excitement and intoxication and frenzy as do those recent converts who go crazy and let themselves go when they picture themselves wearing white robes and golden slippers, and treading upon a sea of glass, surrounded by jasper and sapphire walls."

The genetic method of explaining things by the principle of growth through development has been lost sight of, complains Mr. Ferris, in studying the negro's religion:

"His religion is not, as commonly supposed, a phenomenon that is separate and apart from the historical development of the human race. In his religion, as in the white man's religion, we see but stages in the evolution of human thought. The colored man is gradually shuffling off his old superstitions and absorbing from his environment materials for further growth.

"The presentation of a religion whose heaven and hell gave his imagination room to play, the presentation of a God and Savior who awakened his religious aspiration and satisfied the cravings of his spirit, the songs of Christendom that appealed to his sense of music, the depression of slavery that caused him to lean upon an unseen friend for comfort was what caused the transported African to embrace Christianity.

"The depression of slavery caused him to rest his hopes of happiness in heaven. His utter helplessness caused him to lean upon an unseen friend for comfort. And the aspiration and longing and sorrow and cravings of the negro burst into expression through the jubilee songs and plantation melodies. The emancipation hope may be likened to the Jewish hope of the coming of a Messiah. And the relation between sexual and religious excitement

is illustrated in the emotional excitement of the negro in the ecstasies of the religious fervor.

"The consequent effect of the change in the negro's soul life that was produced by his emancipation upon his religion must be noted. The influence of the American Missionary Association, the Freedman's Aid and Southern Education Society, Wilberforce University, the Presbyterian and Episcopalian churches in giving the negro an educated ministry, raised the ethical standard of his religion. The general diffusion of intelligence among the masses broadened their faith. But the irreligious tendencies in the new negro must be noted. The sportive and epicurean tendencies of the young negro is the reflex manifestation of the irreligion of the present day. . . . . .

"There was often a divorce between religion and ethics in the antebellum days, and even now the negro has not sufficiently shaken off the influences of slavery, which disrupted family ties, and has not completely assimilated the civilization and religion of a race that differs in history and tradition from his own. But the day is breaking; the negro will never completely lose his rich emotional endowment, but his rich emotional life will be a life directed by intelligence and controlled by the will."

THE AGLIPAY SCHISM IN THE PHILIPPINES.

MR. JAMES A. LE ROY writes a concise account of the trend and development of the Aglipay schism in the Philippines which resulted in the formation, some eighteen months ago, of the "Independent Philippine Church." It is significant to note, he comments, to what an extent Protestant ideas have crept into the organization, the ritual, and even the doctrine of this new church. The writer supports his statement with data from the church's official publications. Before proceeding to this comparison, however, he gives (in *The Independent*, New York, April 28) a résumé of the facts leading up to the present situation, which we quote in part:

"The schism was first proclaimed on August 3, 1902, in a meeting arranged by the Workmen's Union, the organization through which Isabelo de los Reyes had begun his semisocialistic propaganda, which was rather more than suspected of being primarily an anti-government agitation, regardless of proclaimed principles. The feasibility for his ends of an antifriar agitation, which should assert as a *national* cause the rights of the native clergy, may readily be seen. Reyes had associated with him certain of the more independent native priests, chief among them the excommunicated Father Aglipay. Reyes, however, was more radical than his chief associates, who, after the former had flung his defiance of the Catholic Church to the winds, took counsel of prudence and did not at first care to go to the extreme of proclaiming their rebellion against the authority of the Pope. Aglipay sheltered himself with his old advisers, the Jesuits, who, of course, counseled submission; and Reyes was left to conduct what schism there was for nearly two months as an adjunct to his agitation among the proletariat (which at about that time landed him in jail). Aglipay's brethren among the native clergy of North Ilocos have always been the most independent-minded of their kind, and it was here that the schism finally was formally launched early in October as a definite anti-Rome movement among the native clergy, one of their number being consecrated bishop. The formal inauguration of the new church took place in Manila on October 22, 1902."

The new church first formulated its position, Mr. Le Roy tells us, in a series of "Fundamental Epistles." The first of these dealt with the question of the ordination of bishops; the second with the "friar question," and with Archbishop Alcocer's anathema against the schism. So far, we read, no announcement had been made as to doctrine, except that the dogma of the Roman Catholic Church would be retained. In Epistle III., however, Mr. Le Roy finds something more implied than a mere renunciation of obedience to the Pope. We quote his comment and citations:

"Along with orthodox Catholic disquisitions as to the nature of divinity went such a statement as:

"'Once having valorously thrust off the burdensome religious servitude of four centuries of mystery and medievalism, let us also have the virility to think with our own minds . . . with the natural reason which we have received directly from the generous hands of the Creator.'

"The worship of the saints and of the Virgin is not to be relegated, but they shall not have place before the members of the Trinity itself. Outlining the sublimity of a conception of God based upon modern science and its revelations as to the universe, the Epistle says:

"'Calmly compare now, dear brothers, the sublimity of these profoundly great and venerable ideas about the true God with the overwhelmingly gross paltriness of the absurd marvels that are attributed to the miracle-working saints, like the wandering one who, showing his repugnant ulcers, is said to cure the pest; the holy friar who brings back lost things and provides sweethearts . . . and other superstitions which, at the cost of the gravity of our holy religion, the Romanists have invented.'

"And a little further along Protestantism spoke quite plainly thus:

"'Instead of certain books of religious exercises wherein abound so many impostures and attempts at erotic declarations to the female saints, written by lazy, neurasthenic friars fasting from flesh, give to the faithful the immortal and only Book of God which is the Bible, wherein they will learn to adore him as they ought and to follow rules of life adjusted to the desires of our Creator and to the laws of nature, contrary to which we can never go.'"

In Epistle IV. the idea of lay participation in the management of the church and in its propaganda was outlined; and in Epistle V. the Pope was attacked in answer to his bull on the Philippines, issued in December, 1902.

By February, 1903, Mr. Le Roy continues, the bishops of the new church already numbered more than a dozen, and the Supreme Council had been organized. The latter put forth the "Doctrine and Constitutional Rules." Of these we read:

"The first part contains the doctrine. Chapter I. declares the object of the Independent Philippine Church to be as outlined in Epistle III., stress being laid upon the restoration of God's 'most holy Word' in the worship of Him, and upon the necessity for freeing consciences from all 'antiscientific scruple against the laws of nature.' Furthermore, the aim is announced to 'reconquer the rights and prerogatives of the Filipino priesthood.' Chapter II. contains an orthodox profession of faith in one God and in His manifestation through the Trinity, which is characterized by a phrase that recalls the days of the Filipino Masonic propaganda:

"'As the triangle is the symbol of solidity or of power, of straight lines, or of beauty, so in the Biblical Trinity we see symbolized all the perfection of God.'

"Religion, rightly conceived, is declared to be too serious to countenance image worship, and the necessity for perfecting the individual intelligence so as to comprehend the Divinity is reiterated. These declarations of the chapter in question are noteworthy:

"'The immortal and only Book of God is the Bible, and in it we ought to learn to worship Him as is fitting; to glorify Him, as we see in the Psalms; to pray to Him as the divine Master Himself teaches. And in the Bible we find also salutary rules of life, both private and social, rules that will bring us well-being as well in this life as in the next.

"'In all that is not contrary to the pure Word of God, to nature, to the sciences, and to right reason we follow the same beliefs as the Romanists.'

"Worship and rites, declares the next chapter, shall be the same as those of the Roman Church, 'except where it has falsified the Biblical teachings with simoniacal and deceitful ends in view.' In the temples the Protestant practise of having all seated should be followed, instead of having the women squatted on dirty floors, often covered with saliva. On the altars the 'saints and Virgin are to be put at one side, and the symbols of the Trinity in the center.' The priests shall give especial attention to the reading of the Bible in the services, for which purpose the Book of Job is particularly commended. Prayers are to be 'short and simple,' and not made up of the useless repetition of Ave Marias, 'which excites the imagination, stifles fervor, and induces sleepiness.' The special festivals in honor of saints are not condemned, but more particular pains should be taken to celebrate the days of the Savior, and ten Ave Marias should not be said to one 'Our Father.' Prayers, moreover, should be said in the local dialect,

and mass should also be celebrated in the dialect, its features being explained to the congregation as it proceeds. . . . . .

"The rules of life, as laid down in Chapter IV., are that we follow primarily the commandments as they were interpreted by Jesus. Charity to our fellows is the first duty, and these rules of life are for all the days of the week, as well as for Sunday. Another duty of man is to perfect his intelligence. We should practise and defend 'philanthropy, justice, honor, liberty, labor, and the sciences.' The dignity of labor is proclaimed, as it is the 'inexhaustible fount of well-being.'

"The second part of the document consists of the rules for the government of the church. The Bishop Maximus (Obispo Máximo) is to consult with the Supreme Council on all important matters, this council being composed of bishops and certain selected presbyters nominated by the Bishop Maximus. . . . . .

"The interesting feature of this part of the document is its proclamation of communism as the ideal of the new church. The 'abolition of property and the communism of possessions' was proclaimed by Jesus, yet had only made progress in notable degree during the past century; hence the new church, while holding this as its ideal, must yet not attempt 'to put it into practise at one blow.'"

This feature, Mr. Le Roy believes, was introduced into the document by Isabelo de los Reyes, who picked up among the socialists of Spain and Italy the ideas upon which he has been seeking to arouse the Filipino proletariat. Reyes is the editor of the weekly organ of the new church, *La Iglesia Filipina Independiente, Revista Catolica* (The Independent Philippine Church, a Catholic Review). He disclaims complete acquiesence in the "Doctrine and Constitutional Rules," says Mr. Le Roy, and "declares himself to be in favor of the marriage of the priests and of the abolition of the confessional, and to have no belief in hell."

RUSSIA AS JAPAN'S RELIGIOUS TEACHER.

WONDERING at the fact that Christian peoples should sympathize with pagan, superstitious, and irreligious Japan, and seeing in this fact evidence of the decline of faith and sincere devotion to the gospel of Christ, Russian writers have been reviewing the work of the missionaries of their church in the Japanese Empire and claiming that whatever progress Christianity has made in the Mikado's dominions has been due to the zeal and persistence of those followers of the Greek Catholic faith. Russia, they allege, has been the most successful religious teacher of their present enemy, and they give facts and figures to prove the correctness of this assertion.

A staff writer of the *Novoye Vremya*, C. Siromiatnikoff, prefaces a long article on the irreligion of Japan with the following data, taken from official church records:

"Forty-four years ago the present bishop of the Japanese Orthodox Christian Church, then a young priest, Father Nicholas, was sent to a Japanese post to be the priest of the Russian consulate. In addition to his ordinary duties, he devoted himself to the propaganda of Greek Catholicism among natives, whom he found in a state of incredible spiritual degradation. So fruitful were his efforts, and those of the assistants that have from time to time been sent to him, that in 1891 he was able to build at the Japanese capital, at the expense of Russian supporters, a Christian cathedral. In 1900 a seminary conducted in conjunction with this church had 64 native pupils, and a special missionary academy with 10 Japanese pupils. A school for girls was also in existence with 74 pupils. The teachers in these institutions numbered 38, and there were also 8 translators and 2 editors of religious periodicals and books in Japanese. Three monthly and one fortnightly publication were issued by these workers under Bishop Nicholas.

"In the year 1900 there were throughout Japan 231 Greek Catholic communes, 28 priests, and 152 missionaries. The number of converts had risen to 26,000 (at the time of the outbreak of the present hostilities the number was 28,000), while the average number of conversions in the last several years was 950. Many of the Christian Japanese are soldiers, and when the war was drawing near some of these came for advice to Bishop Nicholas. Ought they to fight their spiritual benefactors? they asked. They were told that Christianity taught obedience to the Emperor and the lawful authorities, and that they should pray for peace while responding to the call of duty."

M. Siromiatnikoff hopes that Christian Japan will play an important part in the future relations of the two countries, tho he notes that the chief successes of the religious propaganda of the Russian church are won among the lowest classes, especially in the villages. The educated Japanese, he says, are unfortunately tending more toward agnosticism, and even atheism, than toward Christianity. He quotes Marquis Ito, "the real ruler of Japan," as saying: "I look upon religion as a thing wholly unnecessary to the life of a people. Science is better than superstition, and what is religion—Christian or Buddhist—but mere credulity and blind faith? And is not superstition necessarily a source of weakness? I do not deplore the fact that rationalism is becoming widespread in Japan, for I do not regard it as a danger to society."

But, continues the writer, the mass of the Japanese are still in the lowest stage of heathen superstition. They have tens of thousands of Buddhist and Shintoist temples and believe in all kinds of gods, the principal ones being the god of fire, the god of war, and the god of earthquakes, who does not even spare the churches. Whatever the cultured may think of the Christian view of life and the doctrines of the Trinity and the Redemption (and they criticize them much as the Western atheists do), the nation at large is open to conversion. M. Siromiatnikoff concludes: "And yet in this ceremony-ridden land of inexplicable contradictions 28,000 people pray and worship as we do, and look for guidance to the Russian church. May we not hope that a Christian Japan will some day be our friendly neighbor in the Orient?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Personality in Religious Teaching.—"What is the chief factor in the religious training of the young?" asks the Rev. Alfred W. Wishart. In answer, he suggests that it is not dogma, nor method, but the personality, the soul quality of the teacher. The children in the Sunday-schools of to-day, writes Mr. Wishart, live in a world of new ideas respecting the Bible, both in its doctrinal and historical features, and it is important that they should not now be taught what they will some day have to unlearn. But it is even more vital that their religious teaching should come to them through the medium of a beautiful and inspiring personality. We quote further (from the New York *Examiner*, April 30) as follows:

"In an excess of zeal for method and scholarship, the chief element, humanly speaking, in the religious education of the child may be overlooked, or at least dethroned from its rightful supremacy. That factor is personality—a life sweetened by the grace of God, a life that appeals with constraining love to the deepest spiritual forces of the soul. The impregnable argument for Christianity is not the results of historical research and criticism, but Christian character. The most potent influence upon the young is not the knowledge of the Bible which is imparted, so much as the grace of God working upon and in the child through a Christlike nature. We can scarcely overstate the value of a teacher's influence with a scholar who is able to grip the child's life with bonds of simple friendship. Tho unskilled in dialectics and lame in historical and Biblical criticism, a sensible, kindly, ordinarily intelligent and warm-hearted teacher may gently lead the young 'into the green pastures of a perfect trust in God, and by the still waters of a complete confidence in Christ.' On the other hand, unpleasant as the truth may be, it is true that a minister or a theological professor, learned in the literature of methods and criticism, a skilful teacher of the intellect, may be, by his unlovely and unloving disposition, a stumbling-block rather than a help to the young."

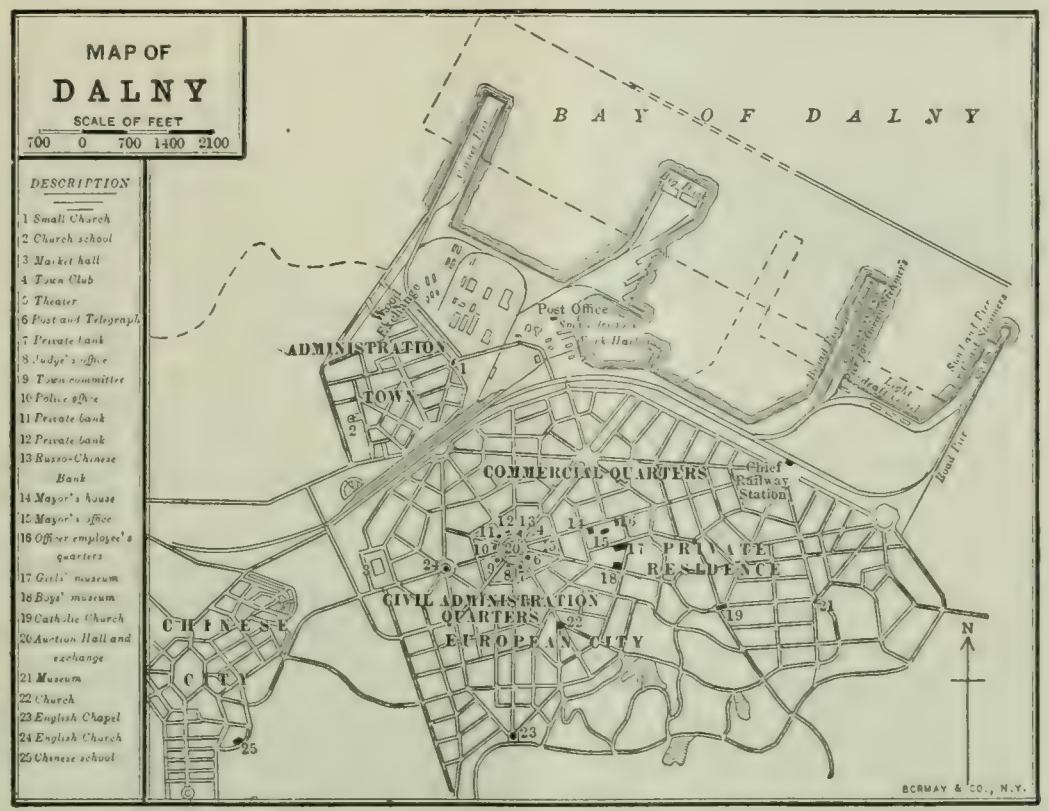
IT has been estimated that, of the eighty millions of people in the United States of America, there are about thirty millions who are in regular attendance at any place of worship. The remaining fifty millions, in the opinion of a member of the Society of Jesus, writing in *The Messenger*, are unbaptized and non-Christian. The writer's deduction is that we are not a Christian, but a pagan, nation.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

A CRISIS AT THE FRONT.

SPRAWLING like a giant capital T over the face of the theater of war, the Manchurian Railway now lends an unexpected simplicity to the strategical problem of which Japan, so her ally's military experts think, has at last found the solution. Up the stem of the T, on each side, Japanse armies are eagerly climbing. Perched near Mukden, like a cat up a tree, General Kuropatkin watches the oncoming foe and holds councils of war, with the Paris *Figaro* predicting that he will "decide" to climb higher as a matter of "brilliant strategy." Kuropatkin has now, declares the military expert of the London *Times*, only 150,000 available men—leaving aside railway guards and non-effectives—with which to beat back the rush of Japanese artillery and infantry. The *Figaro* still insists upon a much greater available Russian total than 150,000. No London daily sees how Kuropatkin can make more than a show of resistance, after which he will retire toward the top of the T—Harbin, whither Admiral Alexeieff has preceded him in the capacity of a figurehead. Japan is rushing her campaign on land and sea because, as even London now admits, she proposes to take no risks regarding the war-ships which the Paris *Gaulois*, *Journal des Débats*, *Figaro*, and *Temps* predict are to go out to Admiral Skrydloff from the Baltic in the summer. If these ships are really to be sent to the Far East, says the London *Standard*—and like most English organs it fails to see how they can be got ready in time—Port Arthur will have to be captured in the interval at all hazards. The Manchester *Guardian* thinks this a most pressing problem, and remarks:

"The incessant attacks upon Port Arthur proved how important a factor in the struggle was the Russian squadron even after its disasters. But Admiral Togo has another and as grave a reason for destroying or neutralizing that force. If in the autumn a powerful fleet from the Baltic were to arrive in Eastern waters, and the naval position were then what it is now, he would be compelled to leave one division before Port Arthur, another before Vladivostok, and with the remainder of his fleet give battle to the European squadron. Therefore he is compelled to continue to concentrate his efforts on the vessels at Port Arthur, and if he should fail to achieve his object and the menace of the Baltic fleet grows clearer we might perhaps see an attempt, whatever the cost, to bring about by a land assault the capture of Port Arthur and the consequent destruction of the ships beneath its forts."



DALNY, PORT ARTHUR'S COMMERCIAL ANNEX.

Dalny, which the Russians have dismantled with dynamite, was the commercial inlet of Port Arthur. The destruction reported by cable has seemingly left nothing of the docks and piers along the water front. —*Events* (Montreal).

Thus does the possibility of menace to her command of the sea affect Japan's strategy ashore, according to French and English organs alike. But if time is an element of incalculable importance to Japan, General Kuropatkin does nothing to-day that he can put off until to-morrow. This, thinks the Paris *Temps*, is one result of the cordial cooperation between himself and Admiral Skrydloff, who finding Port Arthur closed, has turned his attention to the squadron at Vladivostok. "If the Japanese plans have been well laid," observes the London *Mail*, after reviewing the whole strategical problem, "an important naval action should follow, and the Russian cruiser squadron be annihilated or disabled." The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) feels sure that Admiral Skrydloff will prevent any such simplification of Japan's problem. "In St. Petersburg," it notes, "the work of making ready the Baltic squadron is prosecuted with feverish haste." Skrydloff, thinks the Vienna daily, is the right man in the right place:

"Admiral Skrydloff can not have failed to perceive how necessary it is for him to avoid rash undertakings in which his ships would only be sacrificed uselessly. He seems, in fact, determined to save his resources for some great opportunity, then risking everything upon a single blow in order to win or else succumb with honor for Russia's sake. . . . Admiral Skrydloff seems to be the man that his country needs now."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY A GREAT BATTLE MAY BE NEAR.

WITH the establishment of a strong force of Japanese in or near New-Chwang, west of the railway to which, as the military expert of the London *Times* says, "the Russians are tied," the first great battle of the war, unless European newspapers are taking too much for granted, comes almost into sight. In explaining why a big battle may be near, the military expert of *The Westminster Gazette* (London) reminds us that the Japanese force marching from the Yalu under Kuroki must time its movements with those of the forces at New-Chwang, so that all may advance in unison upon Kuropatkin. To quote our expert:

"The third and last measure [of Japanese strategy] is the landing of the main army at New-Chwang or in the vicinity and the preparation at this point of the main advance upon Liao-yang and Mukden, in cooperation with the force from the Yalu, which must time its movements with the progress of the chief column at New-Chwang. At the same time the second line troops which have been brought into Korea will take over the defensive works established at Gensan and Ping-yang, and strengthen them so as to form Korea into a secure place of arms upon which the army can fall back in case of defeat.

"The Russian preparations appear to anticipate action of this kind; and whether their enemy takes the course anticipated or whether he does not, there hardly appears to be room for a plan very greatly diverging from that suggested, unless the advantage gained by the presence of the army in northern Korea is to be thrown away and some operation begun involving eccentric movement and undue dissemination of force."

If General Kuropatkin should now prove accommodating enough to wait for the enemy, and if the Japanese can advance promptly in the direction of Mukden, a great battle may be fought this month or next. The unanimity of French and English experts upon this point contrasts markedly with their disagreement regarding the strength of the opposing forces. It is impossibe to

reconcile the conflicting estimates of the London *Times* and *Standard* on the one hand and the Paris *Figaro*, *Temps*, and *Gaulois* on the other. "Looking at the matter from an exclusively military point of view, it is impossible not to think," remarks the *Figaro*, "that, under present conditions, the Japanese are displaying extreme temerity." "If we place ourselves in Kuropatkin's position," asserts the military expert of the London *Times*, "we must admit that he is not greatly to be envied." The military organ *Armée et Marine* (Paris) sums up:

"The retreat of the Russian troops from the right bank of the Yalu showed plainly that the passage of the river by Kuroki's army did not disturb Kuropatkin. He will certainly make the Japanese pay as dearly as he can for their attempt to invade Manchuria. He will console himself with the reflection that every step forward on the part of his foe removes them farther and farther from their base of operations and renders the matter of supply increasingly difficult. For the Russians, the true base of operations is Liao-Yang and Mukden. It is at Liao-Yang that Kuropatkin has established his headquarters. He is there at the point of a triangle of which the two other points are New-Chwang and the Yalu. Here he dominates the whole field of future battle. Here he has massed the greater part of his forces. He is to a certain extent in an observatory, from which he can survey all operations and watch the maneuvers of the enemy."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT ADMIRAL SKRYDLOFF WILL ATTEMPT.

ADMIRAL NIKOLAI IVANOVICH SKRYDLOFF was at last accounts looking to the Vladivostok squadron to assert the might of Russia on the sea. The French military organ *Armée et Marine* (Paris) is surprised that the English should have expected the new naval commander to remain on the defensive at Port Arthur. He would have done nothing of the kind. If he had found the fairway blocked, he would have blown the obstructions out of the way and put after Admiral Togo. The naval expert of the Paris *Figaro* also took the view that the successor of the late Admiral Makaroff would not keep Russia's damaged squadron within the inner harbor. This expert tells us that he interviewed the admiral before the latter left for the Far East and can, therefore, speak with authority. The new commander will "harass the enemy" without being "imprudent." He has also arranged that the Russian Black Sea fleet shall proceed to the scene of conflict in the course of the coming summer. Great Britain will protest, admits this expert, but the protest can only be waste paper.

Not less bold are the prophecies of Russian organs. They seem to consider Admiral Skrydloff the equal in daring of the late Admiral Makaroff. Says the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg):

"The appointment of Admiral Skrydloff to the command of the fleet in the Pacific Ocean is received not merely with sympathy but with a sigh of relief in all Russia, oppressed by the loss of the *Petropavlosk* and the deaths of Makaroff and a member of his staff. The name of Skrydloff is as popular in the Russian navy circle as was ever the name of the deceased Admiral Makaroff. Foreign lands know Admiral Skrydloff. They are acquainted with his energy and resourcefulness, with the ardor and devotion which he brings to his work. Even in the enemy's camp he is known as an admiral thoroughly well informed regarding the seat of war and regarding the character and the strength of his foe. All these things taken together justify the belief of Russians that Skrydloff will succeed in restoring to Russia the good fortune that has proved false to her at sea and in bringing back to the famous, infinitely capable Russian fleet the prestige of victory."

Great, likewise, are the expectations of the *Swet* (St. Petersburg). "As a sailor," it declares, "Admiral Skrydloff combines experience with cleverness and determination. Rich in knowledge of every aspect of naval strategy, he is not accustomed to quail before the enemy." But the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) does not share the views of French and Russian papers regarding the achievements to be expected of the new Russian commander. It notes that he is sixty years of age, well posted regarding world politics in Asia, a former commander of the fleet in Chinese waters and not without experience of naval warfare, since he served in the Russo-Turkish conflict as commander of a cutter; but it fears that Skrydloff can do little or nothing, and it refrains from comment upon the French theory that the Black Sea fleet will be sent out to him. If Skrydloff has really arranged to have his former squadron in the Black Sea sent out to reinforce him, according to the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), the strain of the summer campaign will be aggravated by a grave diplomatic crisis. —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PREDICTIONS OF THE JAPANESE PRESS.

NEWSPAPERS in the dominions of the Mikado seem to feel confident of Japan's ultimate victory. From the serious and official *Nichi-Nichi* (Tokyo), believed to be inspired by the Marquis Ito, to the *Yorodzu Chuwo* (Tokyo), a highly sensational purveyor of ideas to the masses, it is taken for granted that Russian supremacy in Manchuria will end with the war itself. Not a few organs of more or less standing say that Japan will extend her sway in eastern Asia with such thoroughness before many years that Europe will scarcely think of contesting it. "East Asia is a stage for Japanese aggrandizement," we are told by the *Toyo Keizai Zasshi* (Tokyo), an economic periodical, which explains itself in these terms:

"We, the Japanese, are a wonderfully fecund people. In the beginning of the Meiji era (1868) our population was 30,000,000. Now it has already grown to over 45,000,000. The present rate of increase is 50,000 a year. The more the population increases the greater the rate of increase will become. . . . . .

"On the other hand, look at our territorial size. Except Formosa, which we acquired after the Chino-Japanese war, what addition have we made? Thus the density of population grows denser. Already, in Japan proper—that is Hondo, Shikoku, and Kiushu—it is nearly 400 to the square mile. Even in Formosa it is now 220. Only Hokkaido has 30 to the square mile, and is capable of still welcoming several million souls. But considering the rapidity with which the Japanese people increase, the capacity of Hokkaido sinks into insignificance.

"But if once we made Korea an outlet for our surplus population, that country would be able to receive 10,000,000 easily. In the event of Korea becoming overpeopled, the tide of immigration could flood Manchuria, gradually inundating Siberia. Manchuria is two and a half times as large as Japan. Yet its population is only 10,000,000. Siberia is thirty times as large as Japan, but does not contain 6,000,000 souls. If the Japanese expanded toward the limitless plains of Manchuria and Siberia, 50,000,000 of our countrymen might double—nay, treble, themselves without incurring the danger of overpopulation. It is natural, therefore, for the ever-increasing Japanese people to expand toward those regions. Can this natural process be carried on without encountering opposition?"

This question is answered negatively by the Japanese paper. It sees the enemy in Russia. Drawing a line of hostile contact across Asia, from the middle of that continent to the southern part of Kamchatka peninsula, it contends that whichever one of the two streams of humanity, Russian and Mongolian, establishes its military center nearer the points of contact on the line will be paramount at those points. It calculates that if the Japanese reform the military system of China an army of 4,000,000 on a war footing could be evolved. From this it concludes that the struggle in East Asia between the opposing streams of humanity will be decided in favor of the Mongolians. Other Japanese organs do not peer so far into the future. The conservative *Nippon Shimbun* (Tokyo) looks only to the present war, declaring not only that Russia will be driven out of Manchuria, but out of the whole Far East. Russia is also to be told that she can henceforth maintain no squadrons of warships in Far Eastern waters. "Japan's demands must necessarily grow with continued success in this conflict," it

says, "and Russia must make up her mind to these things before asking for peace." The *Asahi* (Tokyo) is somewhat less confident. "It should not be forgotten," it thinks, "that we have still to face the solution of a most serious problem, and that we must look for new exertions on the part of the imperial navy and army, especially the latter. The army must play its part with the same brilliant success that the navy has achieved." It predicts that Russia will repair her damaged fleet and perhaps send reinforcements to her admiral. "The fact that Russia has not concealed or tried to conceal the losses sustained by her fleet at Port Arthur must be taken as evidence of her firm determination." "Our Emperor has very unwillingly sent forth his army and his navy to chastise the enemy," observes the *Kokumin*, and it feels confident of the result. "We Japanese," it adds, "have long silently regretted that our land, after thirty years of devotion to the world-politics of progress and expansion, began to show signs of reaction. That is now over and done with." The *Jiji* thinks that whereas Russia "stands before the world in all her naked barbarism," the humanity and self-restraint of the Japanese in the war "will win the enlightened sympathy of all civilized nations."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIA'S VETO OF MEDIATION AND A WORLD CONFERENCE.

RUSSIA'S official and positive hint that she will not tolerate mediation in any form from any source, supplemented by her statement that there can be no conference of the Powers when the war is over, has upset apparently all Europe's calculations. Official and semiofficial organs abroad have hitherto taken two things for granted. The first was that mediation at what the London *Standard* describes as "the psychological moment" would always be diplomatically acceptable. It has always been regarded as a matter of course too—even by Berlin organs—that the end of the war would bring a conference of the Powers for the settlement of everything to the satisfaction of all. Count Lamsdorff, therefore, exploded a mine into the vitals of world-politics when he announced that "after the treacherous surprise on the part of Japan, which forced Russia to take up arms, no friendly mediation can evidently have any success," and that "similarly, the imperial Government will not admit the intervention of any Power whatsoever in the direct negotiations which will take place between Russia and Japan after the termination of the hostile operations, in order to establish the conditions of peace." The most casual perusal of European journals suffices to show how completely these announcements have disconcerted the international mind.

Many important London organs, including *The Mail* and *Times*, agree that Russia will find herself immensely mistaken. The London *Standard*, supposed to be in close touch with some elements of British diplomacy, remarks:

"Russia is not content to repel all proffers of mediation while hostilities continue. She gives peremptory warning that she means to dictate the terms of peace without any reference to other states which may suppose themselves to be affected by the settlement. . . . These are brave words, and may do something to stimulate Panslavic fervor. But are they wise? To the dispassionate observer the future is by no means so unclouded as to justify this assumption of a proud *non possumus*. . . . Prudence would, we believe, have acknowledged—what candor can not deny—that a season may come when the Czar will hail with relief the overtures which now, by the pen of his ministers, he abruptly declines to treat as tolerable. How much less does it become his advisers to inform Powers which are equally interested in the affairs of Eastern Asia that Russia will insist on retaining everything that it can exact from Japan. History must be a neglected study in the Chancellery. If the story of the San Stefano treaty is forgotten, or remembered only to be resented, the fate of the victor after the peace of Shimonoseki should have its lessons. It is quite unnecessary, however, to pursue this delicate subject. When the commander of the Czar's forces is in a position to dictate terms at Tokyo, it will be time to consider whether neutral diplomacy may not find it expedient to revise the draft of the settlement."

Further quotation of English comment would be largely a repetition of this, altho a writer in *The Westminster Gazette* (London) admits that a conference of the Powers after the war might con-

RUSSIA'S PLAINT.

"I seek the Admiral of the Pacific—and I do not find him!"
—*Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

ceivably be superfluous, and the London *Times* records its annoyance at "Count von Bülow's organ, the *Süddeutsche Reichscorrespondenz*, which discussed in impudently explicit terms the possibility of English intervention." The British organ thus enlarges:

"In no responsible quarter in this country has the idea of such an intervention been seriously entertained. It sprang simply and solely from the brain of continental journals which were either Russian or friendly to Russia; and in the circumstances it is just as well that the Russian Government should have hastened to kill the *canard*. A continual series of insinuations of this kind, culminating in the very clumsy suggestions of the *Reichscorrespondenz*, has been poured forth by the German semiofficial press; and Anglophobe organs had already begun to affirm that England had made unsuccessful overtures for peace. The whole proceeding is, as our Berlin correspondent terms it, so manifestly fatuous that it might be dismissed without further notice were it not for the altogether unwarrantable way in which the inspired press has introduced the name of the King. Underlying these insinuations is probably that entire misconception of the constitutional position of a British sovereign on which we have more than once had occasion to comment. The personal influence of the monarch is one of those *imponderabilia* by which Bismarck set so much store; and our continental critics may rest perfectly sure that in the case of King Edward this influence will always be exercised with His Majesty's characteristic wisdom and discretion—a discretion far greater than that with which they are apparently disposed to credit him. To suppose that the King's influence could have been, as suggested by the German press, exerted in the direction of weakening an alliance made by this country is to show a most extraordinary misunderstanding of the personal and political conditions that prevail in England."

The misconception of King Edward's position here noted may

be responsible for apparent contradictions of *The Times* in both the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) and the *Politiken* (Copenhagen), papers known to be in touch with leading European diplomatists. The Danish organ, which has excellent sources of information, asserts:

"During his recent visit to Copenhagen, King Edward, in the course of conversation with the Russian ambassador at that court, discussed the possibility of British mediation in the Russo-Japanese conflict. The ambassador appeared to be favorably impressed with the idea. Immediately upon his return to London King Edward summoned the Russian ambassador at his capital, Count Benckendorff, and broached the same idea. Count Benckendorff replied, however, that English mediation in the present juncture would be unwelcome to Russia. Nevertheless, King Edward resolved to go directly to the Czar in his effort to achieve everything possible to terminate the war. To this end, he entrusted the newly appointed ambassador of Great Britain in St. Petersburg, Hardinge, with a personal letter offering mediation."

Other statements could be quoted from papers in Europe tending to show that offers of mediation have been made by exalted personages, and that Russia has rejected them. But the *Neue Freie Presse* explains that royalties are always in correspondence, and that in their letters it is seldom easy to determine where the personal element ends and the official character begins. Edward VII.'s letter to Nicholas II., transmitted through Ambassador Hardinge, must be viewed accordingly. Far more important than the idea of mediation, it permits us to infer, is the idea that there can be no conference of the Powers when peace returns. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Vienna) tells Russia plainly that there must be a conference. "Will Russia not permit participation in the peace negotiations even should the war end in her defeat?" it asks. "Does Russia actually think she could prevent such participation if the conditions imposed upon Japan, as preliminary to settlement, menace the Asiatic balance?" No two Powers can determine the conditions in the treaty of peace, it concludes, and the semiofficial *Fremdenblatt* intimates as much in a more circumspect way. The official organ of the Berlin Foreign Office, the *Kreuz Zeitung*, resembles the official organ of the Paris Foreign Office, the *Temps*, in handling the topic with reserve. But the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) satisfies Europe's curiosity regarding French opinion by saying:

"Our policy has something else to do than extend an olive branch that would be rejected. Its effort should apply itself solely to preserve to our allies the only benefit, purely negative moreover, that they expect from third Powers—complete liberty of action. Even the friendships that we have contracted elsewhere should not be hurt by this attitude, so natural is it in the allies of Russia. It would be unfortunate were this point not fully appreciated here at home and were there put forth, even under the influence of sentiments so praiseworthy as horror of bloodshed, ideas which are vain, and, what is more, irritating to those upon whom we wish to inflict the benefit of them."

With more particular reference to the idea of mediation, the Paris daily says:

"Rumors of possible mediation have circulated so much recently that certain Russian organs have begun to notice them, altho with irritation. So the moment seems timely to ask if it be well advised to entertain the idea of intervention by third parties. Hitherto it has been clear that the good intention of neutrals must wait. Neither of the belligerents has sought it. Japan declares that she will never put up the sword until the Russians have been driven out of Manchuria for good. Russia considers that in view of the attack made upon her she can not halt until the Nippons have received a striking lesson. If third parties interfered, it would be for the purpose of imposing peace upon Powers which do not yet wish it and which think they have the best of reasons for continuing to fight. It would, therefore, be a question of coercive measures. This suffices to show how impossible all mediation is, especially to ourselves. Good souls will do well not to dream too much of embarking in the galley of intervention. As neutrals we have to avoid all that would be violence, even moral, to one of the belligerents, and as allies we owe a quite special consideration to the standpoint of Russia, which rules out the zeal of pacifiers."

The reference in the French organ to Russian newspaper irritation does not evidently include the *Novosti* (St. Petersburg). That paper has been commenting in a friendly way upon British mediation. There are hints here and there in European journals that mediation is but a matter of time, and that the decisive step may be taken by the United States.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR AT PORT ARTHUR.

TRAINS may dash in and out of Port Arthur and the Japanese forces behind the town may retreat from the railway if hard pressed now and then; but the experts of the London *Times*, *News*, and *Mail* seem convinced that the fortress is doomed. How long the siege is to last no expert ventures to predict. "Another Sebastopol," remarks the London *News*, which makes merry over the Russian claim that the ammunition in the magazines will last a year. "The Crimea will repeat itself," according to Captain Carlyon Bellaires, M.P., a well-known authority on Russian military methods. He is sure the Russians will hold out to the last at Port Arthur, altho the alleged advice proffered by General Dragomiroff to the Czar to abandon the place to the Japanese has a certain effect upon the military expert of the London *Times*. He thinks that advice may yet be taken. Nevertheless, he deems the capture of the place a task of immense difficulty.

In French organs the situation at Port Arthur leaves all experts serene. The *Figaro* (Paris) says the Russians will not surrender the place, no matter how long the war lasts. It can hold out indefinitely, being provisioned for months, if not for years. Admiral Togo's bombardments make little impression. This assertion is supported by statements in Austrian organs. The *Neues Wiener Tageblatt* shares the contempt of the Paris *Figaro* for the bombardments of Port Arthur. The bombardment factor is the subject of a careful study in the *Revue de Paris* by an anonymous naval officer, who enters into mathematical calculations demonstrating to his own satisfaction that Admiral Togo's guns need not agitate the residents of Port Arthur. As a matter of fact, the band plays twice a week there, "the entire population gathering to listen to the music," notes the London *Standard*. "One would hardly believe that the town was practically in a state of siege." This, however, is from a St. Petersburg news despatch. The naval officer already mentioned quotes approvingly in the French publication the following opinion of the eminent military writer, General Borgnis-Desbordes:

"The bombardment by a squadron of a city on a coast will result in material ruins of a far less serious nature than is generally supposed. Such ruins would entail, undoubtedly, the ruin of individual fortunes, thus reacting to some extent upon the finances of a government. But the damages would not be of a nature, we would not say to cause, but even to hasten in the least, the end of the struggle between the two great Powers. In a word, bombardment, in the language of Napoleon, should be counted for nothing. It will always be a subsidiary and very perilous operation for the ships engaged in it. To succeed in inflicting serious damages, to be certain of putting an arsenal even temporarily out of condition for serving its intended purpose, would require a very prolonged bombardment, necessitating the using up of the greater portion of the ammunition and equipment of the auxiliary armament and heavy ordnance of some dozen war-ships. Even then, the result ordinarily to be obtained would be poor, out of proportion to the greatness of the effort and the perils incurred.

"Hence we are led to conclude that, in a general way, bombardment by a squadron is a military operation of the fourth or fifth class, making much noise for very little result, without real importance, without genuine object, without serious influence upon the issue of a struggle between two great military Powers."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A NOVEL WITH A PURPOSE.

He That Eateth Bread With Me. By H. A. Mitchell Keays. Cloth, 351 pp. Price, $1.50 McClure, Phillips & Co.

MRS. KEAYS has a hearty detestation of divorce, and has written a novel with the view of imparting the same state of mind to those who shall read it. It is, therefore, a case of special pleading, and is subject to the feeling generally aroused by such avowed aims. Mrs. Keays writes with passionate conviction and her novel is an interesting object-lesson. She has made her case so bad that it is hard to see how any one could resent her execration of it.

Clifford Mackemer has fallen in love with a superb, voluptuous woman who appeals to all the sexual feeling in a man. In the intoxication of that passion, his pure, proud, high-souled wife palls on him, and he gets a divorce. They have a young boy who is intensely dear to them both, which makes the selfish weakness of the father more unpardonable. His wife asks him if he loves her, when she sees the blow impending. He brutally tells her: "No, before God I don't, Katharine, and I'm sorry for it; but I don't, and there's no use lying." With a woman like his wife, such bluntness would be almost intolerable to a man like Mackemer, who is not a bad man at all. Then Mrs. Mackemer does a strange thing for one with her proud intolerance of divorce. She goes away for a certain time without saying where, so that her husband could secure the divorce. She knows he is aware of her whereabouts, and hence she is accessory to a collusion, tho she disbelieves in divorce and throughout is convinced that he is her husband, even when legally married to another woman.

Finally they come together again, for the man gets to appreciate her better, and the other woman dies—a happy solution, very easy in a novel! Before her death, however, the weakling husband is ready to return to his former wife, and she will not hear of it. "Can't you see that it is precisely marriage, marriage again for you and me, that would be the fall for me, and at last again for you? . . . Isabel loves you. Her love for you is her salvation. Will I snatch that from her? Could you and I live peaceful, happy lives with the thought of Isabel somewhere in the darkness, lost?" Then he implores her, for the boy's sake. "Her face grew strangely stern. 'If for nothing else, for my boy's sake I would never dare attempt to right one wrong by another.'"

H. A. MITCHELL KEAYS.

Mrs. Keays here has muddled the force of her arraignment. She tries to have the separation of Mackemer from his wife productive of high spiritual good to him, if not to her. One might conclude that the moral is that a divorced man is made all the better for it, if his wife only cleaves to him and makes him live up to his new matrimonial obligations.

The author has made an interesting story, but Katharine is too precious, and Clifford is a pretty weak sort of man, who would count for nothing were sex instinct obliterated. The introduction of Airlie, Katharine's niece, shows that the author is not void of humor, which might otherwise have been conjectured. Airlie is a grateful relief.

FROM BACHELOR TO BENEDICK IN ARCADY.

A Bachelor in Arcady. By Halliwell Sutcliffe. Cloth, 326 pp. Price, $1.50. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

THE season will probably bring forth no better book of its kind than "A Bachelor in Arcady." It is a novel of atmosphere and setting rather than action or psychology, altho it may be denied by some that it is a novel at all, since its only plot is an extremely tenuous love-tale, running through a simple chronicle of the every-day doings of the members of the little Arcadian commonwealth. But whatever the exact classification of the book may be, it is literature of marked individuality and power.

The Bachelor himself tells the story, but he is the least obtrusive of any of the family of characters.

Styles, a sort of master-of-ceremonies about the farm, can neither read nor write, yet he is, in his own way, one of the wisest and even best educated of men and a curiously delightful companion when he mellows into converse. He is the original Jack-of-all-Trades, but, unlike that worthy, he is master of most of them.

Mrs. Styles, or Stylesey, of girth and height sufficient to overawe her good-natured spouse, and sharp of tongue as the teeth of an east wind with rain in it, contributes a healthful and enjoyable ingredient to the atmosphere of Arcady.

The only Eve in this fair garden—save the harmless Stylesey—is the "bonnie lass" from across the way, whom the Bachelor insists upon calling Babe, and with whom he rides and hunts and fishes. But the reader knows, and Cathy divines, long before the Bachelor suspects it, that the sequel to the present tale will be "A Benedick in Arcady." There is not a love-scene in the whole book, of the kind usually described in novels; but when these two, standing on the "Bridge of Amity," find their fate in each other's eyes, we can not help seeing with them the rare, strange light that floods the sky and wood and river, and wraps them in a veil that shuts all the crude world out.

HALLIWELL SUTCLIFFE.

Some of the directions that the author gives for reaching this land of joy are as follows:

"There are plain highroads to guide the wanderer thither; he must pass through lonely byways, where the mud lies thick at times; he must cross by unknown wastes of moor and fell, with only his heart for compass, and only a steady eye and an unswerving faith in the same compass to guide his steps. Yet this much I may tell him for his cheer: he will, at long intervals, gain this or that clean, well-found highway, and he will know these roads by certain curious signposts scattered here and there—such as 'The Road of Country Quiet,' 'The Road of Charity,' and 'The Road of Dainty Womanhood.'"

Not every one will like the book; even many lovers of nature-books will not care for it; but those who find highest pleasure in the simple ways of life will find familiar landmarks on their little trip through this Arcadian land, and will recognize the kinship of the people they meet by the wayside. It is no champagne land of sentiment, like some other Ardenean forests that have been written about; on the contrary, the draft offered us is simple, substantial, invigorating, and its delights may be drunk *ad libitum* without danger of a literary headache.

A VINEYARD WITH ACID GRAPES.

The Vineyard. By John Oliver Hobbes. Cloth, 322 pp. Price, $1.50. D. Appleton & Co.

MRS. CRAIGIE sets forth a meager literary repast in this her latest novel. The characters are not specially interesting, nor do they arrive at anything worth while, and the telling of their driftings and sidestepping is not a compensating delight in itself through charm of style or compelling *exposé* of the author's personality. A cynical brew of emotions and a crackling of assured worldliness are Mrs. Craigie's "hallmark" as novelist, but there used to be more in the "emotions" of John Oliver Hobbes. "The Vineyard" has somewhat the air of having been done in hours when the author was "not occupied" and therefore felt she might as well write a book.

A remarkably handsome young man, who carries his best goods in his "show-window," is in money straits, and is led by a sharper man into a scheme by which an estate is to be bought, with the assumption that there is coal in it. The clever originator decamps with the purchase-money, and the handsome man has to make restitution of practically misappropriated moneys for which he was responsible. He is engaged to a nice girl, who is tremendously in love with him. Beyond being a fine rider and with record for good fighting in South Africa, he is of little worth save for his "shape" and blue eyes. He is the kind of man that tells only in the first decades of the game of life.

JOHN OLIVER HOBBES.

The young woman from whom he bought the estate is also in love with him. She is neurotic, self-centered, romantic, and uncontrolled to the degree of a Dickens' caricature. But marrying her is a way out for the peculating Adonis, and he takes it. Jennie Sussex, to whom he had been engaged, had another lover, a man all through, tho lacking Federan's personal charm. He is utterly devoted to her, but, furious at finding the girl still loving the other, he dashes off and incontinently asks an ordinary woman, whom he had known as a student, to marry him, which she is quite content to do. Finally, the attractive Jennie, as she is leaving Framborough after her

disastrous love-affairs with these, is appealed to by another suitor, a young artist, who unexpectedly blurts out a proposal when he is taking her in a cab to the station. "The two idealists gazed together at as much as they could see of the magnificent starry sky through the railway-carriage window." This is the concluding sentence of "The Vineyard," with which Mrs. Craigie seems to insinuate that two tried and sentimental beings are making the best of a bad matter.

There you have "The Vineyard." None of the characters is humanly gratifying except one man, John Harlowe, and as the upshot of narrow, sordid, or undisciplined relations to love and life, the six principal characters are paired off forlornly and with a draggled and defeated air.

In the most prosaic scene of nature are the same elements which are combined in a lovely prospect. An artist does not usually select the bald scene, tho his technique might be as worthily exercised in transferring that to his canvas. He knows that those who see his painting will not care much for his skill if the thing presented is barren of delight. It is much the same in the art of the novelist. In a piece of fiction where nothing much worth while is done, by persons of no special force or distinction, no matter what the art or the truth of the writer, the production fails to interest. That is what is in fault with Mrs. Craigie's "The Vineyard." She treats definite and individual beings, but they are rather common stuff and one cares little where they get to.

WITH LIVING KINGS FOR PIECES.

RULERS OF KINGS. By Gertrude Atherton. Cloth, 413 pp. Price, $1.50. Harper & Brothers.

IN her preceding and decidedly her best work, "The Conquerors," Mrs. Atherton throned her hero, Alexander Hamilton, in the center of the stage, poured the limelight on him to make one blink, and swirled a censer of adulatory fumes like Clio in an ecstasy. In "Rulers of Kings" she bounds along with a venturesomeness that throws to the wind certain *convenances* which regard living personages; and sovereigns still in the flesh are set upon a chessboard whose squares are alternately Truth and Fiction. Mrs. Atherton makes a foray on the Austrian court, and takes sprightly liberties with the important gentleman who occupies the German throne. She will certainly be a *persona non grata* with Franz Josef, and tho she gives not a few flirts of her censer William's way, he probably would prefer less Pepysian particularity of portraiture.

However, she has concocted a very readable romance of the same breed as "The Prisoner of Zenda," tho she disdains fictitious realms and brings in the real thing. She has studied up her data pretty well. She takes for heroine an archduchess, daughter of Franz Josef (presumably the younger, Marie Valerie), whom she styles "Ranata Therésia." She makes the richest man in the world rear his son with magnificent foresight, in view of his tremendous destiny as the future possessor of four hundred million dollars. Fessenden Abbot is an American, of course. When Fessenden's mamma died, his father transplanted the three-year-old son to a farmhouse in the Adirondacks, where he was reared in a hardy bucolic way until the time came for him to have a tutor. Later, he goes to a Western college. At the close of the first year, his father wrote him he would have to pay the expenses of the rest of the course himself, as he should allow him only $100 a year! Fessenden does it with triumphant ease, and is then summoned to New York. His father then tells him: "I am the richest man in the world. What the Rothschilds are as a family I am as an individual: and doubly so, for I can act on the moment." It is a shock to Fessenden, but he accepts his lot, and then gets from his father this "tip" as to his career: "There are going to be two controlling forces in the world in the next thirty years: yourself and William, of Germany. He only needs certain conditions to scoop in Europe, like Charlemagne. It may be that he will create these conditions. It may be that you will help him to them, if you both happen to pull in the same direction."

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

Mrs. Atherton loves *le haute politique* even better than she does *la haute finance*. She likes the Man who Does, and hence she likes William. When Fessenden and William meet you feel that it is an encounter of rival powers. In spite of "a flinty reserve in the background of both pairs of eyes," a mutual friendship was conceived at once. The fact is calmly stated, without advancing any of the reasons for such prompt abolition of the "flinty reserve." "There is no reason," William says at parting, "why you should ever remind yourself that I am an Emperor—why our friendship should not be as informal and sincere as that of your charming sister and the daughter of the Emperor of Austria."

Ranata is the daughter referred to, and she and Miss Alexandre Abbott are as chummy as two shopgirls. She even calls the archduchess "old girl."

Fessenden meets the stately archduchess when she is having an outing in Hungaria, as a peasant girl at a village festival. She declines to dance with him, but when the music for the "Shardash" starts, "Fessenden raised his hands and placed them firmly about the slender waist of the archduchess. 'Put your hands on my shoulders,' he said. 'I shall not let you go.'

"She drew herself up rigidly for a moment and then obeyed him."

It is a wild romance that outdoes, at many points, Marie Correlli; but it is entertaining, and the author has fine staying power.

A TALE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH.

TILLIE: A MENNONITE MAID. By Helen R. Martin. With illustrations by Florence Scovel Shinn. Cloth, 336 pp. Price, $1.50. The Century Company.

HERE is a story quite out of the usual trend. The daily life, habits of thought, and customs of the Pennsylvania Dutch farming-class are probably as little known to the country at large as are those of any group of people in this broad land. As presented in this romance, this Dutch or German-American element can hardly be rated as attractive in its personality; but it is beyond doubt a personality of many salient points and amusing turns—the more amusing because of the abnormal seriousness with which it takes itself. The variety of religious beliefs and the deadly earnestness of the struggle over petty matters of creed and discipline are here depicted with delectable effect.

HELEN R. MARTIN.

But the pivot upon which the story turns is Tillie, the young daughter of an ignorant, pig-headed father, a pillar of the church, a director on the school-board, and a home disciplinarian to be dreaded. How a girl like Tillie happened to spring from such a stock is likely to prove a problem that haunts the reader who follows with interest the efforts of the brave, gentle girl to obtain an education and such refinements of life as will enable her to escape the lot of household drudge.

Some of the people who surround Tillie in her heroic efforts to work out her own redemption are amusing specimens of humanity. Among them are the thick-witted, aggressive Dutch lover, who refuses to look upon her rejection of him as fact; the resourceful village doctor, who slyly aids her in her endeavors, to the discomfiture of the village bosses; the lady teacher and the Harvard graduate—all delightful in their play of cross-purposes.

As literature, the story is difficult to classify and more so to compare in merit with average novels of to-day. It affects one less as literature than as a detached human segment come upon by accident. All the natives talk in dialect, but it is dialect which, tho unfamiliar, is easier to understand than most dialect with which we are familiar.

A TALE OF ANCIENT JAPAN.

THE STOLEN EMPEROR. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. Cloth, 323 pp. Price, $1.50. Dodd, Mead & Co.

IN this book, as in her first, Mrs. Fraser reveals much of that native facility in spinning a yarn which distinguishes the work of her noted brother, Marion Crawford. This story, however, calls for more than facile gift, for its theme presupposes a vast amount of gleaning from Japanese history on the part of its author. On the other hand, the period dealt with is so remote that few readers will find themselves in a position to question or dispute the facts laid before them.

It is a strangely romantic life that is revealed. No exact dates are given, but the now long-deposed Sumarai, tho coming to the front, had not yet attained the full powers they exercised some centuries later, royal ladies were more in evidence than court etiquette decreed later on, and regents might exercise far more authority over life and happiness than the nominal ruler himself. The personages involved in the plot are a wonderfully crafty and adroit regent, a semi-imbecile emperor, a mere toy in the hands of the former, a beautiful and strong-minded empress, and her adored infant son and heir to the throne. Dramatic incidents cluster around the abduction of this child by a Samurai who dared cast his eyes with love upon the empress.

The story manages a very host of *dramatis personæ*, and is so crammed with incident that it holds the attention without pause. It is rich in Oriental color and possesses that sort of charm which belongs to things that do not tax reason too exactingly. The ascendency just now of things Japanese will prove sufficiently its right to being.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Human Work."—Charlotte Perkins Gilman. (389 pp.; $1.50 net. McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"The New Creation." (738 pp.; Watch Tower and Tract Society, Allegheny, Pa.)

"Fieldbook of Wild Birds and their Music."—F. Schuyler Matthews. (262 pp.; G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Primary Arithmetic."—David Eugene Smith. (Ginn & Co.)

"The Folly of Others."—Neith Boyce. (Fox, Duffield & Co., $1.)

"An Elementary American History."—D. H. Montgomery. (Ginn & Co.)

"Huldah."—Alice MacGowan and Grace MacGowan Cooke. (Bobbs-Merrill & Co., $1.50.)

"Azalim."—Mark Ashton. (L. C. Page & Co., $1.50.)

"The Bright Face of Danger."—R. N. Stephens. (L. C. Page & Co., $1.50.)

"Historic Highways of America."—Archer Butler Hulbert. Vol. II.: "Pioneer Roads and Experiences of Travelers." (Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland, Ohio.)

"American Yachting."—W. P. Stephens. (380 pp.; $2 net. The Macmillan Company.)

"Sport and Travel in the Northland of Canada."—David T. Hanbury. (319 pp.; $4.50 net. The Macmillan Company.)

"The Negro Church."—A Social Study. (The Atlanta University Press, $0.50.)

"Early Western Travels, 1748-1846."—Reuben G. Thwaites. Vol. II.: "John Long's Journal, 1768-1782." (Arthur H. Clark Company.)

"The Inner Light."—A. Justin Townsend, Lynn, Mass.

"Mystic Poems."—A. Justin Townsend, Lynn, Mass.

"Robert Browning."—Edward Dowden. (404 pp.; E. P. Dutton & Co.)

"Letters from an American Farmer."—J. Hector St. John Grèvecoeur. (Fox, Duffield & Co., $1.50 net.)

"In the Dwellings of the Wilderness."—C. Bryson Taylor. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.25.)

"The Romance of Piscator."—H. W. Lanier. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.25.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Experience.

By W. D. HOWELLS.

The first time, when at night I went about
  Locking the doors and windows everywhere,
After she died, I seemed to lock her out
  In the starred silence and the homeless air,
And leave her waiting in her gentle way
All through the night, till the disconsolate day,
Upon the threshold, while we slept, awake:
Such things the heart can bear and yet not break.

—From *Harper's Magazine.*

The Storm.

By ETHEL M. KELLEY.

Night, and the birds drift nestward
  Havening fast;
Night, and the wind, swift westward
  Hurls blast on blast.

Night, and the star eyes glisten
  Widened with fear.
The clouds huddle, hushed to listen,
  The storm is near!

Night, and the waves are gripping
  The rocks in vain;
And the savage lightning ripping
  The dark in twain.

Night, and a sudden quaking
  Seizes the trees;
And a demon of fury waking
  Lashing the seas!

$50 IN CASH

For the best short story submitted to us before June 15.

SEND FOR DETAILS.

Mackinnon & Loomis Publishing Company,
146 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.

Copyright, 1904, by OTIS H. KEAN, Inc., N. Y.

"A MULE BROKE OUT WITH CHICKEN-POX—
BROKE OUT HIS TENT, YOU SEE."

A BOOK illustrated by PETER NEWELL, 32 pages, the cleverest jingles and the most laughable drawings imaginable, done in colors, bound in stout boards; will be mailed to those little and big folks who send us one BOX TOP from a pound package of 20-MULE-TEAM BORAX and ten cents in stamps or silver.

"Address Dept. F, Pacific Coast Borax Co., New York City."

You're not to think this any ordinary book because you're getting it so easy. It's just sent to help along the introduction of our brand of PURE BORAX.

And incidentally let's not forget, that, of all things that deserve to be widely known and used—it is BORAX. BORAX should be used in the Toilet and Bath, in the Laundry and House Cleaning—in every cleansing process of the home. It doubles the power of soap and water. Borax differs in purity and quality just like other things. The Purest and Best Borax is 20-MULE-TEAM BRAND. For Sale Everywhere Cleanly Folks Live.

PACIFIC COAST BORAX CO., New York, Chicago, San Francisco.

The Prophylactic Family:
Tooth—Hair—Nail—Military Brushes
Always sold in a yellow box

The Prophylactic
Nail Brush
is made with pure selected bristles, forever secured in pure aluminum—chemically treated—solid wood back. Guaranteed not to split or crack in boiling water. Absolutely antiseptic and thoroughly serviceable.
Unlike all Others
Made to Wear a Lifetime
Send for leaflet and learn more about it
Price, $1.00 at all dealers, or sent by mail—postage free
Florence Manufacturing Company
14 Pine Street, Florence, Mass., U.S.A.

Dr. Graves
Unequaled
Tooth Powder
Pure and refreshing. Removes tartar and prevents decay. Gives the teeth a snowy whiteness and the sharply defined appearance of perfect cleanliness. Leaves a perfume of purity to the breath.
3 Ounce Metal Bottle 25c 8 Ounce Metal Bottle 50c

SOLD EVERYWHERE
A Trial Bottle FREE on Request
Dr. Graves' Tooth Powder Co., Chicago, Ill.

GET YOUR GLASSES AT WHOLESALE
Originators of Fitting Glasses by Mail. Inventors of the "OCULARSCOPE." Examine your eyes without an oculist, with our "OCULARSCOPE." Sent free with catalog of Spectacles and Eye Glasses. See the name "OCULARSCOPE." All other devices are infringements and NOT reliable. Send to-day.
GRAND RAPIDS WHOLESALE OPTICIANS
404 Houseman Block, Grand Rapids, Mich.

MSS. WANTED If you have anything worth publishing in book form, write to THE GRAFTON PRESS, Publishers, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

A lily is crushed in its sleeping
And left to die;
And into a passion of weeping
Bursteth the sky.

Night, and my heart's wild wonder
Findeth its cry;
Gods of the way-out-yonder
Answer me why!

—From *Ainsley's Magazine*.

PERSONALS.

Verestchagin.—Vasili Verestchagin, the Russian artist who went down with the ill-fated *Petropavlovsk*, was a lover of danger, a dare-devil, a patriot, and a fighter. In the Russo-Turkish war, says the Paris correspondent of the *Courier des États Unis* (New York), he was very near to losing his life by his temerity. He was often out in a small boat after dark on the Danube, when the smallest ripple might have caught the watchful eyes of the Turkish sentinels. One night he obtained permission to join the crew of the *Shutka*, ordered to torpedo a Turkish ship. The dawn revealed their position to the enemy, and a hailstorm of bullets soon fell around them from the shore. Here is an account which the artist himself gave of the incident:

"Skrydloff gave orders to have everything ready. He took his position near the forward torpedo, and put me in charge of the floating torpedo aft. We all put on cork jackets, in case the *Shutka* should be blown up, or in case we should fall into the water, which would be the most benign consequence of the explosion. We ate a morsel of chicken and drank a little sherry. Then my friend Skrydloff stretched himself out to take a nap, and, by heaven, his nerves allowed him to sleep! I could not sleep. I scanned the water on the Rustchuk side. 'Here she comes!' said a sailor in a low voice. And it was true. Between the shore and the great trees of the little island which hid the narrow passage of the Danube the smoke of the vessel appeared, moving rapidly toward us. When she came in sight she seemed to be of colossal dimensions compared to the *Shutka*. Skrydloff steered directly for her, and we advanced with the rapidity of a locomotive. Oh, what confusion and excitement appeared to be on board the enemy's ship and on shore too! It was plain to all that our little nutshell was about to destroy the big ship. Bullets and shells rained all around us. The confusion of the enemy suddenly vanished, and in spite of the danger, I could not help observing the Turks on board. They seemed as steady as if they had suddenly been turned into stone. The *Shutka* reached the ship and touched her with her torpedo tube. At that moment there was profound silence on board both vessels. Quietly we awaited the explosion. 'Has she caught?' asked the gunner who was crouched beside me. 'Not yet,' I replied. 'Try again! Let her go!' shouted Skrydloff. I did so. Still there was no explosion. The fusillade had cut the conducting wire!"

In that encounter Verestchagin was wounded in the leg, but not seriously. In the recent catastrophe in which he lost his life he did not even have a chance to take part in a fight.

The Moltke of Japan.—The Moltke of Japan—a man "whose name is rarely heard, whose face is never seen, and whose web is spinning on all sides of the Russian forces, as was that of the illustrious Danish strategist when he locked Napoleon in Sedan": such is General Fukushima, as described by Mr. Poultney Bigelow in an interesting article in *Harper's Weekly*:

Mr. Bigelow met Fukushima while the latter was military attaché at the German court, a few years before the Chinese-Japanese war, and he tells several anecdotes illustrating the shrewdness of the Japanese officer, who, while purposely passing himself off as of feeble mental capacity, was keenly observant of Western military methods and principles, which he was supposed to be incapable of understanding. Altho, says Mr. Bigelow, he spoke seven languages, he never allowed any one to suspect that he knew anything but a few scraps of German.

"Guten Morgen," would be the greeting of the German general.

Fukushima would bow politely in acknowledgment. The general: "Tell me, my dear Fukushima, how

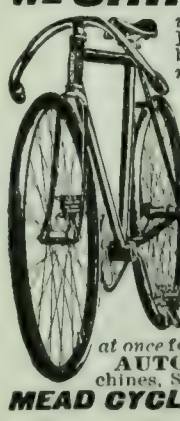
For Thin Skinned Men
who have tough, wiry beards, there is no comfort like a Curley Razor. The only scientific razor ever invented for safely shaving the face without pull or irritation.
The Curley Ideal Safety Razor
takes off stubble as easily as down. Smoothes the skin instead of roughing it and is absoulutely safe. Strops same as ordinary razor.
Price complete, $2.00. Sent by express, prepaid. Extra blades (interchangeable) 75c.
Unconditionally Guaranteed
Sold on 30 days' trial. If not entirely satisfactory, return the razor. We refund the price. Sold by responsible dealers.
Free Booklet No. 10 containing instructions on shaving.
J. Curley & Brother
6 Warren St., N. Y.

Ask your dealer.
LOOK FOR OUR MARK.

Cut right. Fit easily and perfectly
Model Shirts
Correct styles. Equal to custom made. Popular prices. Stiff bosom and negligee in cool, snappy fabrics, big variety—all new.
Try our coat shirts.
Send for our free book—All about good shirts and styles to wear.
MODEL SHIRT CO.,
31 Century Building,
Indianapolis, Ind.

GEM
NAIL CLIPPER
IS TRULY A GEM
to anyone who appreciates proper style and cleanliness of finger nails. Each clipper is made from highest grade steel and heavily nickel-plated—trims in perfect crescent, enabling you to clip your nails and remove hangnails. By mail 25c. Sterling silver handle, $1.00.
Send two-cent stamp for "Care of the Nails."
25¢
THE H. C. COOK CO.
17 Main St.,
Ansonia, Ct.

WE SHIP ON APPROVAL



without a cent deposit and allow 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL on every bicycle. Any wheel not satisfactory *returned at our expense.*
Highest Grade 1904 Models $8.75 to $17
Coaster Brakes. Hedgethorne puncture proof tires and best equipment.
1902 & 1903 Models Best Makes $7 to $12
500 Second-Hand Wheels
All makes & Models good as new $3 to $8
Great Factory Clearing Sale at *half factory cost.*
EARN A BICYCLE taking orders from sample wheel furnished by us. Our agents make large profits. *Write at once* for catalogues and our special offer.
AUTOMOBILES, TIRES, Sewing Machines, Sundries, etc., *half usual prices.*
MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. 82G, Chicago

long would it take you in Japan to mobolize an army corps and land it in Korea?"

Fukushima: "Thank you, Herr General, my health is very good!"

Russia also despised his intellect, for he was permitted to ride unmolested across Siberia, from Moscow to the Manchurian coast, counting telegraph-poles and taking note of the position of bridges, wells, farms, and everything that would prove interesting to Japanese visitors who might come after him.

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

May 9.—Russia calls out 100,000 reserves from the Moscow and Kharkoff provinces. General Kuropatkin's headquarters, it is announced, will remain at Liao-Yang. The Russian force, which crossed the Yalu far above Wiju, occupies a town in Korea about 100 miles west of Song-Chin. Anarchy at New-Chwang, it is feared, will follow the Russian evacuation; an American war-ship may be sent to protect American interests.

May 10.—Japanese war-ships again shell Port Arthur. General Karkevitch reports skirmishes north of Takushan, the surrender of the Korean garrison of 75 men, at Pyok-Dong, on the Yalu, and an attack by Chinese bandits east of Mukden. Viceroy Alexeieff reports that the railroad connecting with Port Arthur has been restored and that the telegraph line is being repaired. One Russian regiment remains in New-Chwang, where the feeling of unrest is increasing; the fort's guns have been sent to An-Ping, where the Russians are reported to be strongly intrenched. Russia protests to the Powers against the action of the Japanese in firing upon a Red Cross hospital train near Port Arthur. Cotton is declared a contraband of war by Russia.

May 11.—General Kuroki's force is said to be moving toward Hai-Cheng, fifty miles south of Liao-Yang. General Sakharoff reports that one division of Japanese troops remains near Feng-Wang-Cheng. Two hundred Cossacks attack the Japanese garrison at Anju, but are driven off. A trainload of ammunition enters Port Arthur without meeting opposition from the Japanese. It is believed that the Japanese are preparing to make a landing at Possiet Bay, as a base for a movement against Vladivostok.

May 12.—The Russians destroy the costly docks, piers, and forts at Dalny to prevent their use by the Japanese. Ten thousand men, with fifty guns, a part of General Kuroki's army, are reported near Lio-Yen, on the road to Hai-Cheng. General Karkevitch says that altogether the Japanese have landed about 30,000 men at Kin-Chow and Pitsu-Wo. The Russian Government announces the issue of a loan of $150,000,000. The Japanese loan of $50,000,000 is oversubscribed many times in London and New York.

May 13.—A Japanese torpedo-boat is blown up by a Russian mine near Port Dalny and seven men are killed. The Japanese occupy Polan-Tien, cutting off all communication with the fortress. The Japanese establish a naval base at Port Lazaref, above Wonsan, in the Sea of Japan. Russia is said to be concentrating 125,000 troops just beyond the Caucasus.

May 14.—A despatch from Che-fu reports a bombardment of Dalny by the Japanese. General Kuroki reports that the Japanese have occupied Wang-Tien-Sien, sixty miles northeast of Feng-Wang-Cheng.

May 15.—It is reported that a lieutenant and three sailors in a launch left Port Dalny on the night of May 10, slipped through the Japanese picket boats which guarded the fleet off the harbor, and torpedoed and crippled a Japanese armored cruiser; the Russians escaped. Chinese bandits have grown bolder and have attacked the Russians at several points in Manchuria; the Russian authorities at St. Petersburg say they have evidence that the Chinese are secretly in league with the Japanese to help the latter against Russia.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

May 9.—Herr Bebel, the German Socialist leader, in the Reichstag, criticizes Emperor William for his speeches and his telegram to the Czar, expressing sympathy with Russia; he declares that Germany's sympathy is rather on the side of Japan.

$30.00 TO COLORADO AND RETURN.

From Chicago daily, beginning June 1st, via the Chicago Union Pacific and Northwestern Line. Correspondingly low rates from all points. Two fast trains daily over the only double track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River. The Colorado Special, one night from Chicago to Denver, two nights en route from the Atlantic seabord. All agents sell tickets via this line. Send 4 cts. in stamps for booklet on Colorado, containing full information, maps, hotel lists, etc. W. B. KNISKERN, P. T. M., C. & N. W. Ry., Chicago, Ill.

SAVE 33 CENTS A DAY

AND PUT IT WHERE IT WILL WORK FOR YOU 24 HOURS EVERY DAY: WHERE IT WILL BE ABSOLUTELY SAFE, AND WHERE IT WILL PAY YOU 12 TO 18 PER CENT. ANNUALLY

If you are able to save $10 a month and want to invest it to the best possible advantage, I would like to send you some information which I *know* will interest you.

I offer you an opportunity to virtually become a partner in an old established and very profitable business, by paying in only $10 a month.

The business is as staple as wheat. It has been established for ten years and has been making money —more each year—ever since it was established.

Last year it paid 17 per cent. in dividends and is expected to pay even more this year. The annual business now amounts to $1,250,000.

The circumstances which enable me to make this offer are very unusual and I am taking advantage of them to advertise the Investment Department of my business.

I want *you* on my list of investors and I know that you'll be on to stay if you will take advantage of this opportunity.

I will send you, free upon request, complete information concerning the business, its management, sales, finances, etc. Everything is open and above board, and I do not expect you to invest a single dollar until you have the complete story about the business and my reasons for making you this offer.

You will also have an opportunity to make a personal investigation of the plant and the business if you desire—but that's a matter for you to decide later. You are probably familiar with the business now, in a general way, but I can surprise you with some new facts and figures.

You will be interested, too, in reading the letters from the several hundred people who have already accepted this opportunity. I will send you these with the other interesting information if you write promptly I will also send you free my new book, "How Money Grows," which is full of valuable information on investments in general. **DO IT NOW.**

A POSTAL CARD WILL DO—SEND IT TO-DAY

W. M. OSTRANDER, INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT, 279 North American Building, Philadelphia

BITES

The pleasure of out door life and sports is often marred by the discomfort of mosquitoes, black flies, and other insects, which make life a burden. There is nothing so effective in ridding one's self of these terrors as

JAPSTICK DRIVES AWAY **MOSQUITOES**

Each sticks burns one hour; box contains 12 sticks. Full size box sent postpaid on receipt of 50 cents.

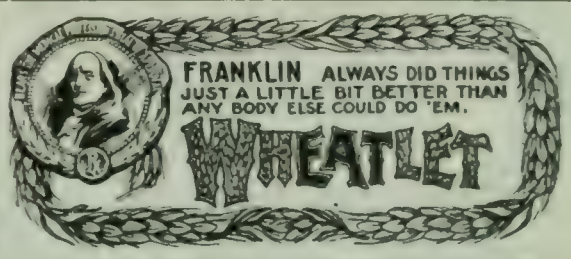
THE CULECIDE CO., 170 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

Agents Men or Women 100% Profit. Sells on Sight.

Sanitary Coffee and Tea Maker

Made of Aluminum. Fits any Pot. Good Coffee without egg or sack. 12 cup size 75c; 8 cup 50c; 4 cup 35c. (Size for tea double. Agents Outfit 3 sizes prepaid $1. Money back if not suited.

The Wisconsin Mfg. Co. Dept. 81. Manitowoc, Wis.



Be Your Own Printer

Full Course of Instructions in Printing Free

Model Printing Press—costing from $5 to $150—will earn and save more money for you than any other investment. Over 45,000 sold. Three World's Fair highest awards. Prints from card to small newspaper. Automatic Press for printing visiting cards. Send stamp for catalog Z. MODEL PRINTING PRESS CO., 708 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

ANCESTRY

Make a map of your family. Cope's Chart is simple, compact, complete. Only 50c. postpaid. Free circular. Aim Publishing Company, Newfield, N. J.

POPE MFG. COMPANY

BICYCLE INNOVATIONS

TWO-SPEED GEAR AND NEW COASTER BRAKE

Greatest Improvements since the coming of the Chainless

POPE QUALITY IN EVERY WHEEL

Catalogues free at our 10,000 dealers' stores, or any one Catalogue mailed on receipt of a two-cent stamp

Rambler

MODEL L

16 horse power complete with canopy top, side basket, horn and lamps, only $1,350.00 at the factory.

Rambler Touring Cars

represent absolutely the highest values—our reputation is back of them. ¶ Eight models, $650.00 to $1,350.00 at the factory.

Thomas B. Jeffery & Co., Kenosha, Wis., U. S. A.

Chicago, 304 Wabash Ave.
Boston, 145 Columbus Ave.

Stallman's Dresser Trunk

Easy to get at everything without disturbing anything. No fatigue in packing and unpacking. Light, strong, roomy drawers. Holds as much and costs no more than a good box trunk. Hand-riveted; strongest trunk made. In small room serves as chiffonier. C. O. D. with privilege of examination.

2c. stamp for Catalog.

F. A. STALLMAN, 4 W. Spring St., Columbus, O.

May 10.—A revolution is reported to have broken out in Haiti.

Sir Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, dies in London.

May 12.—The Tibetans bombard the British camp at Gyantse; in Parliament it is announced that the mission must go to Lhassa unless the Tibetans negotiated within a specified time.

May 13.—The British are preparing to send a force of fusiliers and naval infantry from Simla, India, to Gyantse, Tibet, to reinforce the troops with Colonel Younghusband's mission.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

May 10.—The New Jersey Republican state convention indorses President Roosevelt.

May 11.—The Alabama, Maryland, and Connecticut Republicans in state convention indorse President Roosevelt; Alabama also indorses Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, for Vice-President.

May 12.—Indiana Democrats instruct the thirty delegates from that State to the St. Louis convention to vote as a unit for Judge Parker.

It is announced that Congressman Hitt, of Illinois, would accept the Republican Vice-Presidential nomination if tendered him.

May 13.—The Illinois Republican state convention instructs for Roosevelt and Hitt.

May 14.—William R. Hearst denies report that he was planning a revolt, and declares that he will support any man nominated by the Democratic national convention.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 9.—President Roosevelt issues instructions to the Isthmian Canal Commission for the conduct of the work on the isthmus; the War Department is to direct and supervise the work. General Davis is appointed governor of the American zone.

May 11.—Two officers and fifteen men of Company F, Seventeenth United States Infantry, are reported as having been killed in ambush by the Moros in Mindanao, on May 8.

May 12.—The investigation of the New York City Post-Office exonerates Postmaster Van Cott of any intentional wrongdoing.

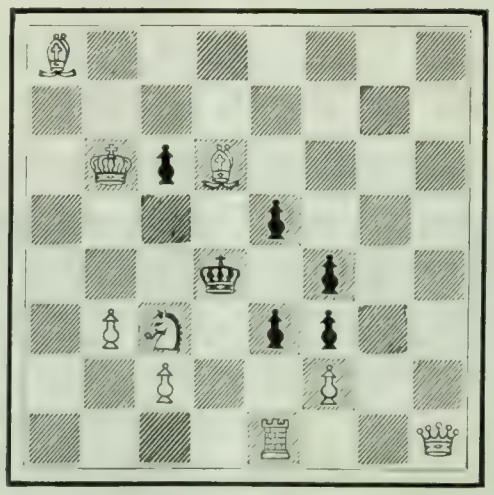
May 14.—Clara Barton resigns the presidency of the American Red Cross, and Mrs. John A. Logan becomes acting president of the organization.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 932.

By J. W. LOOYEN,
An Old Prize-Winner.
Black—Six Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

B 7; 8; 1 K p B 4; 4 p 3; 3 k 1 p 2; 1 P S 1 p p 2; 2 P 2 P 2; 4 R 2 Q.

White mates in two moves.

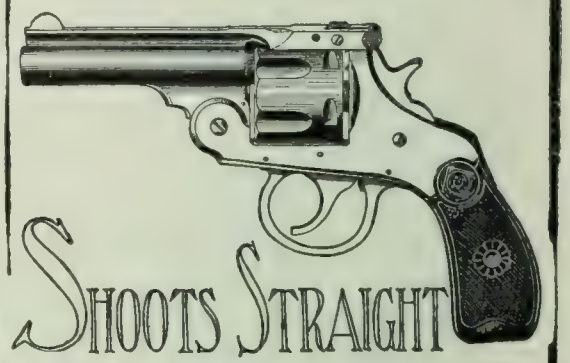
Nominate your choice—Presidents

are being made. "Light-weight" 2 ounces; medium and heavy. 50c all stores or by mail for choice patterns.

President Suspenders are guaranteed—absolute satisfaction, a new pair or your money back.

THE C. A. EDGARTON MFG CO.
Box 333 Shirley, Mass.

SAFE to use
SIMPLE in construction



SHOOTS STRAIGHT
H & R REVOLVER

Write for Catalogue 42
Harrington & Richardson Arms Co.
WORCESTER, MASS.

LEARN TO WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS

Taught by Mail Thoroughly. Taught by the founders of the original school. Taught in an expert manner, enabling you to earn expert salary. Seven years' success and hundreds of successful graduates. Large prospectus free on request.

PAGE-DAVIS CO., Suite 31, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago

KLIPS Write for Price-List. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

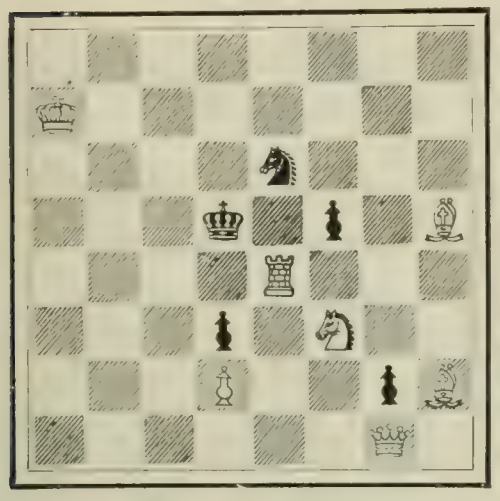
RUNNING WATER in your COUNTRY HOME

RIFE HYDRAULIC ENGINES Operated automatically by the power of any brook or spring, will deliver a Constant flow in your house any distance or height. No cost of maintenance, no attention. We make a specialty of equipping country places with complete water-works systems, extending to Stable, Greenhouse, Lawn, Garden, Fountain, etc. Catalog and Guaranteed Estimate Free.

RIFE PUMP CO., 126½ Liberty St., NEW YORK

Problem 933.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST
By S. W. BAMPTON, PHILADELPHIA.
Black—Five Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces

8; K 7; 4 s 3; 3 k 1 p 1 B; 4 R 3; 3 p 1 S 2; 3 P 2 p B; 6 Q 1.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 926. Key-move: Q—QR 7.

No. 927

1. R—Kt 3 / B x R	2. Kt x P / Any	3. Kt—Q 4, mate
1. ..... / P—R 6	2. Kt—K 4 / Any	3. Kt—Kt 3, mate
1. ..... / P—Q 7	2. P—K 4, ch / K—B 5	3. Kt—K 2, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; C. B. E., Youngstown, N. Y.; R. O'C., San Francisco; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; "Arata," New York City; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N.Y.; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; the Rev. R. Rech, Kiel, Wis.; H. P. Brunner, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. O. H. Thiele, Cassville, Mo.; H. A. Smith, Dayton, O.; F. H. Seamon, E.M., El Paso, Tex.; W. N. Woodbury, Yale University; E. W. McG., San Francisco; J. M. Wantz, Blanchester, O.; H. Stanberry, Cincinnati.

926: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; J. G. Overholser, Anamoose, N. D.; J. F. Court, New York; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; A. Zindrin, New York City; H. J. Cadbury, Cambridge Mass.; "Arata," New York City; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.; T. Hilgers, Weehawken, N. J.; J. W. Sparkman, Birmingham, Ala; C. Phares, Cincinnati; W. F. Kern, Philadelphia; E. F. Derr, Danville, Pa.; H. M. Coss, Cattaraugus, N. Y.; L. Palmer, Burlington, Iowa.; Z. G., Detroit; the Rev. A. Mainville, Brimfield, Ill.; B. Alten, Elyria, O.; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; H. L. Morris, and Mrs. Morris, Deadwood. S. D.

Comments (926): "Contains some surprising features"—G. D.; "Very pretty"—F. S. F.; "Easy"—F. H. S.; "Deserves first prize"—J. G. L.; 'Ingenious"—J. G. O.; "Fair"—J. F. C.

927: "Good expression of the 'clearance' theme"—M. M.; "A beautiful idea"—G. D.; "Something new"—F. S. F.; "Deftly done"—J. H. S.; "One su-

Now Everybody Can Have a Vertical Filing System

While all up-to-date office men are agreed that the vertical system is by all means the best, the cost of cabinets and accessories have heretofore been almost prohibitive.

Single File, Price $1.25.
Alphabetical (40 Division.)

Weis

Vertical Files have FOUR TIMES THE CAPACITY AND COST NO MORE THAN ORDINARY FILES, and not one-third as much as all other vertical cabinets.

JUST LOOK AT THE PRICES

Consider capacity, time saving, and the fact that they do away entirely with letter copy books, as you file carbon copy with letter. Now, honestly, can you afford to use old style letter files?

Single section cabinet (4 files) complete with guide cards **$9.00**
Double section (8 files) complete with guide cards **$17.50**

Triple Section. Price complete, $26.00.
(Three Single Sections.)

We also make a card index cabinet, cards 3 x 5.
Single tray with cover with guides . . **$ .80**
Cabinet with 2 drawers, with guides . . **2.75**
Cabinet with 4 drawers, with guides . . **$5.40**
Cabinet with 6 drawers, with guides . . **8.00**

Deduct 5 per cent. from above prices. We allow this discount instead of sending goods prepaid.

If you will send us your name, we will send you convincing printed matter of the great economy of the new Weis Filing Cabinets, telling how you can equip your office, no matter if it is large or small, at very little cost, with a modern system.

The Weis BINDER CO., 140 Lagrange Street, TOLEDO, OHIO.

A NEW WRINKLE IN BOOKCASES
(The Steel Door Rocker)

The consensus of opinion regarding our Sectional Bookcases is that they are the most economical—the simplest and handsomest.

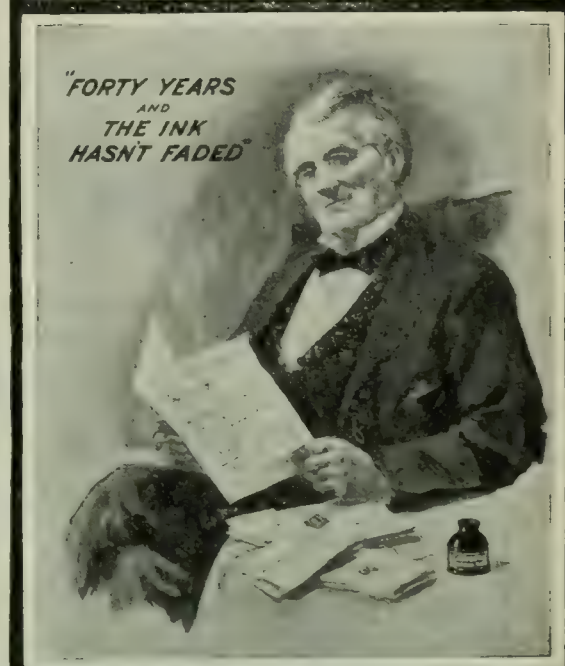
The Steel Door Rocker in our Bookcase is an entirely new feature. It gives uniform motion to both ends of the door, which swings open without binding—easily—noiseless—no ball-bearing—no springs—no grooves.

Write for our catalogue, which shows many styles of designs and combinations—made in all kinds of wood and finishes,—Golden Oak, Fancy Oak, Birch, Mahogany. Send for it. We ship subject to examination.

(*Dealers should write for our proposition*).

RAILWAY COMMERCIAL CABINET AND FILE CO.,
182 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

AFTER ALL **CARTER'S INK** IS THE BEST



CARTER'S WRITING FLUID
flows freely and is good for fountain pens. It writes a rich blue which does not try the eyes, and changes quickly to a deep black that is permanent. It is
THE STANDARD INK FOR BOOKKEEPERS.

5% PER ANNUM ON EVERY DOLLAR

Assets
$1,700,000
Surplus and Profits
$160,000

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO. 5% PER ANNUM

The earning power of your savings invested with this Company at 5% is 25% greater than if invested at 4%, is 42 6-7% greater than if invested at 3½%; and 66⅔% greater than if invested at 3%. At the same time, free from speculation and subject to withdrawal at your pleasure without loss of earnings. Established over 10 years—under N.Y. Banking Dept. supervision. Our patrons prominent clergymen, business and professional men endorse our methods.

Write for particulars.

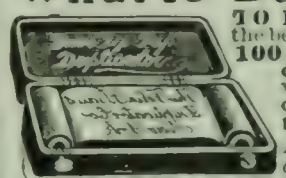
Industrial Savings and Loan Co.
1139 Broadway, New York

LE PAGE'S PHOTO PASTE
IN JARS AND TUBES

Dries quickly—never discolors the print. Very strong—corners will not curl up. Invaluable for photo or general use. Largest bottle now on the market for 5 cents (by mail, 10 cents). In bulk for large users, carton work, etc.

Russia Cement Co. Gloucester, Mass. Mfrs. of LE PAGE'S GLUE STRONGEST IN THE WORLD

What Is Daus' Tip-Top



TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-Top" is the best and simplest device for making 100 copies from pen-written and 50 copies from typewritten original we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, without deposit, on ten (10) days' trial.

Price $7.50 less trade discount of 33⅓%, or **$5 net**

THE FELIX F. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.
Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City.

AN IDEAL SUMMER HOTEL FOR REST, HEALTH AND AMUSEMENT.

"Situated in the heart of Canada's most picturesq ie country, with its broad piazzas overlooking the sp ıkling waters of beautiful Lake Deschenes, an expansion of the mighty Ottawa River—the famous Chaudiere Falls and rapids only a few miles distant—stands the elegantly appointed Hotel Victoria, near the village of Aylmer. Here, within only nine miles of the city of Ottawa, the tired man, the nature lover, and the sportsman can all find an ideal hostelry with every modern convenience and equipment, with unsurpassed cuisine, and with terms exceedingly moderate. Hunting, fishing, yachting, tran.ping and just simple resting, are all equally provided for. Enjoyable trips may be taken in any direction from the hotel. An electric railway takes the visitor to Ottawa in 30 minutes (fare 10 cents , skirting, en route, the wild Deschenes and Claudiere rapids and Falls.

"Guests of this bright, cheerful Hotel Victoria and also of The Russell at Ottawa, the capital, the latter so long and successfully conducted by Mr. F. X. St. Jacques, need not be told that when this genial host is around they will get such cordial hospitality and courteous attention as they would receive on a visit to a personal friend." *Thus, to a friend, writes a 1903 guest of The Hotel Victoria.*

This season of 1904, while Mr. St. Jacques retains a large interest in The Russell, he has completely divested himself of all care as to its management. To an interviewer he said: "I expect to open The Hotel Victoria on May 14th. It will be under my immediate supervision, and I intend to give it my entire attention. It will be amply provided with everything requisite for the equipment of a first-class summer hotel. I am taking with me an experienced and well-trained staff, fully conversant with the details of the business."

Five acres of the eight-acre grounds of the ho el are transformed into a vegetable garden. This will supply much of the fresh vegetable supply for summer guests. The fisherman can catch pickerel, bass and pike less than 100 yards from the house, and just across the lake at Shirley's Bay is one of the most prolific fishing grounds in this part of Canada. Tourists by the St. Lawrence should not fail to make the slight detour to Ottawa, Canada's capital, then up to the Victoria, where they will find a country rich in historical associations and of wonderful natural beauty.

Send for exquisitely illustrated summer booklet, showing many views of this charming land and of the hotel. Mailed to LITERARY DIGEST readers free upon request to F. X. ST. JACQUES, proprietor of The Hotel Victoria, Aylmer, Que., Canada.

Hot or cold,
Rain or shine,

Jaeger Underwear

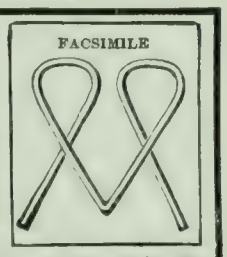
will enable you to enjoy life out-doors as well as in.

In New York alone over 300 physicians wear it.

Can your health afford to disregard such endorsement?

DR. JAEGER'S
SANITARY WOOLEN SYSTEM CO.
New York · 306 Fifth Ave.; 157 Broadway.
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton Street.
Boston: 230-232 Boylston Street.
Philadelphia: 1510 Chestnut Street.
Chicago: 82 State Street.
Agents in All Principal Cities.

SEE THAT CLIP?



THE NIAGARA CLIP holds securely from the thinnest sheet of paper up to ¼ in. in thickness, and can be used over and over again. Better than pins for filing letters, records, cards, etc. Avoid unsightly pinholes in attaching second letters, business cards, checks, drafts, invoices, etc. Put up in boxes of 100 especially for desk convenience. Sample box 15 cents, postpaid.

NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, 123 Liberty St., N. Y. City

Come Here! When in search of health and rest for mind and body. Your physician will agree. Booklet free. STEUBEN SANITARIUM, Hornellsville, N. Y.

CHARMING INDIAN LEGENDS

and stories of animals and the woods in "Kuloskap the Master." Send for handsome illustrated circular. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

perb variation"—C. N. F.; "Very interesting"—J. E. W.

Very many solvers were caught by 927, altho several marked it a simple problem. Two moves were selected as keys, and the answers to these moves are as fine as anything in the solution. 1 R—Q sq / B x R Kt x P / B x P 2 — 3 no mate. The other is R—K Kt sq, and the idea is to play 2 R—Kt 4, and mate by R B 4; or 2 P B 4, 3 Kt R 6 mate. This is stopped by 1 P—Q 7; now if 2 R Kt 4, or P—B 4, 2 P - Q 8 (Q) ch and Black would win.

In addition to those reported, the Rev. J. G. L., F. H., L. G., and G. C. S., Greenwich, Conn., got 924 and 925; L. P. Worl, Birmingham, Ala., 925; R. G. Eyrich, New Orleans, 924; Dr. H. Hayes, Hilo, Hawaii, 915, 916, 917.

ERRATA.

In the Barry-Napier game (May 14), White's 16th move should read R—Q Kt 4, and his 57th move, Q—B 5 ch.

The Cambridge Springs Tourney.

PILLSBURY'S GREAT GAME.

PILLSBURY. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*	PILLSBURY. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	16 Kt - K 4	B - K 2
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	17 Kt -Q 6 ch	K—B sq
3 Q Kt—B 3	K Kt—B 3	18 Kt -B 4	Q—Kt 4
4 Kt—B 3	P -Q B 4	19 P B 4	P x P
5 B—Kt 5	P x Q P	20 Q Q 4 (d)	P - B 3
6 Q x P	Kt—B 3	21 QxP at B 4	Q—Q B 4
7 B x Kt(a)	P x B	22 Kt—K 5	B—K sq
8 Q—R 4	P x P	23 Kt - Kt 4	P—B 4
9 R—Q sq	B -Q 2	24 Q—R 6 ch	K—B 2
10 P—K 3	Kt—K 4	25 B—B 4 (e)	R—B 3
11 Kt x Kt	P x Kt	26 R x P ch	Q x R
12 Q x Q B P	Q—Kt 3	27 R—K B sq	Q x R ch
13 B K 2 (b)	Q x Kt P	28 K x Q	B -Q 2
14 Castles	R -B sq	29 Q R 5 ch	K—Kt sq
15 Q-Q 3 (c)	R—Q B 2	30 Kt—K 5 wins (f)	

Comments by Reichhelm in The North American, Philadelphia.

(a) In their St. Petersburg game Pillsbury here moved Q—R 4 at once.

(b) Fine move. Loses Pawn but gains barrels of time.

(c) Where the merry ha ha comes in. Black can't take Knight because of the mate-threat.

(d) All this is like the Pillsbury of 1895.

(e) Talk about style! Morphy himself might own this game.

(f) White threatens mate. This game is the thousand-and-first example where a Master loses through being Pawn hungry.

TEICHMANN'S GOOD CHESS.

SHOWALTER. *White.*	TEICHMANN. *Black.*	SHOWALTER. *White.*	TEICHMANN. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	22 Q B 2 (c)	Kt x P
2 B—Kt 5	P—Q B 3	23 P B 5	Kt—Kt 4
3 P—K 3	Q—Kt 3	24 Q—K 4	Kt—Q 6
4 P—Q Kt 3	B—B 4	25 R—K 3	Q R—Q sq
5 B—Q 3	B—Kt 3	26 R—K B sq	R—Q 5 (d)
6 Kt—K 2	Kt—Q 2	27 Q x P	Q—Q sq
7 B—K B 4	K Kt—B 3	28 P x P	R P x P
8 Castles	Kt—R 4 (a)	29 Kt—B 3	Q x Q
9 P—B 4	Kt x B	30 R x Q	R(Q 5)—Q sq
10 P x Kt	B x B	31 Kt—K sq	Kt—Kt 5
11 Q x B	P—Kt 3	32 R x Q R P	P—B 6
12 Q Kt—B 3	P x P (b)	33 P—Q R 3	P—B 7 (e)
13 Q x B P	B—Kt 2	34 Kt—K 2	K R—K sq
14 Q R—Q sq	Castles	35 Kt-B sq (f)	R—Q 8
15 P -Q 5	P -Q B 4	36 Kt—B 3	K R—Q sq
16 K R—K sq	Q R—B sq	37 R—K 7	Kt—Q 6
17 Kt—Kt 3	Q—R 4	38 Kt x Kt	R x R ch
18 Q Kt—K 4	P—Q Kt 4	39 K x R	R x Kt
19 Q—K 2	P—B 5	40 R—K 8 ch	B—B sq
20 Kt—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	Resigns.	
21 P x P	P x P		

Notes by Teichmann.

(a) Black is losing too much time and, moreover, White retains the open King's file for his Rooks in consequence of this exchange.

(b) Black dare not play P—K 3 here or next move

Pears'

soap does nothing but cleanse, it has no medical properties; for the color of health and health itself use Pears'. Give it time.

Sold all over the world.

Paying Investments

If you are looking for a safe, practical, good paying investment, **buy a few yearling cattle, sheep, or Angora goats** and put them on the Co-operative Ranches in Montana; they guarantee the best of care for one-half the profit **and assume all loss over 5 per cent**. If you have not heard about this great Company which keeps cattle, sheep and Angora goats for 800 men, women and children, all over the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Europe, write for information; you will be interested. Address, Lock Box G,

Co-operative Ranches
Great Falls, Montana

1877 for 27 years 1904

We have successfully treated

CANCER

Without the Use of the Knife.

The Berkshire Hills Sanatorium is the only institution in the world where cancer and tumors (that are accessible) are successfully treated. Describe your case and we will give an opinion and complete information. Drs. W. E. Brown & Son, North Adams, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS Low prices will surprise you

All standard makes for sale. Shipped for trial. Immense stock. Title to each guaranteed. Catalog free.

ELI H. ELDREDGE, 23 S. Broad St., Phila., Pa.

THE ART OF TRAVEL

180-paged discussion by H. H. Powers, Ph.D., of travel problems—clothing, seasons, baggage, etc. Sent for cost of wrapping and mailing 15c. (coin or stamps)

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL, 203 Clarendon St., Boston.

TRADING STAMPS FREE To introduce my 52 "Life Science" books I will give ten trading stamps free to each person who sends 25c. for book entitled "Woman's Secret Powers." Sent postpaid Each trading stamp entitles holder to another 25c. book free, for 2c. stamp. Send to-day to E. Loomis, Inwood, N. Y. City.

WANTED Teachers, clergymen, and other educated men of business ability to represent us; weekly salary or guarantee paid. Give age, qualifications, references. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

STARK TREES SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL

Largest Nursery. Fruit Book Free. Result of 78 years' experience

STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

At the same price no others contain so much gold as the Krementz Plated Collar Button. Easily buttoned, easily unbuttoned. Stays buttoned. Booklet for postal giving much information. Krementz & Co., 63 Chestnut St., Newark, N. J.

FOR GOUT & RHEUMATISM

Use the Great English Remedy

BLAIR'S PILLS

Safe, Sure, Effective. 50c. & $1.

DRUGGISTS, or 224 William St., N. Y.

ASTHMA cured to stay cured. Cause removed. Health restored. Attacks never return. Eat heartily. Sleep soundly all night. No further need of medicines. Over 52,000 Asthma and Hay Fever sufferers treated. Write for BOOK 25A FREE. P. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.

because of R—K sq followed by either P—B 5 or Q 5 with a strong attack.

(c) A mistake which loses a Pawn, but Black has now overcome his difficulties of development and seems already to have the better game.

(d) To avoid all complications threatened by Q—R 4, etc., Black gives up two pawns, but relies on his advanced Q B P to win a piece.

(e) An interesting ending; Black's only winning chance lies in keeping his Knight at Q Kt 5. If, instead of the line of play adopted, White had played 34 R—B 7, then would have followed 34.., R—Q B sq; 35 R x R, R x R; 36 Kt—K 2, Kt—R 7; 37 Kt—Q 3, R—Q sq: 38 either Kt—B sq, Kt x Kt; 39 Kt x Kt, R—Q 8 and wins.

(f) If 35 P x Kt, R x Kt; 36 R—B 7, R—Q 7 and Black wins.

MARSHALL BEATS MIESES.

MARSHALL. *White.*	MIESES. *Black.*	MARSHALL. *White.*	MIESES. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	30 P x P	R x P
2 P—Q B 4	P x P	31 Kt—Q sq	P—B 3
3 P—K 3	Kt—K B 3	32 K—Q 3	P—Kt 4
4 B x P	P—K 3	33 K—B 3	R—K B 5
5 Kt—Q B 3	P—Q B 4	34 Kt—Q 4	P—Kt 5
6 Kt—K B 3	B—K 2	35 P x P	R x P
7 Castles	Castles	36 Kt—K 3	R—B 5
8 Q—K 2	P—Q R 3	37 P—B 3	P—K 4
9 P x P	B x P	38 Kt—K 6	R—K R 5
10 P—K 4	Kt—B 3	39 Kt x P	R—R 8
11 B—Kt 5	B—K 2	40 Kt—K 8	K—B 2
12 Q R—Q sq	Q—B 2	41 Kt-Q 6 ch	K—K 3
13 P—K 5	Kt—Q 2	42 Kt—K 4	R—B 8 ch
14 B x B	Kt x B	43 K—Q 3	R—B sq
15 B—Q 3	Kt—K Kt 3	44 P—Q Kt 4	R—Q R sq
16 B x Kt	R P x B	45 Kt-B 5 ch	K—Q 3
17 R—Q 6	Kt—Kt 3	46 K—B 3	R—R 2
18 K R—Q sq	Kt—B 5	47 K—B 4	R—R sq
19 Q—K 4	Kt x R	48 Kt—B 5 ch	K—B 3
20 P x Kt	Q—Q sq	49 Kt x P	K—Kt 3
21 P—Q 7	Q—K 2	50 Kt—B 5	R—R 7
22 P x B (Q)	Q R x Q	51 Kt—K 3	K—B 3
23 P—K R 3	K R—Q sq	52 P-Kt 5 ch	K—B 2
24 R x R ch	R x R	53 K—Q 5	R—K 7
25 P—R 3	P—Q Kt 4	54 Kt—B 4	R x P
26 Q—B 6	Q—Q 3	55 P-Kt 6 ch	K—Kt sq
27 Q x Q	R x Q	56 Kt—Q 6	R—Q 7 ch
28 K—B sq	R—Kt 3	57 K—K 6	Resigns.
29 K—K 2	P—Kt 5		

The score at time of going to press:

Names.	*W.*	*L.*	*Names.*	*W.*	*L.*
Marshall	10	9	Teichmann	5½	6½
Janowski	9	3	Tschigorin	5½	6½
Lasker	8½	3½	Pillsbury	5	7
Marco	7½	4½	Lawrence	4½	7½
Mieses	7	5	Hodges	4	8
Showalter	6½	5½	Barry	3½	8½
Schlechter	6	6	Delmar	3½	8½
Fox	5½	6½	Napier	3½	8½

The Cause of the Alarm.—An old lady was standing in the middle of a knot of spectators at a recent local juniors' football match. The ground was slippery, and the way the players slid to earth seemed to cause the dear old soul a great deal of alarm. At last she could restrain herself no longer. Fixing her eyes on a fiery-haired youth, she cried loudly:

"Johnnie, lad! If tha tumbles, mind as tha doesn'd tumble back'ards rooad. When Aw wor mendin' thi pants last week Aw forgeet to tek' t' needle eawt, an' it's theer yet!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Roof Leak?

applied on an old leaky shingle, tin or felt roof will make it absolutely waterproof. Stops the rusting process in tin or iron, and stops warping or rotting of shingles. Will add ten years to the life of a new or old roof.

¶ ROOF LEAK is the most durable sun or winter proof paint or coating possible to make. Does not crack in winter or soften in summer. Easily applied. Imparts no taste to water.

¶ ROOF LEAK SHINGLE DIP renders the wood absolutely weatherproof, and when the shingles are nailed on the roof they become cemented together so tightly that warping, which causes cracked shingles and loose nails, is positively prevented.

¶ ROOF LEAK is shipped in the heavy liquid cement form, and is applied as received on worn and leaky surfaces. It is reduced with one quart of boiled linseed-oil to each gallon if used as a durable paint on surfaces in good condition. Shingle Dip is shipped ready for dipping.

¶ ROOF LEAK COATING AND ROOF LEAK SHINGLE DIP are made in Black, Maroon and Dark Green. Five gallons up to any quantity 75c. per gallon, freight paid east of Denver. Returnable at our expense if not approved.

¶ ROOF LEAK is sold by up-to-date paint and hardware dealers. Those who try to sell you something else are not doing you justice, because "there is nothing else like ROOF LEAK."

¶ Liquid samples, together with an interesting booklet showing its various uses, will be sent on request, or to enable you to give it a practical test, we will send you for **$1.00**, delivered free to your door, one gallon, which is sufficient for cementing **100** square feet of leaky surface, or painting **200** square feet. One gallon of Shingle Dip covers about **400** square feet shingles both sides.

ELLIOTT VARNISH CO., 155 Fulton St., CHICAGO 267 Pearl St., NEW YORK

Manufacturers of Fine Varnishes and Inventors of

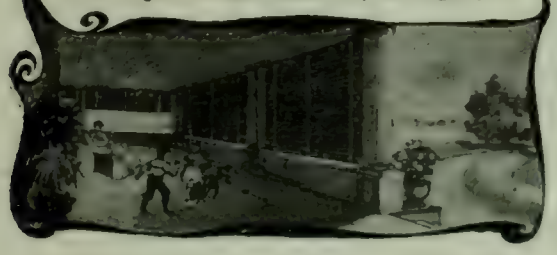
Roof Leak?

Burlington Venetian Blinds

When used to enclose your piazza add a room to your house and increase your summer comfort—letting you live outdoors. Admit light or air wherever wanted and perfectly screen the sunlight. The most satisfactory window shades.

Also Screens and Sliding Blinds. Made on honor and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Send for estimates, giving sizes of windows. Catalog P on request.

Burlington Venetian Blind Co., Burlington, Vt.



The only dog proof lid.

For Garbage
open cans are unsanitary—offensive.
Witt's Corrugated Can
has close-fitting lid, shuts in all odor. Impossible for dogs to scatter contents. Made of steel, galvanized. Will outwear two of any other can. See that "Witt's Corrugated Can" is stamped in the lid. Get "*Witt's Pail*" for carrying garbage.
Ask your dealer, if he hasn't it, write us.
The Witt Cornice Co., Dept K, **Cincinnati, O.**

5% Gold Bonds

OF THE

RAPID CITY GAS LIGHT COMPANY

Rapid City, South Dakota

COMPANY has exclusive 99 year franchise—does city lighting—has a modern property, recently rebuilt. Bonds are coupon—20 year—$1,000 denomination—first mortgage on entire plant—net earnings twice interest charge. Legal opinion and detailed information furnished on request. Use coupon below.

References by Permission:

STATE BANK OF MICHIGAN
GRAND RAPIDS NATIONAL BANK

Both of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

We sell bonds paying 5 per cent a year—not securities promising 2 per cent a month—don't write us if you want the latter.

Edward M. Deane & Co. Bankers, Grand Rapids, Michigan

FILL OUT-MAIL US-TODAY

Edward M. Deane & Company, Bankers
Michigan Trust Building.
Grand Rapids, Michigan.

DEAR SIRS:—Please send me detailed information about your Gas Securities.

Name _____

Street _____

City _____

L. D. *State* _____

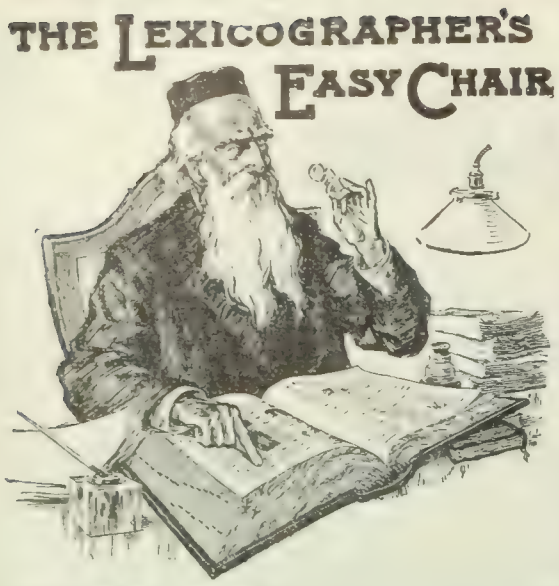
7% GUARANTEED Interest for Life on Life Annuities issued at age 50, at age 62, Ten Per Cent. Tax exempt. Sales in 1903, Ten Million Dollars. J. A. Steele, 115 B'dway, New York.

AUTHORS! The N.Y. Bureau of Revision, est'd 1880. Unique in position and success. Revision and Criticism of MSS. Circular D., Dr. TITUS M. COAN, 70 5th Ave., N. Y. City.

LOVE AND THE SOUL HUNTERS

A brilliant story of high aristocracy. By JOHN OLIVER HOBBES (Mrs. Craigie). 12mo, Cloth, 343 pp., $1.50.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK



In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"F. C.," High Bridge, N. Y.—"Is it a fact that at one time in the English language the small letter 'i' was written without a dot? If so, please state when, and whence it came."

Prior to the 14th century "i" was written without a dot, but was distinguished from other letters, or from the strokes forming other letters, in old manuscripts by a diacritic resembling an acute accent. From a mere accent the diacritic subsequently developed into a curlicue and as such occasionally occurred in 15th-century manuscripts. With the invention of movable type the form of the accent became fixed, as may be seen in examples of early English and German printing. The dot is the result of the natural process of evolution through which the art of printing has gone.

"A. N. O.," New Rochelle, N. Y.—"Please state which is preferable of the two following forms concerning the process of erecting a building, 'is being built' or 'is building.'"

There are advocates of each form. Fitzedward Hall has shown conclusively that "is being built" has been used by the best writers for a century or more, and now has well-nigh universal literary sanction. Richard Whately, George P. Marsh, Richard Grant White, and other critics have strenuously objected to this use, and in literature there is support enough for their views, for Milton wrote "While the Temple of the Lord *was building*"; Dr. Johnson in writing to Boswell of his "Lives of the Poets" said "My 'Lives' *are reprinting*"; Macaulay followed the same style and wrote "Chelsea Hospital *was building*"; "while innocent blood *was shedding*." *Being* has a special modern use with passive forms of verbs to express progressive action. For example, is, are, or was *being* built, expresses what is expressed also by is, are, or *was building*, *a-building*, or *in building*. Both forms are permissible, but "is being built" is more frequently heard and, perhaps, preferable.

"W. T. St. A.," Grossepoint Farms Mich.—"Why is it that no dictionary gives 'to help' in the sense of placing a certain portion of food on a plate or 'a helping' the portion so placed? Both words are good English but I can not find them in any dictionary. The Imperial gives 'to help, to furnish with' but that is not exactly the same."

It is evident that what "W. T. St. A." needs in his library is a copy of the Standard Dictionary wherein he willfind the information that he can not obtain from his books. *To help* is "to supply with food, drink, or the like, at table; wait upon; distribute in portions at table, as food." *A helping* is "a portion of food served at table." This is sometimes also spoken of as "a help."

"J. G. H.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Is it permissible to use 'locate' for 'settle'? A scholarly friend of mine asserts that 'locate' in this sense is a vulgarism bordering on a colloquialism."

In the sense suggested "locate is generally considered a colloquialism (not a vulgarism) in the United States. In England, however, it is recognized as an Americanism and is cited as such. Yet over there it has had the sanction of literary usage for more than a century, and has been used by such men as Richard Cumberland, the dramatist, Cardinal Newman, Francis Wright, and Charles Dickens. The word has been widely used in America by such authors as Harriet Martineau, Capt. Marryat, Thoreau, and Bret Harte.

PUT YOUR MONEY
IN UPPER PENINSULA LAND

$10.00 down and $10.00 per month will buy you 40 acres of good farming land in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. This land is close to markets, good towns and railroads. Hundreds of settlers will go to this country this Spring, and land values will increase. **NOW** is your time to make a safe, permanent, profitable investment. No ifs nor ands about it. Write us to-day—now. **Upper Peninsula Land Co., Ltd.,** 906 Washington Arcade, Detroit, Michigan. F. J. MERRIAM, Gen. Mgr.

Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Illinois
Colonial Trust Company, New York, N. Y. Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company, Cleveland, Ohio

The Springfield Republican: It is a clear and well-ordered compendium of what has been heretofore a scattered and voluminous literature on the subject of communistic experiments in America. . . . It is a serious and important work.

History of Socialism in the United States

A complete account of the origin, development, and present status of socialistic movements throughout the United States, indispensable to an intelligent appreciation of socialism as it exists in this country. By MORRIS HILLQUIT.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune: Every position taken has behind it the authority of facts and figures.

The Philadelphia Item: It is a work of extensive scope and sociological as well as historical value.

The Watchman, Boston: It is exceedingly timely and valuable.

The Washington Evening Star: An intelligent and well-written record of a popular movement.

12mo, Cloth, 371 Pages, $1.50 Net. By Mail, $1.67

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

Three Favorites with the Reading Public

FIFTH LARGE EDITION	FOURTH LARGE EDITION	THIRD LARGE EDITION
The Transfiguration of Miss Philura	*The Real Latin Quarter*	*How Paris Amuses Itself*
Miss Kingsley's capital "New-Thought" Story. Illust. 40cts.	Fascinating glimpses into the heart of Bohemia. Illust. $1.20.	Within the gates of the Kingdom of Fun. Illust. $1.50 *net.*

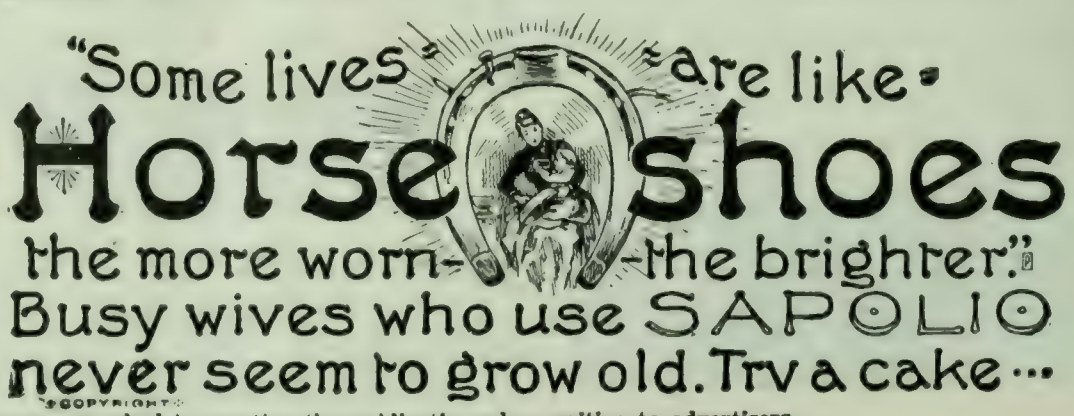
AT ALL BOOKSTORES. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs, N. Y. AT ALL BOOKSTORES

Smart Boys are Making Money Selling The "Literary Digest"

"Like finding money!" *"Increase my supply next week!"*
"They sell easily!" *"Sold out in less than an hour!"*

Smart, wide-awake boys all over the country are accepting our offer to send five copies of the Literary Digest on credit to any boy who will send us his name and address. Sell the five copies to your friends for 10c. each; when sold send us 25c. and keep 25c. yourself. Next week send us (in advance) five cents each for as many more copies as you think you will be able to sell and we will send them to you; and so on from week to week. You can soon work up a route which will repay you for the little time spent each week. Write to-day and get the five copies, so that you can commence work at once.

Address: The Literary Digest, 44-60 East 23d St., New York



The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVIII., No. 22 New York, May 28, 1904 Whole Number, 736

Published Weekly by
Funk & Wagnalls Company.
44-60 E. 23d St., New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given**.

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

NEW LOCATION.

Subscribers and exchanges are requested to notice that our offices have been removed to Nos. 44-60 East 23d St., New York City.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

JAPAN'S NAVAL PERILS.

An entirely new aspect is given to the Russo-Japanese naval situation, as some of our newspapers see it, by the loss of the Japanese battle-ship *Hatsuse* and the cruiser *Yoshino*, and the reported crippling of another Japanese battle-ship whose name is not given. The Russian cruiser *Bogatyr* is said to have grounded and been blown up to escape capture, but the Russians report that their Port Arthur fleet has been put in repair, with the exception of the *Czarevitch*, and announce their intention of sending the Baltic fleet to the scene of war within a few months. This simultaneous loss to one side and restoration and reinforcement to the other open up the prospect of a possible reversal of sea supremacy before the summer is over, cutting the connection between Japan and its soldiers on the mainland, and exposing them to destruction or capture. A Tokyo despatch says that the Japanese realize this danger, and will strain every nerve to capture Port Arthur at once, at any cost. The New York *World* treats this phase of the situation as follows:

"The loss of the *Hatsuse* makes it imperative for the Japanese to capture Port Arthur and Vladivostok at the earliest possible moment. As long as the Russians have access to the sea the islanders will be in deadly danger. Under the old rules of war a fleet blockaded was a fleet canceled, but now that the crews cooped up in a harbor can sow the neighboring waters with mines the beleaguered enemy is never entirely suppressed until he is driven inland. If the Japanese can take possession of the entire coast and all its harbors their fleet will be reasonably safe, but until then they will always be in danger of another *Hatsuse* calamity. And while their first loss reduced their battle strength by about eighteen per cent., a repetition of it would reduce their remaining strength by nearly twenty-two per cent. As the number of surviving units diminishes, the value of each one enormously increases. Evidently the Japanese appreciate their critical position, for their attacks on Port Arthur are becoming furious. . . . . .

"Even yet Admiral Togo's fleet retains the command of the local waters, but it is greatly weakened in view of the threatened addition of the Russian Baltic squadron to the hostile forces. It can afford no more losses, for with the control of the sea gone the Japanese armies in Korea and Manchuria would be hopelessly entrapped. A few pounds of guncotton may make history."

The Tokyo correspondent of the Chicago *Daily News* says:

"Port Arthur is to be stormed the moment proper preparations have been completed. Siege guns have yet to be placed in position, and the land forces appointed for the assault have to be strengthened. The unexpected loss of two fine vessels has emphasized the insecurity of sea power, and the authorities feel that no chances must be taken which would encourage Russia to send out the Baltic fleet counting on finding a harbor in Port Arthur.

"It is realized that the storming of the fortress will inevitably cost many lives, but it is said that the waters where the Japanese ships are forced to maneuver are becoming so dangerous because of floating mines that heroic measures are imperative. Under these circumstances it is thought that life will be economized by forming the stronghold and eliminating it and the adjacent waters from the area of actual conflict."

The New York *Herald* thinks that early successes have made the Japanese reckless. It remarks:

"It has been pointed out time and again that by the reckless exposure of ships in the bombardment of a fortified port, where a 'fleet in being' is watching, the Japanese admiral has been playing with edged tools. Save under extraordinary circumstances such wasteful assaults find no encouragement in the maxims of war. It is true that his ships have been kept beyond the effective trajectories of high-position shore guns, but the chances of a lucky shot or of a desperate night dash have always existed, and it seems

THE JAPANESE BATTLE-SHIP "HATSUSE."
Sunk by two Russian mines off Port Arthur.

now as if this affair simply furnishes another illustration of the pitcher being taken once too often to the well.

"Admiral Togo declares that the *Hatsuse* 'while cruising off Port Arthur, covering the landing of the soldiers, struck a mine ten knots southeast of the harbor entrance.' At this point off shore an average of twenty-five fathoms of water is found, a depth that might properly be assumed prohibitive to regularly placed harbor or coast mine fields. But, on the other hand, this distance was too great for any direct attack on the forts or for any active assistance to the troops landing at the disembarking stations in Talienwan Bay, many miles to the eastward. Therefore the 'covering of the soldiers' must mean that the *Hatsuse* was watching off Port Arthur for the possible sortie of an enemy. If the port were closed, this was a useless employment; if open to torpedo craft only, it was a misapplication of energy, as smaller cruisers would be strong enough for the work, could go in shoaler waters and if caught would count for less in the vital reckoning.

THE JAPANESE CRUISER "YOSHINO."
Sunk in collision with the Japanese cruiser *Kasuga*.

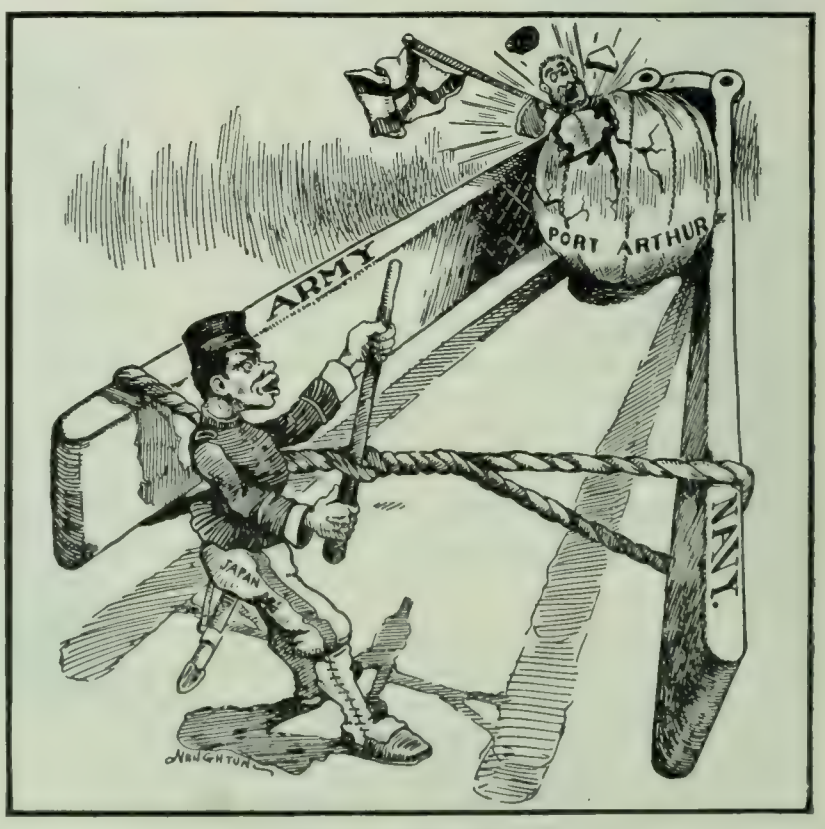
"Egress of some character was undoubtedly expected. And yet no particular precautions seem to have been taken against what with almost equal certainty occurred. Using a leaf out of Japan's experience, Russian small craft must have made a night dash to the usual maneuvering zone of Togo's port guards, put overboard mines of some sort and then waited with a desperate expectation that found realization. This disaster is only one of many occurrences that show Japan is becoming reckless and oversure through her successes. Ashore she seems to be dividing her lines and risking her forces. She appears, in brief, to be underrating her enemy; and that way danger lurks. A close and unprejudiced observer once said, 'Japan has dash, energy, and skill—but no staying power.'"

GAMBLING AND THE WESTERN UNION.

NOBODY seems to suppose that "playing the races" in the poolrooms in New York City and elsewhere will cease with the Western Union Telegraph Company's announcement that "it has been decided to discontinue forthwith the collection and distribution by this company of race-horse reports." But the announcement is welcomed as an indication that the soul of a great corporation can be found, or created, as the New York *Evening Post* remarks. This process, which has been in operation in New York City for a month or more, has been full of interesting features. It was begun by Capt. Norton Goddard, of the City Club, who approached the Western Union as a poolroom magnate and found the company ready to run a wire down the chimney of his house to supply his supposed poolroom with news of the races, and to send an operator who was an expert at jumping out the window. When Captain Goddard made all this public, President Clowry, of the Western Union, defended himself by a plea that the company was bound to transmit any decent message offered, and said that he would withdraw the telegraph service from any poolroom when notified of its existence by the police. Police Commissioner McAdoo replied that the Western Union had a far better knowledge of the poolrooms than the police, that its operators were inside, its inspectors were on guard, and its treasurer was in receipt of daily tribute.

It was also pointed out about this time that the Western Union, instead of merely transmitting the messages of racing news, was itself collecting this class of news and selling it to the poolrooms at exorbitant prices. Then the newspapers began publishing the

IS IT COMING TO THIS?
CZAR—"For goodness sake, Pat, don't lure him in here!"
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.



IN THE SQUEEZER.
—Naughton in the Minneapolis *Tribune*.

NEW "OPEN DOOR" PROBLEMS.

CAPT. NORTON GODDARD,
Who started the agitation.

ROBERT C. CLOWRY,
President of the Western Union.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
Western Union Director.

GEORGE J. GOULD,
Western Union Director.

Copyright by Rockwood.
MORRIS K. JESUP,
Western Union Director.

CHIEF MEN IN THE POOLROOM-TELEGRAPH FIGHT.

names and portraits of the Western Union directors, people all over the country began to deluge the directors with letters urging them to stop the race reports, Miss Helen Gould was besieged with requests to use her influence with her brothers on the board, and talk was heard of beginning criminal proceedings against the directors for abetting a felony. Senator Depew threatened to resign from the board, Mr. Schiff, Mr. Jesup, George Gould, and other directors took the matter up, and the decision to quit gathering and selling racing news was adopted. It is thought that the company will continue to accept and deliver messages in regard to horse-racing, but will not itself collect and distribute such news, as in the past, or supply special wires, with agile operators, to poolrooms at $45 a day. The telephone company is cooperating with the police in the suppression of the poolrooms, and scores of the gambling places were closed last week.

The New York papers report that many poolrooms are running, but with a crippled service—"somewhat disfigured, but still in the ring." One prominent gambler is reported as saying:

"We will get the odds and the results some way, don't make any mistake about that. As long as there is racing there will be poolrooms. I am frank to say that I don't believe we will have any assistance from the Western Union, which, so far as I can learn, is 'on the level' in the stand it has taken, but there are more ways of killing a cat than choking it with butter."

Another gambler is quoted as follows:

"Under the present conditions there is no money in the poolroom business, and you may be sure that the rooms will be closed if the present attacks do not cease. When that happens you will hear the loudest outcry that has ever been put up in this city by the gamblers.

"The average poolroom gives employment to twelve men. That means that three thousand men will be driven to idleness, and as they are all men of some little political influence, they will make their protest felt. I know that the present city administration has nothing to do with the closing of the rooms, but if an election were to be held here to-morrow Tammany would be whipped by the very men who voted Mr. McClellan into office."

Henry Stedeker, said to be the oldest bookmaker in the business, seems to think that the Western Union will resume its racing reports after the storm has blown over. He says, in an interview:

"I do not care to discuss the present situation, but the company has sent out racing news in the past and made a great deal of money out of it. Personally I do not believe that the company will give up the big profits. Nor do I believe that it would serve any purpose if the company did abandon its racing department, for if the rapid distribution of news should be stopped, people would bet just the same, taking ticker or morning newspaper quotations for the settlement of bets.

"I will not say that the directors of the Western Union are not sincere in the cutting off of the New York rooms, but it appears that the company is distributing news to out-of-town rooms just the same. If there is any moral question involved, point out the difference to me! I think that the demand of 50,000 or so people who can not go to the race-tracks, but who still wish to bet, will not be unsupplied so long as the Western Union is a business enterprise."

The New York *Herald* suggests that Congress, under its power over commerce, might forbid the interstate transmission of horse-

CUT.
—Bush in the New York *World*.

racing news. The Philadelphia *Press* suggests that what has been done in New York can be done elsewhere. It remarks:

"Captain Norton Goddard and his associates of the City Club, in New York City, have won out in their war on the aid given to poolroom gambling by the Western Union.

"The sham is over. The pretense that the telegraph company did not know to whom they were selling their despatches is abandoned. The Western Union has cut off the special privileges, special wires, and special secrecy with which it protected, wittingly or unwittingly, the organized gambling of poolrooms.

"Public morals has had few more signal victories. Public opinion has legislated.

"It has condemned the practise of years, passed sentence on a most profitable branch of the telegraph service, and it has been stopped. Earlier action by the company would have been better.

Late repentance is better than none. Poolrooms go the way of policy. The world moves and improves. Even under Tammany gambling in poolrooms is suddenly stopped, because it can not go on without special wires and secret despatches.

"If this can be done in New York it can be done anywhere else. If poolrooms can be cut off in New York, they can be cut off in Philadelphia or in the neighborhood of the city, whenever and wherever they exist. Driven out of this city, they have gone across the line. One is near Shawmont, in Montgomery. The other from time to time is worked near Bow Creek, in Delaware.

"Why are they not stopped? What are the authorities doing in these counties? Their telegrams once cut off, the places must close. If the district attorney in either of these counties will pattern after Mr. Jerome in New York he can close these poolrooms. The Western Union Telegraph Company can not refuse to stop special privileges there as they have in New York."

REPUBLICAN DISSENSIONS.

THE paragrapher of the Baltimore *American* (Rep.), noticing that at the coming convention of piano-dealers and manufacturers at Atlantic City it is proposed to have a bonfire of old-fashioned square pianos on the beach, remarks that "it is a thousand pities that with so much harmony to burn, some of it can not be utilized in the political factions of the day." The Republican state conventions in Wisconsin and Illinois last week give point to this remark, to say nothing of the Platt-Odell dission in New York State, which has been acute for a long time. In Illinois the delegates balloted for a week without being able to choose a candidate for governor, the Yates, Lowden, and Deneen "machines" grappling in a hopeless deadlock; and the convention has taken a recess until May 31. In Wisconsin the party is split wide open. Two conventions were held, two state tickets were nominated, and two delegations were sent to the national convention. Identical presidential electors, however were named by both conventions. One wing is controlled by Governor La Follette, who aims at a third term in the governor's chair; the other, whose chief aim seems to be to defeat La Follette, contains Senators Spooner and Quarles, ex-Governors Scofield and Upham, Representative Babcock, and many other state leaders. The La Follette wing has the form of "regularity," as its delegates were in the majority; while the other wing, known as the "Stalwarts," were bolters. Most of the Republican papers, however, seem to support the bolting faction. The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* (Rep.) opposes La Follette as "an unwise and unsafe executive," and the Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.) charges him with seeking despotic power through machine control. Says *The Sentinel:*

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE (REP.),
Governor of Wisconsin,
Who has alienated the party leaders in his State.

SENATOR JOHN C. SPOONER (REP.),
Of Wisconsin.
One of the leaders of the bolt.

"The despotism which Washington feared will become very real in Wisconsin if the administration machine should succeed in placing La Follette firmly in supreme authority and in giving him a legislature and supreme court that will do his bidding.

"'The principles he represents,' if he represents principles at all, are usurpation, intimidation, mendacious disregard of statute laws, wasteful extravagance, increased taxation, machine politics, the subordination of public interests to private political advantage, and a debauched civil service."

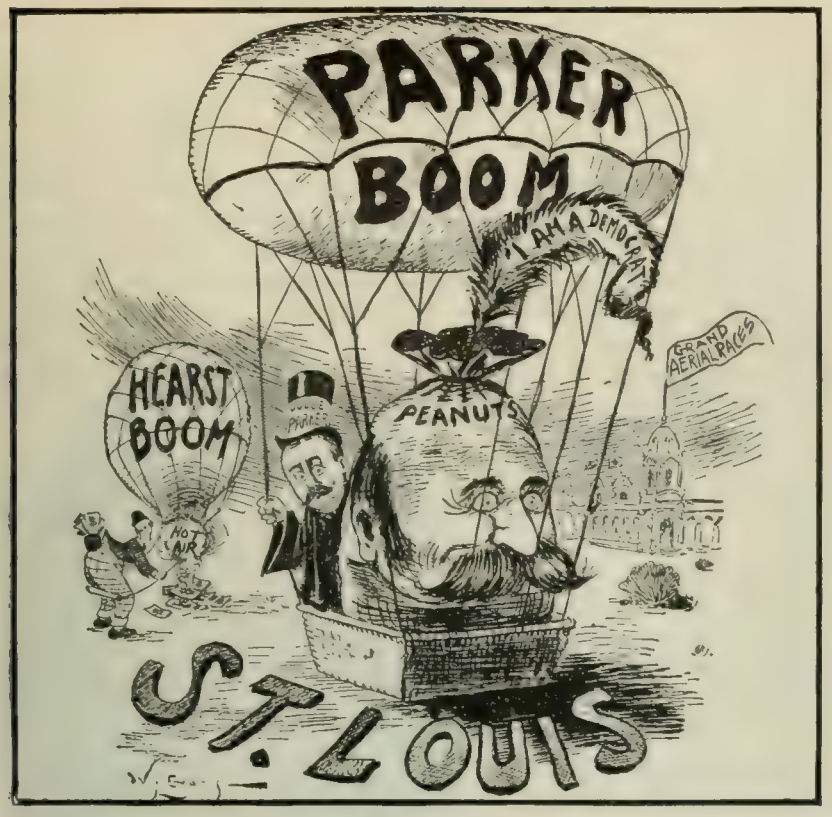
The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) says of the ambitious governor:

"The arbitrary and obnoxious management of Governor La Follette, who has undertaken to control the party wholly for his own personal benefit, has aroused an earnest and widespread revolt. When he and his followers usurped a majority of the state convention by throwing out a sufficient number of rightfully elected delegates to give them possession, that revolt was intensified into a separate convention and ticket. The tyranny of the boss governor was so high-handed that no other course was possible. The

WILLING TO BE HIT.
—Shiras in the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph.*

THE HERO OF THE HOUR.
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record.*

MR. HITT'S AMBITION CARICATURED.



TOO MUCH BALLAST, JUDGE.
—Evans in the Cleveland *Leader*.

TIME FOR ALTON TO SPEAK OUT.
UNCLE SAM—"Now, look a-here, Parker, you've been settin' 'round here sayin' nothin' long enough! I want to know something about your intentions!"
—Barclay in the Baltimore *News*.

THE STILLNESS OF PARKER.

country will be sure that where Senators Spooner and Quarles lead it is safe to follow.

"The split may give the Democats the governor. But the two factions will, of course, unite on an electoral ticket, so that the presidential result will not be affected."

The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), however, says that La Follette represents the radical wing of the party, and avers that his campaign for the reform of railroad taxation and freight and passenger rates has alienated the wing of the party that is under corporation control.

CORTELYOU FOR CAMPAIGN MANAGER.

THE reported selection of George Bruce Cortelyou, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, to manage the Republican campaign this year, is regarded by the Boston *Transcript* and the New York *Sun* as an indication that President Roosevelt will, to a large extent, direct the campaign himself, with Mr. Cortelyou as executive officer. Another suggestion made is that the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, in whose department is the Bureau of Corporations, will know pretty well what corporations to approach for campaign contributions just at this time! Some of the objections to the selection of Mr. Cortelyou as campaign manager are given by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* in the following despatch:

"There is little enthusiasm among old and storm-tried Republicans over the idea of taking Secretary Cortelyou. This does not rest on any question of Mr. Cortelyou's ability to conduct large and important enterprises, but that such a choice gives the country the impression that the President intends to manage the campaign in great part himself.

"This is an obnoxious idea to many Republicans, and they criticize it severely, saying that it will revive talk of the dictator and the empire and make the high office of President somewhat on the order of ward politics.

"To older Republicans there is another and most important consideration. Mr. Cortelyou, until he was thirty-two years old, was a Democrat. His path to distinction has been the civil service route. He became a Republican as much a matter of convenience as for any other reason. He voted for Cleveland in 1892, and it is said he did not vote at all in 1896, as he did not accept the doctrines for which W. J. Bryan stood. By the time the next four years had rolled around he was a Republican, voting for McKinley, and he went to Long Island and voted for Odell for governor in 1902."

A Republican view may be seen in the following comment by the Boston *Transcript:*

"While official public confirmation is and must be for some time lacking, the report that the President has selected Secretary Cortelyou to be the Republican campaign manager is understood to be correct. Mr. Cortelyou is a young man for the post, being but forty-two, but has had an extensive acquaintance with public men and measures. His rise in public life has been very rapid, as it is less than ten years since he joined the White House staff as stenographer to President Cleveland. His subsequent advancement to the offices of secretary to the President and Secretary of Commerce and Labor has been due to his industry and tactfulness. He has generally been regarded as an ideal secretary, capable of a great amount of labor, courteous, discreet, and with a quick knowledge of public men and of those who would be public men. His talents have been generally deemed administrative rather than those demanded of a political manager.

GEORGE BRUCE CORTELYOU,
Once a Democrat, now slated to manage the Republican presidential campaign.

"A successful campaign manager must possess many qualities rarely found combined in one man. He must know where to command funds as well as where to expend them; he must be 'a good mixer,' all things to all men, without committing either himself or his party, and he ought to be capable at a pinch of delivering a good speech at a good time. We suspect that Mr. Cortleyou, as campaign manager, will be the agent of President Roosevelt, who is prevented by the proprieties from publicly directing affairs in the issue of which he has so great an interest."

MISS CLARA BARTON AND THE RED CROSS.

REGRET is expressed in all parts of the country that the declining years of Miss Clara Barton's life should be so embittered by criticisms of the management of the Red Cross Society as to cause her resignation from the presidency. The chief criticism has been that the handling of the finances has been carried on in a loose and unbusinesslike manner, and as the officials have been personal friends and appointees of Miss Barton, it has been almost impossible even to carry on an investigation of the charges. "Her withdrawal is, perhaps, the easiest and best solution of the difficulty," says the Indianapolis *Journal*, as the proposed reorganization can now be made without seeming to reflect upon Miss Barton. A typical newspaper view of the matter may be seen in the following comment by the Philadelphia *Record*:

MISS CLARA BARTON,
Who resigns the presidency of the American Red Cross.

"It is most unfortunate that any question of maladministration should have arisen coincidently with the ending of Miss Clara Barton's long and predominating control of the affairs of the American National Red Cross organization. While no imputation rests upon her, whose long years of humane effort have been seldom paralleled in the sum of accomplished good, there seems to be no reasonable doubt that a reorganization of the Red Cross is necessary if it is to continue in its beneficent field of usefulness. Integrity of administration is of the first necessity in any charitable undertaking dependent for its success upon public support.

"For several years past Miss Barton has desired to resign her presidency on account of growing age and weariness. She has certainly earned the rest she insists upon. There are few women in the world who have been enabled to minister so widely or so successfully to the alleviation of human suffering."

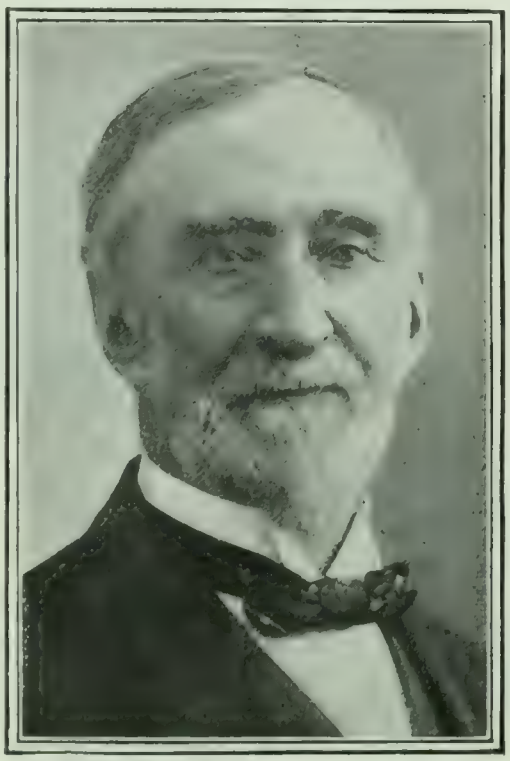
The Army and Navy Register (Washington) says of the committee that has been looking into the society's affairs:

"The committee composed of Senator Proctor, Representative William Alden Smith, and Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, to investigate the conditions of the American National Red Cross has performed its labors with so much success that thus early in the proceedings a plan of reorganization and rehabilitation has been offered. It is something of a relief to know that the clarifying process has been suspended and that the public is to be spared a noisome exhibit of allegations and countercharges. Enough was disclosed in the inquiry to establish the view that the investigation was entirely justified and that the remonstrances of the dissatisfied members were none too early expressed. The organization has had the sympathy and practical support of Americans, and it is certain that it can not be conducted by the same people who have hitherto had charge of its affairs and retain public confidence and encouragement. It has lost both in such disclosures as have been made, and it is quite as well that the committee of investigation should urge upon Congress a plan of reorganization and administration which will regain for the society the good-will of the people."

MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN,
Vice-President of the Red Cross, who succeeds to the presidency.

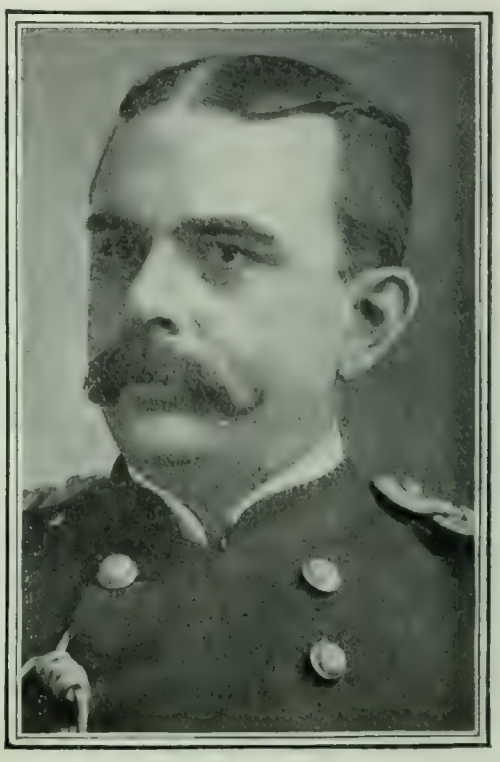
The Providence *Journal* outlines the committee's plan of reorganization thus:

"The scheme of reform outlined by the committee of Congress that has been conducting an inquiry into the much-muddled affairs of the society contemplates giving an important share in the constitution of a new board of control to the President of the United States. According to this plan now under consideration a new



Copyright by Purdy, Boston.
SENATOR REDFIELD PROCTOR, OF VERMONT.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH, OF MICHIGAN.



BRIG.-GEN. F. C. AINSWORTH.

RED CROSS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

charter shall be granted by Congress to the Red Cross and its management placed in the control of a governing board of eighteen, six to be appointed by the President and twelve to be elected by the organization, or for the first year twelve to be appointed by the President and six elected by the organization. These, however, are details which there ought to be no serious difficulty in agreeing upon. The main object to be held in view is the reorganization of the society upon a strictly business basis, which shall leave unscrupulous persons no opportunity to divert to their own or any questionable uses one cent of the funds contributed by the charitably disposed to the society's legitimate purposes, and which shall make proper provision for accounting for every cent received and expended. No other plan will suffice to reestablish the society in public confidence. That accomplished, it should only remain to place the organization under the control of the proper persons to insure for it a career useful and honorable in every sense."

ANARCHIST TURNER EXCLUDED.

"NO decision more welcome to the law-abiding people of this nation has come from the Supreme Court at Washington for many a day than that in which it upholds the statute providing for the expulsion of Anarchists." This is the opinion of the Pittsburg *Times*, and a large majority of the press greet the decision with expressions of much the same sort. The opinion was rendered on Monday of last week in the case of John Turner, the English "philosophical" Anarchist, who was arrested last October after delivering a speech in New York. It was the first arrest under the new law excluding foreign Anarchists from this country. Turner was confined in a steel cage on Ellis Island until March 4. Later the case was argued before the United States Circuit Court; but as the law of 1903 makes no distinction between theoretical or philosophical Anarchists and the regular "reds," Turner was ordered deported. Turner appealed, and the Anarchists came to his aid with funds. A great outcry was made that his arrest was an outrage upon the freedom of speech in this country and a denial of the right of religious privileges. The Supreme Court took up the case and Turner was then released on $5,000 bail. He was present in the Supreme Court when the case was argued, some seven weeks ago, but has since returned to England.

The opinion of Chief Justice Fuller, concurred in by the full court, upholds the law for the exclusion of Anarchists, and declares that the United States, in their federal and national capacity, possess all the powers which inhere in any nation, and which are essential to a nation's self-preservation. Among these powers is that of forbidding the entrance of foreigners within the national domain. In regard to the contention that the law should not be applicable to Turner, because he was not an active or practical Anarchist, the Chief Justice cites some of Turner's utterances and his association with John Most as affording justification for his deportation. The Chief Justice is surprised that exception should be taken to the law on the ground that it is obnoxious to the constitutional provision prohibiting abridgment of freedom of speech and the exercise of religious privileges. The opinion reads:

"It is, of course, true that if an alien is not permitted to enter this country, or, having entered contrary to law, is expelled, he is in fact cut off from worshiping or speaking or publishing or petitioning in the country, but that is merely because of his exclusion therefrom. He is not one of the people to whom these things are secured, and can not become such by an attempt forbidden by law. To appeal to the Constitution is to concede that this is a land governed by that supreme law, and as under it the power to exclude has been determined to exist, those who are excluded can not assert the rights in general obtaining in a land to which they do not belong as citizens or otherwise."

"The decision of the Supreme Court that these preachers of public murders can be prevented from pursuing their calling in this country," says the Hartford *Courant*, "will be received with satisfaction by everybody who stops for a moment to reflect upon the losses already inflicted upon us by those who have heard this doctrine preached and then have carried it into practise." The Washington *Star* remarks:

"The country wants no Turners, because from them spring the forces that make for danger. The law defines certain classes as beyond the pale of the republic's hospitality, and the Supreme Court has wisely laid down the broad, simple doctrine that when a man avows himself in terms as belonging to one of those classes he has read himself out of the list of the permissible emigrants or visitors. The process of exclusion for the public security is simplified by this distinct declaration of the meaning of the statutes."

Some papers, however, see some complications as a result of the decision. The Philadelphia *Record* says that "the law has given to the Secretary of the Treasury and his underlings tyrannic powers, to be exercised as their caprice may direct. The system might be appropriate to Russia or Turkey or China; it is certainly un-American, even if it be not unconstitutional, and is repugnant to the fundamental principles of democracy." The Springfield *Republican* thinks the Government made a great mistake in the strict enforcement of the exclusion law. It observes:

"While the Government has been unnecessarily harsh in its enforcement of the new law, the expediency of the clauses under which the Government acted must now command attention. That they are too sweeping is made clear by the Turner case. His expulsion from the United States, legal as it may be, is little short of a blunder. Tolstoy and Kropotkin could be deported with equal right and justice. Worst of all, the deportation gives Turner a kind of martyrdom among the discontented classes and enormously increases his influence. . . . He goes freely to and from the continent of Europe, and in England is unmolested by the Government. Only in the United States is he arrested because of his opinions and driven from the country. Such acts of authority, it is to be feared, are impotent to protect high officers of state from murderers; and they may fan the passion which occasionally expresses itself in assassination."

HOW CUBAN RECIPROCITY IS WORKING.

MUCH gratification is expressed in the newspapers over the figures published by the Department of Commerce, showing that thus far the Cuban reciprocity is a great success for Cuba. The reciprocity treaty went into effect on December 27, and in three months, from January 1 last to April 1, our imports from Cuba increased from $11,948,597—the figures of a year ago—to $23,217,180, or 95 per cent., while our exports to Cuba increased from $5,211,063 to $6,495,149, or nearly 25 per cent. Our total trade with Cuba has increased from $17,159,660 to $29,712,329, or more than 70 per cent. The bulk of the imports into the United States from Cuba is made up of sugar, which amounted in January to $4,781,951, in February to $6,273,978, and in March to $8,259,356; making a total for the three months of $19,315,285, or about 70 per cent. of the total imports of sugar from Cuba during the nine months ending March, 1904. The list of articles exported from the United States to Cuba is much more diversified. The appended table shows the increase in several of the more important lines, giving figures for March, 1903, and March, 1904, and also for the two nine-months' periods ending with those two months:

Articles.	March.		Nine Months Ending March.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Agricultural implements	$2,858	$10,155	$20,164	$60,659
Wheat flour	178,839	374,800	1,431,500	1,943,373
Cotton cloths	10,300	33,246	138,753	235,142
Sewing-machines	8,332	19,855	47,531	143,166
Locomotives	5,174	8,650	61,470	145,436
Leather	7,400	19,425	51,870	101,640
Naval stores	3,409	10,410	27,435	40,580
Oils, refined	19,034	44,855	161,033	226,320
Lumber	86,874	119,387	586,661	868,091
Furniture	18,561	38,869	181,495	306,550

"The main purpose of Cuban reciprocity was to help Cuba," says the New York *Evening Mail;* "the Department of Com-

merce statistics show that this purpose is being effected. The secondary purpose was to stimulate the trade of the United States with Cuba. If this purpose is being effected in a secondary degree only, there is no reason to complain." The New York *Tribune* regards the result as vindicating the contentions of the advocates of Cuban reciprocity. It remarks:

"The current statistics demonstrate that Cuban reciprocity has secured an enlarged market and consequent advantages for American farmers. There are no indications anywhere that it has caused any injury to them, not even to those sugar-beet growers whose impending ruin was not long ago so tearfully set forth. We have not heard of the abandonment of the American beet-sugar industry, and we have perceived no reason why it should be abandoned on account of Cuban reciprocity.

"This is the practical vindication of reciprocity upon the basis of dollars and cents. It is gratifying to have such vindication of it, which we were from the outset confident we should have. The higher vindication of it resides in the fact that it is just and right, as a matter of international ethics, apart from all considerations of profit and loss. Not always do abstract right and practical, concrete profit so closely coincide as in this case they happily do."

THE FOLK VICTORY IN MISSOURI.

NO other state contest this year has aroused half the interest in the country at large that Joseph W. Folk's single-handed fight with the powerful Democratic "machine" for the gubernatorial nomination in Missouri has stirred up; and now that he has won, newspapers of every political hue are celebrating the victory with congratulatory editorials. In fact, the Republican newspapers in Missouri stood by him so strongly during the campaign for his nomination that they seem to feel called upon now to explain, in long editorials, why they will not support him, instead of the Republican candidate, in the campaign for election. The Missouri Democratic convention will not meet until June 19, but Mr. Folk's rivals for the nomination are so hopelessly behind that two of them have withdrawn, and the third, as the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) remarks, "is only nominally a candidate." The editor of the St. Louis *Mirror* (Dem.), which has been opposing Mr. Folk, hoists the white flag in the following editorial:

Copyright by J. C. Strauss, St. Louis.

JOSEPH W. FOLK,

The St. Louis Circuit Attorney who prosecuted the boodlers, beat the Democratic state machine in the fight for the gubernatorial nomination, and who is mentioned for the Democratic presidential nomination. He will be thirty-five years old next October.

"He has, to all appearances, won his battle in fair fight. And any effort to trick him out of the fruits of victory must end in disaster. No one has fought Mr. Folk harder than I have fought him. But my fight is done. He has won his battle in the open and on the level.

"I've gone the distance and through some heavy mud for some friends of mine in this fight. We're licked and licked good and hard."

Mr. Folk's triumph over the machine on the direct issue of political corruption is hailed by the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.) as "the most superb victory in the annals of recent politics." It goes on to describe the elements opposed to him as follows:

"When he entered the race, he had no prestige over the State except that which his good name and splendid courage gave him, and opposed to him was the strongest, most compact, and best organized machine to be found anywhere in the Union. The governor of the commonwealth, with a political following that extended to the remotest boundaries of the State, was openly hostile to him, and actively aggressive in his hostility. The city administration of St. Louis, which has for years dominated the Government at Jefferson City, and of which he is the most illustrious part, was bitter, malignant and malevolent in its war on him. The Jefferson Club, the leading Democratic organization in Missouri, of which he was a member, attacked him from ambush and lurked for him with unsheathed knives in dark places. And lastly, but by no means leastly, the boodler gang, under the leadership of Ed Butler, a most powerful band of corrupt and unscrupulous men, arrayed itself against him and united all of the lawless elements in the State in their fight on him. These forces operated together, and associated with them was United States Senator Stone, a man with an unsavory reputation, and a few Congressmen who have received favors from the boodlers.

"That Mr. Folk should have triumphed over such opposition is little short of wonderful. He had three candidates to beat, one a member of the Supreme Court, another a mayor of Kansas City, and the third, the popular president of the Jefferson Club and head of the St. Louis police commission. Each of these men was selected to make the race because of his supposed strength with certain constituencies. It was thought that Hawes and Reed could carry the larger counties and Judge Gantt a sufficient number of the smaller ones to make the nomination of Folk an impossibility. There was one thing they overlooked. Drunk with long use of uncontested power, the machine politicians thought that nothing short of a revolution could dethrone them, and they did not believe that the people were in a mood to revolt, or that Joe Folk could lead the people. The personal equation was never considered by them and possessing no self-respect or patriotism themselves, they did not look for it in the electorate of their general community. The thunders were muttering, but unheard by them because they did not have their ears to the ground."

The Kansas City *Star* (Ind.) suggests to the Missouri Republicans that they make no hard fight against Folk, but concentrate their efforts on electing Roosevelt electors. It says:

"There are many good men in the Republican party of this State, several of whom should make good governors; but the fight against Folk will be so hopeless, so utterly futile, that the best men will not consent to head a ticket against the reformer. It would be better for the Republicans of Missouri not to make a set fight against Mr. Folk, but to work ceaselessly for the cause of President Roosevelt. The very sentiment that has strengthened Mr. Folk and has insured his nomination and election should enable Mr. Roosevelt to carry Missouri. The two men are working to the same ends as reformers. It would be a great thing for Missouri to elect Mr. Folk and Republican electors at the same time."

Mention of Mr. Folk's name in connection with the Democratic Presidential nomination is being heard. He says, however:

"I could not consider accepting the nomination were it tendered. I have made the present fight before the people of Missouri for a principle, and now that the Democrats have so generously indorsed me for governor, I fear I should be false to the trust imposed were I to consider another nomination. I regard the work to be done as governor of Missouri of more importance just now than anything else. There are certain reforms necessary, and they must be carried out. I have made a fight for them and could not desert those who have assisted me for anything else in the range of possibility."

THUS far in the war Rudyard Kipling has exhibited a marvelous self-restraint.—*The Chicago News.*

THE title of the sequel to Senator Beveridge's "The Russian Advance" seems to suggest itself.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

THE sensational thing about the blowing up of the docks at Dalny is that the Russians did it intentionally.—*The New York World.*

SOME people find it cheaper to move than to pay rent. The Russians seem to find it cheaper to move than to own the property.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

LETTERS AND ART.

"WHY IS AMERICAN LITERATURE BOURGEOIS?"

"AMERICAN literature to-day, taking it as a whole, taking no account of its strangely few exceptions, is the most timid, the most anemic, the most lacking in individualities, the most bourgeois, that any country has ever known." Thus writes Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, a well-known Californian novelist. How utterly unrepresentative our literature is, she goes on to say, may be seen by holding it up to contrast with the general trend and conduct of American affairs—political, financial, commercial—with all that is typical of what has come to be recognized as the genius of the American race. On this point she says (writing in *The North American Review* for May):

"Compare our literary intelligence with the boldness and dynamic energy of the American race in general, and of thousands in particular, who in the last thirty years alone have made the progress of this country phenomenal in the history of nations. To-day we are more feared, hated, and admired than any country on the two hemispheres—with the possible exception of England. We are a synonym in Europe—which knows little of our literature and cares less—for cleverness of a new order; for all that is unique, startling, unexpected; for dangerous and unfathomed power; for a personality so original that we are thought of as a mass rather than as individuals of varying mental and social degree. Above all, we are envied because of our personal liberty, our divorce courts, our notorious attitude of standing on our own feet and bidding the rest of the world like us or let us alone.

"It would seem almost superfluous to wonder what would be a European's reply if one asked him what parallel he found between those of our men whom he regards as typical—such men as Roosevelt, Pierpont Morgan, Yerkes, Cleveland, or even Croker—between our imminent financial supremacy, our devouring commercial inroads, our gigantic trusts violating many laws, our colossal strikes, our utter contempt for the survival of the monarchical superstition in the Old World—and our literature. Where *is* the parallel? And where shall we seek the cause of this temporary misrepresentation of the most original and audacious country the world has ever known? I use the word temporary with afore hought, for phenomena have appeared recently which would have been quite impossible a few years ago. The public would seem to be disentangling itself from leading strings, rebellion is in the air, much that provoked loud protest a few years ago is now accepted as a matter of course, and there are signs everywhere that, in the course of another generation, we shall have discarded our Puritanism, and have grown into a broad, tolerant, and no less virtuous race. But habit is hard to kill, and we may count upon a persistence of the present order of things for some time to come, and in spite of the occasional success achieved without the sanction of the American literary powers."

MRS. GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

She charges that American literature is "the most anemic, the most bourgeois, that any country has ever known."

Responsibility for the present order of things is, according to Mrs. Atherton, largely with the big magazines, which establish the standards to which the new writer feels compelled to conform if he would get a hearing. We read:

"It is safe to say that it is the ambition of every new writer to 'get into the magazines.' . . . And altho it may be difficult to 'get into the magazines,' it is still more difficult to get out. So great has the power of the magazines been that they have convinced half the world they stand for the true aristocracy of letters, that he who ignores their canons must withdraw and forever dwell beyond the pale. The newspapers have taken their cue from them; it saves thinking; and there is, beyond all question, a certain public which will not recognize the existence of an author who has not been bred in one of the magazines or launched by one of the associate publishing-houses. To be a pariah is not a pleasant thing in this world, particularly if there was a moment when you dwelt with the elect. It is safe and pleasant to be consistently approved. Moreover, it is profitable—not recklessly so perhaps, but it is agreeable to look forward to a nice little income for a reasonable number of years. All this begets timidity; and timidity is a leech at the throat of originality."

The writer proceeds to examine the canons which govern the "aristocracy of American letters." The first of these she finds to be a proscription against originality; the second, adherence to the fiction "that this world is not as it is, but as it ought to be." On this point she writes:

"The sole taboo is not sex by any means: many another tendency of the human mind, many another exposition of life, must be forever ignored and denounced. Whether or not this convention originated with certain men, powerful in shaping American literature, who had seen nothing of the world, or whether there was a deliberate concerted attempt on the part of the literary power to make American literature 'refined,' aristocratic, undemocratic, a rarefied thing in the third stratum above mortals, it would be hard to say. The result, however, it may be observed here, is not aristocratic, but distinctly middle-class. It is the expression of that *bourgeoisie* which is afraid of doing the wrong thing, not of the indifferent aristocrat: of that element which dares not use slang, shrinks from audacity, rarely utters a bold sentiment, and as rarely feels one. It is as correct as Sunday clothes and as innocuous as sterilized milk, but it is not aristocratic. The natural result of its success is, that American writers feel no necessity to see the world. Too much knowledge, indeed, would upset the prescribed poise, and they spend their years comfortably describing the little life about them, adding nothing whatever to the knowledge of mankind. Their utmost range is after dialect—*i.e.*, illiterate phrases—and local color. They mildly interest people who are used to them and can get nothing else."

A third canon of American literature, the writer continues, is "that fiction to be literature must be anemic":

"Vigor, vitality, richness, vividness, audacity of thought or phrase, any quality, in short, which is distinctively American, must be weeded out, bleached out, of the ambitious author, would he receive recognition as an American of letters. Here again, if they are trying to be aristocratic, they are making a curious blunder. The qualities I have enumerated as anathema distinguish the aristocracies of all nations, and, as your true democrat is an aristocrat, therein lies the close relationship between the high civilization of the Old World and the superb Americanism which laughs at ancient forms and superstitions, goes its own gait with apologies to no one. Our literature fairly represents the bourgeois spirit of Europe, but it does not represent the United States in anything but matter of a sort."

A fourth canon she calls "the fetish of the body." We read:

"Magazine editors, their confederate publishers, their writers and readers, deify the body, grovel in the dust before it. It never has done and can do no wrong. At all events, it must be protected at every hazard and cost. Let the brain rot. The brain is invisible and insignificant. Let the mind close its doors to the best of literatures, to the immensity of life, but let it keep its physical framework even as a little child. That the body was materialized

for no other purpose in the world but for reproduction, and as a more tangible expression for the mind, and that the mind is given us that we may put into it all the knowledge that can be found in this world, has never occurred to any of these teachers."

Fifth and last in her list of magazine-imposed canons we read that the terrible and the tragic must be avoided—that nothing must be written that might distressingly affect "the nerves of sensitive ladies."

"It is this curious shrinking from the larger life," says Mrs. Atherton, "that is most characteristic of what at present stands for American literature."

She does not claim that the responsibility rests entirely with the magazines and the publishing-houses, which she says may retort that "they are money-making institutions, and that the great body of the people are commonplace, narrow, and prudish; also that the great majority of readers are women." But if no educating force is applied to the million, she asks, how are they to advance?

Of the authors nurtured in these conditions she writes: "It is almost an unpardonable lapse into the obvious to remark that such a school will never produce even one great writer." "To be great, it is above all things necessary to develop your ego, your power, and there is only one way to do it: by divorcing yourself from all that is smug, that is easy, that is comfortable, that is orthodox and conventional, by seeing life from its peaks to its chasms."

Mrs. Atherton concludes with the following statements and admonitions:

"No writer with a real gift and with a real ambition has any business with a home, children, the unintermittent comforts of life which stultify and stifle. If a man has the gift to write, to create—the greatest of all gifts—what more does he want? To insist upon the right to lounge amidst the commonplace comforts and the mild distractions of 'society' is not only ungrateful, but fatal. Art, the most jealous of all mistresses, is always prompt to desert him of the divided allegiance, and leave him to finish his career with the husks, with the shell from which the soul has gone. Even the writer who has no inclination to deal with the great passions—which the fastidious American calls 'temperament!'—should study unceasingly the great map of life. He has no right to ask people to buy his books if he can not tell them something they did not know before. To be great, you must know as much as one can learn in one life, and by experience, even if you never intend to use one-third of your knowledge. . . . . .

"A writer who is singled out to create—to be useful to the race—owes all to that gift, nothing to his trifling self. Who cares to-day that Poe was a drunkard, Coleridge an opium-eater, that Byron had forty mistresses, and George Sand forty lovers? Not that excess is necessary, not by any means. Many of the greatest men in literature have been sane, and careful of themselves. The temperaments that demand artificial stimulation pay a bitter price, and, what is worse, limit their contribution to art. Alcohol, stimulant of any sort—even strong coffee—in nine cases out of ten, and particularly in the case of women, who have active nerves enough, scatter the brain, weakening its coherence and logic long before actual decay sets in; or pitches it a note too high, so that the effect is bizarre rather than original."

Humorous Art in Japan.—Of Japanese pictorial humor Mr. J. Berg Esenwein writes: "To-day it is still imitative, as is nearly every other form of activity in this kaledoscopic period of Japan's brilliant modern career." The humorous ideas and ideals are imported. When, as occasionally happens, the Japanese "funny man" attempts Oriental subjects and atmosphere, we are told that "the result is certain to revert to the long-drawn-out style of two decades gone by; and twenty, or even thirty, drawings are required to perpetuate a joke of which Opper, Howarth, or 'Bunny' would scarcely be guilty at all, and then never at a greater length than four or five exhibits." Even when foreign models are followed, Mr. Esenwein states, the tendency to bind imitative work to a national type is shown in using more drawings than an English or an American artist would deem necessary. He goes on to say (in *The Booklover's Magazine*, Philadelphia, for May):

"Japan is both an ancient and a modern nation, or, to be more precise, neither the one nor the other. It follows that she has no recognized typical humor that is not touched, as are all things in this period in her career, by somewhat of the old and of the new. Without seeking to trace the development of a national humorous art among the Japanese, it will be enough to note in passing that, the Japanese spirit being neither characteristically original nor daring, the tone and temper of their literature is reflective, and that, as a consequence, their best humor is literary rather than pictorial. In spirit it is mild and dainty, almost pathetic. It laughs with you, not at you; for there is an almost total absence of the broad German farce, the pungent wit of the French, and the tart irony of the English. Keenly alive to the attractions of the minute and of the delicate, sensitive to every foreign influence, courteous almost to the extreme of absurdity, the Japanese mind is taking on a variety of tones which are neither altogether admirable nor wholly harmonious. These characteristics are already beginning to be reflected in her civilization; and first of all in her pictorial humor, as eventually in her fine art, these heterogeneous forces must appear as the foes of that great fundamental of all that is great and good in art—unity."

FRENCH FICTION'S INJUSTICE TO THE FRENCH WOMAN.

DR. EMIL REICH, in the course of a recent article on "The Future of the Latin Nations," indulges in an interesting digression on the relation between early training of French women and the characteristics of French fiction. "The French woman," says Dr. Reich, "is the most important person of the French social economy, in which she certainly ranks before the man." But French womanhood, he claims, is bought at the price of French girlhood. In the rigorous isolation of the French girl's life, Dr. Reich finds at least a partial explanation of two cardinal national defects—one literary, the other social. On the literary results of this condition we quote the writer's words (from *The Contemporary Review*) as follows:

"Outside the Orient the French girl is the most secluded of any. To those who have not seen it, the almost penitential isolation in which the French girl up to the time of her marriage is kept from the other sex, except from the members of her immediate family, is very nearly inconceivable. It has often been wondered why French poetry is sterile in lyrics; but is not the very fountain of lyric verse wanting? Are not modern lyrics inspired by the social intercourse of the young man with the young and innocent girl?

"We shall not perhaps find a fitter occasion for speaking of the French novel, which has probably been productive of more misunderstanding with regard to France than anything else. It is certainly the chief vehicle through which a knowledge, or rather pseudo-knowledge, of France is spread. Numberless people are conversant enough with French to read with ease this lighter form of French literature, but their psychological insight is quite insufficient. The novelist in France is driven into an unenviable position. He is absolutely debarred from introducing the *jeune fille* into his writings. In life she is a nonentity; in the novel she would be an absurdity. There is no subject of interest on which to build a romance except the illicit amour after marriage. The novelist is compelled, in spite of himself, to treat life invariably from the point of view of adultery. By no other means can he give his book even a semblance of plausibility. The foreign novel reader, however, leaps at once to the conclusion that his French author depicts the prevalent features of French married life. Nothing could be more absurdly untrue, as a few months' sojourn in France would certainly convince the most rabid of Francophobes. The future of the French novel is not bright; these limitations which are imposed upon its topic doom it to monotony. With whatever grace of style or interesting setting the author may surround his plot, it is bound to revolve upon the same unsavory theme, which finally becomes wearisome in the extreme. The influence of the French novel is undoubtedly pernicious, but it is

certainly far from being so great as is currently supposed. By the woman of France the novel is scarcely read: she has no time for it, as we shall see when we come to look into her real sphere of activity. Let us, then, admit that the French novel is doomed owing to the social conditions of France: the ordinary married woman, important as her part may be in actual life, does not offer the interest necessary for a romance; and in spite of the profound thought with which a Balzac may enwrap his theme, or the brilliants with which many more recent novelists have studded their work, there can be no permanent success. The French may remain the most dazzling of *raconteurs;* they will never, so long as the conditions in which they live persist, rise to the heights of first-class novel-writing."

HERBERT SPENCER AS AN ART CRITIC.

AN interesting section of Spencer's autobiography is that in which he takes occasion to deliver himself on a subject outside his normal field and one upon which his previous publications have afforded him no opportunity to speak. The opportunity offered in the course of his description of his Italian journey and the zest with which he takes it up are indicated at the outset: "One thing only I am prompted to do—to seize the occasion for venting my heresies concerning the old masters: probably to the satisfaction of a few and the anger of many. I have long wished to do this, and can not now let pass so convenient an opportunity." That he took some pleasure in his heresies is indicated by a passage elsewhere telling of a little excursion with a party who were celebrating thus the wedding anniversary of the late Sir Leslie Stephen and the younger Miss Thackeray. The party went by the Thames to Hampton Court and made a tour of the galleries. "Altho I do not remember it," writes Spencer, "I doubtless seized the occasion for uttering heresies concerning Raphael's cartoons." In another place he says: "One may say with some approach to truth that on art questions men's judgments have been paralyzed by authority and tradition as they have been on religious questions," tho he goes on to express the hope that "as the paralysis is diminishing in respect of the last it will presently diminish in respect of the first."

RAPHAEL'S "TRANSFIGURATION."
It exhibits conflicting centers of interest, according to Herbert Spencer "a fundamental vice in a work of art."

In Kugler's "Handbook of Italian Painting" Spencer found the remark concerning Raphael's "Transfiguration," that "it becomes us to offer any approach to criticism with all humility." On this he comments:

"When I see the professed critic thus prostrating himself before a reputation, my skepticism respecting the worth of the current applause of the old masters is confirmed. And when those who have 'taken exception' to 'the twofold action contained in this picture' are called by Kugler 'shallow critics,' I have not the slightest hesitation in classing myself with them; nor have I the slightest hesitation in rejecting the excuse that this fatal fault 'is explained historically' by the circumstances of the depicted incident, as tho a fundamental vice in a work of art can be got rid of by learning that it is involved in the scene represented, as tho one's eyes, gravitated now to one, now to the other, of the conflicting centers of interest, can be prevented from doing so by any such explanation."

In considering Michelangelo, he criticizes the artist for expressing ideas "grossly anthropomorphic," for exhibiting "too much his tendency to express mental superiority by supernatural bigness of muscles," and for his scheme of decoration of the interior of the Sistine Chapel. Of the latter he says: "If the chapel be considered as a receptacle for works of art, then it is faulty because it displays them—or, at any rate, the greater part of them—in the worst possible ways. If it be considered as in itself a work of art, then it is bad because the effects of its decorative parts conflict too much with the effect of the whole. Its fault as a whole is like the fault of one of its chief components—the fresco of the Last Judgment, over which the eye wanders unable to combine its elements." To quote a little further:

"Were there anything like discrimination in the praises of pictures by the old masters, were they applauded only for certain merits at the same time that their demerits were recognized, I should have no objection to make; or were each of them approved as being good relatively to the mental culture of its age, which was characterized by crude ideas and sentiments and undisciplined perceptions, I should agree that many of them deserve praise. But the applause given is *absolute* instead of *relative;* and the grossest absurdities in them are habitually passed over without remark."

He next takes up the case of Guido's "Phœbus and Aurora," and from the point of view of the scientific observer alleges that we have absurdity piled on absurdity "in place of the splendid effects that might have been produced had nature not been gratuitously contradicted." Imagining an objector who says: "You must not criticize the old masters in this way; you must consider the ideas and sentiments expressed by their works and the skilful combination shown in them, and must overlook these technical defects," he rejoins:

"I might here ask in how many cases the merits thus assumed exist. But without entering any such demurrer, I will limit myself to the defects classed as technical; and I reply that these are not to be overlooked. When it is proved to me that, on reading a poem, I should think only of the fineness of the idea it embodies, and should disregard bad grammar, halting versification, jarring rimes, cacophanous phrases, mixed metaphors, and so on, then I will admit that in contemplating a picture I may properly ignore the fact that the light is shown to come from various directions or from nowhere in particular. And after I have been persuaded

that while listening to a piece of music I ought to ignore the false notes, the error in time, the harshness of timbre, as well as the lack of distinction between piano and forte passages, and that I should think only of the feeling which the composer intended to convey, then I will agree that it is proper to pay no regard to the fact that the shades in a picture have been all so unnaturally strengthened as to make them everywhere alike in degree of darkness (a defect which can not be explained away as being due to the alleged darkening of the shadows by time). Quite admitting, or rather distinctly affirming, as I do, that truthful representation of the physical aspects of things is an element in pictorial art of inferior rank to the truthful representation of emotion, action, and dramatic combination, I nevertheless contend that the first must be achieved before the second can be duly appreciated. Only when the vehicle is good can that which is to be conveyed be brought home fully to the spectator's consciousness. The first thing to be demanded of a picture is that it shall not shock the perceptions of natural appearances—the cultivated perceptions, I mean. If, as in many works of the old masters, a group of figures standing out of doors is represented with in-door lights and shades upon it; and if the spectator who has looked at nature with such careless eyes that he is unconscious of this incongruity, does not have his attention distracted by it from the composition or the sentiment, this fact is nothing to the point. The standard of judgment must be that of the observant—not that of the unobservant. If we may fitly take the verdicts of those who can not distinguish between truth and untruth in the physioscopy of a picture, we may fitly go farther and make our esthetic ideas conform to those of a cottager who puts on his mantel-shelf a gaudily painted cast of a parrot, and sticks against his wall a colored print of the Prodigal Son in blue coat and yellow breeches."

In respect to the experts who applaud the works of the old masters, Mr. Spencer affirms that "by no means all experts think what they are supposed to think," and "many artists—especially when young and afraid of offending the authorities—refrain from saying that which they secretly believe respecting traditional reputations. . . . When, however, they have reason to think that what they say will not bring on them the penalties of heresy, they express opinions quite unlike those they are assumed to hold." Furthermore, "so long as the professed approval of artists is unaccompanied by adoption of the practises of those approved, it goes for little. There are many traits of the old masters perfectly easy to imitate, which artists would imitate if they really admired them. Thus, as I say, in respect of some most conspicuous traits, easily imitated, the artist of our time carefully avoids doing as the ancient artist did; and such being the case, his eulogies, if he utters them, do not go for much. When we have to choose between the evidence derived from words and the evidence derived from deeds, we may fitly prefer the evidence derived from deeds."

Mr. Spencer cites the opinion of certain R. A.'s and A. R. A.'s to whom he submitted in proof his expressions. One of these, "in whose opinion the works of the old masters should be judged in connection with the sentiments, ideas, and perceptions of their respective times, and not from our point of view," replied: "I believe that what you have said against them (the old masters) is calculated to do unmixed good, for no subject exists that has hitherto been set forth to the world by persons so ignorant, so affected, or so impotent as the scribbling critics of the last generation." Another hoped that what Mr. Spencer had written would "help to stop some of the nonsense promulgated by the Kuglers and others"; and affirmed that all artists would agree with his "criticisms on fact."

Growth of American Art Interests.—A very optimistic view of the present condition of American art is taken by Edwina Spencer, a writer in *The Chatauquan* (April), who contends that "we are no longer a nation either ignorant or uninterested with regard to the beautiful." She goes on to say:

"In writing of our sculptors one can not now deplore, with Hawthorne, 'their lonely studios in the unsympathetic cities of their native land'; and in spite of the growing supremacy of New York as the hub of our artistic universe, it is not to Manhattan alone that we owe the constantly increasing interest of our countrymen in matters esthetic. Mr. La Farge has told us that 'there is a latent energy within the nation which has helped to establish rapidly things that have had to grow slowly in other countries, and the time has come when our nation opens its mind to a desire for the influences of art.' Indeed, there is every evidence that the people of America (not the artistic few, nor those who have spent years abroad, but the mass of Americans) want to know and see what is good in art, and also to possess it.

"This widespread appreciation is attested by the countless art-schools springing up throughout the country; by the growth of collections, both public and private; by the number and variety of our annual exhibitions, and by the wide range of our art associations. Such buildings as the Library of Congress, and such decorative achievements as the sculpture of our recent expositions testify to the demand for good art; as does the appointment of municipal art commissions in our large cities, the growing regard for civic beauty, and the formation of state art societies having an annual appropriation—like that of Utah, established in 1899, and the one organized in Minnesota a year ago.

"Never has the artistic viewpoint been so exploited as at present, by the tongue, the pen, and even the poster artist—for the edge of the art wave is creeping up the shores of the advertising world."

THE PASSING OF POPULAR NOVELS.

BOOK publishing and authorship in our day, remarks Mr. George Seibel, have come to resemble a continuous vaudeville performance. As a timely adaptation of the old query, "What becomes of the pins?" he suggests "What becomes of the books?"—and he finds the question both pathetic and puzzling. If we would console ourselves with the thought that the books of real merit live, while those of pretentious emptiness die, Mr. Seibel reminds us that "Kipling's 'Kim' is buried alongside of Archibald Clavering Gunter's 'Mr. Barnes,' and Marie Corelli's popular stories keep up a steady sale like Anthony Hope's fine Zenda romances." Nevertheless, he attempts a classification of some of the puzzling phenomena of the book trade. He finds, for instance, that "such books as are written to feed some fad or craze are pushed aside when the public is gorged." We quote further (from *The Critic*, May):

"There was the theological novel, which began its course with 'Robert Elsmere,' a powerful piece of work despite reminiscences of 'Middlemarch'; then followed 'John Ward, Preacher,' 'The Damnation of Theron Ware,' 'The Gadfly.' They are gone—their titles but memories, and very tenuous memories some. The frenzy for historical fiction followed, and brought us 'When Knighthood Was in Flower,' 'To Have and to Hold,' 'Alice of Old Vincennes.' These, too, are gone; rarely called for in book-stores or libraries; the reproach of ignorance has been lifted from the unfortunates that had not read them. . . . . .

"'David Harum,' which started the rural fiction fever, and incidentally led publishers to realize that a popular novel while it lasts is as good as an oil-gusher, shows how long a book of real merit may hope to live. One book-store which sold four hundred copies a month when 'David Harum' was the rage is now selling ten copies a month.

"Taking 'David Harum' as a striking case of literary longevity, it may be deduced that the average novel, if it has real merit and tickles the public palate, if interest in it is revived by dramatization and the sale stimulated by cheap editions, may live six years or more. Most of the big sellers do not live that long. 'The average successful novel,' says one large bookseller, 'lives about a year. Some do not last six months; and many do not last three months.' It must be taken into consideration that a book lives longer in a book-shop than in a library, for if it does not sell well it is even more likely to be in stock and tempting the purchaser's eye, whereas in a library the would-be reader must ask for it. This makes the statement of one librarian especially significant, who says that 'the avearge novel lasts about six weeks, then the people do not ask for it any more.'"

The real reason that successful books drop out and are heard of no more, says Mr. Seibel, is that they are crushed to death by the new books piled on top of them.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

ARE CRYSTALS ALIVE?

THE new theory that ascribes to crystals a kind of life, of a lower grade than that of plants, but still real life, has already been mentioned in these columns. It is set forth at some length in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, April 23) by Messrs. F. di Brazza and P. Pirenne, of Liége, Belgium. As will be remembered, the theory was suggested by and chiefly depends on phenomena observed under the microscope, during the growth of a crystal from a solution, which strikingly resembles certain features of the growth of a living cell. Say the writers:

SALICYLIC ACID IN PRECRYSTALLINE STATE.
Showing birth of multipolar cellules resembling nerve cells. Enlargement 280.

"If we dissolve a salt in water until the liquid is saturated, and then modify the conditions by lowering the temperature, we shall see crystals of the dissolved salt appear. This process, generally so simple and apparently dependent only on physical and chemical laws, really originates in a series of very complicated vital phenomena. . . . . .

"At the beginning of the crystallization a tiny globule is seen to be differentiated from the uniform mass, being easily recognizable on account of its difference in refractive power. Studied closely, this globule shows within it a slight 'petroplasmic network,' which shows an analogy with the formation of animal and vegetable cells. . . . . .

"Then are seen appearing in the network small obscure points called 'petroblasts,' which, when observed under high magnifying power, seem to be at the center of a dark substance called 'deuterolithoplasm,' and on the periphery of another clearer substance named by von Schrön 'protolithoplasm.' The formation of the crystal results from these two substances. . . . Crystals have different origins, but . . . the petroplasmic kind is by far the most common. In the strife between the two substances constituting the petroblast, the globule changes form by an annular enlargement; the ring then is deformed and an angle is formed which von Schrön calls the 'primitive dominant angle,' because it gives the direction of the future crystal. Soon a second angle forms opposite the first, called the 'diagonal angle.' Finally the meeting-points of these two opposed angles form new angles called 'secondary.' . . . . . .

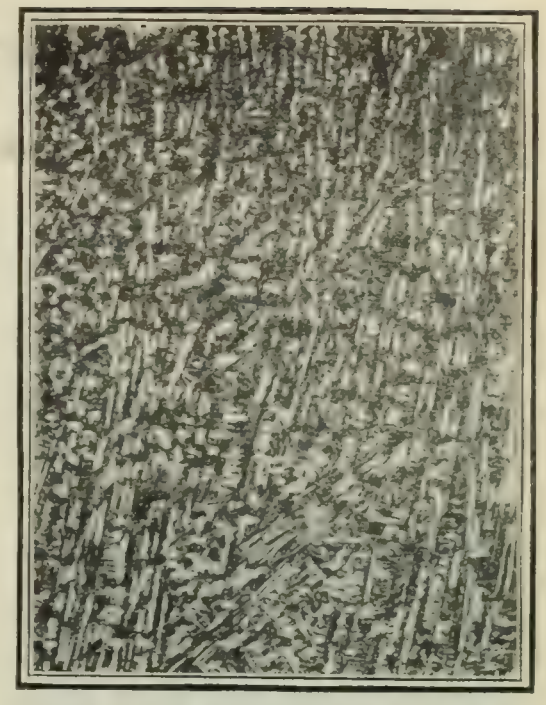
SALICYLIC ACID IN PRECRYSTALLINE STATE.
Showing numerous petroblasts with nuclei. Enlargement 610.

"The crystal, whose formative phases we have thus studied, can move about, and also presents the curious peculiarity of being able to reproduce itself in three ways—by division, gemmation, and endogeny.

"1. By division. If we take, in special conditions, a crystal of recent formation, we shall see it separate into two individuals which draw apart with a rotatory movement.

"2. By gemmation. The phenomenon takes place in the following manner: the petroblasts develop, reach the surface of the crystal, continue to develop, and are detached, causing waves around the crystal.

"3. By endogeny, the most original case. A little crystal forms inside the mother crystal, comes to the surface and issues from it with a double movement of progression and rotation.



ALUM IN THE PRECRYSTALLINE STATE.
Showing appearance of lines of direction marking future axes. Enlargement 280.

"Life in crystals can be explained by the struggle for existence, which is ardent even here. In fact, if during their growth two crystals come into contact, the weaker will completely disappear, absorbed by the stronger. . . . The crystal seems actually to be a living being, and, as we have said, it should have its special pathology. This is really the case, according to von Schrön, who has discovered fifteen kinds of disease in crystals, some of which are hereditary—cases of bifurcation, torsion, and erosion, which are confirmatory of the new theory. When its vital cycle has been complete, the crystal then becomes old and is fossilized. It is then inert."

What is the origin of the little globules from whence, as has been stated above, all crystals arise? Have they germs or seeds of some kind? Von Schrön thinks not. He regards the inception of the crystal as real spontaneous generation. M. di Brazza, however, criticizes this attitude. He asks:

"Why can we not ascribe to the molecule, this infinitely small constituent part of things, the primary generative faculties and substitute for the formulæ of Redi and Virchow a new one: *Omne vivum ex molecula* [all life from the molecule]?"

LARGE PETROBLAST OF QUARTZ
Showing two protoplasmic substances, and nuclear petroblast. Enlargement 750.

This hypothesis the writers submitted to von Schrön, who reaffirms his belief that the crystal has absolutely no preexisting nucleus, molecular or other, in the solution in which it arises.

The theory of crystalline life, say the authors in closing, is consistent with the curious experiences of Professor Bose, of Calcutta, on the "response" of metals, which have already been described in these columns. They write:

"All minerals being of crystalline conformation, except certain substances vitrified by heat, it results, if we accept the theories of von Schrön, that all minerals are formed of colonies of beings that either are or have been alive.

"Every individual of this colony behaves in a way to defend the

mass; hence the adaptation of a metal to the medium in which it finds itself; and the interior activity that serves as a base of the experiments of Bose are not due to the mass itself as a mass, but to the individuals that make it up and that must defend themselves and resist destruction."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A PLANT THAT GROWS THREE FEET IN A DAY.

STORIES of plant-growth at the rate of three feet a day, or an inch and a half an hour, remind one of the old negro-minstrel tales of rapid vegetation in California; yet so sober a periodical as *The National Geographic Magazine* assures us that the bamboo may grow at this speed, and prints a picture, which we reproduce, of a twelve-day shoot that overtops a man standing beside it. Says this paper further:

BAMBOO SHOOT FIVE FEET HIGH AND TWELVE DAYS OLD.

Courtesy of *National Geographical Magazine.*

"The word bamboo suggests to most Americans a faithful fishing-rod or a dainty fan. To the Japanese and Chinese, who are the most practical agriculturists in the world, and to the natives of tropical India and the Malay archipelago, it is as indispensable as the white pine to the American farmer. They are not only dependent upon it for much of their building material, but make their ropes, mats, kitchen utensils, and innumerable other articles out of it, and at the same time consider it among the most nutritious of their vegetables. Varieties of bamboo are found everywhere in Japan, even where there are heavy falls of snow in winter. It is a popular misconception that bamboos grow only in the tropics. Japan is a land of bamboos, and yet where these plants grow it is not so warm in winter as it is in California. In regions where the snows are so heavy that they often break down the young stems and where the thermometer drops to 15° F. below the freezing point, the largest of the Japanese species grows and forms large groves. Some of these varieties could be grown commercially in the United States.

"The bamboo groves of Japan are not only one of the most striking features of its landscapes, but one of its most profitable plant cultures. The largest well-kept groves in the world, except perhaps those of Burma, are growing in the central provinces, and some of these are several square miles in area. These groves pay the owners good interest, often $50 gold per acre annually. Japan exports 10,000,000 fishing-rods alone, the larger share of which come to the United States. There are many bamboos scattered throughout the United States in botanical gardens, where they are cultivated for ornamentation. There are also some beautiful groves of imported bamboo in California, but no serious attempt has yet been made to grow varieties having commercial value.

"A bamboo stem, or culm, attains its full height—40, 60, or 100 feet—in a single season. It is allowed to stand for three or four years before cutting in order that it may harden. The shining stem is hollow and is divided into joints or knots by the crossing of the vascular bundles of fibers. There are many varieties of the bamboo plant, from the species which is woven into mats to the tall bamboo-tree which the Chinaman uses for the mast of his large boat. One variety is cultivated as a vegetable and the young shoots eaten like asparagus, or they may be salted, pickled, or preserved."

IRRIGATION VERSUS POWER DEVELOPMENT.

THAT the success of the policy of irrigation of our arid lands in the West is threatened by companies which purpose to use water-rights in those regions for the development of power is asserted by Frederick Haynes Newell, chief engineer of the United States reclamation service, in an article in *Forestry and Irrigation*. That such use is short-sighted is claimed by the writer, because, in spite of the importance of power, agriculture and not mechanical development lies at the foundation of a country's prosperity. Mr. Newell instances the proposed use of the Snake River, in Idaho. He says:

"Irrigation development at its very inception in the Snake Valley is threatened by the proposed construction of a power-plant, the promoters of which claim the right to use the only supply of water available for irrigation. Already more than four times the low-water flow of Snake River is claimed for the development of power. The two large Carey Act projects now well under way in the Snake River Valley, together with the two feasible projects recently investigated by the Reclamation Service, will, when carried to completion, reclaim more than 635,000 acres of land, practically double the area now irrigated in that State. These lands lie in large bodies, which insures the building up of important centers of wealth and population. All this splendid development depends upon overcoming the condition of aridity, for without water these lands must forever remain in their present desert state.

"The theater of this activity lies comparatively remote from any large town or settlement, being 150 to 200 miles distant from Boise, and about the same distance from the most important centers of population in Utah. To-day these bodies of land form part of the vast unbroken wilderness of sage-brush which stretches across the State from east to west, a desert scene never to be forgotten by even a Western traveler.

"Provided with water for irrigation, orchards, and meadows, villages and towns, and in a few years even cities would greet the eye. The increment to agricultural wealth in the State following the irrigation of these lands would aggregate more than $60,000,000, and several hundred thousand people would be added to the population of the State. Irrigation must come first, and in order to irrigate these lands the right to use the waters of Snake River must, of course, be unquestioned.

"The prospect of early irrigation and settlement of these large areas has excited interest in the possibilities of power development in that region, and a few promoters have been quick to take advantage of imperfect laws and have obtained power rights on the stream. These power-plants are to be located at Shoshone Falls, a point where the river makes a vertical drop of more than 200 feet. The choice of a site for this enterprise is most unfortunate, as it is below practically all the irrigable lands in Snake River valley. It would require the use of all the storage facilities on the South Fork of this stream and more, or about 1,000,000 acre feet, to furnish the water claimed for this purpose alone. If the splendid storage facilities are to be used for this purpose, there would be a supply of water in the river for irrigation for only about three months of each season, or during the flood discharge of the stream. On the other hand, if these lands are to be reclaimed, there will not be any water in the river at this point for power purposes for several months during each season, as all the water will be diverted above this point. More than seventy per cent. of the irrigable lands of the valley will have to be furnished with water for their late irrigation, necessitating the utilization of practically every storage site existing in that drainage-basin for that purpose.

"The nature and magnitude of the conflict between these interests should be readily understood. The impending conflict might be easily obviated if a site for power development were selected above instead of below large bodies of irrigable land. American Falls offers an ideal location for the development of water-power. It is located above nearly 400,000 acres of irrigable land, the late water-supply for which, to the extent of nearly 3,000 second-feet, will have to be furnished from reservoirs. This supply will have to pass these falls, increasing the discharge of the river during its lowest stage from 2,000 to 5,000 second-feet, enough for the creation of over 20,000 horse-power, which can be developed at very reasonable expense, and without conflicting in any way with the rights of irrigation in any part of the Snake River valley.

"The development of cheap power is very essential and is a

powerful agency in the building up of any country. The foundation of the development of any arid country is not power, but irrigation, and the right to the use of the streams for any other purpose must be subservient to irrigation rights if such development is to be full and complete. When it is realized that at best probably not more than four per cent. of the arid portion of Idaho can ever be reclaimed, there should be no question as to the desirability of having these resources fully utilized."

IS THE SUN'S HEAT GROWING WEAKER?

IT is announced by a Swiss physicist that during the past few years the heat received from the sun has been growing less and less, altho the rate of this diminution reached its height a year ago and is now lessening. That the cold weather of the past year is a result of this diminution is not stated, but the inference seems natural. It is also suggested that the phenomenon is due to increased opacity of the atmosphere, which may possibly be caused by volcanic dust. Says a writer on the subject in *Ciel et Terre* (Paris):

"In the month of March, 1903, the Swiss physicist Henri Dufour announced the fact that the intensity of the solar radiation on the earth's surface had been decreasing considerably for some time. Basing his conclusions on observations made at Lausanne and Clarens with Crova's actinometer, M. Dufour found that the weakening of intensity dated from the month of December, 1902, and that it had progressed up to the month of March, 1903, afterward gradually diminishing.

"The existence of an exceptional opacity of the atmosphere for several months was confirmed by the measurements of M. A. Gockel, by the observations of M. Max Wolf at Heidelberg, and by those of Samuel Langley at Washington. Finally, this diminution of the intensity of solar radiation on the earth's surface was also proved at Warsaw, where, since the month of December, 1900, systematic observations had been made with the actinometer of Angstrom-Chwolson.

"In a recent communication to the Paris Academy of Sciences, M. Ladislas Gorcynski cites for the years 1901-3 data that prove this diminution, and also shows that a more considerable diminution began at Warsaw in May, 1902, and lasted during a series of months in this and the following years, reaching its highest degree in the spring of 1903. Toward the end of this last year the progress of the diminution of intensity, compared to that of 1902, appeared to cease, altho the absolute values continued to fall relatively to those of 1901.

"The cause of this increase of atmospheric opacity to solar radiation is not yet clear. M. Dufour has suggested that it is connected with the Martinique eruptions. The extraordinary falls of dust which during the three years past have been observed in Europe also suggest this as a possible cause of the phenomenon in question. Nevertheless, these are as yet only suppositions, whose exactness can not yet be proved without more complete positive data."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Sense of Time in the Two Sexes.—That the time sense in women is deficient as compared with that of men seems to be shown by a recent test by Robert MacDougall in New York University, reported to *Science* (April 29) by the author. This test involved the estimation of periods of time varying from one-quarter minute to one and one-half minutes, under different conditions. These intervals were almost always overestimated both by men and women, but more so by the latter. Says Mr. MacDougall:

"This tendency is very much stronger in the women than in the men, the first point of contrast in the comparison of sex differences. For this period of time [one minute] the constant errors of the two sexes stand in a ratio of one to four. The clearest indication that this overestimation of short periods of time on the part of women is a persistent habit, and not due to variable factors in the conditions of experimentation, appears [from the following fact]. In the case of men, keeping tally of the passing seconds results in the elimination of the positive error and the appearance of a slight underestimation. In the case of women, on the contrary, overestimation still persists to the amount of two-fifths of the period in question. In other words, their unit of measurement is much in defect of the objective period which it is meant to represent. . . . . .

"In sum, the excess of general inaccuracy in the estimation of the given periods of time on the part of women, as compared with men, is no less marked than their tendency to overestimation. The extremes of individual judgment are very great—for instance, estimation of the duration of the one and one-half minute period . . . ran as high as ten minutes. In the case of men the highest was three and one-half minutes. The average error of judgment among the men, all periods included, was forty-five per cent. of the value of the periods estimated; that of the women amounted to one hundred and eleven per cent., or two and one-half times that of the men."

EIGHTY MILES AN HOUR ON A STEAM-ENGINE.

THE sensational high-speed experiments in electric traction that have been carried on during the last few months in Berlin are not the only efforts in this direction. Similar trials have been made in the same country with high-speed steam-locomotives, and one of the new engines has just completed a series of successful trips on the Goettinger-Hannover Railroad, resulting in a uniform speed of eighty miles per hour. Says *Prometheus:*

"The sum of the resistances which must be overcome by the force of the steam in an engine running at a high speed is greatly increased through the lateral motion caused by the irregular movement of the two pistons. In order to do away with this defect and

THE STEAM-LOCOMOTIVE WHICH MADE A UNIFORM SPEED OF EIGHTY MILES AN HOUR.

to obtain perfect symmetry and an equal distribution of forces, G. Wittfeld has designed an engine with three cylinders—one in the middle, driving the front axle, and one on each side, as in ordinary engines, driving the wheels on the rear, or second, axle. The two connecting-rods of these latter wheels work at the same constant angle, while the middle connecting-rod is so inclined that the crank-angle is ninety degrees, thus insuring a perfectly smooth and steady motion even at the highest speed. The engine is compound, the middle cylinder receiving the full pressure; the two driving-wheels on each side are connected by coupling-rods. Besides the driving-axles, there are two independent four-wheel trucks—one at the front and one at the rear. . . . . .

"Both engine and tender are completely roofed and walled, with windows at regular intervals; the smokestack surmounts the roof by only 15¾ inches, and the two steam-domes are hardly visible, so that the spectator might believe that he was looking at part of a Pullman train rather than at a powerful engine with its tender. . . . . .

"The front end of the engine is cone-shaped, to decrease the resistance of the air, and from this point the engineer manipulates the driving mechanism. He communicates with the firemen in the rear through a speaking-tube and also by means of passageways along the sides of the engine. These passageways are continued through the tender, and the latter can be connected with the following car like any ordinary Pullman coach, thus enabling the conductor of the train to communicate with the engineer at any time and in any kind of weather without the slightest inconvenience."

The engine, we are told, will be shipped to this country to be exhibited at the St. Louis Fair.

FRUITLESS ATTEMPTS TO SQUARE THE CIRCLE.

AN announcement in the daily papers a few weeks ago that a man in Indianapolis had discovered a method of "squaring the circle," which had been found accurate, by actual test, and that the discoverer was going to put in a claim for a reward of $100,000 offered by a wealthy man of Sweden for the solution of the problem, moves *The National Druggist* to make the following remarks on the subject:

"The announcement, if not a hoax, is certainly made by some one densely ignorant of the true nature of the problem that he claims to have solved, which is not, as many suppose, to find a multiple of the diameter that will yield the length of the circumference of a circle—for this has been known for centuries, and to a degree of accuracy so great that were it possible to apply the figures to the diameter of the orbit of our sun around the fixed star of which it is supposed to be a satellite, thousands of millions of millions of miles away, the result would be accurate to such a degree that the most powerful microscope ever made by man could not detect the error. Not only has the multiple been figured out to the hundredth decimal digit, but to the 707th, and the calculations have been verified to the 500th—a fraction the minuteness of which is incomprehensible to the mind of man.

"The true problem, which is made insoluble by terms that we ourselves have put upon it, is to demonstrate by the methods of Euclid's geometry (that is, using only straight lines and arcs of a circle), the ratio between the diameter of a circle to the circumference. As a matter of fact, there is no such ratio, or, to put it otherwise, if the circumference be divided by the diameter there will be always a fraction over, and hence there can be no ratio between the two—none at least expressible in figures. There is always just so much and a little piece over.

"This could be made plain in a geometrical way if we remove the restrictions put on the problem by the ancient Greek mathematicians, who first tackled it. Hippocrates was the first, as far as history details, to investigate the question, but Anaxagoras was the first to come anywhere near exactness in his answer to it (that the ratio was less than $3\frac{11}{70}$ and more than $3\frac{10}{70}$). Dinostratus devised a curve, since then known as his 'quadratrix,' that solves the question in a similar manner—*i.e.*, that the ratio between the diameter and the circumference can not be *more* than a given figure, or *less* than another fixed amount. Carried out to the seventh decimal these limits are 3.1416000 and 3.1415925. The former is generally used in ordinary calculations.

"In regard to the reward said to be offered by the rich Swede for the solution of this or other similar problems, it is needless to say that it has its existence in the minds of the ignorant and malinformed only. It takes its origin, probably, from the bequest of a large sum left by the Swedish engineer, Nobel (of high-explosive fame), to be paid at certain recurrent periods to the man whose discovery or invention shall prove of greatest benefit to the human race."

An English Good Word for Our Railroad Men.—From a recent report by Mr. Neville Priestly, under-secretary in the railways department of the Government of India, who visited the United States last year to study and report on American railroading, the following tribute to American railway enterprise and management is quoted by *The Railway and Engineering Review*:

"The railways of America are commercial undertakings on a gigantic scale, and are operated under conditions which are to be found nowhere else in the world, since they receive no protection from the state, and have had to fight their way to the front by sheer ability of management. If I have appeared enthusiastic at times, it is because I was greatly impressed by the courage with which the railroad officers have faced their difficulties and the pluck with which they have overcome them. It is impossible to associate with the great men who have made their mark on American railways, I may say American national history, without being infected with some of the enthusiasm they show for their business; and no man can travel over their railways without becoming possessed of a great deal more knowledge than he previously had, or without getting many valuable hints. Many of their methods are different from those one has been brought up to believe the only correct method; and it is not until one realizes that the one idea in the mind of American railway men is to 'get there,' and that they do 'get there' by the shortest and quickest way, and do not allow themselves to be turned aside either by red tape, old-time prejudices, tradition, or any other of the bogies by which older countries are assailed, that one understands how the results have been obtained which one sees there. American railway men are quick to see a new idea; they are quicker still to try it; they take a great pride in their profession, and are all striving to get at the science of it. That their methods are not always perfect is what might have been expected; but they have managed to do what no other country in the world has done, and that is carry their freight traffic profitably at extraordinarily low rates, notwithstanding the fact that they pay more for their labor than any other country. It is in the study of how they do this that much benefit can be derived by other countries."

The Telegraph's Sixtieth Birthday.—The first day of the present month witnessed the sixtieth anniversary of the electromagnetic telegraph, it being May 1, 1844, when Professor Morse was able to demonstrate the use of his invention in reporting at Washington the proceedings of the Whig convention at Baltimore. Says *The Electrical World and Engineer*:

"The amount of service rendered to the public by the telegraph sixty years after its practical inception may be gaged from the fact that in only four or five of the leading countries, 400,000,000 or 500,000,000 authentic messages are despatched annually exclusive of those handled by leased private wires. In this country the record is now probably about 100,000,000 a year, while Great Britain does not fall very far behind that. Germany and France together are good for another 100,000,000, while Russia, Italy, Austria, and Spain will probably account for another batch of equal magnitude. The telephone to-day has asserted for itself the function of knitting closely together the various communities in which it is used, but it is still the proud boast of the telegraph and the submarine cable that they have been the great instrumentality in annihilating distance, promoting intercourse and commerce, and bringing the nations together."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

ARTHUR MACDONALD, the American criminologist, connected for a number of years with the Federal Bureau of Education, has been the object of long-continued editorial attacks made by one of the New York daily papers. His suit against the paper for libel resulted recently in a verdict in his favor, the jury awarding him $20,000 damages.

"A PROLIFIC cause of chronic indigestion is eating from habit, and simply because it is meal-time and others are eating," says *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette*. "To eat when not hungry is to eat without relish, and food taken without relish is worse than wasted. Without relish the salivary glands do not act, the gastric fluids are not freely secreted, and the best of foods will not be digested. Many perfectly harmless dishes are severely condemned for no other reason than they were eaten perfunctorily and without relish and due insalivation."

"THE mat at the front door is necessarily the receptacle of all kinds of filth picked up from the streets," says *The Lancet*. "In dry weather there is little use for the mat, but in wet weather all cleanly disposed persons use it. The time comes when the mat is loaded with dirt in a more or less dried state, and the simplest way of removing the burden of dirt is to submit the mat to shaking, generally on the curbstone, or to bring it into sharp contact with a wall. This is the *modus operandi* generally adopted, much to the annoyance and discomfort of the passers-by. Frequently a most offensive cloud of dust is thus raised, and that this can be a source of ill-health can not be disputed."

THE aspersions on American science contained in Carl Snyder's book on "New Conceptions in Science" are commented on with slight favor by *The Lancet* (London), which also looks askance at his proposition to remedy the scientific situation in this country by the foundation of a great institution which should be at once a scientific society, a forum where the chief notables alike of Europe and America might be gathered and heard, and a seat of scientific research." It says: "Mr. Snyder works on the principle of Mohammed and the mountain, but, altho his temple may perhaps see the light of day, it would be of small avail to America did she provide a temple gorgeous beyond description, with no gods of her own to worship."

A SCENIC tunnel under Niagara from Table Rock House out under the Horseshoe Falls has just been completed. "This work," says a technical paper, "was undertaken for the Niagara Falls Queen Victoria Park Commission in order to provide a perfectly safe view of the cataract from below. A shaft was sunk 127 feet and from this a tunnel was constructed curving out under the Horseshoe Falls 800 feet. From this laterals were run into the gorge, where large observation-rooms will be constructed of glass where tourists can sit in easy chairs and look out. A large electric elevator has been put into the shaft and from the bottom a large board walk has been constructed to the mouths of the various lateral tunnels."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

"THE NEW EVANGELISM."

PROF. WALTER RAUSCHENBUSCH, who is at the head of the Department of Church History in Rochester Theological Seminary (Baptist), contributes to the New York *Independent* an article on "The New Evangelism," which is hailed by the editor of that publication as a contribution "of very great importance."

Professor Rauschenbusch urges that as every individual reconstructs his comprehension of life and duty as he passes from one period of development to the next, so must humanity reconstruct its moral and religious synthesis whenever it passes from one era to another. "When all other departments of life and thought are silently changing, it is impossible for religion to remain unaffected." We are passing to-day, he says, through an historical transition as thorough and important as any in history; and he proceeds to define some phases of this transition:

"The last 125 years have swept us through profound changes in every direction. World-wide commerce, and the imperialistic policy of the Christian nations have made the problems of international and interracial relations urgent. The church responded by a new movement of world-wide missions, but it has failed hitherto to Christianize international politics. The monarchical system, so intimately connected with ancient religion, has crumbled and democracy has taken its place; but the church has not broadened its ethical teaching to any great extent to meet the new duties of the citizen-kings. It still confines its ethics to the *personal* and *family* life. In industry and commerce there has been a vast increase in the production of wealth and a shifting in its distribution, but the church has furnished no adequate principles either for the distribution or the consumption of wealth. We are emerging from the era of individualism. The principle of coordination, cooperation, and solidarity is being applied in ever-widening areas and is gaining remarkable hold on the spirits of men. The church is applying that principle in its organization, but its message is still chiefly on the basis of individualism."

PROF. WALTER RAUSCHENBUSCH.

He thinks that the church "has most slighted that part of the Gospel which our times most need."

The church, he goes on to say, is in the position of a mother talking to her son of seventeen as if he were still twelve. "What she says is good and loving, but it is not what the boy with his new passions and problems needs." The present paralysis of the churches, he further states, affects all Western Christendom, and only a cause coterminous with modern civilization will explain it.

How this affects evangelism Professor Rauschenbausch explains by stating that evangelism is only the cutting edge of the church, and is driven by the weight back of it. We quote further:

"To be effective, evangelism must appeal to motives which powerfully seize men, and it must hold up a moral standard so high above their actual lives that it will smite them with conviction of sin. If the motives urged seem untrue or remote, or if the standard of life to which they are summoned is practically that on which they are living, the evangelistic call will have little power. The two questions which every Christian worker should investigate for himself are these: Are the traditional motives still effective? And is the moral standard held up by the church such as to induce repentance?

"The motives urged at any time will vary with the preacher and the audience, and there will always be a large measure of truth and power even in the most defective preaching that touches human nature at all. Yet there is a change in emphasis from age to age. Within our own memory the fear of hell and the desire for bliss in heaven have strangely weakened, even with men who have no doubt of the reality of hell and heaven. On the other hand, the insistence on present holiness and Christian living has strengthened. Good men give less thought to their personal salvation than our fathers, but their sympathy for the sorrows of others is more poignant. . . . . .

"The moral teaching of the church in the past has dealt with private and family life. It has boldly condemned drunkenness, sexual impurity, profanity; it has fostered gentleness and pity, and it has been largely successful in this teaching. It has also drawn the line against Sabbath-breaking, dancing, card-playing, and theater-going, but it has not been successful in maintaining that line. In general, the community has risen toward the level of the church in private and domestic virtue, and the church has drifted toward the level of the respectable community in regard to amusements. As a result of both movements, the gap has lessened. The morality of the church is not much more than what prudence, respectability, and good breeding also demand. . . . . .

"When we pass from private and domestic life to political and business life, the matter is worse. About the most pressing questions arising there the church as a body is dumb. It has nothing to say about the justice of holding land idle in crowded cities, of appropriating the unearned increment in land values, of paying wages fixed by the hunger of the laborers and taking the surplus of their output as 'profits,' or of cornering the market in the necessaries of life. It feels restless about some glaring evils like child-labor, but only moderately so. Individuals in the church are intelligent and active, but the church, both as an organized body and as a corporate spiritual force, is inert. The moral guide of humanity is silent where authoritative speech is to-day most needed. Where it does speak, it is often on the wrong side."

One important and growing class—namely, the industrial wage-workers, says Professor Rauschenbusch, is largely alienated from the church. Here is his explanation of this fact:

"The church has passed under the spiritual domination of the commercial and professional classes. I do not mean that they alone compose its membership; but they furnish its chief support, do its work, and their ethics and views of life determine the thought of the church more than we realize. This is not due to any wrongful attempt to make the church subservient, but rather to the fact that they are the dominant classes in all industrial nations, in literature and politics, as well as in the church. Now the stratification of society is becoming more definite in our country, and the people are growing more conscious of it. The industrial conflicts make them realize how their interests diverge from those of the commercial class. As that consciousness increases, it becomes harder for the two classes to meet in the expression of Christian faith and love—in prayer-meetings, for instance. When the Christian business man is presented as a model Christian, working people are coming to look with suspicion on these samples of our Christianity. I am not justifying that, but simply stating the fact. They disapprove of the Christianity of the churches, not because it is too good, but because it is not good enough. The working people are now developing the principle and practise of solidarity, which promises to be one of the most potent ethical forces of the future, and which is essentially more Christian than covetousness and selfishness which we regard as the indispensable basis of commerce. If this is a correct diagnosis of our condition, is it strange that the church is unable to evangelize a class alienated from it by divergent class interest and class morality?"

The writer sums up in conclusion as follows:

"The powerlessness of the old evangelism is only the most striking and painful demonstration of the general state of the churches. Its cause is not local nor temporary. It does not lie in lack of hard work or of prayer or of keen anxiety. It lies in the fact that modern life has gone through immense changes, and the church has not kept pace with it in developing the latent moral and

spiritual resources of the gospel which are needed by the new life. It has most slighted that part of the gospel which our times most need. It lacks an ethical imperative which can induce repentance. In private life its standard differs little from respectability. In commerce and industry, where the unsolved and painful problems lie, it has no clear message, and often claims to be under no obligation to have one. In the state churches the state has dominated; in the free churches the capitalist class dominates. Both influences are worldly—in favor of things as they are and against the ideals which animate the common people. The people are becoming daily more sensitive to the class cleavage of society. The church suffers under the general resentment against the class with which it is largely identified. To this must be added the fact that the spirit of free inquiry engendered by modern science neutralizes the dogmatic authority with which the church has been accustomed to speak.

"The new evangelism which shall overcome these barriers and again exert the full power of the gospel can not be made to order nor devised by a single man. It will be the slow product of the fearless thought of many honest men. It will have to retain all that was true and good in the old synthesis, but advance the human conception of salvation one stage closer to the divine conception. It will have to present a conception of God, of life, of duty, of destiny, to which the best religious life of our age will bow. It will have to give an adequate definition of how a Christian man should live under modern conditions, and then summon men to live so."

FOREIGN MISSIONS AS CIVILIZING AGENTS.

EVEN allowing for all their faults, the influence of the Christian missionaries in foreign lands has been mightily in the direction of civilization and morality. Such is the verdict of M. Gaston Bonet-Maury, professor of the Protestant faculty of theology in the College of France. In two numbers of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* M. Bonet-Maury discusses the work of Christian missions all over the world. The intervention of Western nations in the affairs of Asiatic countries he condemns unsparingly; but he recalls the fact that it is due to the influence of the Moravian brothers that Germany is beloved by the negroes of the Antilles and the Esquimaux of Labrador; to the influence of the Picpus Fathers in the Sandwich Islands and the Dominican Fathers in Algeria and equatorial Africa that the natives revere and respect the French republic. The civilizing influence of Christian missionaries, this writer points out, is made evident in two ways: by their scientific work and by their social and moral influence.

Taking up the scientific work of foreign missionaries, he goes through the list of names of those who have contributed to the advancement of science. From La Pérouse and Franklin to Lamy there have been many missionary martyrs to the cause of science. The Jesuits, Ricci and Secchi, were eminent astronomers. In the thirteenth century a pope and a king of France sent civilizing, educated monks among the Turks. The Franciscans and Dominicans by their great learning exerted a powerful influence over the Grand Khan. One of the Lazarists, Père Huc, traveled extensively in Tibet and China, and his books of description are still authorities. Père Armand David corrected the maps of China. Père Chevalier, a French priest, did such excellent and valuable hydrographic work in Tongking that, in 1898, the French Geographical Society presented him with a medal. It was a French Catholic mission which founded and still conducts the celebrated astronomical observatory at Zi-ka-wei, founded by the Jesuit Fathers, Lelec and Colombel, the meteorological observations of which have been used by Sir Robert Hart since 1898 to determine the approach of typhoons throughout China, Manchuria, and Korea. The Protestant missionaries came later than the Catholics, but they also have made important contributions to science. Rev. Edward Robinson, in 1838, wrote a work on the geography of Palestine, and (in 1856) Dr. F. W Holland wrote one on the Sinai peninsula. Missionaries have been the inspiration and backbone of the great exploration societies: the English Palestine Exploration Fund, the German Palestine Society, and the American Palestine Exploration Society. In Borneo and Sumatra the American, German, and Dutch missionaries have thoroughly explored their fields of work. In Africa and the two Americas, Catholic orders, Protestant missionaries, and French Huguenots have opened up vast regions to civilization and progress. In the history of Canada and the United States, such names as Hennepin, Le Jeune, Marquette, Joliet, Roger Williams, and John Eliot are eloquent tributes to the zeal and heroism of missionaries. Norwegian pastors explored and mapped Greenland. The continent of Australia was explored by an English Catholic and an American Protestant missionary, and the islands of the South Sea bear the impress of the work of such men as Taylor, Donarre, Williams, Ellis, Chalmers, and Couffé. As linguists and dictionary makers, Ulphilas, the apostle of the Goths, and Cyril, the apostle of the slavs, head the list. The Catholic Zottoli and the Protestants Gützlaff and Faber became authorities on Chinese literature. Dr. James Legge, the Scotch missionary, studied Chinese for thirty years in Hongkong, and afterward became professor in Oxford University. Merson, in Burma; Ziegenbalg, in Malabar; Borè, in Persia; Coeurdoux, Barthélemy and William Jones, in India; Bollig and Gismondi, in Syria; Lepsius in Egypt; Isenberg, in Abyssinia; Cust and Koeller, in equatorial Africa; Hans Egede, in Greenland; John Eliot, among the American Indians; Pedro, in Mexico and South America; Janssen, Fair, and Gordon in the South Seas—these are men whose names history will write high for their contributions to the world's knowledge of the languages of strange or unknown peoples.

As to the moral influence of missions, M. Bonet-Maury has no doubt that, entirely aside from the moral elevation brought about in the lives of individual pagans, whole peoples are raised and purified. Pride, laziness, lying, and deceit, intemperance and sexual immorality, all pagan vices, gradually disappear, in large measure, before the march of the Christian missions. Missionaries persuade the native peoples, if they are nomads, to settle down and cultivate the soil, to free their slaves, to choose the ways of peace and learning, and thus to get free from the domination of their former superstitions. They persuade the natives to work regularly, and endeavor to overcome their apathy. The school of the Fathers of the Holy Ghost, at Bagamayo, in Zanguebar, and the professional schools opened by the Protestant missions at Lovedale, in South Africa, have succeeded, "bit by bit, in persuading the heathen to attach himself to the soil, to respect the property of his neighbor, and to develop a love of justice and truth." If they have the ear of the Government, the missionaries try to obtain prohibition of the sale of opium and of alcoholic drinks. Upon their petition, the Mikado of Japan has prohibited the importation of opium into Formosa and Khama. Besides personal effort in the cause of abstinence, the missionaries refuse the sacraments of the church to drunkards and care for the worst of these in special hospitals. It has been due to the influence of missions that public prostitution has been abolished in several Asiatic countries. Many illustrious native converts have added to the civilizing work of the missions, among whom the French writer names Maka, in the Gilbert and Hawaiian Islands, and Pundita Ramabai, in India. The tone of family life has been raised, war has decreased, slavery almost entirely abolished through the influence of missions. Missionaries brought about many reforms in the Kongo and the amelioration of prison conditions in Japan. In public sanitation, missionaries have done a noble work. To quote directly:

"Following the example of the Catholic bishops and the Hospitaler orders of the Middle Ages, the misionaries of all denominations, Dominican priests and American Protestants, Sisters of Charity and deaconesses of Kaisewerth, have founded hospitals and established dispensaries, taking care of infirm old people who, especially in Africa, are abandoned; looking after neglected children, of whom the greater part—at least in China—are condemned

to death or prostitution. . . . To Scotch and American missionaries belongs the glory of having formed a large corps of well-trained woman doctors, infirmary professors, and deaconnesses who can penetrate into the most sacred corners of the harems and zenanas, and carry there, with the consolation of the gospel, the relief of a medical art worthy its name."

The writer can not withhold his admiration for such saintly characters as Dr. Carey and Father Damien for their work among the lepers. We have a well-founded right to say, he concludes, that the most certain and effective agent of civilization is the missionary.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DR. BRIGGS'S CRITICAL METHOD.

"NEW Light on the Life of Jesus" is the title of a volume by the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs, of Union Theological Seminary, in which the author does not endeavor to give a new life, but to present a new harmony of the facts contained in the various New-Testament narratives and allusions. Dr. Briggs states that he long ago abandoned the "Harmony of the Gospels," based on the chronological order of the Gospel of John; and that within a comparatively recent time his confidence in the chronological order of Mark became weakened. As one or both of these writers are taken as a basis by all modern writers upon the harmony of the gospels or the life of Jesus, the abandonment of the authorities left as free a field for a new study of the subject by Dr. Briggs as was presented to Tatian, the earliest harmonist. Immediately, says Dr. Briggs, "a cloud was lifted from the gospels and a number of questions sprang up which pressed for solution." We quote further:

"The most essential of these were: 1. When did Jesus begin his ministry? 2. Where was Jesus during the absence of the twelve? The answer to these two questions which came to me flooded the gospels with new light. I saw that there was a Galilean ministry of Jesus prior to the arrest of John the Baptist, and that while five pairs of the twelve were absent on a mission in Galilee, Jesus, with James and John, one pair of the twelve, was carrying on his ministry in Jerusalem, and at intervals with another pair, Thomas and Matthew, in Perea; and so the order of the ministry became altogether different from that presupposed in the modern harmonies and lives of Jesus.

"At first the result was startling, but I was encouraged by finding that my results were in many respects in accord with that ancient harmonist, Tatian, and by recalling that the ordinary arrangement of the life of Jesus is indeed quite modern. It was not, however, until I began to trace the consequences of this new arrangement of the ministry in all its details and I saw the material of the gospels take its place with so much ease, so much propriety, and with such simplicity and beautiful harmony, that I was convinced that the essential problems of the gospels had been solved."

Of the results of his researches Dr. Briggs thus speaks:

"This new light solves most of the difficult problems of the gospels, fills up the chasm between the synoptists and the Gospel of John, and satisfies the most searching inquiries of modern higher criticism and historical criticism. I have subjected these results to the most careful criticism that I could apply to my own work again and again. It may be that I have myself been to some extent blinded by the new light. If so, I shall be glad to be corrected. The book must go into the fires of criticism, the hotter the better. If the light is a true light, it will abide. The question is submitted with confidence to Christian scholars and to the Christian public."

The religious and secular press have taken up the propositions set forth by Dr. Briggs, and for the most part have returned the Scotch verdict, "Not proven." Stuart L. Tyson, writing in *The Churchman* (Protestant Episcopal), says of Dr. Briggs's method:

"In his principles of criticism there appears no criterion by which we may distinguish the genuine from the spurious, other than an arbitrary judgment. We believe his principles to be radically unsound, and calculated to convey the impression to the ordinary reader that the gospels are not altogether trustworthy. Yet there are many excellent things in what we are constrained to call an erratic work. It is obvious that Dr. Briggs feels he has made a real contribution to the knowledge and understanding of our Lord's life. Unlike those from whom he seems to draw his inspiration, he has the fullest belief in our Lord's divinity. Zeal, earnestness, sincerity, characterize his pages: we wish we could say they were always well-directed. The great stream of Christian testimony, which in the case of St. John's Gospel goes back to Irenæus, and, through his friend and teacher, Polycarp, to the apostle himself, is practically ignored."

A writer in *The Independent* practically concurs in this opinion, as may be seen by the following:

"The author's conviction is that he has found 'new light' in respect to the period before the Baptist's imprisonment and the visits to Jerusalem reported in the fourth gospel, old stumbling-blocks of the harmonists. 'Criticism' he seems to take as meaning freedom to reject, alter, or accept the statements of his sources in accordance solely with his own harmonistic idea, without comparison or critical valuation. On this plan the difficulties, of course, are easily overcome. In reality the typical 'harmonist' is from the very nature of his assumptions uncritical, and it is this temper which controls the present attempt."

More aggressive still, on the side of the opposition, is a writer in *The Evening Post*, whose words we quote at some length:

"The proposed rearrangement of Jesus's life is not proven. The failure is not due to any lack of ingenuity or patience or distrust of the chronological suggestions of the text. The criticism is free and resolute, but nothing comes of it, because the material is not such as to yield results. The evangelic tradition furnishes no chronological diagrams and tables.

"But even if Dr. Briggs could persuade us to accept his conclusions, what would it all amount to? What difference does it make where Jesus was when the twelve were off preaching? What 'new light' is there even if Jesus did preach before John was put in prison? What contribution could it possibly make to the understanding of Jesus's personality, the realization of his character, and the grasp of his thought if it could be demonstrated just what feasts he attended? Yet it is the dates of feasts, the shifting of a few miracles from one side to the other of a journey to Jerusalem, that is here offered us as 'new light' on the life of Jesus! Were every item of this chronological endeavor unquestionable history, altogether they would not shed a candle-power of 'new light.' Dr. Briggs is shockingly immodest in the title of his book. The charge of New-Testament science against him must be that he has no appreciation of the real problem of the life of Jesus, of the kind of light upon his life that to-day is searched for, of the character and personality of the master, into the *Kleinigkeitan* of whose biographies he has delved so painfully. So little sense has he of the ethical and religious affinities of Jesus and the Baptist, of the magnet of the moral force by the Jordan which drew Jesus from his home in Nazareth, that he can make Jesus's meeting with the Baptist a chance turning aside from a pilgrimage to a feast of tabernacles! His idea of the Sermon on the Mount is that it is a 'consecration' address, that the twelve might be set apart in proper churchly form! Indeed, John had to 'consecrate' Jesus before he 'began his ministry in earnest,' just as the Mormon originators ordained each other! The temptation is a pilgrimage to the wilderness for the enjoyment of the 'ecstatic state!'

"Far from all this is the real problem of the New Testament, the 'new light' we wait for on the life of Jesus Christ. By leaving chronology far behind, by employing the fourth gospel as a source of the first order for the afterthought concerning Jesus, but using the synoptics alone as authorities on his life, it will some day be told more accurately than now we know what manner of man so lived and taught and helped and loved in the towns of Galilee that against his own denial he was called the Son of David, and against his refusal of the epithet 'good,' which he declared belonged to God alone, his own lips were made to testify within two generations that he was equal with God.

"Of this problem Dr. Briggs has not the slightest inkling. His credulity is boundless and unfits him for results in historical investigation or place among serious historians. He not only has no difficulty with the virgin birth, but he declares for the perpetual

virginity of Mary: 'Joseph respected her as the consecrated mother of the Messiah.' He appreciates the vast difference that exists between the simple meal of brotherhood of the synoptic record and the later sacrament of the church, and explains that the 'Holy Eucharist' must have been the theme of a 'post-resurrection' discourse of Jesus. Similarly he accounts for the church doctrine of baptism. He has no difficulty in the statement that Jesus at twelve years of age was the conscious Son of God. He makes Jesus declare his preexistence in proper Johannean form, and deliver the long apologies which the fourth gospel records. This is surely to lose one's reputation for heresy, but what is more the pity, it is to blind those who mistake it for 'new light' to the magnificent promise of real New-Testament study."

REVELATION AS A BASIS FOR RELIGION.

CAN the idea of revelation, asks Mr. G. Lowes Dickinson, be made to agree with the normal intellectual assumptions of the twentieth century? In approaching this question, the writer narrows the field of inquiry by the finding that the great religions of history, and especially Christianity, include in their revelation two distinct kinds of information: the first dealing with matters of fact stated to have occurred in the past; the second, with the truths affirmed to be eternally valid about God and His relation to the world. The first, the question of historical fact, Mr. Dickinson considers in the case of Christianity. He writes (in *The Independent Review*, London, for May) as follows:

"Take the propositions, let us say, that Jesus Christ existed at such and such a date, that he was born of a virgin, that he did and said such and such things, that he was crucified and buried, that he rose again, and that he ascended into heaven. And on this point I would simply ask my readers whether they really do believe that facts of that kind ought to be accepted on any other evidence than that of history itself; whether they believe that there is a short cut to those particular pieces of information, such as would certainly be repudiated in the case of any other historical events? If any one replies in the affirmative, I have on this head no more to say. But if, on the other hand, it be agreed that the truth of the story of the life and death of Christ must stand or fall by the ordinary criteria of evidence, then that whole question is removed from the sphere of revelation to that of history; and religion, so far as it is conceived to depend upon the facts we are considering, becomes dependent upon historical inquiry. This is, in fact, the position which, as I can not but believe, educated and intelligent men do now, and will more and more in the future, adopt. But if that be so, and in so far as it is so, the result must be a profound modification of the character of religious belief.

"For those who are acquainted with the nature of historical inquiries, the uncertainty of testimony, the prejudice of witnesses, the doubtfulness of documents, who have watched, in other religions than the Christian, the growth of myths and the creation of fictitious personalities, may easily assure themselves, without entering far into the laborious inquiry, that its results are bound to be in the highest degree tentative and uncertain, that scholars to the end of the chapter will continue to disagree and to dispute, and that, in fact, there is not evidence sufficient in quality or in quantity to establish any unquestionable final truth. Now, in an ordinary historical inquiry, this might be a matter of small moment. Men do not much or profoundly care whether, for example, Lycurgus existed or no, what was the exact contribution to the constitutional history of Athens of the reforms of Draco or of Solon, nor about any of the thousand and one similar points which are the subject of historical controversy. But it is a very different matter when they are asked to stake their whole conception of life on the dubious result of inquiries so difficult. And a man who thinks about the issue at all, and is bent upon honesty, will, I believe, incline to set aside the whole controversy as irrelevant to whatever is really essential in religion, and seek elsewhere than in history the basis on which to erect the fabric of his belief and conduct. He may, indeed, find a religious inspiration in the recorded life and sayings of Christ. But the inspiration would be the same whether he regarded the record of the gospels as myth or as fact, and would depend, nor on the existence of Christ, in the past or in the present, but on the conception of life embodied in his story.

"Such, I can not but think, must be the ultimate result, on every really religious and candid mind, of an acceptance of the scientific criterion in connection with the recorded life of Christ."

Mr. Dickinson turns next to the consideration of the second kind of truth which is held to be communicable by revelation—the existence and nature of God, and His relation to the world. This phase of revelation, he states, can be conceived only in one of two ways: either as an immediate intuition conveyed in what is regarded as a moment of supernormal perception, or as the gradually garnered result of the normal experience of life. Of the intuition of the exceptional moment he writes:

"It is, of course, indisputable that such experiences occur, and are conceived by those who receive them to be communications of absolute truth. The familiar phenomenon of 'conversion' is a case in point. But, for our present purpose, the important question is, whether the belief of the recipient in the evidential value of the experience is justified. And I think a little consideration will show that it is not, for it is noticeable that the truth supposed to be revealed in the moment of conversion is commonly, if not invariably, the reflection of the doctrine or theory with which the subject, whether or no he has accepted it, has hitherto been most familiar. I have never heard, for example, of a case in which a Mohammedan or a Hindu, without having ever heard of Christianity, has had a revelation of Christian truth; or even of a case of the conversion in this way to Roman Catholicism of one who has been brought up an evangelical, or *vice versâ*. Conversion, in fact, it would seem, is not the communication of a new truth; it is the presentation of ideas already familiar, in such a way that they are accompanied by an irresistible certainty that they are true. But this sense of certainty may attach to any kind of intellectual content. If a man has been brought up a Christian, he will be converted to a belief in Christ. If he has been trained as a Hindu, he will receive the vision of the Absolute. If he is optimistic by temperament, he will have a revelation that the world is good; if pessimistic, it will be borne in upon him that it is bad. All of these revelations can not be true. One may be true and the others false. But in that case we must find our criterion of truth and falsehood somewhere else than in the subjective certainty of the converted person."

That revelation which is the "gradually garnered result of the normal experience of life," Mr. Dickinson believes to be only "a reflection of the intense need to believe." "Here, too," he says, "the fact that the belief works is no evidence of its validity, but only of its efficacy."

He suggests in conclusion that revelation, "that now gives to religion, as it is commonly conceived, a unique and peculiar place among the forms of human activity," will cease to be regarded as a satisfactory basis for religion; "for it will be increasingly recognized not to be an avenue to truth."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The Independent, New York, contrasts the attitudes of France and Germany toward the question of religious teaching in the schools: "While Germany has just removed the last of restrictions against the Catholics, by rescinding the law which excluded Jesuits from teaching, France is proposing legislation utterly to forbid all teaching, in public or private schools, by members of religious orders. Germany, more than half Protestant, can allow freely what France, almost wholly Catholic, can not allow at all. It looks strange; it is wrong. In Germany liberty of religious thought feels strong enough to take all risks. What France needs now is to abolish the Concordat, to put the support of the church on the free-will of its members, to grant full liberty of teaching to all, at their own expense, and then let the best win."

MR. EUGENE PARSONS, a writer in *The Homiletic Review* for May, alleges a decline of the religious spirit in the younger British poets. Not only, he says, has the secular trend of the last three decades checked the flow of sacred song; it has recorded its influence in other fields of poetry as well. He cites Kipling's verse as conspicuously illustrative of the trail of the serpent of materialism. We quote as follows: "Tersely stated, Kipling's view is that it is right for the individual and the nation to get and hold all it can. With him, the solidarity of the empire is the main thing, rather than the building up of the kingdom of heaven; altruism is a mistake, sympathy unwise, and generosity foolish. The drift of Tennyson's exhortation was to move upward, working out the beast; the effect of Kipling's is to keep the ape and the tiger alive. If Kipling is right, then the Sermon on the Mount is outgrown—it is a drawback to the extension of civilization."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

MODERN MISUNDERSTANDING OF WAR.

ONE of the few points upon which continental Europe can agree with England in regard to the present war is afforded by the possibility that Japan's success so far may be due to the "newness" of the conditions from a European standpoint. This seems just now to be overlooked, thinks the military expert of *The Westminster Gazette* (London). While the fundamental principles of strategy remain to-day what they were in the time of Hannibal, the revolution wrought by circumstances makes the application of fundamental principles a task of infinite difficulty. Twentieth-century warfare means cooperation of army with navy. "The truth is," adds the London *Times*, "that the phrase 'naval war' is in large measure a misnomer." It amplifies:

"It is hardly an exaggeration to say that there is no such thing as a naval war pure and simple. Naval warfare is not an end, but a means, its paramount object being to obtain the command of the sea—that is, to establish the security of maritime communications. Of any two belligerents the one which attains this object can transport its troops in safety to any part of the enemy's territory and land them at his discretion at almost any point he pleases, whereas the one which fails to attain it can undertake no serious enterprise across the seas, and must, as our military correspondent has pointed out, remain in the dark as to the particular part of the field of operations in which his adversary will develop his attack. In other words, in all serious campaigns which involve the sea as a factor naval and military operations are organically associated and mutually interdependent. Naval battles in these days will, no doubt, be short affairs enough; but a naval battle involves two belligerents, both of whom may not at the moment be equally anxious to fight, and a naval battle alone can decide no campaign in which large military issues are involved. Trafalgar and the naval events which immediately preceded it undoubtedly rendered the invasion of England impossible, but they did not put an end to the struggle with Napoleon, which lasted for ten years longer, and only terminated at Waterloo. Yet it would be very misleading to say that after Trafalgar the war was no longer a naval war. It was command of the sea alone that secured Wellington's position in the peninsula, it was command of the sea alone that enabled him to fight at Waterloo, it was command of the sea alone that enabled England to withstand the Berlin decrees."

A STRATEGIST.

RUSSIAN BEAR (*slily*)—"Running away? Not a bit of it! I'm luring 'em on!" —*Punch* (London).

The most important factor in the twentieth-century art of warfare, we are told by the French military organ, *Armée et Marine* (Paris), is the railroad, which permits mobilization and concentration with "overpowering speed," thus putting an end to the deliberation of old-fashioned war:

"The most conspicuous of the novel characteristics of modern war, therefore, seems to be rapidity of its preliminary operations.

"Next comes the telegraph, in view of the ramification of its lines.

"Masonry and armor, whatever may be the intrinsic value ascribed to permanent fortifications, have given to the latter, it can not be denied, such capacity for resistance that artillery, to reduce it, must not only be employed to a greater extent, but must also, from the outset, increase the effectiveness of its means—that is, must move its material of attack. Here, again, railroads, built or to be built, will come in, since they are indispensable in the transportation of guns and projectiles.

"Smokeless powder renders the movement of cavalry extremely difficult, the moment, at any rate, that cavalry draws near to bodies of infantry. Infantry may be concealed behind the slightest obstacle. The bullets of the infantry can reach the cavalry without enabling the latter to detect whence the fire comes. Thus exploration at close range and examination of the field of battle present increasing difficulty."

Humanitarians will strive to banish war as unworthy of the twentieth century, says this authority, approaching another branch of its subject, but those efforts are doomed to failure from the very nature of the case:

"Haunted by ideas more generous than practical, a social school which has adepts in all lands, soothes itself with the beautiful dream of general peace. Disarmament and arbitration are the catch-words fondly repeated in a special press and a special literature. But the facts of all ages and the life of all mankind belie at every step the possibility of such a universal accord. If such a Utopia were confined within the domain of philosophy, the evil would be of little importance. But the ambitious who thrive upon it and the simple-minded who are deceived, destroy, by their repudiation of war, that spirit of discipline and of subordination which is its first element.

"It is an incontestable fact that nothing repels from the military life so much as obligatory service. Experience amply demonstrates it. Nor is there occasion for great surprise. The monotony of garrison service does not dispose the mind to lofty speculations. The intellectuals—and how many to-day are proud of being intellectual!—find garrison life bare. Yet it is an intellectuality of slight range which can not discern the element of grandeur in military service.

"Is it necessary to add that the ease of material existence, the extension of well-being, the comfort of assured existence, the ideal confined to the one conception of buying cheap and selling at a profit, lead to terrified contemplation of a war which would disturb such quietude?"

However, the present war will wake the world up, according to the military expert of the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), who thinks that the extremely sanguinary character of modern battle will prove a revelation to our age. He predicts that the struggle between Russia and Japan will turn out to be one of the bloodiest wars in history.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JAPAN'S GENERALS ABANDON A NAPOLEONIC PRINCIPLE.

AMAZEMENT fills more than one European military expert at the division of her land forces in which Japan so boldly indulges. Such a departure from an elementary Napoleonic principle, according to the strategists of the Paris *Gaulois* and *Figaro*, is the more surprising because the Japanese army has been taught by its German and French mentors to regard Napoleon's authority as pontifical in all that relates to strategy and tactics. If we are to credit the theory upon which continental European experts now criticize the Japanese movement against Kuropatkin, General Kuroki has gone back to the eighteenth-century art of war which

the Italian campaign of the great Corsican rendered obsolete. The old theory was to catch the enemy in a trap by moving upon him from various points of the compass. Napoleon met this by drawing all his forces together and beating the enemy in detail. He dreaded all division of forces. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) applies the Napoleonic theory to the Japanese operations as follows:

"According to the approved principles of modern strategy, as repeatedly practised by the first Napoleon, a general on the defensive, in case several bodies of the enemy close in upon him from different directions, must hurl himself against the strongest of the oncoming armies and endeavor to beat it. If he can beat it, the remaining bodies of the enemy will willingly retreat. If they do not retreat, the general on the defensive, who operates on interior lines, has merely to make hasty marches upon the nearest body of the foe and beat it. If the separate oncoming bodies of the enemy are equally strong, strategic theory requires that the force which is in the most difficult situation, as regards protection of flank or rear, or else the force that is nearest, must first be beaten."

The Napoleonic principle can not be applied blindly, adds the Austrian daily. It reminds us that in Europe there exists a net of communications affording immense opportunities to a general operating on interior lines; whereas in the Far East General Kuropatkin has no means of making the rapid movements required. It also thinks "the circumspection of the Russian commander," in spite of the chance given him, to be a new proof of Russia's unprepared condition for the campaign. On the other hand, the check to Japan's military operations in Manchuria is attributed in the *Gaulois* (Paris) to General Kuropatkin's military capacity. He detected Japan's error in strategy and prepared with such energy to take advantage of it that General Kuroki withdrew the outlying divisions from their peril.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ABBOT OF A TIBETAN MONASTERY.

He is one of the few members of the hierarchy who are friendly to Colonel Younghusband. The Chinese grandee at the spectator's left represents, it is said, the amban, or diplomatic envoy from Pekin.

COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND CLIMBS MORE WALLS.

AGAIN and again have those Tibetans who oppose the advance of Colonel Younghusband's mission to the Grand Lama built walls in the path of the British. The colonel manages to get over these stone obstacles without much difficulty, thanks to the Tibetan habit of fleeing from a crisis. The London *Mail* and the London *Standard* are alike at a loss to account for such tactics, since the walls are in every case well built and would afford facilities for long and determined resistance. The English conclusion is that cowardice is the foundation of Tibetan character. The London *Times* advocates proceeding to the last extremity:

"After the experiences of the mission thus far, it is no exaggerated pessimism to be prepared for absolute recalcitrance on the part of the Dalai Lama and his advisers. They may learn wisdom in time, but it is much more likely they will not; and what we then have to consider is the position of the mission and the means at its disposal for attaining our objects. We have come a considerable way into Tibet, but we have no desire to proceed farther unless such a measure is forced on us. Manifestly, however, we can not withdraw leaving our objects unachieved and having incurred the expense and enormous difficulties of the expedition for nothing. We require a satisfactory settlement, and we must take all reasonable means to secure it.

"The aggravating feature in the situation is that it is nothing but the obstinate arrogance of the Lamas which places such a settlement for the present out of reach. The lay population frankly welcome us—in fact, at this moment they are fraternizing with our soldiers in the camp outside Gyangtse as if they had known them all their lives: the local market has been removed thither from the town; the country people bring in their produce daily, and, as Colonel Younghusband observed in one of his despatches, sharp Tibetan traders haggle with Sikhs and Gurkhas over their goods and fearlessly charge them exorbitant prices. Nor, on the whole,

SOLDIERS IN THE YOUNGHUSBAND ESCORT.

They have been recruited mainly from the frontier nations of India and are not all fighting men. Many of them, according to one authority, have been blessed by the Buddhist Archbishop of their diocese in order to influence the natives of Tibet.

NUNS IN THE TALSTANY CONVENT.

These women have made vows of renunciation of the world so binding that they may not, it is said, leave their nunnery except on a pilgrimage to the shrine near Lhasa.

have the officials representative of the lay population shown themselves less well disposed. . . . . .

"We can not afford to risk another winter of inaction in Tibet. The difficulties incident to transport and communications will probably endure. It is essential that the problem should be carefully examined while there is still time before us; for any misadventure so close to India and in the midst of this uncivilized people is no more to be thought of than withdrawal without having accomplished the purpose of the mission."

At last accounts the colonel had a peculiarly formidable wall in front of him, and the Tibetans were in force behind it, opening fire upon every British uniform within range. The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) is unable to see that willingness to sell goods at exorbitant prices proves a friendly disposition in the natives, and the Paris *Temps* indulges in these mocking reflections:

"The English expedition to Tibet presents a mixed character that is sufficiently extraordinary. It is wholly peaceful in so far as Colonel Younghusband is an ambassador accredited to the Tibetan Government. It is wholly military in so far as General Macdonald commands a small body of troops intended to force an entry into the country.

"It can be understood that this dualism, slightly abnormal, disconcerts and embarrasses the Lamas. Even politicians better informed, even men less pent up within the narrow life of monasteries, in the sterile contemplation of mystic nothingness and in the spinning of prayer-wheels, would in such a case likewise lose their Latin—or their Sanscrit."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND.

BRITISH ANXIETIES OVER THE WAR.

AMONG the numerous notabilities to whom the Czar has granted an interview recently is Mr. Henry Norman, M.P., and if we are to be guided by the opinion of the London *Times*, some important exchanges of view occurred. One result of the interview was the appearance of a long communication in the British daily from Mr. Norman. The letter is attracting wide attention, for it says, among other things:

"It can not be realized too soon that the war can have but one ending. It is out of the question for Russia to be defeated by Japan. Such a defeat would be the destruction of Russian prestige for generations; it would be a national humiliation too colossal to be even thought of by Russia. If the war must endure for years, if the last Russian regiment must be mobilized, if the last ruble must be spent, if even vast international complications must be faced, and whatever losses or sacrifices must still be suffered, the end will be the same. Russia can not and will not accept such a defeat. Let any Englishman reflect what would be his attitude under corresponding circumstances in his own country.

"The statesmen of Japan should have thought of this before they declared war. It seems inconceivable, indeed, that so obvious a fact should have escaped their recognition, and, therefore, it is probably more correct to assume that they counted upon defeating Russia up to a certain point, and then inducing other Powers to intervene to complete their victory and Russia's defeat. If so, however, the calculation was no less baseless, but it will produce the delicate and perilous situation [a demand for intervention] to which I have already alluded.

"The suggestion of intervention may arise at several points. I take first the supposition most favorable to Japan.

"If Japan should have further successes at sea, if Port Arthur should fall, if victory at the outset should attend Japanese arms on land, if she should become temporarily mistress of a large part of Manchuria, then it is probable that Japan would offer to cede Manchuria to China on the condition of the Powers guaranteeing the integrity of China and stopping the war. A plea for intervention under these circumstances would evoke sympathy from many people both in England and America who had not considered the matter in its broader aspects.

"Alternatively, let us suppose the course of events most favorable to Russia—namely, that the chapter of her misfortunes is at an end, that Port Arthur holds out, that General Kuropatkin first repulses the coming Japanese attack and then successfully assumes the offensive, and that a powerful Russian fleet sails eastward two months hence with good prospects of reversing the present naval situation and rendering it possible for General Kuropatkin to continue his advance to Japan itself. Under these circumstances, again, intervention would undoubtedly be sought, both by Japan and by her friends in England and the United States.

"Or, finally, suppose that without immediate decisive victories on either side it becomes evident after a while that Japan has shot her bolt, that she can not find either men enough or money enough to continue the struggle indefinitely, and that the greater staying power of Russia renders a Russian victory ultimately assured. Under these conditions, too, it is certain that a call for intervention would arise.

"It seems clear, therefore, that, whatever may happen, the intervention of the Powers will be sought, and it is certain that England and the United States will be expected to take the lead in proposing or enforcing it—the former because of her alliance with Japan, the latter because of her loudly expressed sympathy with Japan and her great future commercial interests in the Far East.

"Now it may be stated without hesitation that Russia will not accept intervention in any shape or form, and that until she is victorious she would regard anything beyond the mere offer of mediation, which she would politely decline, as an unfriendly act, and would at once direct her own course accordingly. What, then, would be the position of England? The answer is easy: she would stand alone, face to face with Russia, with the direct possibility of war under conditions where there would be practically nothing for her navy to do."

Commenting editorially upon this utterance, the London *Times* reminds us that Mr. Norman has still fresh in his mind the impressions created by the conversation with the Czar. But the London *News* and the London *St. James's Gazette* think Mr. Norman has not overstated the possibilities. "We agree with Mr. Norman in thinking the outlook one which demands the greatest possible circumspection on the part of Great Britain," adds the London *Spectator*; yet it is not entirely convinced by his forecasts. In the abstract his view is sound, since theoretically Russia can not permit herself to be ultimately defeated by Japan. Mr. Norman, however, has overlooked possibilities which *The Spectator* thus states:

"We are still unable to feel certain that things *must* go as Mr. Norman predicts. We think it likely, but not certain. Our reason for doubt is the fact that the prediction of ultimate Russian victory is based on the assumption that all the conditions will remain as they are now. But can we feel sure that all the conditions will remain stable during the next few years? We do not consider any immediate political revolution to be at all likely in Russia; but is it certain that no political changes will take place? An outbreak of rural discontent on a great scale, induced by bad seasons or high taxes, an attempt at revolt in some of the discontented provinces of the empire, the rise of a Mullah among the Mohammedan tribes of Central Asia, a wave of discontent among the soldiers—any one of these, or some similar but now entirely unforeseen

incident, might greatly modify the course of events. Again, any great change in the near East might exercise a momentous influence on the war. Suppose that the Sultan were to die and the Turkish Empire to be thrown into confusion. . . .

We do not, of course, suggest for a moment that such happenings as those just set forth are imminent. We merely use them to show how certain circumstances by no means impossible in themselves can be thought of which would prevent Mr. Norman's logical conclusion of the war."

FRANCE PROVOKED INTO A RUPTURE WITH THE VATICAN.

BETWEEN the Vatican and the French republic the mutual animosities of five anticlerical years culminated in a rupture of diplomatic relations last Saturday. Just a week before the strain had reached this breaking point, the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) was impelled to assert that the Concordat is, to all intents and purposes, dead. That centenarian pact between church and state may eke out a precarious livelihood on paper, but the Austrian daily remains convinced that a fatal blow was dealt it by the Pope himself when he distributed through his nuncios an uncompromising protest against President Loubet's recent visit to the King of Italy in Rome. There is possibly some mystery about this exciting document, for its text is a matter of dispute, and every summary of its contents in both clerical and anticlerical organs has been pronounced "inexact." Nevertheless, the Pope does seem to have declared that the President's appearance in the eternal city was, in the circumstances, a violation of the rights of the Holy See. The historical side of the subject was then dealt with in a temper which the Paris *Temps* styles "offensive." The government in Paris refused point blank to receive the protest, and the French representative at the Vatican was instructed to say to the Cardinal Secretary of State things which it gratifies the anticlerical *Action* (Paris) to surmise were painful to that young ecclesiastic. Yet this was only a beginning. The end came with the appearance in *Humanité* (Paris), a new Socialist organ inspired by M. Jaurès, of what purported to be the correct text of the papal protest as sent to Berlin. That text contained a minatory reference to the consequences, should any Roman Catholic ruler follow in the footsteps of President Loubet. This brought the French ambassador at the Vatican on a final visit to the Cardinal Secretary of State. The *Osservatore Romano*, the papal organ, warns us that anticlerical accounts of conversations between the cardinal and the French diplomatist are "inexact" in "form and substance."

The French attitude has been decidedly stiffened, in the opinion of such lookers-on as the London *Times* and the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, by sweeping anticlerical victories in the communal elections throughout the country. The anticlerical combination has even captured the municipal governing body of Paris by a clear majority, "and Paris," remarks the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, "has been a stronghold of clericalism." The clerical *Gaulois* (Paris) does not admit that the communal elections have strengthened the ministry, but we find the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) and the London *Times* agreeing that Premier Combes has carried all before him.

But to go back to the Pope's protest. That document has driven the Paris *Temps*, at least temporarily, into the anticlerical camp. The semiofficial French daily has created a sensation, not only by its denunciation of the Vatican's attitude, but by printing something very like a personal attack upon Pius X. It assures the Pontiff that Cardinal Rampolla would have made a wiser Pope than himself and that he was elected by a process of elimination through Austria at the dictation of Germany. The French organ is conjectured to be smarting, here, at insinuations in the London *Times* that Emperor William was shown the Vatican protest before its transmission to Paris. Says the *Temps*, among many other things:

"That the Holy Father should wish to keep up his pretensions —which he calls his 'rights'—to Rome, concerns himself, and is inoffensive. But he could imagine nothing more awkward and more inopportune than this protest against the visit of the President of the republic. Another, in the place of Pius X., a pontiff more subtle, more wise, more profound—for fineness of procedure does not exclude largeness of general view—another, we say, would easily have found a more fitting opportunity in an encyclical, or in a letter, or in an allocution to the cardinals, to renew, if such were his good pleasure, the expression of incurable regrets for the loss of the temporal power. But such another would certainly have avoided involving France in the incident.

"We have received the visit from Italy and we have returned that visit. Our own visit could take place only in Rome. Was it possible to think of any roundabout way, in order not to insult the Pope, without at the same time insulting the King of Italy and the Italian nation? No. If President Loubet had requested the Vatican that he might be received under the same conditions as the German Emperor, for instance, the Holy See would not have consented. We have proof of this, since the Emperor Francis Joseph has for a long time refrained from going to Rome. There would not have been granted to President Loubet, head of a Catholic nation, what had been denied Emperor Francis Joseph. What, then, remained to the President of the republic? To refrain from going to Rome, following the example of the Emperor of Austria? To offer a gratuitous insult to Italy? To imitate the Austrian error with this aggravation of an instructive example under our eyes? If the Holy See expected this of us, it singularly deceived itself. It would not have obtained such a thing from a monarchy."

All this, be it remembered, proceeds from the authorized organ of the French Foreign Office, presided over by M. Delcassé, who for years has been held up to anticlerical execration as the friend of Vatican policy. This circumstance explains the anticipation of German and English dailies that M. Delcassé's mitigating influence will not henceforth be favorable to Rome in the coming struggle over the Concordat. To resume our quotation:

"There would have been but one way to avoid difficulty. That would have been (to go back to the beginning) not to have engaged ourselves in the policy of reconciliation with Italy, of which the exchange of royal and presidential visits was the natural consecration and the necessary crown. Hence, when the question is looked at closely, it is brought down to this alternative: either to cause annoyance to the Pope, or else to renounce a whole line of foreign policy maturely considered and desired. If the people who direct the Holy See had been better advised or more resigned, they would not put such questions even to Catholic consciences, when those consciences are French. To put into the balance the temporal interests of the church, its regrets for the past, all that, in the Catholic institution, has but little hold upon belief, and—if one may so speak—upon the essentials of dogma and faith, in short, to place the personal policy of the church (which does not affect the essential basis of religion) against the policy of France —what error and what imprudence! How can reasonable men, even Catholics, be asked to sacrifice everything to a matter of form and to forget that they are French, not for the purpose of remembering that they are Catholics but in order to show that they are good papists?

"We are involved, rightly or wrongly, in a foreign policy in which we have entire confidence as regards our future and the development of our moral and material interests. For a step which displeases him the Pope would ask us to renounce all our hopes and all our most patiently prepared efforts. That does not stand a moment's examination. In the days when France loved to proclaim herself the eldest daughter of the church, her very Christian king would have thought that a good mother does not ask her daughter to immolate herself or at least to renounce all individuality. And to-day more than ever we ought to be the sole judges of our foreign policy.

"It is very regrettable that the Holy See did not reflect upon all these considerations. It is very regrettable. But for the sake of saying all that we think, we will add that it is not very surprising. To smooth the present difficulties between the church and the French republic, Pius X. was certainly not the best equipped of the cardinals. The fact has become evident since his accession."

—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A JOLLY BOOK ON BABY-RAISING.

THE MEMOIRS OF A BABY. By Josephine Daskam. Cloth, 271 pp. Price, $1.50. Harper & Brothers.

THE latest book from Miss Daskam—one might say Miss Daskam's *last* book, since she is now Mrs. Bacon—is almost as amusing as she intended it to be. It is clever guying of elaborate theories and directions for rearing an infant, the "Vade Mecums" which are to guide those who must shape the plastic morsel into correct humanity. To enhance the absurdity of the thing, the one who applies science to the baby's rearing in this case is the spinster great-aunt of the distinguished infant.

Miss Daskam's humor is as genial and crisp as ever, and altho at times there is a slight straining for "funny things," yet this delicious history is unwearyingly beguiling. Susy, the baby's mamma, does not take him quite as seriously as a little girl does her first doll; but she has more proprietary feeling in him. She is a vivacious, pretty, "sweet young thing," who is awfully fond of baby's father. Tom is a breezy young husband, who doesn't take "Binks" seriously at all, and is very fond of jollying "Toots," his pet name for Binks's mamma.

So Miss Wilbour, the great-aunt, has plenty of work cut out for her in seeing that the "parlous child" does not have his being for a minute except as science prescribes. Things began when "Binks" was *in petto;* for she would then read to Susy works of poetic or elevating trend and with a musical lilt. Miss Wilbour, never having been a mother herself, was not above qualifying for infant culture by strict study of a periodical called *The Young Mother*, which she held *in terrorem* over the heads of the giddy authors of "Binks." She also gets a charming lady violinist to come and play to Susy in this preparatory stage, and introduces into her bedroom statues of Mercury and Apollo! But the former makes Susy weep and the latter gets on her nerves. That is the kind of irresponsive subject she is.

JOSEPHINE DODGE DASKAM.

In spite of such bookish vigilance and such ignorant parental love, the infant thrives triumphantly, and, greatly to Susy's amusement, proves a knock-down argument to the most dogmatic statements of *The Young Mother* and "The Babe: His Care and Training."

The first word which the subject (meaning "Binks") shall utter is supposed to be so enormously indicative of all sorts of future things in character that it is watched for with feverish impatience by Aunt Emma. "Binks," on the principle that "the watched pot never boils," remains silent long past the period when he should, by every theory, have let fall his virgin word. When he does get around to it, he makes up for the delay by the drastic force of his monosyllable, and even Aunt Emma is willing to drop cartloads of theory, after that! The reader's profit and enjoyment from this first lapse of speech on "Binks'" part shall not be diminished by any further announcement of it.

Goaded by the flummery in some of the literature on child culture and development, Mr. Thomas Wilbour, the irresponsible father of "Binks," prepares elaborate comments of his own on that young gentleman's progress which are the best guying in the world.

The last touch is very human. The new baby has come, and "Binks'" nose is out of joint. It is hard. A tear comes, and a little sniveling gulp from the small boy in knickerbockers. Aunt Emma beholds it and is touched. He is *her* baby. She may easily doubt whether theory will be permitted such latitude of "trying it on" with the second one. "Martin! O Martin!" she exclaimed with a sort of sob. "Don't you mind, darling, don't you mind! You are Aunt Emma's own baby—you shall always be! Always! You shall be *my* baby!" He struggled from her arms and dashed the tears from his eyes. His hands slipped into the pockets of his ridiculous trousers unconsciously. "Pooh!" he said, catching his father's eye defiantly, "pooh! I'm not, either. I'm not anybody's baby. *That's* a baby. *I'm* a boy!"

SCIENTIFIC PROPHECY.

MANKIND IN THE MAKING. By H. G. Wells. Cloth, pp. ix—400. Price, $1.50 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.

MR. WELLS belongs to the small class of what might be called scientific prophets—that is, persons who view the future as determined by certain causal principles of the present. One way or another he has frequently applied his very vivid and often weird imagination to this conception, as, for instance, in his first and perhaps most brilliant work, "The Time Machine," and in his "War of the Worlds." Besides this, he has written a volume of "Anticipations," which is the forerunner of the present work. In this volume he attempted to trace out the influence of the changes in method of transit, which are clearly rapidly approaching in the civilized world, and incidentally dealt with the social changes due to the rise of a class of stockholders who "toil not, neither do they spin." In his present work he continues this line of investigation, centering his thought on what Mr. Francis Galton calls eugenics, or what might be called more coarsely man-breeding.

H. G. WELLS.

Mr. Wells regards the central factor of life as reproduction, and the need of sane and healthy conditions for this forms a large part of his farrago. Incidentally, however, he deals with the defects of Anglo-Saxon education and even civilization. He has certain suggestions to make with regard to the due honor to be paid to the capable, and suggests that election by jury should replace manhood suffrage. One of the most striking of his chapters is devoted to what he calls the cultivation of the imagination—that is, the sex problem—on which he is both more frank and more reticent than might have been expected. His chief suggestion is the need of knowledge for the young which would often prevent dire tragedies. Toward the end of his work he has some ingenious suggestions as to treatment of authors and the improvement of the conditions of publishing, which are somewhat amateurish, not to say priggish.

These scattered thoughts Mr. Wells dignifies by the title of New Republicanism, which he justifies somewhat by very plain-spoken language as to the evil effects of kings and peers on the social efficiency of a nation. But for all their suggestiveness, his ideas are not coordinated, and the fundamental idea of his book is fundamentally false. Unless you have an individual standard ideal, it would be absurd to make the end of life to produce individuals whose only function in turn would be to produce more reproducers. Mr. Wells was always ingenious, but in this particular book he is less convincing than usual.

A ONE-VOLUME HISTORY OF AMERICA.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. By Henry William Elson. Cloth, xxxii+911+xl. pp. Price, $1.75 net. The Macmillan Company.

THIS work is obviously intended to take the same place in America that Green's "Short History of the English People" took for English history. Both in size and shape, and even in the chronological tables, this intention is clear, but the work differs widely from its prototype. Whereas Green boasted that his book was not a drum-and-trumpet chronicle, Mr. Elson devotes just one-third of his pages to the Revolutionary and Civil wars. Besides this, Green had in large parts of the fields studied the original sources, whereas Mr. Elson's work, as he himself owns, is a secondary formation. Green had, however, very definite views, some of them original, as to the general course of English history, and he had, above all, a very picturesque and vivid style, even tho it was based on Macaulay. Mr. Elson's views are rarely novel, and when they are they are almost demonstrably untrue, and his style resembles that of the journals of the day rather than the essays of Macaulay.

HENRY WILLAM ELSON.

Notwithstanding this, Mr. Elson has succeeded in making a very readable account of the main facts of American history, in due proportion and with sufficient detail to make his work fairly interesting. In his accounts of battles he is stronger on tactics than on strategy, and he misses the remarkable similarity of the Revolutionary and Civil wars, in the attempts of the English and of the North to dichotomize the opponet's field of action. His insight into character is somewhat conventional, and there is nothing corresponding to Green's careful study of Queen Elizabeth or Pitt; but Mr. Elson compensates for this by an ingenious series of small-type appendices giving characteristic anecdotes of the chief figures of American history; these are evidently afterthoughts, but very happy after-thoughts.

In his earlier pages he somewhat loses the sense of proportion. The description of De Soto's travels is altogether out of perspective; but

when he gets to the Revolutionary periods and onward he has spaced out his field with considerable skill. Altogether he has succeeded tolerably well in giving in a single volume a fairly readable account of the history of this great country. He has omitted little that is noteworthy, and has woven the multifarious instances of our development into a tolerably skilful picture.

A WOMAN'S REVELATIONS.

I. In Which A Woman Tells the Truth About Herself. Cloth, 363 pp. Price, $1.50. D. Appleton Company.

THE "truth" as laid bare in these pages is less appalling, less sensational even, than might be inferred from the title. Nothing really startling is revealed. Certain delicate situations are treated with great frankness, but also with noticeable tact. No cataclysm of passion, no emotion at white heat, is revealed. Everything is made subordinate to the elucidation of the intense emotional evolution of a highly endowed woman. In this lies the chief interest of the narrative. The egotistic note is artistically handled and melodrama is avoided. Yet the whole effect is likely to win eager readers among women, for the story is rich in suggestions anent the ways and means through which women may attain personal attractiveness, social dominion and power over men.

It is, in short, the record of one who began life as a plain girl, and so direct and lacking in finesse as to be the despair of her own mother—a worldly woman, who often wished fervently that her daughter had been born a boy. With time, aided by instinctive study of a certain friend of hers, a siren who draws all men to her feet for a brief period, this plain girl learns that the secret of feminine power is lodged by nature in sex-consciousness and an adroit knowledge of how to use it. This lore once within her grasp and set in motion by the promptings of intellectual gifts and artistic tastes that amount to a species of genius, the plain girl finds she can distance by leagues the pinchbeck arts of the enchantress who has only her physical allurements to depend upon —the girl who attracts but does not hold.

The heroine finally becomes a woman of radiant attractiveness and variable personal resources. She marries the lover of her childhood and early youth and anon discovers that she knew nothing of what love really means. In her awakening, the cynical man of the world, the man of affairs, of wealth, of power over men, plays an important part. He is the typical man of cold, polished exterior, with volcanic fires beneath. The story of how the woman, humbled now to the dust, escapes this man, whom she has led on in the way usual with women, furnishes the most readable chapter in the book. The moderation of style and treatment, the air of verisimilitude maintained throughout, are certainly improvements on the methods commonly employed in the telling of such stories. This air of frank lifelikeness gives its chief value to the story, which tells indeed a thing common enough in daily life.

LOVE AND POLITICS.

The Grafters. By Francis Lynde. Cloth, 408 pp. Price, $1.50. The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

IF there were more native literary output of the caliber of "The Grafters," the critic's lot would be a brighter one. The novel is vigorously absorbing. The author is thoroughly primed for his task, and his touch as craftsman is as firm and sure as the master surgeon's. It is a study of rotten politics suffused with the dominating glow of a healthful love-story. The characters are singularly clean-cut and the tendency of the book is supremely sane. Possibly the leading actors in what may be called the love interest are too excellent; and possibly, too, Governor Jasper G. Bucks is overdrawn in his "cussedness."

David Kent is a keen young New Englander who has fallen in love in the East, and into bad luck in the West. He gets tied-up in a land boom, and is connected with the Western Pacific Railroad. The "Grafters," with Governor Bucks at their head, get hold of this road and do their best to wreck it. A widow and her two daughters hold a block of the stock, and the elder of the daughters is the young woman Kent aspires to wed. So does Brookes Ormsby, a millionaire with a panoply of sense, magnanimity, and altruism not usually accredited to his class. Kent takes an active hand in politics, and he has a bulldog grip. He is "straight goods," and has the whole consolidated bunch of "grafters" and lurid politics to grapple with. Persons who eschew "politics" as they would a foul disease will find what an interesting element Mr. Lynde makes them in this forthright story.

At the crisis of things, when the "grafters" seem to have Kent right under their thumb, the young man rises like a Napoleon, and by a breathlessly bold move turns the tables at the eleventh hour. His railroad is about to be wrenched from him, and a strike of the Federative Council of Railway Workers is only a few hours away. "Red" Callahan is in the cab of "1010," which is to draw the receiver's private car, and the way he manages to make his iron horse run away with the enemy is as exciting a bit of realistic writing as one could wish for. The reader "sits up" breathing fast, with his finger under the page to be turned. It is "heady" fiction, yet true to life. Without omitting a single minute detail that makes for veracious presentation, the narrative does not flag for a second nor seem unduly circumstantial.

Mr. Lynde's grasp of the several factors of his story is as admirable as the artistry with which he combines them into effective unity, and a dénouement that comes out as fresh and symmetrical as a new-laid egg. Politics, newspaper tactics, human nature, love, and the highest as well as the lowest springs of human action are equally responsive keys on his manual. For a man so in touch with the virile activities of politics and business, he has a phenomenal sense of the subtle refinements of the "eternal feminine." Portia Van Brock is a strong, fascinating type, and so is Elinor Brentwood.

A TRACT ON IDEAL MATRIMONY.

The Issues of Life. By Mrs. John Van Vorst. Cloth, 343 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

THE primary objection to this book is that the author searched too much for *outré* instances of the types she wished to pillory. The examples are too "awful" to be held up as typical. Her aim is the noble one of enforcing the old ideal of wifehood, which found in husband, children, and the sweet fostering of the home atmosphere its one, all-sufficient field of exercise. She starts out with a beautiful love-story and the happiest of marriages, in which the husband and wife acquit themselves of their complementary duties as a matrimonial unit with perfect harmony. Then business calls the husband, Philip Dillon, to the West for several months and his wife leaves their beautiful country place in Pennsylvania to spend this term of separation with her children in New York. Here Mrs. Van Vorst springs on her a bunch of tagged feminine exaggerates who belong to a small "Lunch Club." There is only one normal woman in the lot, Mrs. Lemon, and the reader realizes that she has no place in such a collection. There is Mrs. Phipps-Brown, a rich man's wife with a lust for money and society. She has a *cavaliere serviente* in a rich young sport who "drives four." There is a rich young girl who has a passion for automobiling and a pair of adorers, whom she takes with her because they balance the machine so well. Another girl, of composite hereditary blend, Puritan and Cavalier, is not rich, but has an old family mansion on Stuyvesant Square. She blows hot and cold alternately. Then comes the silly little wife of a poor artist, who is not so overdrawn, for her note is a longing for "Society" and to live at a rate beyond her husband's means. A married woman, quite "new," Mrs. Wallace, regulates her life and her unfortunate child's by science, and looks to that for the redemption of the race. The "strong" college girl is also here, with a vocation for settlement-work which involves the most heartless neglect of a blind, lonely old father. These are the seven Pleiades of the "Lunch Club," which meets and discusses books on social issues.

MRS. JOHN VAN VORST.

Poor Madeleine Dillon is thrown into this ill-assorted clutch of derailed feminines. With her good sense, training, and happy delight in husband, children, and home, she should have found them disgusting or simply amusing. But Mrs. Van Vorst has her story's aim in mind, and the characters must bring it out, even if they are pulled up by the root to do it. So Madeleine gets bitten with the sense of individuality, of emancipation, of life on large and scientific lines, whose periphery is miles beyond home. Then, having inoculated her poor victims with the "modern woman" disease, the vigorous but rather intemperate author makes havoc among the other members of the "Lunch Club" in order that the Sunday-school nemesis that attends these brilliant individualities may push the heroine back to the home again. The automobiling girl, Grace, is crushed, and one of her young men has the upper part of his skull clipped off. Grace goes all to pieces, plans a lovely memorial gymnasium for him, and lingers on in sanitariums, a broken thing. The little fool of an artist's wife, in endeavor to decline maternity because that would demand money expenditure, when there is not enough for her social aspirations as it is, wrecks herself physically. The Stuyvesant Square girl, with the dual temperament, after playing fast and loose with the divorced man she loves, seeks him after a quarrel; and tho he yields to a moment of passionate endearment, he reproaches her for unmanning him, as he is to start with his regiment for the Philippines the next day. The young woman goes home, writes a few letters, makes a careful toilet, lies down on her bed and sends a bullet through her brain. The scientifically reared little boy of Mrs. Wallace has not stamina enough to recover from an operation for appendicitis, and dies with a meek groan of triumph. The strong college girl gets off most easily. She marries the good-looking Irish chauffeur of the automobiling girl, and goes to live with him in the slums. Mrs. Lemon is the only normal woman in the book, and she has married an invalid after divorcing her first husband. Mrs. Van Vorst deals far more kindly with her men.

Some of the elements in "The Issues of Life" will be found in "the great American novel," if there ever is one.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Transgression of Andrew Vane."—Guy Wetmore Carryl. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.50.)

"Clarence King Memoirs." (427 pp.; G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Cost."—David Graham Phillips. (Bobbs-Merrill & Co., $1.50.)

"Slav or Saxon."—William Dudley Foulke. (210 pp.; $1. G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Veil of the Temple."—William H. Mallock. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Foundation of All Reform."—Otto Carqué. (Kosmos Publishing Company, Chicago.)

"The Diagnosis from the Eye."—Henry Edward Lane. (Kosmos Publishing Company.)

"An Autobiography."—Herbert Spencer. (Two volumes, $5.50 net. Vol. I., 655 pp.; Vol. II., 613 pp. D. Appleton & Co.)

"The Virginian."—Owen Wister. (Paper edition, $0.25. The Macmillan Company.)

"Tristan and Isolde."—A tragedy by Louis K. Anspacker. (Brentano's.)

"The Faith of Men."—Jack London. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"The Flame Gatherers."—Margaret H. Potter. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Calumet 'K'."—Merwin-Webster. (The Macmillian Company, paper edition, $0.25.)

"The Life of Nathaniel Macon."—William E. Dodd. (Edwards & Broughton, Raleigh, N. C.)

"Pecan Culture for Western Texas."—E. E. Risien. San Saba, Texas.

"The Fatherhood of God."—A Lincoln Shute. (310 pp.; $1. Eaton & Mains.)

"The New South and Other Addresses."—Henry W. Grady. (Maynard, Merrill & Co., $0.24.)

"The Southern Poets." (Maynard, Merrill, & Co., paper, $0.12.)

"Adventures Among Pictures."—Charles Lewis Hind. (The Macmillan Company.)

"Dorothea."—Maarten Maartens. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Little Gardens."—Charles M. Skinner. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25 net.)

"In the Footsteps of Boone."—Garrett M. Davis. (The Neale Publishing Company.)

"A Presidential Make-Believe and a Sinister Precedent."—Alfred Ites. (Neale Publishing Co., paper, $0.25.)

"My Lady Primrose."—Mary Lindsay Watkins. (Neale Publishing Company.)

"Shakespeare's Plays."—Edited, with notes by William J. Rolfe. "Othello"; "Twelfth Night"; "The Tempest"; "Hamlet"; "Macbeth," and "Midsummer Night's Dream." (American Book Company.)

"Christmas Stories."—Charles Dickens. (American Book Company.)

"Essays on Burns."—Thomas Carlyle. Edited by Edward Mims. (American Book Company.)

"Speech on Conciliation with America."—Edmund Burke. Edited by William Macdonald. (American Book Company.)

"Silas Marner."—George Eliot. Edited by Wilbur L. Cross. (American Book Company.)

The WALTER SANITARIUM
The Ideal Rest Cure
WALTERS PARK, PA.

Wernersville Station, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. Through parlor cars from New York (4 hours) and Philadelphia (94 minutes) **without change.**

In the mountains of Pennsylvania, most delightful location. Air, water and scenery the very finest. A delightful home for sick or well. Forty years' experience with Sanatory methods of treatment. Illustrated booklet free. Terms moderate.

ADDRESS AS ABOVE. ROBERT WALTER, M.D.

FRENCH—GERMAN—SPANISH
Spoken, Taught, and Mastered through the
LANGUAGE-PHONE METHOD
Combined with
The Rosenthal Common Sense Method of Practical Linguistry
The Latest and Best Work of Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal

No longer unnecessary memorizing of verbs, declensions, or rules. You **hear** the exact pronunciation of each word and phrase thousands of times if you like. It requires but a few minutes' practise several times a day at spare moments to acquire a thorough mastery of conversational **French, German, or Spanish.** College professors all over this and other countries, and the press generally, endorse this perfect and natural system of teaching languages.

Send for testimonials, booklet, and letter telling all about this 20th-century scientific marvel. A postal will do.

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF LANGUAGES, 1103 Metropolis Building, New York City

Standard Books
in
GOOD LIBRARY EDITIONS
and in
SUBSTANTIAL BINDINGS
at
BARGAIN PRICES
Sold on
SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Does such a proposition interest you? If so, send for a copy of our "NEW DEPARTURE" catalogue. Sent free to any address.

Charles E. Lauriat Company,
301 Washington Street, Boston.

The reputation, skill and accuracy which stand behind the Goerz lens are offered with the "Sector" Shutter.

"It's a Goerz Product"

The mechanism of the "Sector" Shutter is beautifully simple yet combines those necessary qualities which will be appreciated by all photographers. We want you to know all about the "Sector." Send your name and address and an interesting booklet will be mailed free by return mail.

C. P. GOERZ, Room 34, 52 E. Union Square, N.Y. City

TO GARDEN LOVERS

A BOOK OF SUN DIAL MOTTOES
Cloth, gilt edges. Price $1 net

THE GARDEN-LOVER'S BIRTHDAY BOOK
Cloth, gilt edges. Price $1 net.

SCOTT-THAW CO., 542 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

I Print My Own Circulars Cards &c. $5 PRESS

Saves money. Big profit printing for others. Large press for book, newspaper $18. Full instruction sent for use. Write for catalogue presses, type, &c. to factory THE PRESS CO. MERIDEN, CONN.

THE ART OF TRAVEL

180-paged discussion by H. H. Powers, Ph.D., of travel problems—clothing, seasons, baggage, etc. Sent for cost of wrapping and mailing—15c. (coin or stamps)

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL, 203 Clarendon St., Boston.

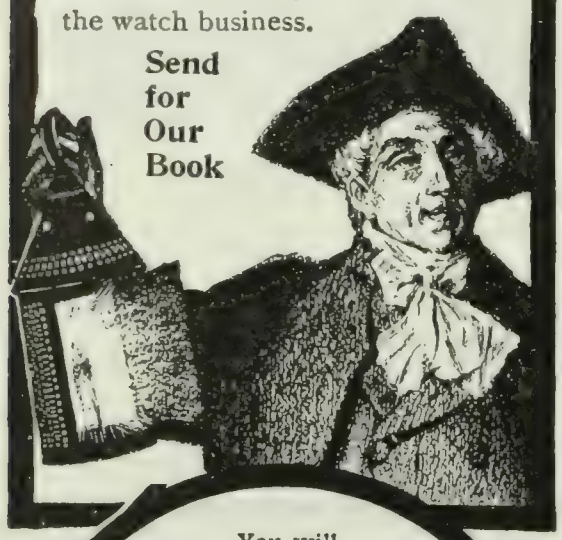
KLIPS Write for Price-List. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

WE are the *only* concern that makes its own complete high-grade watches—movements and case. We only guarantee what we make, but—**we make it all.**

Are you dissatisfied with your watch?

Be posted before you buy another. Find out the many secrets of the watch business.

Send for Our Book



You will also learn about the "*Accurate-to-the-Second*"

Dueber-Hampden Watches

from our book, "Light from the Watchman," sent free.

DUEBER-HAMPDEN WATCH WORKS
Canton, Ohio

Rest

...AND...

Comfort

...THE...

"Inside Inn"

The Only Hotel Inside the Gates,

World's Fair,
St. Louis.

Cool, clean, quiet. Over 2,000 Rooms—with and without Bath. Dining-room seats 2,500. Splendid service. Rates include daily admission. Save time, money and trouble by living right inside the grounds. Rates $1.50 to $5.50 European, $3.00 to $7.00 American plan. Reservations may be made any time up to December 1.

Write for Booklet.

INSIDE INN, *World's Fair Grounds,* **ST. LOUIS.**

CURRENT POETRY.

The Soul's Hour.

By Albert Bigelow Paine.

All day I have toiled in that busy mill
  Where souls are ground and money is made;
All day, till my temples throb and thrill
  With the whirring grind of the wheels of trade.

All day I have gripped the trenchant steel
  And grappled with columns black and grim;
Till to-night I am faint and my senses reel,
  And the glory of God seems far and dim.

And so I have come to this quiet room
  To sit in the dark and touch the keys—
To wake the ghost and the lost perfume
  Of the soul's dead flowers with my harmonies.

And here, alone, for a single hour
  I can dream and idle and drift away;
I can touch the ghost of a passion-flower—
  I can catch the gleam of a vanished day.

I can gather the lilies of long ago
  That bloomed by the path where a baby trod;
And love's first roses, as white as snow,
  That are blossoming now at the feet of God.

Oh, stainless lilies, and roses white!
  Oh, passion-flower with your petals red!
You are mine once more for an hour, to-night,
  Tho the heart be dumb and the years be dead.

Oh, scented summer of long ago!
  Oh, vanished day with your gleam of gold!
Oh, blood-red lips and bosom of snow!
  You are mine once more as in days of old;—

Just for to-night, for at early dawn
  I am back to the grovel of greedy lust;
Where the wheels of traffic go whirring on,
  And souls are ground into golden dust.

—From *Ladies' Home Journal.*

From "Louisiana Purchase Exposition Ode."

By Ida Eckert-Lawrence.

Come, fill your beakers from Love's spring,
  And drink to the eyes of the past;
To every rugged pioneer
  Who sailed before the mast;
To men of panoplied renown
  Communing with the wild—
To men who buckled fortune down
  To bless the New-world child;
The pilgrim of the wagon train
  Who blazed the forest dim,
And left a trail far o'er the plain,
  For all who followed him;
The cacique, moccasined and fleet,
  Who sailed the singing wind;
To swarthy sires, whose buskined feet
  Left ne'er a trace behind;
To dreamers of the mystic rune,
  Who dared to voice our wrongs;
The lowliest minstrel's lilting tune
  That fired our native songs;
To brave Monroe and Livingston,
  To Versailles' Bourbon chief;
To every man who gives to man
  A brother-man's relief;
Then shall the vesper's mellow chimes,
  Sweep low the sunset bars—
While centuries move in harmony
  With God's swift-swinging stars.

Boody, McLellan & Co.
Bankers

57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Members of the New York Stock Exchange

ORDERS EXECUTED FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN

Interest allowed on deposits subject to cheque

BRANCH OFFICES
Albany Poughkeepsie New Haven
Bridgeport and Brooklyn

POPE MFG. COMPANY

BICYCLE INNOVATIONS

TWO-SPEED GEAR AND NEW COASTER BRAKE

Greatest Improvements since the coming of the Chainless

POPE QUALITY IN EVERY WHEEL

Catalogues free at our 10,000 dealers' stores, or any one Catalogue mailed on receipt of a two-cent stamp

Rambler

MODEL L

16 horse power complete with canopy top, side basket, horn and lamps, only $1,350.00 at the factory.

Rambler Touring Cars

represent absolutely the highest values—our reputation is back of them. ¶ Eight models, $650.00 to $1,350.00 at the factory.

Thomas B. Jeffery & Co.,
Kenosha, Wis., U. S. A.
Chicago, 304 Wabash Ave.
Boston, 145 Columbus Ave.

Wanted for Cash

Reliable, up-to-date list of literary people who are interested in short-story writing. References required and given. Address RESPONSIBLE, Rooms 9 and 10, Fort Hill Building, Boston, Mass.

OIL-GAS The WONDERFUL NEW FUEL

Ohioan's Remarkable Invention—Claimed to be the cheapest, safest and best yet found. Invents a new Oil-Gas Stove that burns about 90 per cent. air, 10 per cent. oil-gas. A Miniature Gas Works in the Home.

A God-Send to Women Folks—Every family can now have gas for cooking made from Kerosene Oil at a cost of only about 1-2 cent per hour.

How delighted the ladies will be to save one-third to one-half on fuel bills—all the drudgery of carrying coal, wood, ashes, dirt, etc., and be able to enjoy cool kitchens this summer.

MOST WONDERFUL STOVE EVER INVENTED—NOTHING ELSE LIKT IT—ENTIRELY DIFFERENT FROM THE KIND SEEN IN STORES

HOW OUR READERS CAN MAKE MONEY THIS SUMMER

(From Cincinnati Christian Standard)

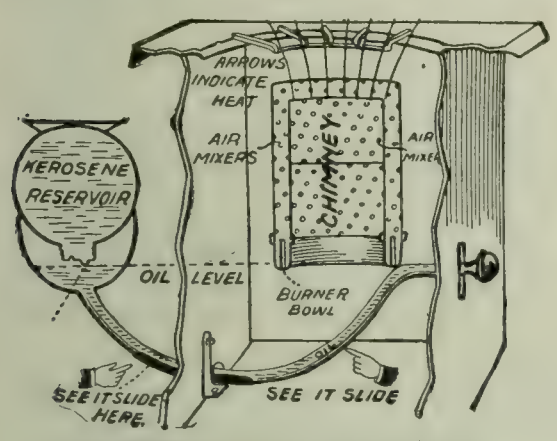
A genius of Cincinnati has invented a new, scientific oil-gas generator that is proving a blessing to women folks, enabling them to cook with gas—relieving them of drudgery. Makes cooking and housework a delight, and at the same time often saves ⅓ to ½ in cost of fuel.

How often have many of our lady readers remarked that they would give anything to get rid of the drudgery of using the dirty coal and wood stoves—also the smoky oil-wick stoves and their gasoline stoves which are so dangerous and liable to cause explosions or fire at any time.

Well, that day has arrived and a fine substitute has been discovered, and every family can now have gas fuel for cooking, baking and heating and not have their kitchens a hot, fiery furnace in summer, and be carrying coal and ashes—ruining their looks and health.

Thousands a Week.

Upon calling at the factory we found that this invention has caused a remarkable excitement all over the United States—that the factory is already rushed with thousands of



SECTIONAL CUT OF GENERATOR.

orders, and evidently the Company's representatives and agents are making big profits, as they offer splendid inducements.

As will be noticed from the engraving, this OIL-GAS GENERATOR is entirely different from any other stove—although its construction is very simple - may be easily and safely operated, and is built on the latest scientific principles, having no valves, which is a marked improvement, as all valves are liable to leak, carbonize, clog up or overflow.

By simply moving a knob the oil is automatically fed to a small, steel-burner bowl or retort, where it is instantly changed into gas, which is drawn upwards between two red hot, perforated steel chimneys, thoroughly mixed with air and consumed, giving a bright, blue flame—hottest gas fire, similar in color and heating power to natural gas.

This invention has been fully protected in the U. S. Patent Office, and is known as the HARRISON VALVELESS, WICKLESS, AUTOMATIC OIL-GAS GENERATOR—the only one yet discovered that consumes the carbon and by-products of the oil.

The extremely small amount of kerosene oil that is needed to produce so large a volume of gas make it one of the most economical fuels on earth, and the reason for the great success of this Generator is based on the well-known fact of the enormous expansiveness of oil-gas when mixed with oxygen or common air.

Oil-gas is proving so cheap, that 15c. to 30c. a week should furnish fuel gas for cooking for a small family

Kerosene oil from which oil gas is made may be purchased in every grocery—is cheap, and a gallon of it will furnish a hot, blue-flame gas fire in the burner for about 18 hours, and as a stove is only used 3 or 4 hours a day in most families for cooking, the expense of operating would be but little.

In addition to its cheapness is added the comfort, cleanliness—absence of soot, coal, dirt, ashes, etc.

What pleasure to just turn on the oil—light the gas—a hot fire ready to cook. When through, turn it off. Just think; a little kerosene oil—one match—light—a beautiful blue gas flame—hottest fire—always ready—quick meals—a gas stove in your home.

It generates the gas only as needed—is not complicated, but simple—easily operated, and another feature is its PERFECT SAFETY.

NOT DANGEROUS LIKE GASOLINE

And liable to explode and cause fire at any moment. This stove is so safe that you could **drop a match in the oil tank and it would go out**

This Oil-Gas Stove does any kind of cooking that a coal or gas range will do—invaluable for the kitchen, laundry—summer cottage—washing—ironing—camping, etc. Splendid for canning fruit—with a portable oven placed over the burner splendid baking can be done.

Another Important Feature

Is the invention of a small Radiator Attachment which placed over the burner makes a desirable heating stove during the fall and winter so that the old cook stove may be done away with entirely.

While at the factory in Cincinnati the writer was shown thousands of letters from customers who were using this wonderful oil-gas stove, showing that it is not an experiment, but a positive success and giving splendid satisfaction, and as a few extracts may be interesting to our readers we reproduce them.

L. S. Norris, of Vt., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Geuerators are wonderful savers of fuel—at least 50% to 75% over wood and coal."

Mr. H. Howe, of N. Y. writes: "I find the Harrison is the first and only perfect oil-gas stove I have ever seen - so simple anyone can safely use it. It is what I have wanted for years. Certainly a blessing to human kind"

Mr. E. D. Arnold, of Neb., writes: "**Th t he saved $4.25 a month for fuel** by using the Harrison Oil-Gas Stove. That his gas range cost him $5.50 per month and the Harrison only $1.25 per month"

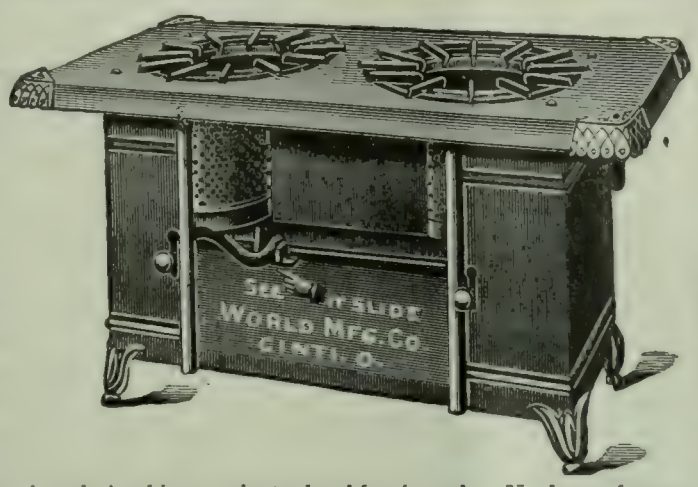
J. A. Shafer, of Pa., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Stove makes an intense heat from a small quantity of oil—entirely free from smoke or smell—great improvement over any other oil stove. Has a perfect arrangement for combustion - can scarcely be distinguished from a natural gas fire."

Mr. H. B. Thompson, of Ohio, writes: "I congratulate you on such a grand invention to aid the poor in this time of high fuel. The mechanism is so simple—easily operated—no danger. The color of the gas flame is a beautiful dark blue, and so hot it seems almost double as powerful as gasoline."

Mrs. J. L. Hamilton writes: "Am delighted—Oil-Gas Stoves are so much nicer and cheaper than others—no wood, coal, ashes, smoke, no pipe, no wick, cannot explode."

Hon. Ira Eble, J. P., of Wis., writes: "Well pleased with the Harrison—far ahead of gasoline. No smoke or dirt—no trouble. Is perfectly safe—no danger of explosion like gasoline."

Chas. L. Bendeke, of N. Y., writes: "It is a pleasure to be the owner of your wonderful Oil-Gas Stove—no coal yard, plumbing, ashes or dust. One match lights the stove,



and in ten minutes breakfast is ready. No danger from an explosion—no smoke—no dirt—simply turn it off and expense ceases. For cheapness it has no equal."

Agents are doing fine—Making big money

WONDERFUL QUICK SELLER

Geo. Robertson, of Me., writes: "Am delighted with Oil-Gas, so are my friends—took 12 orders in 3 days"

A. B. Slimp, of Texas, writes: "I want the agency. In a day and a half took over a dozen orders."

Edward Wilson, of Mo., writes: The Harrison is very satisfactory. Sold 5 stoves first day I had mine."

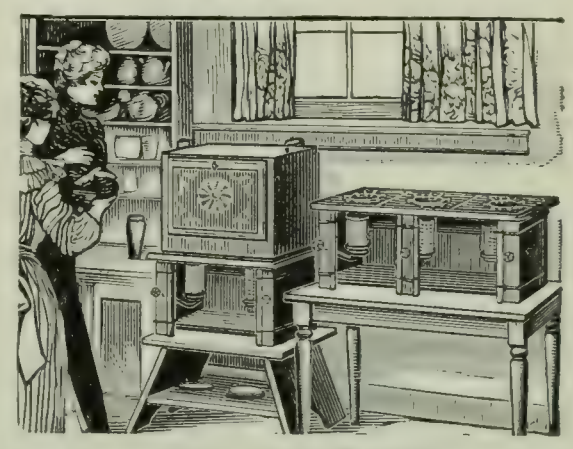
J. H. Halman, of Tenn., writes: "Already have 70 orders."

This is certainly a good chance for our readers to make money this summer.

Hundreds of other prominent people highly endorse and recommend oil-gas fuel, and there certainly seems to be no doubt that it is a wonderful improvement over other stoves.

The writer personally saw these Oil-Gas Stoves in operation—in fact, uses one in his own home. Purchasers are delighted with its working, and after a thorough investigation can say to our readers that this Harrison Oil-Gas Stove, made by the Cincinnati firm, is the only perfect burner of its kind.

It is made in three sizes: 1, 2 or 3 generators to a stove. They are made of steel throughout—thorougly tested before shipping—sent out complete—ready for use as soon as received—nicely finished with nickel trimmings, and as there seems to be nothing about it to wear out, they should last for years. They seem to satisfy and delight every user and the makers fully guarantee them.



HOW TO GET ONE

All our lady readers who want to enjoy the pleasures of a gas stove—the cheapest, cleanest, and safest fuel—save ⅓ to ½ on fuel bills and do their cooking, baking, ironing, and canning frut at small expense should have one of these remarkable stoves.

Space prevents a more detailed description, but these Oil-Gas Stoves will bear out the most exacting demand for durability and satisfactory properties.

If you will write to the only makers, **The World Mfg. Co, 5723 World Building, Cincinnati, Ohio,** and ask for their illustrated pamphlet describing this invention, and also letters from hundreds of delighted users, you will receive much valuable information.

The price of these Stoves is remarkably low, only $3.00 up. And it is, indeed, difficult to imagine where that amount of money could be invested in anything else that would bring such saving in fuel bills, so much good health and satisfaction to housewives.

DON'T FAIL TO WRITE TO-DAY

for full information regarding this splendid invention.

The World Mfg. Co. is composed of prominent business men of Cincinnati, are perfectly responsible and reliable, capital $100,000.00, and will do just as they agree. The stoves are just as represented and fully warranted.

Don't fail to write for Catalogue.

$40.00 Weekly and Expenses

The firm offers splendid inducements to agents and an energetic man or woman having spare time can get a good position, paying big wages, by writing them at once and mentioning this paper.

A wonderful wave of excitement has swept over the country, for where shown these Oil-Gas Stoves have caused great excitement. Oil-Gas fuel is so economical and delightful that the sales of these Stoves last month were enormous, and the factory is rushed with thousands of orders.

Many of our readers have spare time, or are out of employment, and others are not making a great deal of money. Write to the firm and secure an agency for this invention. Exhibit this Stove before 8 or 10 people, and you excite their curiosity and should be able to sell 5 or 8 and make $10.00 to $15.00 a day. Why should people live in penury or suffer hardships for the want of plenty of money when an opportunity of this sort is open?

BOOKS

We have been commissioned by a Fifth avenue bookseller to dispose of his stock of books. Some are slightly shopworn, many are new. To effect a quick sale the prices have been reduced to practically cost. All books sent postpaid. Make remittances in any way. Binding is cloth unless otherwise specified. Two prices are given, for example $1; 50c.—the first is the price at which the book was originally published, the second is the special cut price at which the book can now be had post free.

p. stands for paper.
b. stands for boards.
½l. stands for half-leather.
l. stands for leather.

Excursions in Criticism. Watson. $1; 50c.
American Notes. Dickens. p. 25c.; 15c.
Twelfth Night. Temple edition. l. 65c.; 40c.
Another Englishwoman's Love Letters. Pain. 75c.; 25c.
Talks to Young Men. Collyer. $1; 50c.
Our Conversational Circle. Morton. $1.25; 50c.
Sermons to Young Men. Van Dyke. $1; 50c.
Vanity Fair. Thackeray. $1; 50c.
Daniel Webster. Hapgood. $1; 50c.
Dedication of Books. Wheatley. ½l. $2.50; 75c.
Power through Repose. Call. $1; 50c.
English Pictures. Manning & Green. $1.50; 50c.
Women Novelists of Queen Victoria's Reign. $2; 50c.
Letters of Edward Fitzgerald. 3 v. $4.50; $1.50.
Domesticities. Lucas. $1; 50c.
Quatrains from Omar Khayyam. Yorke-Powell. p. $1; 25c.
Praise of Books. $1; 25c.
Judah. Jones. 75c.; 25c.
Michael and His Lost Angel. Jones. 75c.; 25c.
Saints and Sinners. Jones. 75c.; 25c.
English Writers. Morley vol. 9. $1.50; 50c.
English Writers. Morley. vol. 10. $1.50; 50c.
Dallastype Text of The Tempest. $1; 50c.
Colour of Life. Meynell. 75c.; 25c.
In Praise of Omar. Hay. p. 50c.; 25c.
Renascence of English Drama. Jones. $1.75; 75c.
Barrie and his Books. Hamerton. $1.50; 50c.
Letters. Celia Thaxter. $1.50; 50c.
Shakespeare as Dramatic Artist. Moulton. $2.10; 75c.
Letters on Literature. Lang. $1; 50c.
Life's Fairy Tales. Mitchell. $1; 25c.
Ideal Suggestion. Wood. $1.50; 50c.
Conferences on Books and Men. Beeching. $1.50; 50c.
Shotover Papers. $1.50; 50c.
Guide to Bristol, England. $1; 25c.
European History, 476-918. $1.75; 75c.
Christian Religion. Bernard. ½l. $2; 25c.
Republic of Letters. Dixon. $1.25; 50c.
Ibsen. Wicksteed. 90c.; 25c.
Sentimental Journey. Sterne. $1; 40c.
Literature of Georgian Era. Minto. $1.50; 50c.
Art of Pluck. $1; 25c.
Oxford Spectator. $1.50; 50c.
Father Damien. Clifford. $1; 50c.
Oxford University Calendar. $2; 50c.
English Novel. Raleigh. $1; 50c.
History English Language. Emerson. $1.25; 50c.
The Continong. Guide to France. 75c; 25c.
Goethe. Browning. 90c.; 25c.
French Grammar. Edgren. ½l. $1.25; 50c.
Oliver Wendell Holmes. Jerrold. 90c.; 25c.
Lives of Sterne, Swift and Hume. $1; 40c.
Good Conversation. Schmauk. 50c.; 25c.
Sheridan's Plays. 75c.; 40c.
W. E. Channing. Peabody. $1.50; 50c.
War & Worship. Bedlow. $1; 25c.
The Iberian. Lamb. l. $1.50; 50c.
Puppet Booth. Fuller. $1.50; 75c.
Guide to Somerset, England. $1; 50c.
Education of Children at Rome. Clarke. 75c.; 35c.
Poems by W. E. Chase. 50c.; 20c.
Heavenly Twins. Grand. $1.50; 40c.
A Child. Drummond. 75c.; 25c.
Idyllists of the Country-side. Ellwanger. 75c.; 50c.
Portrait of R. L. Stevenson. 25c.; 10c.
Impressions of Oxford. Bourget. p. $1; 75c.
Leaves in the Road. Maclagan. p. 50c.; 20c.
Amiel's Pensees. $1; 75c.
English University Magazines. Marillier. p. $1; 25c.
Isle of Wight. Bourget. 75c.; 25c.
Father Damien. Stevenson. Vellum. $1; 50c.
Love Letters of Portuguese Nun. Vellum. 75c.; 25c.
Love Letters of Portuguese Nun. l. $1; 40c.
Folia Dispersa. Masterman. p. 50c.; 20c.
Creeds by Stevenson, Van Dyke and Hyde. p. 25c.; 10c.
Ruskin's Complete Works. 13 vols. ½l. $13; $6.
John Ruskin. Meynell. $1; 50c.
Macauley's Essays. 3 vols. $4.50; $1.50.
Prue and I. Curtis. p. 16c., cl. 46c., l. 66c.
Chambers Encyclopedia. 9 vols. $19; $5.
Chambers Encyclopedia. 9 vols. l. $25; $7.
Love's Crucifix. Petrarch's Sonnets. tr. Tobin. Vellum. $3; $2.
Tales of Mystery. Poe. p. 29c.; cl. 59c.; l. 79c.
Tales of Mystery and Imagination. Poe. $2; $1.
A Typical American: T. W. Higginson. Bentzon. b. 75c.; 40c.
All's Well. Browning. p. 50c.; 25c. cl. 75c.; 40c. l. $1; 50c.
Bibelot. Vols. 3, 4, 5, 6. $1.50 each; 75c. each.
Tales Told at Twilight. Iliffe. $1.50; 75c.
Fulbeck. West. Vellum. $1.25; 50c.
American Invaders. McKenzie. p. 25c.; 15c. cl., 75c.; 40c.
Farther North than Nansen. Duke of Abruzzi. $1; 25c.
The Marble Faun. Hawthorne. p. 29c.; cl., 59c.; l. 79c.
Letters and Addresses. Lincoln. p. 24c.; cl., 54c.; l. 74c.
Waters of Edera. Ouida. $1.50; 50c.
Vision of Sir Launfal. Lowell. $1.50; 50c.
Hidden Witchery. Nigel Tourneur. $1.50; 50c.
Home Thoughts. Cox. 1st series, $1.50; 50c 2nd series, $1.50; 50c.
Thoughts of Marcus Aurelius. $2; 75c.
Stories About Women. Fleming. $1.50; 20c.
Crown of Wild Olive. Ruskin. 75c.; 40c.
Study of Othello. Given. $1; 25c.
Sentimental Tommy. Barrie. $1.50; 50c.
Girls I Have Met. $1.25; 25c.
The Memoirs of a Baby. Daskam. $1.50; 75c.
The Tragedy of Pelée. Kennan. $1.50; 75c.
The Comedies of William Congreve. 2 vols. Vellum. $6; $2.
Woman and the Wits. $1.25; 50c.
Blake's Poems. $2.50; $1.
Little Citizens. Farmiloe. $1.50; 50c.
Concerning Children. Gilman. $1.50; 75c.
Essays from the Guardian. b. Pater. $2.50; $1.
Primavera. Poems by Four Authors. b. $1; 50c.
The Heart's Highway. Wilkins. $1.50; 50c.
Dream Life and Real Life. Schreiner. 75c.; 40c.
Women of the Renaissance. De Maulde. $2.50; $1.
The Fighting Chance. Lynch. $1.25; 75c.
Century Cook Book. Ronald. $2.50; $1.
Sanctuary. Wharton. $1.25; 60c.
Portraits of Men. Sainte-Beuve. $1; 50c.
Iris. Pinero. $1; 50c.
One of Cleopatra's Nights. Gautier. $1.25; 50c.
Notes of a Professional Exile. Nadal. l. $1; 50c.
Dynasty of Theodosius. Hodgkin. $1.50; 75c.
Aucassin and Nicolette. Lang. $1; 50c.
Colonel Carter of Cartersville. Smith. $1.25; 60c.
Dreams. Schreiner. $1; 50c.
Ballads and Lyrics. Longfellow. $1.25; 60c.
A Song of Italy. Swinburne. First edition, $1.
Kim. Kipling. $1.50; 75c.
Eros and Psyche. Bridges. First edition. $1.
Dean Swift's Polite Conversations. Saintsbury. $2; 50c.
Architecture of Westminster Abbey. Morris. 75c.; 25c.
With the Trade Winds. Morris. $1; 25c.
The Extermination of Love. Gerard. $1.25; 50c.
English Madrigals. Cox. $1; 40c.
The Pleasures of Literature. $1; 25c.
England's Helicon. $1.50; 50c.
Books and Plays. Monkhouse. $1.25; 50c.
Daphnis and Chloe. Longus. $2; 75c.
An Englishwoman's Love Letters. $1.50; 50c.
Literary Statesmen. Hapgood. $1.25; 50c.
Lullaby-Land. Field. $1.50; 75c.
The Rose of Dawn. Hay. $1; 50c.
America and the Americans. $1.25; 50c.
Thoughts in the Cloister and Companions of my Solitude. Helps. $1; 50c.
Conversational Openings. Bell. $1.25; 50c.
Imaginary Lectures. Columbia College. $1.
A Girl of Ideas. Flint. $1.50; $1.12.
Nami-Ko. tr. by Shioya and Edgett. $1.50; $1.24.
The Russian Advance. Beveridge. $2.50; $2.24.
Darrel. Bacheller. $1.50; $1.18.
The Shutters of Silence. Burgin. $1.50; $1.18.
The Man with the Wooden Face. Mrs. Reynolds. $1.50; $1.18.
Captain Macklin. Davis. $1.50; $1.18.
Up the Witch Brook Road. $1.50; $1.18.
The One Woman. Dixon. $1.50; $1.18.
The Chameleon. Finn. $1.50; $1.18.
The Turquoise Cup. Smith. b. $1.25; 98c.
The Sherrods. McCutcheon. $1.50; $1.18.
The Master of Warlock. Eggleston. $1.50; $1.18.
Monna Vanna. Maeterlinck. b. $1.20; $1.
Woven with the Ship. Brady. $1.50; $1.18.
The Modern Obstacle. Miller. $1.50; $1.18.
In the Morning Glow. Gilson. $1.50; $1.18.
The Two Vanrevels. Tarkington. $1.50; $1.18.
Peggy Neal. Lewis. $1.50; $1.18.
Tales of the Cloister. Jordan. b. $1.25; 98c.
Jack Hardin's Arabian Nights. Scott. $1; 84c.
Hope Loring. Bell. $1.50; $1.12.
The Captain. Williams. $1.50; $1.18.
The People of the Abyss. London. $2; $1.86.
The Southeners. Brady. $1.50; $1.12.
Literary Friends and Acquaintances. Howells. $2.50; $2.32.
Hesper. Garland. $1.50; $1.18.
A Comedy of Conscience. Mitchell. $1; 84c.
Monologues. May Fisk. $1.25; 98c.
Marion Manning. Mrs. Eustis. $1.50; $1.18.
Forestfield. Bentley. $1.50; $1.18.
Bruvver Jim's Baby. Mighels. $1.50; $1.24.
Cecilia. Crawford. $1.50; $1.18.
American Myths and Legends. Skinner. 2 vols. $2; 82c.
Ethel. Bell. $1; 79c.
The Triumph of Count Ostermann. Hope. $1.50; $1.12.
John Gayther's Garden. Stockton. $1.50; $1.12.
The Worth of Words. Bell. $1.50; $1.38.
The Maid-at-Arms. Chambers. $1.50; $1.18.
The Maids of Paradise. Chambers. $1.50; $1.18.
A Speckled Bird. Wilson. $1.50. $1.18.
Judith of the Plains. Manning. $1.50; $1.18.
The Making of a Journalist. Ralph. $1.25; 98c.
The Fortunes of Fifi. Seawell. $1.50; $1.18.
In the Garden of Charity. King. $1.50; $1.18.
Letters of her Mother to Elizabeth. $1.25 $1.06.
The Master-Feeling. Amirall. $1.25; 98c.
The Harvesters. Lanston. $1.50; $1.12.
Wolfville Nights. Lewis. $1.50; $1.18.
Dictionary of Quotations. l. $1; 50c.
Dictionary of Quotations. Dalbiac. $2; 75c.
Margaret Ogilvy. J. M. Barrie. $1.25; 50c.
XVIII Century Vignettes. Dobson. $1.50; 50c.
Overheard in Arcady. Bridges. $1.50; 50c.
The Holy Roman Empire. Bryce. $1; 40c.
Vice Versa. Anstey. p. 50c; 25c.
Mediæval Europe. Emerton. $1.25; 50c.
The Story of My Heart. Jefferies. $1; 40c.
Young Men: Faults and Ideals. Miller. b. 50c; 20c.
Flute and Violin. Allen. $1.50; 50c.
Letters of a Portuguese Nun. Prestage. $1.25; 50c.
The New Era. Strong. 50c; 20c.

Nature Near London. Jefferies. $1; 40c.
The Condition of Labor. George. p. 50c; 30c.
The Railway Revolution in Mexico. Moses. p. 50c; 20c.
Merrie England. Blatchford. p. 25c; 15c.
Memoir of Daniel Macmillan Hughes. $1.50; 50c.
Spanish Guide. Varona. b. 50c; 20c.
Imaginary Conversations. Landor. 50c; 20c.
Where and How to Dine in New York. p. 50c; 20c.
The Woman Who Did. Allen. $1; 40c.
Diana's Defender. Hayward. $1.25; 25c.
King's Handbook of New York City. $3; 75c.
A Plea for the Gospel. Herron. $1; 25c.
Sartor Resartus. Carlyle. $1; 40c.
Longfellow's Evangeline. 50c; 20c.
De Omnibus. Pain. p. 50c; 20c.
Essays in Miniature. Repplier. $1.25; 40c.
A Mortal Antipathy. Holmes. $1.50; 50c.
The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table. Holmes. $1 50; 50c
Picture and Text. James. $1; 50c.
A History of the American Tariff. Lewis. 50c; 20c.
The Professor at the Breakfast Table. Holmes. 1.50; 50c.
The Insanity of Genius. Nisbet. $1.50; 75c.
Baedeker's Handbook for London. $2; 50c.
Lavington's Methodists and Papists. $2; 50c.
The Principles of the Art of Conversation. Mahaffy. $1.25; 50c.
Corrected Impressions. Saintsbury. $1.25; 50c.
Prior's Poems. 2 vols. l. $3; $1.
Culture and Religion. Shairp. $1.50; 50c.
The Chinese and the Chinese Question. Whitney. p. 50c.; 20c.
Hawthorne. H. James Jr. $1; 40c.
Alabama. Thomas. b. $1; 84c.
Gyges' Ring. Hughes. b. $1.25; $1.06.
Arizona. Thomas. Cloth, $1.25; $1.06.
Maude Adams Acting Edition of Romeo and Juliet. Cloth, $1; 84c.
Dance of Death. Holbein. b. $1.75; $1.62.
The Senator's Sweetheart. Willard. Cloth, $1.50; $1.18.
The Complete Angler. Walton. b. $1; 84c.
Natural History of Selborne. b. $1; 84c.
Walton's Lives. Cloth, $1; 84c.
The Garden Lover's Birthday Book. Hyatt. $1; 84c.
Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Stevenson. $2; $1.79.
The Roggie and Reggie Stories. Smith. $1.50; $1.12.
Outdoorland. Chambers. $1.50; $1.18.
Orchard-Land. Chambers. $1.50; $1.18.
Six Giants and a Griffin. Otis. Illustrated by Beatrice Ruyl. $1.25; $1.08.
The Tiddledywink's Poetry Book. Bangs. $1; 84c.
The Lovable Tales of Janey and Josey and Joe. Smith. $1.30; $1.12.
The Heroes. Kingsley. Cloth, $2.50; $2.19.
Memoirs of Simple Simon. Keeler. b. $1.50; $1.18.
Chip's Dogs. Drawings by Bellew. b. $1.50; $1.24.
The Three Bears. Ver Beck. b. $1.25; 98c.
The Folks in Funnyville. Opper. b. $1.50; $1.12.
Nanny. Butler. b. $1; 84c.
The Fairies' Menagerie. Cain. $1.25; 98c.
The Fairies' Circus. Cain. $1.25; 98c.
Lives of the Haunted. Gottschalck. $140; $1.24.
A Patrick's Day Hunt. Ross & Somerville. $2.00; $1.74.
Kemble's Pickaninnies. $2.00; $1.78.
Our Amateur Circus. McVickar. Cloth, $5; $4.32.
The Life and Death of Mr. Badman. Bunyan. Illus. by The Brothers Rhead. b. $3.50; $2.98.
Sonnets by William Wordsworth. With drawings by Alfred Parsons. l. $5; $4.48.
Pastoral Days. Gibson. $2.50; $2.24.
Little Bo-Peep. Loomis. Verses by Munkittrick. p. 50c; 44c.
Dore's London. $5; $4.48.
Emma Calve. b. $1; 79c.
The Illustrated American Stage. b. $2.50; $1.98.
Sketches and Cartoons. Gibson. b. $5; $4.48.
Americans. Gibson. $5; $4.48.
The Social Ladder. Gibson. b. $5; $4.48.
The Education of Mr. Pipp. Gibson. b. $5; $4.48.
Drawings by Gibson. b. $5; $4.48.
Done in the Open. Remington. b $5; $4.48.
A Widow and Her Friends. Gibson. $5; $4.48.
Pictures of People. Gibson. b. $5; $4.48.
Drawings. Remington. b. $5; $4.48.
Millionaires of America. Caricatures by Cramer and C. de Fornaw. b. $10.00; $7.98.
Anglo-American Pottery. Barber. $2; 1.79.
The Aztec Treasure-House. Janvier. $1.50; $1,12.
The Awkward Age. James. $1.50; $1.12.
All Sorts and Conditions of Men. Besant. $1.25; $1.06.
About Paris. Davis. $1.25; $1.06.
Against Human Nature. Pool. $1.25; $1.04.
The Associate Hermits. Stockton. $150; $1.12.
Ben-Hur. Wallace. $1.50; $1.24.
Bagsby's Daughter. Bessie and Marie Van Vorst. $1.50; 1.12.
The Ballet Dancers. Serao. $1.50; $1.12.
A Bicycle of Cathay. Stockton. $1.50; $1.18.
Bible Stories for the Young. $1; 79c.
Annie Kilburn. Howells. $1.50; $1.18.
The Action and the Word. $1.50; $1.18.
Aunt Anne. Clifford. $1.25; $1.04.
As Seen By Me. Lillian Bell. $1.25; $1.04.
Babs the Impossible. Sarah Grand. $1.50; $1.12.
Between the Lines. Capt. King. $1.25; $1.04
Boots and Saddles. Custer. $1.50; $1.12.
Limitations. Benson. $1.25; $1.04.
The King in Yellow. Chambers. $1.50; $1.12.
Katharine North. $1.25; 98c.
The Instinct of Step-fatherhood. Lillian Bell. $1.25; $1.04.
John Leighton, Jr. Katrina Trask. $1.25; 98c.
In the First Person. Pool. $1.25; 98c.
The Land of Cockayne. Matilde Serao. $1.50; $1.12.
Little Journey in the World. Warner. 75c.; 62c.
The Last Recruit of Clare's. Keightley. 75c.; 62c
The Kentons. Howells. $1.50; $1.12.
Lorraine. Chambers. $1.25; 98c.
A Little Sister to the Wilderness. Lillian Bell. $1.25; $1.04.
Love Letters of a Worldly Woman. Clifford. $1.25; 98c.
The Love Affairs of an Old Maid. Lillian Bell. $1.25; 98c.
Lotus Eating. Curtis. $1.50; $1.12.
A Loyal Traitor. Barnes. $1.50; $1.12.
A Little Journey in the World. Warner. ½l. $1.50; $1.18.
Lochinvar. Crockett. $1.50; $1.12.
Lessons in Love. Katrina Trask. $1.25; $1.04.
The Christmas Kalends of Provence. Janvier. $1.25; $1.04.
Campaigning with Crook and Stories of Army Life. $1.25; 98c.
Coffee Repartee and the Idiot. Bangs. $1.25; $1.04.
The Capsina. Benson. $1.50; $1.12.
A Confident Tomorrow. Matthews. $1.50; $1.04.
Carlotta's Intended and Other Stories. Stuart. $1.50; $1.12.
A Cumberland Vendetta. Fox. $1.25; $1.04.
Mrs. Dines' Jewels. Russell. 75c.; 62c.
Dancing. Dodworth. $1.50; $1.26.
Dreamers of the Ghetto. Zangwill. $1; 79c.
The Danvers Jewels. Mary Cholmondeley. $1; 84c.
The Love of Monsieur. Gibbs. $1.50; $1.12.
Eleanor. Mrs. Ward. $1.50; $1.12.
Espiritu Santo. Skinner. $1.25; $1.04.
"The Debatable Land." Colton. $1.50; $1.12.
The Day of Their Wedding. Howells. $1.25; 98c.
Flood-Tide. Sarah P. Greene. $1.50; $1.12.
The Expatriates. Lilian Bell. $1.50; $1.12.
The Entailed Hat. Townsend. $1.50; $1.12.
In the Garden of Charity. King. $1.50; $1.12.
In Far Lockaber. Black. $1.25; 98c.
For King or Country. Barnes. $1.50; $1.12.
The Gray Man. Crockett. $1.50; $1.12.
The Great Shadow. Doyle. $1.00; 84c.
Gavin Hamilton. Seawell. $1 50; $1.12.

BOOKS

Walt Whitman. W. Clark. 90c; 40c.
Writers and Readers. Hill. $1.50; 50c.
The Egregious English. McNeill. $1; 50c.
The Sign of Four. Doyle. p. 25c; 15c.
Back Log Studies. Warner. $1; 50c.
Over the Teacups. Holmes. $1.25; 50c.
The Angel of Clay. Partridge. $1.25; 50c.
Ralph Waldo Emerson. Holmes. $1.25; 50c.
Robert's Rules of Order. $1; 40c.
Thackeray. Dr. Brown. 75c.; 40c.
By Oak and Thorne. Brown. $1.25; 50c.
History of Greece. Smith. $1.25; 50c.
Life of Nelson. Southey. $1.25; 50c.
On the Heights. Auerbach. $1; 50c.
Fifteen Decisive Battles. Creasy. $1; 50c.
Things in America. Chambers. $1.50; 50c.
A Years' Residence in the United States of America. Cobbett. $1.50; 50c.

The following books were published at $1 per vol. in cloth and $1.50 per vol. in half leather. Special prices: 40c. per vol. in cloth, 60c. per vol. in half leather.

Origin of Species. Darwin.
Descent of Man. Darwin. 2 vols.
Journal of Researches. Darwin.
Fragments of Science. Tyndall. 2 vols.
Sound. Tyndall.
Science of Education. Huxley.
Data of Ethics. Spencer.
First Principles. Spencer.
Critique of the Pure Reason. Kant.
Philosophy of History. Hegel.
Electricity in Modern Life. De Tunzelman.
Other Worlds Than Ours. Proctor.
The Microscope. Gosse.
Wealth of Nations. Smith. 3 vols.
Outlines of Astronomy. Herschel. 2 vols.
Advancement of Learning. Bacon.
Novum Organum. Bacon.
Elements of Natural Philosophy. Kelvin and Tait.
Text Book of Botany. Aitkens.
Principles of Chemistry. Mendeleeff. 4 vols.
Text Book of Geology. Geikie. 4 vols.
Tennyson's Poems. 2 vols.
Longfellow's Poems.
Hood's Poems.
Matthew Arnold's Poems.
Bryant's Poems.
Mrs. Browning's Poems.
Moore's Poems. 2 vols.
Dante's Poems.
Coleridge's Poems.
Swinburne's Poems.
Wordsworth's Poems. 3 vols.
Burns' Poems.
Rossetti's Poems.
Browning's Poems.
Lowell's Poems.
Keat's Poems.
Scott's Poems. 2 vols.
Shelley's Poems. 2 vols.
Emerson's Poems.
Milton's Poems.
Mrs. Hemans' Poems.
Holmes' Poems.
Whittier's Poems.
Byron's Poems. 3 vols.
Stevenson's Poems.
Pope's Poems.
Goldsmith's Poems.
Gray's Poems.
Kipling's Poems.

The above books can be had at these special prices only from

Howard Wilford Bell

on the fifth floor of the Law Building at

259 Fifth Avenue, New York

MORE SALARY We know of a profession in which situations are daily created in excess of the qualified persons, and which commands the highest salaries, with no discrimination on account of sex. Would you like to know what it is? Write us.
HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. F, Philadelphia, Pa.

Current Events.

Foreign.

Russo-Japanese War.

May 16.—The Japanese despatch boat *Miyako*, an unarmored cruiser, strikes a Russian mine in Kerr Bay, and is destroyed. Russians at New-Chwang say that General Linevitch, with a large force, has left Vladivostok to invade Manchuria. China makes another declaration of neutrality. Hard fighting takes place near Kin-Chow, the Japanese driving southward a force of three Russian battalions and eight guns.

May 17.—The Japanese now control the entire southern end of the Liao-Tung peninsula, with the exception of Port Arthur. New-Chwang is completely evacuated by the Russians. Japanese are reported near Hai-Cheng, the Russians falling back to Liao-Yang. General Sassulitch, who was blamed for the Russian defeat at the Yalu, is removed from command. The Czar journeys to Belgorod, where he visits the ancient monastery, pays his devotions before the sacred ikon of St. Nikola, and then reviews departing troops.

May 18.—General Kuropatkin decides to abandon Liao-Yang, and to fall back to Mukden and then to Harbin. China opens to the commerce of the world the ports of Chinanfu, Weishien, Choutsun, and Chowcheen.

The American Peace Society urges the United States to offer mediation to Russia and Japan.

May 19.—It is reported that the battle-ship *Hatsuse*, one of the finest of Japan's navy, was blown up on May 15 by striking Russian mines outside of Port Arthur, and sank with the loss of about 450 of her crew. The Japanese cruiser *Yoshino* was rammed the same day in a heavy fog by the cruiser *Kasuga*, and 200 of her crew were drowned. General Kuroki's army, it is said, has been driven back to Feng-Wang-Cheng.

May 20.—General Kuropatkin reports that Cossacks engaged the Japanese advanced guard on May 18 north of Feng-Wang-Cheng, and that the Japanese were dislodged from four positions, and forced to retreat fifteen miles. Admiral Hosoya's squadron bombards Taku-Shan, after which part of the third Japanese army is landed.

May 21.—General Stoessel's beleaguered forces in Port Arthur make a successful sortie, routing the Japanese, of whom 1,000 were killed or wounded, and taking into the fortress fresh supplies and provisions. Advices from Wonsan tell of fighting at Ham-Heung, forty miles north; the Koreans repel a Cossack attack. The Russian cruiser *Bogatyr*, after running on a rock near Vladivostok, is blown up to prevent her capture by the Japanese.

May 22.—General Kuropatkin reports that two divisions of the Japanese army are at Feng-Wang-Cheng, and that General Kuroki is believed to be fortifying the town. A shell from Port Arthur strikes the Japanese torpedo-boat destroyer *Akatsuki*, killing an officer and twenty-four men.

Other Foreign News.

May 16.—Owing to the bitterness of the partizans of rival candidates for President, and the demand for the resignation of army chiefs, Colombia is threatened with an outbreak.

May 17.—Lord Hardwicke, the British Under-Secretary of War, admits in the House of Lords that England is at war with Tibet.

Sir Henry M. Stanley is buried at Pirbright, Surrey, after an impressive funeral service in Westminister Abbey.

May 18.—Government circles in France are agitated over the proposition to withdraw the French Ambassador to the Vatican because of the Pope's protest against President Loubet's visit to the King of Italy.

May 19.—Ion Perdicaris, a naturalized American citizen, and his stepson are kidnapped and held for ransom by brigands in Morocco; on the receipt of the news Washington authorities order a war-ship to Tangier.

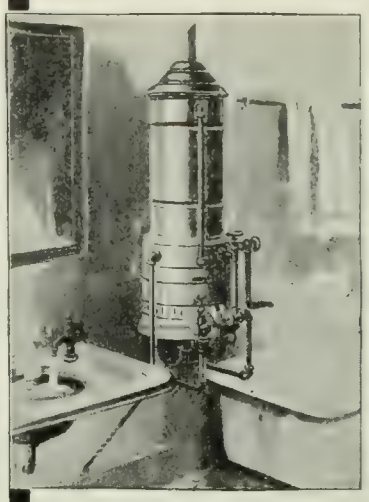
May 21.—The French Government formally recalls its Ambassador to the Holy See as a result of the Pope's note to the Catholic Powers protesting against President Loubet's visit to Rome.

May 22.—The Moroccan Government accepts the demands of Fraissouli, the bandit who captured Mr. Perdicaris and his stepson.

Don't Use Powder on Baby
There is something better to prevent and cure baby's chafing. Let us send you the handsome photos of
Four Hundred

SPIM SOAP
Babies Free.
They will convince anybody. Spim Soap 25c, Spim Ointment 50c mailed prepaid. Send to-day.
Spim Co., C.B.Knox, Pres., 17 Knox Ave., Johnstown, N.Y.

A match—a second—two cents

A HOT BATH
Instantly, Anytime, Anywhere.

Always ready—day or night
By the use of the
Humphrey Crescent Instantaneous Water Heater
No Ashes, Soot or Trouble.
Greatest economy. Used with gas. Will last a lifetime. More than 50,000 in use daily. Prices $16.00 to $45.00. Shipped anywhere on 30 DAYS' TRIAL. Send today for interesting, illustrated descriptive booklet
"The Luxury of a Bath." It's FREE.
Humphrey Co., Dept. J, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Your face tells! If soft and smooth, you use Williams' Shaving Soap.
Williams' Shaving Sticks and Tablets sold everywhere. The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn.

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER

A Positive Relief For PRICKLY HEAT, CHAFING, and SUNBURN, and all afflictions of the skin.
Removes all odor of perspiration. Delightful after Shaving. Sold everywhere, or mailed on receipt of 25c. Get Mennen's (the original). Sample Free.
GERHARD MENNEN COMPANY, Newark, N.J.

"Old Hickory" "Andrew Jackson" Chair $2.75

This splendid comfortable chair is an exact duplicate of the one that Andrew Jackson used. Made entirely of hickory with bark on. Serviceable, Stylish, Comfortable and Durable. Fine for Porch, Lawn, and exterior use. Seat 17 inches wide, 15 inches deep; height over all 36 inches. Price $2.75—Two for $5.00. Freight prepaid east of Mississippi River. Eighty other styles of Chairs, Settees, Tables, etc., ranging from $1.50 to $25.00.
Ask your dealer—If he will not supply you, we will. Remit direct to us. 48-page illustrated catalogue FREE. Write us.
OLD HICKORY CHAIR COMPANY
363 Cherry St., Martinsville, Ind
"The Original Old Hickory Furniture Manufacturers."
Look for our advertisement in last issue of this publication.

One Pencil

won't answer all purposes. Some are soft, some hard, some medium, some thick, some thin—which shall I use?

Dixon's Pencil Guide, a 32-page book, **indexed by vocations,** correctly indicates the right pencil for your use. Sent *free.*

Department U,
JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.,
Jersey City, N. J.

THE LOCKE ADDER
Aluminum Model $5.00
CAPACITY 999,999,999
The $5 calculating machine which does more work than the most expensive. Adds 9 columns at once. Subtracts—Multiplies—Divides. Simple, rapid, handy.
Cannot make mistakes—lasts a lifetime.
It is all you claim for it. A. R. HARPER, Danville, Ill
We highly recommend it.—JAS WALLACE & SON, Parnassus, Pa
Size 4 x 10¾ inches. Price $5.00 prepaid in the U. S. Write for Free booklet. Agents wanted.
Buy a Locke Adder to save your brain
C.E. LOCKE MFG. CO., 8 Walnut St., Kensett, Ia.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS
WE GUARANTEE to teach our course in Shorthand complete in 30 days study of 5 hours each. No ruled lines; no position; no shading, dots, nor dashes. No long list of word-signs to confuse. Easy, simple, speedy, practical. **Students in high-grade positions. Employers pleased.** Lawyers, doctors, literary folk, club women, can now acquire Shorthand with ease for use in their callings No need to spend months, as with old systems. **"Boyd's Syllabic System,"** 20th century wonder, is the best. **First Lesson sent Free** with testimonials, booklets, etc. Write to-day.
CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS,
(Incorporated) 1022 National Life Building, Chicago, Ill.

Higgins' Eternal INK
—WRITES EVERLASTINGLY BLACK—
ORDER FROM YOUR DEALER, OR SEND 20 CENTS FOR A 2 OZ. BOTTLE TO - CHAS. M. HIGGINS & CO., MFRS., 271-5th ST. BROOKLYN, N.Y.

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?
TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-Top" is the best and simplest device for making **100 copies** from pen-written and **50 copies** from typewritten original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, **without deposit,** on **ten (10) days' trial.**
Price $7.50 less trade discount of 33⅓%, or **$5 net**
THE FELIX F. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.
Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City.

TYPEWRITERS
Low prices will surprise you
All standard makes for sale. Shipped for trial. Immense stock. Title to each guaranteed. Catalog free.
ELI H. ELDREDGE, 23 S. Broad St., Phila., Pa.

WANTED Teachers, clergymen, and other educated men of business ability to represent us; weekly salary or guarantee paid. Give age, qualifications, references. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

May 17.—It is believed that Secretary Cortelyou will be the choice for chairman of the Republican national committee. New Hampshire and Arkansas Republicans instruct for President Roosevelt. California Democrats instruct for Hearst. Bitter factional strife threatens a split in the Wisconsin Republican convention, while the deadlock in the Illinois Republican convention continues.

Map 18.—Nebraska Republicans instruct for Roosevelt, and the "Stand-Pat" men win in Iowa.

May 19.—Wisconsin Republicans nominate two state tickets and elect two sets of delegates to the Chicago convention. The South Carolina delegation to St. Louis is not instructed, but is bound under the unit rule; all the delegates express a preference for Judge Parker. California and North Dakota Republicans instruct for Roosevelt.

May 20.—The Illinois Republican convention, unable to break the deadlock on the governorship, adjourns until May 31.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 16.—The United States Supreme Court upholds the action of the immigration authorities at New York in ordering the deportation of John Turner, the English anarchist.

In his inaugural address Governor Blanchard pledges Louisiana to protect the negro.

May 17.—The battle-ship *Rhode Island* is launched at Quincy, Mass.

May. 18.—The Western Union Telegraph Company issues a sweeping order that no more racing news should be distributed over its wires from the race-tracks, except in the form of regular messages.

May 19.—Marshall, the Brooklyn expert, captures first prize in the International Chess tourney.

May 20.—The United States South Atlantic Squadron is ordered to Tangier, to aid in rescuing Ion Perdicaris, the American captured by bandits.

May 21.—The battle-ship *Kentucky* reaches New York after a world's record run from Hong-Kong.

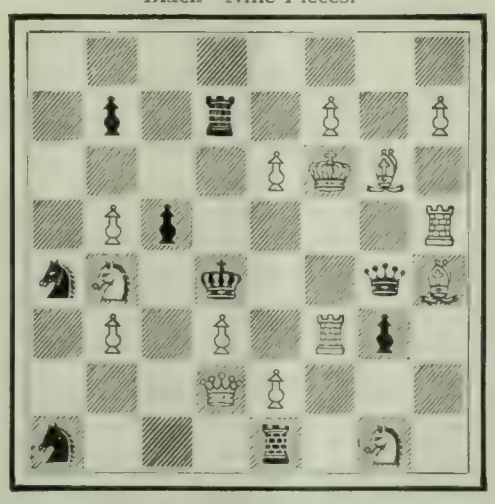
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 934.

Mr. Alain C. White is publishing in the London *Times Weekly Edition* short sketches of the lives of American problematists, with examples of their work. Our esteemed friend Mr. G. Reichhelm is represented by several "End-games" and a very beautiful two-mover. This is an old Prize-winner. While the key-move may be easily found, the number of mates is extraordinary.

By G. REICHHELM
Black—Nine Pieces.



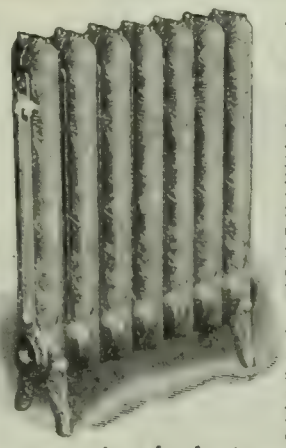
White—Fifteen Pieces.

8; 1 p 1 r 1 P 1 P; 4 P K B 1; 1 P p 4 R; s S 1 k 2 q B; 1 P 1 P 1 R p 1; 3 Q P 3; s 3 r 1 S 1.

White mates in two moves.

When sending solution, indicate the number of mates you found.

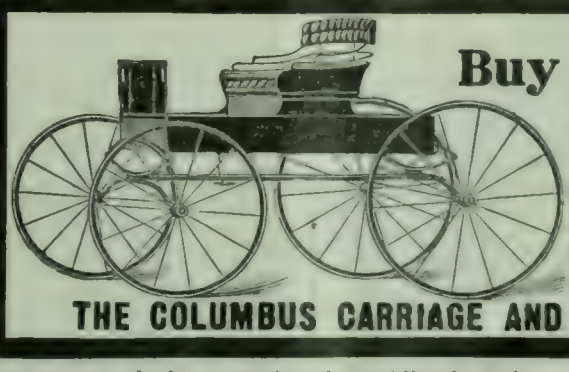
Dustless Homes
"Cleaning house" is needlessly toilsome where old-fashioned heating methods are used, which daily spread ashes, dirt and coal gases in the living rooms, damaging draperies, carpets and other furnishings.
AMERICAN & IDEAL
RADIATORS BOILERS
warm the building uniformly by hot water or steam and save their cost in household cleanliness. Their purchase is not an expense—it is an investment.



They make the house easier to rent or sell, if necessary—meanwhile they assist to protect the family health, giving sure home comfort, with marked fuel economy and least care.
They will wear as long as the house shall stand—no repairs. Put in now at out-of-rush-season prices, by best mechanics. Put in OLD cottages, houses and all OLD buildings as easily as in new. Ask for valuable booklet (FREE).
AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY
Dept. 32 CHICAGO
IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL

The "Best" Light
is a portable 100 candle power light, costing only 2 cts. per week. Makes and burns its own gas. Brighter than electricity or acetylene, and cheaper than kerosene. No Dirt. No Grease. No Odor. Over 100 styles. Lighted instantly with a match. Every lamp warranted. Agents Wanted Everywhere.
THE "BEST" LIGHT CO.
92 E. 5th Street, CANTON, OHIO.

TRADING STAMPS FREE To introduce my 52 "Life Science" books I will give ten trading stamps free to each person who sends 25c. for book entitled "Woman's Secret Powers." Sent postpaid Each trading stamp entitles holder to another 25c. book free, for 2c. stamp. Send to-day to E. Loomis, Inwood, N. Y. City.



Buy from Our Factory
SAVE A THIRD
Our plan of selling direct to user cuts out two profits and saves a third on retail prices. Our assortment of carriages and harness is larger than any dealer can show you. We guarantee all our goods. We are bona-fide manufacturers—not a commission house. Send for our free illustrated catalogue.
THE COLUMBUS CARRIAGE AND HARNESS CO., Columbus, Ohio.

Pears'

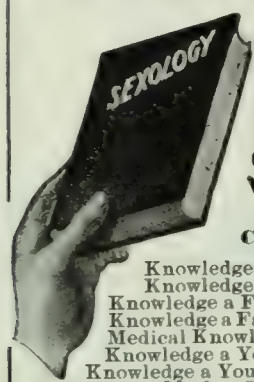
Whoever wants soft hands, smooth hands, white hands, or a clear complexion, he and she can have both: that is, if the skin is naturally transparent; unless occupation prevents.

The color you want to avoid comes probably neither of nature or work, but of habit.

Use Pears' Soap, no matter how much; but a little is enough if you use it often.

Established over 100 years.

Learn the Truth



Do you know

that the main cause of unhappiness, ill-health, sickly children and divorce is admitted by physicians and shown by court records to be ignorance of the laws of self and sex?

Sexology

ILLUSTRATED

Contains in one volume—

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

By WILLIAM H. WALLING, A.M., M.D.

New Edition. Enlarged and Illustrated. Rich Cloth Binding. Full gold stamp. $2.00.

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents, also 100-page illustrated catalogue of books of merit—FREE.

PURITAN PUB. CO., Dept. B. Philadelphia

STOP FORGETTING!

You can by taking the Dickson Method by Mail.

Simple, inexpensive, easily acquired. Increases business capacity and social prestige by giving an alert, ready memory for names, faces, and details of business and study. Develops will, capacity for thought, concentration. Personally conducted by Prof. Dickson, of Chicago Auditorium Conservatory and University of Notre Dame. FREE *booklet and trial copyrighted lesson.*

THE DICKSON SCHOOL OF MEMORY
The Auditorium, - - Chicago, Illinois.

3 Months Free

Send us your name and address and we will send you The Investor's Review for three months free of charge. A great journal of advice for everybody. Fully illustrated. Gives latest and most reliable information concerning industrial, mining, oil, and other stocks and enterprises. Knowledge is power. Great opportunities come and go. Great fakes likewise. Get posted before investing. Write to-day.

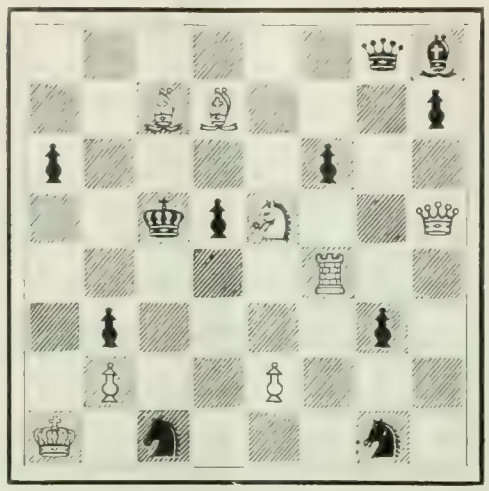
INVESTOR'S REVIEW, 1300 Gaff Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

7% GUARANTEED Interest for Life on Life Annuities issued at age 50, at age 62, Ten Per Cent. Tax exempt. Sales in 1903, Ten Million Dollars. J. A. Steele, 115 B'dway, New York.

Problem 935.

By R. TEICHMANN and M. FEIGL.
First Prize in *Schack* Tourney.

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

6 q b; 2 B B 3 p; p 4 p 2; 2 k p S 2 Q; 5 R 2; 1 p 4 p 1; 1 P 2 P 3; K 1 S 3 S 1.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems

No. 928. Key-move: K—Kt 4.

No. 929.

1. Q—K B 8 / K x B	2. Q—Q 6, ch / K moves	3. Q—Q 4, mate
1. ..... / Kt—Q 4	2. B x Kt ch / K x B	3. Q—Q R 8, mate
1. ..... / B—B 6	2. B—Q 5, ch / Kt x B	3. Q—B 5, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; C. B. E., Youngstown, N. Y.; R. O'C., San Francisco; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; the Rev. R. Rech, Kiel, Wis.; H. P. Brunner, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. O. H. Thiele, Cassville, Mo.; H. A. Smith, Dayton, O.; F. H. Seamon, E.M., El Paso, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; T. Hilgers, Weehawken, N. J.; B. Alten, Elyria, O.

928: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; J. F. Court, New York City; W. H. Greeley, Boston; Z. G., Detroit; W. L. Moore, Anthony, Kans.; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; H. J. Cadbury, Cambridge. Mass.; J. G. Overholser, Anamoose, N. D.; J. B Hornung, Detroit; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.; F. von Schilling, Hampton, Va.; W. N. Woodbury, Yale University; M. Almy, Chicago; J. B. W., West Seneca, N. Y.; F. E. Wood, Honey Grove, Tex.; T. L. R., Philadelphia; L. P. Worl, Birmingham, Ala.

Comments (928): "Fine"—M. M.; "A fine 2-er"—F. S. F.; "A masterpiece"—W. R.; "Capital"—J. G. L.; "Suggests the dark, the wily, the mysterious"—J. F. C.; "One of the finest"—W. K. G.; "The fool-

5% THE PERFECT INVESTMENT

Per Annum

Must be *First*, safe; *Second*, reasonably profitable; *Third*, immediately available if required for other purposes. Your savings placed with The Industrial Savings and Loan Co. fulfil all these requirements. They will bear earnings at

5% Per Annum

for every day in our care. Subject to your withdrawal at any time. Full particulars upon request.

Under N. Y. Banking Dept. Supervision

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO. 5% PER ANNUM

ASSETS, ...	$1,700,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, .	160,000

Industrial Savings and Loan Co.
1139 Broadway, New York

You want to know how to get my lamp-chimneys.

(1) Your grocer sells them, if he is fit to be your grocer; may be he don't.

(2) If you'll write me, I'll send you my Index; that tells everything.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

Andrew Carnegie may have poor judgment about spending his money but mighty good ideas about getting it.

The getting of it? The Campbell Investment Company, 625 Royal Insurance Building, Chicago, have set forth in a concise and interesting way how ninety per cent. of the millionaires have made their money.

Sent free to readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST who are interested enough to ask for the book.

DO YOU WANT CASH

FOR YOUR

Real Estate or Business?

I can get it for you. Send me full description and lowest cash price. My methods differ from all others. My office is headquarters for cash buyers. Makes no difference where you are located. Write to-day. Established 1881. Bank references.

FRANK P. CLEVELAND
Real Estate Expert, 7824 Adams Express Bldg., Chicago.

Real Estate Wanted

To supply the wants of CASH BUYERS, SELLERS, and EXCHANGERS advertising in our JOURNAL each month. Subscribers can write to these advertisers and make their own deals, FREE. Ours is the best, largest, and most reliable Real Estate Magazine published, and is now in its fourth year. Has good stories, news, and current topics. Circulation covers the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and Hawaii. Three months' trial, 25c. Three full years, only $1.00.

U. S. REAL ESTATE JOURNAL,
171 West Brighton Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

LEARN TO WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS

Taught by Mail Thoroughly. Taught by the founders of the original school. Taught in an expert manner, enabling you to earn expert salary. Seven years' success and hundreds of successful graduates. Large prospectus free on request.

PAGE-DAVIS CO., Suite 31, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago

Mrs. Piper and the Society for Psychical Research

Translated from the French of M. Sage. With Introduction by Sir Oliver Lodge.

12mo. Price, $1.00 net

A sane and interesting narrative of phenomena that must appeal to all thoughtful readers.

SCOTT-THAW CO., 542 Fifth Ave., New York

The Finest Toilet Soap

Glenn's Sulphur Soap will outwear two or three cakes of ordinary "highly perfumed" soaps. It sweetens and beautifies the skin and contains enough pure sulphur to make it a specific for skin diseases. Refuse any substitute for

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

25c. a cake at all drug stores or mailed for 30c. by The Charles N. Crittenton Co., 115 Fulton Street, New York.

Earn a Bicycle taking orders from sample wheel furnished by us. We want an **Active Agent** in each town. Large profits. *Write for special offer.*

Highest Grade **1904 Models** **$8.75 to $17** Coaster Brakes, Hedgethorne Puncture-proof Tires and best equipment.

1902 & 1903 Models, Best Makes **$7 to $12**

500 Second-Hand Wheels All Makes & Models, good as new **$3 to $8**

Great **Factory Clearing Sale** at *half factory cost.*

We **Ship on Approval** *without a cent deposit,* and allow **TEN DAYS FREE TRIAL** on every bicycle. Any wheel not satisfactory *returned at our expense. Write at once* for catalogs and our **special offer. AUTOMOBILES, TIRES,** Sewing Machines, Sundries, etc., *half usual prices.*

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. 62G, Chicago

AMATEUR BOAT PLANS, and AMERICAN FLAGS

Boat plans $1.00 per set by mail. *Send for catalog.*

EARLE CASS, - ROSELAND, N. J.

Washington Post: "Miss Morris has written one of the strongest short stories to be found in modern fiction, and it stamps her as having a literary genius equal to that she displayed on the stage, if not greater. The story ranks with the best of Poe's in its intensity, and lacks the morbidness that marked the work of that master."

THE

Trouble Woman

By CLARA MORRIS

In this charming little story Miss Morris introduces her readers to the picturesque character of the "Trouble Woman," quaint and forbidding in her appearance, but ever bound on some errand of help and comfort. No afflicted home missed the "Trouble Woman's" presence, and however bitter the misfortune she would always set about lifting it with quiet energy, stoically remarking, "You call that trouble, Humph! *I* don't." The reader will also hear the "Trouble Woman's" own remarkable life story with its crowning tragedy which made her devote the rest of her life to ministering to the suffering of others.

"It is a little masterpiece." *New York Press.*

"It touches the heart."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

"True pictures of human life."—*Syracuse Herald.*

"It clings to the memory."—*Chicago Ev'n'g Journal.*

"She has excelled herself."—*St. Paul Globe.*

"A sweet little story."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Small 12mo, Dainty Cloth Binding, Half-Tone Frontispiece, Ornamental Cover, One of the "Hour-Glass Stories." 40 cents, net; by mail, 45 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 44-60 East Twenty-third St., New York.

ishest move is the wisest"—Z. G.; "Very interesting"—L. P. W.

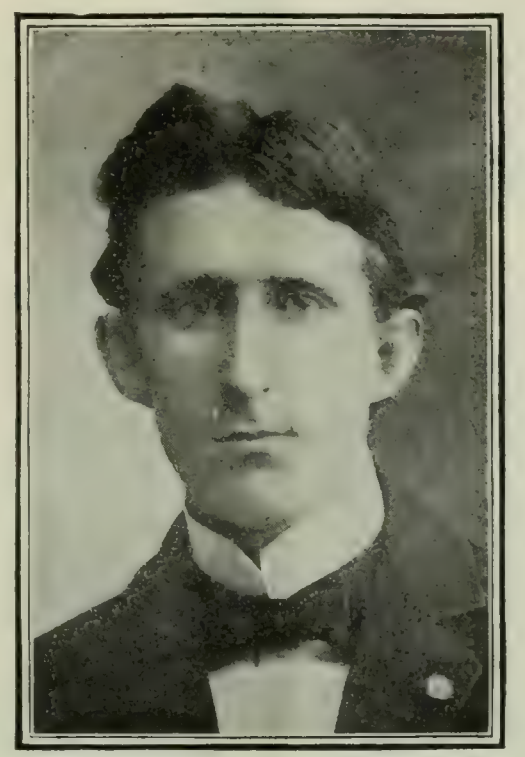
929: "Good"—M. M.; "Excellent key and one brilliant variation"—F. S. F.; "A fine piece of work"—Dr. J. H. S.; "Not good"—O. W.; "Had more trouble with this than usual"—E. N. K.; "Very difficult key"—F. H. S.

In addition to those reported, F. E. W. and J. B. W. got 926; Dr. H. Hayes, Hilo, Hawaii, 920, 922.

The Cambridge Springs Tourney.

MARSHALL WINS FIRST PRIZE.

The great Tourney is finished, and Frank J. Marshall wins the highest honors, winning eleven games, and not losing any. The two games scored against him are four Draws. Mr. Marshall is twenty-seven years of age, and was born in New York City. Reichhelm says that "Marshall's victory will have a great effect on the theory of the game. Moves that Tarrasch and other great theorists condemn, Frank won by; so that the analysts are revising their work, and really don't know where they're at."



FRANK JAMES MARSHALL.

MARSHALL'S RECORD.

	Rank.	W.	L.
1899 London (Minor)	1	8½	2½
1900 Paris	3-4	12	4
1901 Monte Carlo	10	5½	7½
1902 Monte Carlo	9	11	8
1902 Hanover	9-10	8	9
1903 Monte Carlo	9	12	14
1903 Vienna	2	11½	6½
1904 Monte Carlo	3	6½	3½
1904 Monte Carlo (Rice)	1-2	6	4
1904 Cambridge Springs	1	13	2

The final score:

Names.	*W.*	*L.*	*Names.*	*W.*	*L.*
Marshall	13	2	Pillsbury	7	8
Janowski	11	4	Fox	6½	8½
Lasker	11	4	Teichmann	6½	8½
Marco	9	6	Lawrence	5½	6½
Showalter	8½	6½	Napier	5½	6½
Schlechter	7½	7½	Barry	5	10
Tschigorin	7½	7½	Hodges	5	10
Mieses	7	8	Delmar	4½	10½

ERRATUM.

In the score given last week an error made Marshall lose 9 games, when in fact he did not lose any.

Registered 1904

Artistic Flower Stand

For use on lawn, cemetery or indoors. Made of iron. The shape and depth for earth enables plants to thrive in it better than in any urn on the market. Buy from your dealer or send to the manufacturers. Full description and price on application. State where you saw this ad and get FREE our booklet "How to Have a Beautiful Lawn."

The Artistic Flower Stand Co., 30 Mill St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Don't Neglect Rheumatism

New Appliance for Drawing Acid Poisons from the System through the Pores of the Feet sent to Anybody

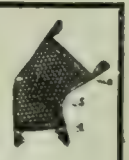
FREE—On Approval—Try It!

Don't neglect rheumatism. The acid poisons accumulate day by day until joints become solidified in horribly distorted shapes and relief from the indescribable suffering is beyond the power of man to give.

Heed the warning pains of rheumatism and rid your system of the cause while you can by wearing Magic Foot Drafts. Don't take harmful medicine. The Drafts quickly draw out the acid poisons through the great pores of the feet, where the capillary and nerve systems are most susceptible, reaching and relieving rheumatism in every part of the body.

If you have rheumatism send your name to-day to the Magic Foot Draft Co., T F 28 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich. You will get by return mail a pair of the celebrated Magic Foot Drafts, which have made a record in nine out of ten cases in Jackson, where the discoverer lives, and have already become a household remedy all over the world. No other remedy ever relieved so many cases considered incurable. That is why the makers can send them on approval. You risk nothing. If you are satisfied with the benefit received, send one dollar. If not, send nothing. A fine booklet in colors and many testimonials comes free with the Drafts. Write to-day.

VARICOSE VEINS, WEAK JOINTS, VARICOSE ULCERS and LEG SWELLINGS Cured by



OUR PATENT SEAMLESS HEEL

ELASTIC STOCKINGS.

We make all goods **to measure** of new elastic made by us and send by mail to any part of the world, and **guarantee a fit.** Free Catalogue tells how to measure, gives prices, etc. Send for one. We are the largest weavers of special elastic work in the United States.

CURTIS & SPINDELL CO., 67 Market Street, Lynn, Mass.

FOR ASTHMA

Certainly, and with incredible speed relieves every form of **ASTHMA, HAY FEVER and BRONCHITIS.** Relieves wheezing, coughs, and you quickly breathe naturally, proven by living witnesses over 25 years relieved which is the result of my 26 years of success. A large trial bottle and booklet of testimonials, sent you absolutely **FREE.**

B. W. HAIR, M.D., B 4380, Hamilton, Ohio.

RELIABLE MAN WANTED

An established cereal food company desires the services of a reliable man to fill responsible position. Compensation $1,800 per annum, with commissions. Highest references required and given. Address MANAGER, Box 740, Bellevue, Mich.

USE Le Page's Photo Paste

LE PAGE'S GLUE STRONGEST IN THE WORLD

Le Page's Gold Medal Mucilage.

ASTHMA cured to stay cured. Cause removed. Health restored. Attacks never return. Eat heartily. Sleep soundly all night. No further need of medicines. Over 52,000 Asthma and Hay Fever sufferers treated. Write for

BOOK 25A FREE. P. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"E. W. P.," Hartford, Conn.—"Afterwhile" is merely a characteristic of the author of "The Prince of India." It is an idiosyncrasy which no dictionary recognizes. "After a while" is the correct form.

"A. E. W.," Superior, Wis.—"What is the correct adjective to use to designate a citizen of the Republic of Panama?"

Altho several suggestions have been made, as "Panamian," "Panamanian," "Panamanos," the Constitution of the Republic specifies its inhabitants as "Panamans." In one section it refers to the right of Panaman women to hold property.

"H. B. G.," Ravenswood, Ill.—The author of "Ingomar" was Münch-Bellinghausen, who wrote it in 1842. The original was written in German and issued under the title "Der Sohn der Wildnis" (The Child of the Desert).

"W. G. F.," Enfield, Conn.—"What do you allow for each detection of an omission from your Dictionary that should be supplied? Here is one I offer, the word 'pawpaw,' meaning a fruit of some kind."

This term is not omitted. It forms a twofold entry, "papaw" and "pawpaw," and is defined under its preferred form, the etymological, "papaw."

"G. I. D.," Astoria, N. Y.—"Please state on which syllable the word 'aristocrat' is accented; on the 'r' or on the 's'."

The accent on this word is on the antepenultimate, thus "ar-is'to-crat."

"J. C. O.," North Yakima, Wash.—"I notice a few words such as 'catercornered,' 'flaring,' 'roily,' used in this locality that I have never heard used in England, and should be glad to know if there is good authority for them."

There is good authority for the three words cited by our correspondent, which are essentially of English origin. The first, "catercornered," is a provincialism used from the Midlands to the South Coast, and common in Surrey, Sussex, Shropshire, and Leicestershire. The second, "flaring," that is, widening outward or increasing in diameter upward, dates back to the days of Capt. John Smith, and is applied to ships, to china and glassware, and even to articles of apparel. The third, "roily," in the sense of "full of sediment; turbid," has the authority of Fenimore Cooper and other American writers.

"J. K. T.," Airbellows, N. C.—The present and past participles of the verb "crochet" do not take the doubling of the final letter of the root word. The present is written "crocheting," the past "crocheted."

"R. F. L.," Sea Cliff, L. I.—"Will you kindly differentiate the meaning of the words 'satisfy' and 'satiate'?"

To *satisfy* is to furnish just enough to meet physical, mental, or spiritual desire; to *satiate* is to gratify desire so fully as for a time to extinguish it. Satiate is used especially concerning the appetites; sometimes it is used in connection with the senses, as smell, for instance.

"D. O. K.," Worcester, Mass.—"To" should not be used in making a comparison. Say rather "compared *with* me he is the stronger man."

"H. B.," New York City.—"Is there any difference between 'parchment' and 'vellum'? If so what?"

"Parchment" is made from the skin of sheep or goats; "vellum" from the skin of calves, kids, and dead-born lambs.

By Justin McCarthy

A brilliant little history "as fascinating as a novel"

Ireland and Her Story

JUSTIN MCCARTHY

Third Edition

16mo. Cloth, $1 Postpaid

With Map

Funk & Wagnalls Company Publishers New York

The Cleveland Leader: "His story is as fascinating as a novel; it has the sweep of history and the actuality of good newspaper work. And this is done—a graphic illuminative history of Ireland given—in less than 200 pages."

Mail and Express, New York: "A model of lucid condensation. . . . This little volume contains all—literally all—the information that the average man needs, to acquire a thorough knowledge of the history of Ireland."

CHARMING INDIAN LEGENDS

and stories of animals and the woods in "Kuloskap the Master." Send for handsome illustrated circular. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

Wonderful Stories of the Under World

TALES FROM GORKY

Translated from the Russian with biographical notes of the Author by R. Nisbet Bain. *Louisville Courier-Journal:* They will be read by students of humanity, as well as by fiction lovers.

12mo, cloth, price, $1.20

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

Russia at the Bar OF THE American People

A Memorial of Kishinef—Records and Documents Collected by ISIDORE SINGER, PH.D.

This Book Includes Contributions from

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT
SECRETARY OF STATE HAY
CARDINAL GIBBONS
ARCHBISHOP RYAN
SETH LOW, ex-Mayor New York
CHAS. F. WARWICK, ex-Mayor Philadelphia
and Scores of Others

TYPICAL COMMENDATIONS

HON. CARL SCHURZ, former United States Senator and Secretary of the Interior, deeply sympathizes with this author and "thinks it is well that the records collected in this volume should be preserved."

HON. SIMON WOLF, President of the Executive Committee of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith: "'Russia at the Bar of the American People' has afforded me important facts, which, altho known to the few, have never been brought so prominently and intelligently to the attention of the general public."

HON. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor New York City: "Interesting and instructive."

JEWISH EXPONENT, Philadelphia: "The narration of the events is simple, terse, and to the point, and, therefore, most convincing as to its truthfulness."

REV. DR. BERNHARD FELSENTHAL, Chicago, the Nestor of the American Rabbinate: "A storehouse full of sound information; a dispassionate, unbiased tale of the sad state of Jewish affairs in the Russian empire." He hopes and expects that this "meritorious book may find thousands of readers among Jews and non-Jews."

COL. JOHN B. WEBER, late Chairman of the Immigration Commission to Europe (1891): "This work should be in the hands of every person who has a spark of regard for his fellow men."

LUTHERAN OBSERVER, Philadelphia: "If Russia would know why in America the sympathy for Japan in the present war is conjoined with such intense antipathy to Russian governmental policies, it can find the answer in this volume."

12mo, cloth, $1.50 net. By mail, $1.61.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

EVERY LAWYER SHOULD OWN THIS VALUABLE NEW EDITION, REVISED TO DATE.

Hirsh's Tabulated Digest of the Divorce Laws of the United States

By HUGO HIRSH

Showing at a glance in tabulated form the divorce laws of every State in the Union. Attention is called to the fact that the laws which go into effect September 1, 1901, in Arizona, and January 1, 1902, in the District of Columbia, are embraced in this work.

Rufus William Peckham, Justice United States Supreme Court: "It bears the marks of great research and labor. . . . It can not but prove a great saving of time and trouble in an investigation of such laws whenever that becomes necessary."

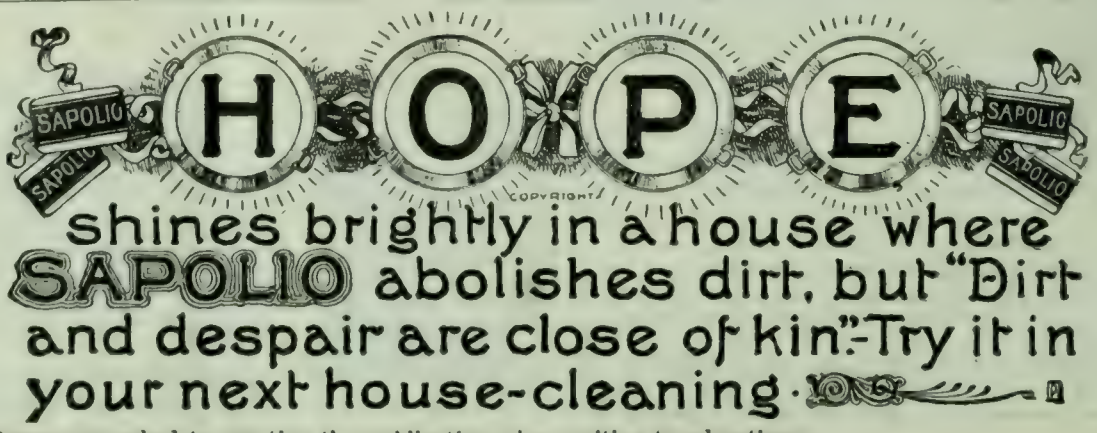
The Sun, New York: "A most valuable compendium. It is clearly arranged and lucidly presented. Everybody who wants to get a divorce, and every lawyer who wants to get divorces for others will have to have it."

Willard Bartlett, Supreme Court, New York State: "It must be of great use not only to lawyers, but to all persons—journalists, legislators, and others—who have occasion to consider or discuss the marriage status as regulated throughout the Union.

The Evening Post, New York: "It is worth having by any one who would see and compare at a glance the causes of divorce in all the States and Territories of this country."

Folding Chart, Cloth Cover. Price, $1.50 net. Postage, 3 cts.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 44-60 E. 23d Street, NEW YORK



SLIGHTLY HURT BOOKS—CLEARANCE SALE

In moving our large stock to our new building, much handling and some exposure to dust and rain were unavoidable. Many books were slightly soiled, rubbed, or stained. Their value is not impaired, but they can not be used to fill orders for new, fresh stock. We do not wish to store them indefinitely, and so have decided to clear them out at once at such sacrifice prices that many of our patrons will be able to benefit by unusual bargains if they order quickly.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS AT ONCE — ALL BOOKS SENT POSTPAID ON RECEIPT OF SPECIAL PRICE

First Folio Shakespeare. A facsimile of the celebrated first folio edition of Shakespeare's complete plays—the only facsimile in existence. 8vo, cloth, over 1,000 pages.
"This book will prove a boon to the Shakespearian scholar."—*The Sun, New York.*
36 Copies. Regular Price, $2.50. Clearance Price, $1.25

American Humorists. Bright and entertaining talks on Irving, Holmes, Lowell, Ward, Twain and Harte, with anecdotes, witty selections, etc. By H. R. HAWEIS. 12mo, cloth.
"Strong in appreciative sense, and in intelligent analysis."—*Boston Globe.*
80 Copies. Regular Price, 75c. Clearance Price, 45c.

Goldsmith's Selected Essays. Oliver Goldsmith's choicest works with an introduction by EDWARD EVERETT HALE. 12mo, cloth.
85 Copies. Regular Price, $1.00. Clearance Price, 40c.

English Compound Words and Phrases. Valuable principles and rules for compounding, together with a list of 40,000 compound words. By F. HORACE TEALL, Editor of "Compound Words" in the Standard Dictionary. 8vo, cloth, leather back, 311 pp.
"This book may be considered a final authority."—*New York State Educational Journal, Syracuse, N. Y.*
152 Copies. Regular Price, $2.50. Clearance Price, $1.25.

With the Poets. A selection of the best English poetry. With an instructive introduction by DEAN FREDERICK W. FARRAR, D.D. 12mo, cloth.
"Dean Farrar's preface is alone worth the price of the book."—*Christian Evangelist, St. Louis.*
72 Copies. Regular Price, $1.25. Clearance Price, 45c.

Science in Short Chapters. Bright and instructive chats on topics of scientific interest. By W. MATTIEU WILLIAMS, F.R.A.S. 12mo, cloth.
"It is written in a clear and simple style."—*Journal of Education, Boston.*
40 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Clearance Price, 45c.

Ten Years a Police Court Judge. Curious and amusing experiences on the bench of a country circuit. By JUDGE WIGLITTLE. 12mo, cloth.
"Unique, interesting, valuable."—*Central Baptist, St. Louis, Mo.*
96 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Clearance Price, 45c.

The New Womanhood. A study of woman's true sphere and her highest ideals. By JAMES C. FERNALD.
"Every page is crowded with good things."—*Christian Endeavor World.*
42 Copies. Regular Price, $1.25. Clearance Price, 50c.

Isabella of Castile. A story of her life and the three great wars with which it was connected. By MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD. 12mo, cloth, illustrated.
"The story of the great queen is told in a clear and interesting style."—*Morning Star, Boston.*
46 Copies. Regular Price, $1.50. Clearance Price, 70c.

The By-Ways of Literature. Essays on literature, character, language, etc., showing what to read and how to read. By D. H. WHEELER, LL.D. 12mo, cloth.
"The volume is rich in scholarship and suggestion."—*Boston Evening Transcript.*
15 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Clearance Price, 40c.

Addison's Selected Essays. Joseph Addison's most noteworthy essays, with a scholarly and instructive introduction by PROF. WINCHESTER. 12mo, cloth.
50 Copies. Regular Price, 75c. Clearance Price, 40c.

Nathan Hale, the Ideal Patriot. A graphic narrative of Hale's life. By WILLIAM ORDWAY PARTRIDGE. 12mo, cloth, illustrated.
"The little book glows with intelligence and appreciative patriotism, and is thoroughly admirable."—*The Hartford Courant.*
56 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Clearance Price, 45c.

Is Man Too Prolific? A scientific discussion of the so-called Malthusian idea. By H. S. POMEROY, M.D. 12mo, leatherette.
"The treatment of the subject is able and instructive."—*Religio-Philosophical Journal, Chicago.*
122 Copies. Regular Price, 35c. Clearance Price, 15c.

Successful Men of To-day and what They Say of Success. Helpful and suggestive facts and opinions gathered from five hundred prominent successful men. By REV WILBUR F. CRAFTS. 12mo, cloth.
"It abounds in maxims which are calculated to impress young readers."—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*
32 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Clearance Price, 45c.

French Celebrities. Brief biographies of the foremost Frenchmen of recent times. By leading French writers. Two separate parts. 12mo, cloth.
"The narratives are crisp, clear, and animating having the merits of the best modern French literature."—*The Graphic, New York.*
Part I—83 Copies. Regular Price, 75c. Clearance, 35c.
" II—15 " " " 75c. Clearance, 35c.

Seed-Thoughts for Public Speakers. Dr. ARTHUR T. PIERSON, in this work, presents over five hundred forceful and suggestive paragraphs presenting bright illustrations for the use of teachers on religious topics. 12mo, cloth, 361 pages.
"Throughout there is a pleasing variety of wit, humor, historical fact, anecdote, wise sayings."—*N. Y. Press.*
84 Copies. Regular Price, $1.50. Clearance Price, 75c.

Gems of Illustration. This volume embraces a storehouse of anecdotes, comparisons, incidents, picturesque similes, and other suggestive illustrations from the sermons and other writings of Rev. THOMAS GUTHRIE, D.D. 8vo, cloth.
"A rare mine of literary wealth."—*The Boston Post.*
47 Copies. Regular Price, $1.25. Clearance Price, 65c.

The Library of Religious Poetry. A collection of the best poetry of all ages and lands edited by PHILIP SCHAFF, D.D., LL.D., including 1,888 poems, and representing the verses of 716 authors. 13 full-page portraits. Royal 8vo, cloth, 1,049 pages. Indexes of authors, subjects, and first lines.
"A vast treasure of golden wealth, a rich storehouse of precious things."—*Literary World, London.*
44 Copies. Regular Price, $6. Clearance Price, $2.45.

Scientific Side-Lights. A Cyclopedia of Science containing nearly 4,000 selections from the foremost scientific authors of our time, illustrating many thousands of topics in religion, morals, politics, history, education, social progress and industrial and domestic life. Edited by JAMES C. FERNALD. 8vo, cloth, 925 pages.
"Everything here is bright, quick, ready. There are no prefaces, no homilies, no long-drawn arguments."—*The Lutheran Observer, Philadelphia.*
83 Copies. Regular Price, $5. Clearance Price, $2.95.
22 " Sheep, $6.50. " " $3.95.

Holy-Days and Holidays. This is an exhaustive cyclopedia of illustrative and suggestive material for preachers, public speakers, and writers, providing inspiring thoughts from the greatest poets, preachers, authors, statesmen on the important days of the ecclesiastical calendar and the leading secular holidays. 8vo, cloth, 768 pages.
"The preacher will find it a veritable mine of good things."—*Christian Guardian, Toronto, Can.*
215 Copies. Regular Price, $5. Clearance Price, $2.75.

Letters from Hell. A startling and thrilling book embracing letters supposed to have been written by a man of the world in hell to those on earth. 12mo, cloth, 360 pages.
"A remarkable writing in the vividness of its pictures and descriptions."—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*
96 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Clearance Price, 60c.

Letters from Heaven. A companion volume to "Letters from Hell," containing letters supposed to have been written by a mother in heaven to her son on earth. 12mo, cloth.
"The style accomplished, the pictures are beautifully drawn."—*Scotsman, Edinburgh.*
160 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Clearance Price, 60c.

A Vacation with Nature, Or, A MINISTER'S WOOD RAMBLES, by FRANK DE WITT TALMAGE. All those who appreciate Nature and her inspirations will find this volume a charming book of the outdoor world translated into the high lessons of the soul. 12mo, cloth. Ornamental covers.
"Sixteen brief sermonettes that portray in beautiful parable Nature's lofty moral and spiritual meanings."—*Christian Guardian, Toronto.*
73 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Clearance Price, 50c.

An Old Sailor's Yarns. Fascinating stories of many seas, full of nautical law and true adventure. By CAPTAIN ROLAND F. COFFIN. 12mo, cloth.
"Full of fresh and racy nautical experiences."—*The Independent.*
45 Copies. Regular Price, 75c. Clearance Price, 35c.

India; What Can It Teach Us? A series of instructive lectures. By F. MAX MULLER, LL.D., K.M.
"The work opens the door to a vast storehouse of information."—*The Interior, Chicago.*
13 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Clearance Price, 45c.

The Home in Poetry. A collection of American and English verse relating to themes connected with the home. Compiled by LAURA C. HOLLOWAY. 12mo, cloth.
"The compiler has shown excellent judgment in her selections and arrangement."—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*
69 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Clearance Price, 45c.

Flotsam and Jetsam. Captivating stories of a yachtsman's experiences at sea and ashore, full of salty flavor. By THOMAS G. BOWLES. 12mo, cloth.
"His descriptions of the sea and the life upon it can not be excelled."—*The Interior, Chicago.*
83 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Clearance Price, 45c.

A Yankee School Teacher in Virginia. A story of the Old Dominion in the transition state. By LYDIA WOOD BALDWIN. 12mo, cloth.
"Full of vivacity, humor, pathos."—*Springfield Republican.*
61 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Clearance Price, 45c.

Howard: The Christian Hero. The life story of Major-General O. O. Howard, illustrating his career as a Christian Soldier. By LAURA C. HOLLOWAY. 12mo, cloth.
"A highly interesting account of his military and philanthropic career."—*Lutheran Observer.*
9 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Clearance Price, 45c.

Beneath Two Flags. The history, aims, methods of work, and progress of the Salvation Army. By MAUD B. BOOTH. 12mo, cloth.
"A devout and suggestive report of courageous Christian work."—*Joseph Cook.*
90 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Clearance Price, 45c.

My Musical Memories. Musical reminiscences of the great operas, old violins, etc. By H. R. HAWEIS.
"It is full of history and art, of genius and inspiration."—*The Advance, Chicago.*
14 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Clearance Price, 45c.

The Fortunes of Rachel. A charming story of American life. By EDWARD EVERETT HALE. 12mo, cloth.
"It is delightful to come across a healthy home product like this."—*The Journal of Commerce, New York.*
60 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Clearance Price, 45c.

The Lady of Cawnpore. A fascinating romance of East Indian life. By FRANK VINCENT and ALBERT E. LANCASTER. 12mo, cloth.
"The story is romantic, varied, and exciting."—*The Morning Star, Boston.*
44 Copies. Regular Price, $1.50. Clearance Price, 75c.

Historical and Other Sketches. Instructive talks on many interesting topics. By JAMES A. FROUDE. 12mo, cloth.
"It presents the varied characteristics of Mr. Froude."—*The New York Observer.*
72 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Clearance Price, 45c.

Scottish Characteristics. Anecdotes, sketches, and descriptions illustrating Scottish characteristics. By E. PAXTON HOOD. 12mo, cloth.
"It is one of the liveliest and most enjoyable of books."—*The Interior, Chicago.*
58 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Clearance Price, 45c.

The Bowsham Puzzle. A charming story of village life. By JOHN HABBERTON, author of "Helen's Babies." 12mo, cloth.
"It is realistic in style and full of exciting incidents."—*Boston Evening Gazette.*
72 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Clearance Price, 45c.

The Story of the Merv. A story of adventure and captivity epitomized from "The Merv Oasis." By EDMUND O'DONOVAN 12mo, cloth.
"It placed the author in the front rank of explorers who have the gift of brilliant literary powers."—*The Standard.*
61 Copies. Regular Price, $1. Clearance Price, 45c.

The Trial of Gideon, and **The Countess Almara's Murder.** Two stirring novels by JULIAN HAWTHORNE. 12mo, cloth.
"Julian Hawthorne has a more powerful imagination than any other contemporary writer."—*London Academy.*
43 Copies. Regular Price, 75c. Clearance Price, 35c.

The New King Arthur. A brilliant and dramatic poem. By EDGAR FAWCETT. 12mo, cloth.
542 Copies. Regular Price, $1.50. Clearance Price, 40c.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 44-60 East 23d Street, corner Fourth Avenue, NEW YORK

YOUR LAST OPPORTUNITY

This is the last time that this advertisement will appear—so you must act quickly if you desire

To Accept Our Special Offer to Literary Digest Readers Until Decoration Day we will send to you the newly revised and enlarged Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary in two volumes, bound in full Russia leather **ABSOLUTELY FREE FOR FIVE DAYS' EXAMINATION.** If you desire to own it at the end of that period you may do so by paying $2.00 within six days after delivery—the remainder $2.00 per month. If you don't wish to purchase, return to us. **We pay carriage charges both ways.**

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY

Is the Only Complete Record of the English Language in Existence

It has been revised and enlarged within the past few months at an expense of over $50,000—making the total cost of the work nearly $1,100,000. 1700 new and necessary terms have been added to the vocabulary—making a total in the entire work of about 317,000—from 92,000 to 267,000 more than are to be found in other dictionaries. And no one-volume dictionary contains HALF AS MANY vocabulary terms. Think of the absurdity of a dictionary claiming to be authoritative that omits *half of the English language of to-day!* Surely you wish the whole of the English language in an "unabridged" dictionary. You want the dictionary which spells and defines *all* of the living terms. The Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is the *only* work which can meet this requirement.

"As regards its vocabulary, this dictionary far surpasses all of its rivals." —*NEW YORK SUN.*

"Its vocabulary is the most encyclopedic ever compiled." —*ATHENÆUM, London (Eng.).*

WHY

Have **King Edward** and the **Prince of Wales** ordered copies for the royal libraries
Did the **President of France** present a Sèvres Vase to the Publishers
Did the **Sultan of Turkey** confer a decoration in honor of the Standard
Have nearly all the world's great rulers procured this Dictionary
Have many experts of the **United States Government** declared it their favorite authority
Have Professors of all the great **Universities and Colleges** proclaimed its superiority
Have the **Press and Public** of the whole English-speaking world joined in giving it highest praise
Is the sale of the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary rapidly approaching a **half million copies** ?

BECAUSE it is the best guide to the correct use of words in English speech and writing; giving tens of thousands of exact discriminations in the meanings of words; explaining and illustrating the use of prepositions; correcting faults in pronunciation and diction, and presenting accurately and intelligibly the standard of English speech as used in the most refined circles.

NATURE, London—Sir Norman Lockyer, the Eminent Astronomer, Editor—says: "It passes the wit of man to suggest anything which ought to have been done that has not been done to make the dictionary a success."

BECAUSE it is the most convenient dictionary for practical use, the most common meaning of the word being given first; then, in their order, the rarer and obsolete meanings. The etymology is given last.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, Boston, says: "This simple change is so admirable, so truly popular, that it is astounding it has never been thought of and put into play before."

BECAUSE it is a work throughout by specialists—257 of the world's leading scholars and specialists in all departments of knowledge.

THE CRITIC, New York, says: "No dictionary ever had so many or so able editors."

THE INDEPENDENT, New York, says: "They represent a greater variety and a larger amount of expert ability in all departments than was ever before assembled on any one dictionary."

BECAUSE a new and valuable system of group indexes enables any one to find thousands of words and definitions in the Arts, Trades, Sciences, etc., that otherwise could not be located except by one already familiar with them.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE says: "An extremely interesting feature of the dictionary is the table under notable words."

THE GRAPHIC, London, says: "If the reader requires a word, and can not recall it, he has but to turn to the branch to which it belongs, and the chances are that he will find a list of the principal terms used in the trade or business."

BECAUSE the many full-page colored plates and the thousands of smaller illustrations are marvels of exquisite art work and definitive value. The Atlas of the World, with 88 pages of the best-colored maps, is a most practical and useful feature.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, London, says: "The colored plates are truly masterpieces of lithographic art."

BECAUSE disputed spellings and pronunciations have been passed upon by leading philologists and masters of English in American, English, Canadian, Australian, and Indian Universities, and the preferences of these scholars and of all dictionaries are indicated.

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER says: "So thoroughly have disputed spellings and pronunciations been dealt with that we have a consensus of the best judgment of the English-speaking world."

BECAUSE where the initial letter of any word should be written with a capital it is clearly indicated; and there has been applied for the first time a scientific system to the compounding of words.

THE ATHENÆUM, London, says: "The treatment of compounds is systematic and satisfactory."

BECAUSE there are innumerable other exclusive merits and practical conveniences which distinguish the Standard Dictionary, and places it far ahead of all others as THE dictionary for all people.

NEW YORK TIMES says: "The latest utterance of competent specialists."

NEW YORK PRESS says: "To see it is to covet."

BROOKLYN EAGLE says: "Truly splendid."

NEW YORK JOURNAL says: "It is the best of all English dictionaries."

Because it is the Only Dictionary that has been completely Revised and Enlarged in Years—IT IS BROUGHT DOWN TO DATE

DON'T DELAY! LAST OPPORTUNITY!

Sign and mail to us the coupon opposite. Upon receipt we ship you a set of the sumptuous two-volume, full Russia-leather edition—all carriage charges prepaid. Keep the books for five days and compare the work with any other dictionary to which you may have access. At the end of five days if you wish to retain it send us $2.00, and each month thereafter $2.00 until you have paid the regular price, $27.00, when the work will become your property. If you do not wish to purchase send the books back at our expense.

ALL COUPONS MUST BE SIGNED AND MAILED BEFORE MAY 30—DECORATION DAY

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., 44-60 East 23d St., NEW YORK

Standard Dictionary Decoration-Day Offer to Literary Digest Readers

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44-60 East 23d Street, Corner Fourth Avenue, NEW YORK CITY.

Gentlemen:—Please send me for examination, carriage free, a copy of your new Standard Dictionary, in two volumes, bound in full Russia leather, price $27.00. It is expressly understood that I may retain this work for five days, and if then I do not care for it, I will return it to you at your expense, I assuming no risk of any kind, either while the volumes are in my possession or in transit. If retained, I will remit to you $2.00 as the initial payment, within six days of receipt of the Dictionary by me, and $2.00 monthly until the $27.00, the regular price of the Dictionary, is paid.

Signed..... *Profession*.....

Date..... *1904.* *Address*.....

L. D. 5-28

The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVIII., No. 23 New York, June 4, 1904 Whole Number, 737

Published Weekly by
Funk & Wagnalls Company.
44-60 E. 23d St., New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given**.

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

NEW LOCATION.

Subscribers and exchanges are requested to notice that our offices have been removed to Nos. 44-60 East 23d St., New York City.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

SOWING THE HIGH SEAS WITH MINES.

WHEN the Japanese planted mines across the mouth of the harbor at Port Arthur and lured the *Petropavlovsk* out to destruction, De Plehve, the Russian Minister of the Interior, exclaimed in indignation that "the wholesale scattering of these engines of destruction at points where they may easily drift into the path of the marine commerce of the world, to the common danger, can in nowise be regarded as admissible." It seems that the Russian commander at Port Arthur has come to think differently, for at the first favorable opportunity, if reports are correct, he strewed floating mines along the usual track of the Japanese fleet and reported that he saw two of them send the big battle-ship *Hatsuse* to the bottom, and another cripple a second battle-ship which the Japanese have said nothing about. But the mines that did not explode then began drifting all over that part of the sea. The London *Times's* despatch-boat passed two of them near Wei-hai-wei, a hundred miles from Port Arthur, the Chicago *Daily News's* boat passed eight, and Chinese junks are picking them up by the dozen. Ocean currents may carry them to almost any part of the Pacific, and the danger to neutral commerce has brought out some indignant protests.

The correspondent on the despatch-boat of the London *Times* and New York *Times* says:

"The Russians at Port Arthur are in a desperate frame of mind, and they have made their desperation an excuse to sow the whole Strait of Pe-chi-li with floating blockade mines.

"Not only have these diabolical machines been placed off their own shores and in their own waters, but it is reported that launches and junks have been sent out to drop mines at night or in fogs in waters likely to be used by the Japanese war-ships and transports.

"These mines have drifted into the high seas and Chinese waters, where they constitute the gravest danger to neutral shipping. Yesterday the *Haimun* passed two floating within six miles of Wei-hai-wei.

"Even as an act of a desperate garrison, this must be in violation of the law of nations. The Japanese are doing their best. In fact, they have lost three war-ships during the past week trying to cope with this evil, but tho every expedient has been tried they can not control the loose infernal machines deliberately floated out into the high seas."

To strew the high seas with mines "is an inconceivable outrage upon humanity," exclaims the Philadelphia *Ledger;* and the New York *Evening Post* declares that "the nations can not sit idly by and see the pathways of ocean commerce made the lurking-places of death." "Mining the open seas is practically making war on neutral nations, and Russia's reckless and wanton behavior will only still further alienate the sympathy and good-will of civilized peoples," observes the Brooklyn *Standard-Union*, and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* adds that "should some neutral war-ship be destroyed as was the *Hatsuse*, the Russians will find themselves in a most unpleasant predicament."

Thomas Erskine Holland, professor of international law and diplomacy at Oxford, says in a communication to the London *Times:*

"It is certain that no international usage sanctions the employment by one belligerent against another of mines or other secret contrivances which would, without notice, render dangerous the navigation of the high seas. No belligerent has ever asserted his right to do anything of the kind, and it may be in the recollection of your readers that strong disapproval was expressed of the design erroneously attributed to the United States a few years since of effecting the blockade of certain Cuban ports by torpedoes instead of by a cruising squadron. These, it was pointed out, would superadd to the risk of capture and confiscation to which a blockade runner was admittedly liable the penalty of the total destruction of the ship and all on board."

Admiral de Horsey, of the British navy, writes to the London *Times*, saying:

"The laying of mines in the open sea beyond territorial waters would seem to be not only inhuman, but a breach of international law and practise. The open sea, as stated by Vattel, is the common property of all nations.

"The mine which destroyed the battle-ship *Hatsuse* might equally have been fatal to any neutral ship of war or innocent merchant ship of any nation navigating those seas, as, by indisputable right, it would be entitled to do.

"Is it conceivable that if England were at war we would be justified in endangering the ships of all neutral nations navigating the English Channel by placing destructive mines in that highway beyond our territorial waters?

"If it should prove true that the destruction of the *Hatsuse* was effected by a mine wilfully placed in the open sea ten miles from land, the act appears to me one of wholesale murder and its perpetrator *hostis humani generis*."

Sir John MacDonell, another British authority, condemns Russia's act, but doubts if anything will be done about it. He says to a correspondent of the New York *Times:*

"In regard to maritime warfare neutrals are no longer united, as they once were, in arresting the encroachments of belligerents. When only one or two nations had or aspired to have large navies, the other countries were generally agreed on the course of action. At all events, they were jealous of any diminution of neutrals' rights on the high seas.

"Now all is changed. Several nations possess powerful fleets

MURATA. KUROPATKIN. TERAUCHI.

A photograph taken in Tokio during General Kuropatkin's visit there before the war, showing the Russian commander seated between Lieutenant-General Terauchi Masakata, the Japanese Minister of War, and the Japanese Major-General Murata.

and hope to strengthen them. If they look forward to the possibility of being strong, if not supreme, on sea, they hesitate to condemn acts which in the past they would have severely reprobated because, they say, 'Who knows how soon it may be to our interests as belligerents to do the very acts from which as neutrals to-day we suffer?'

"I believe this will prove the key to much we shall witness in this war."

The New York *American* expresses similar doubt in the following editorial:

"The trouble about international law is the difficulty of enforcing its provisions. A country engaged in a desperate struggle will

DIFFERENT.
DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

do pretty much anything that increases its chances for final victory, and hazard the disesteem of other nations for not fighting according to the strict letter of the code.

"If a ship of some non-combatant nation was destroyed by a loose mine, and there was any way of tracing the authorship of the mine, the injured nation would doubtless make representations and would probably obtain an indemnity; but so long as the Russians know the route that is to be frequented by their enemy's battle-ships, or so long as Japan feels able to forecast the course of Russian ships, these nations are very likely to risk the indemnity.

"The importance for each of crippling the other at sea is paramount to both, and all the other nations can do is to give as wide a berth as possible to the danger zone.

"War is not a matter of nice conduct. If the combatant nations abstain from needless cruelty and oppression of non-combatants, and are merciful with prisoners and wounded, as both the fighters in the Far East appear to be, the world will have to be satisfied with that much gain for humanity until it is civilized enough to abstain from war altogether.

"There has never been a war of consequence in which the rules were observed scrupulously. Even the United States destroyed a Confederate privateer in the harbor of Rio Janeiro, and no rule of international conduct is better settled than the observance of the neutrality of a friendly port.

"As long as there is an advantage to be won, men engaged in warfare will take the necessary risks, whether those risks be from the enemy or from the world at large.

"It is a deplorable quality undoubtedly, but it is human nature."

FIGHT OF THE ATLANTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK'S losing struggle for the export trade has long been contemplated with complacency by Baltimore and other Atlantic ports which have been capturing portions of New York's commerce. In 1873 New York exported 44,000,000 bushels of wheat; in 1902 it exported only 23,000,000. Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, and Norfolk, on the other hand, exported 10,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1873, and 31,000,000 bushels in 1902. This large diversion of traffic from New York to these other ports has been partly due to a differential freight rate on through shipments from the West, agreed upon by the railroads, which favors these ports at New York's expense. The New York Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association have now appealed to the Interstate Commerce Commission to forbid this differential agreement and to restore free competition; and the Boston Chamber of Commerce joins New York in this plea. The favored ports reply that they should enjoy a lower rate because they are nearer Chicago. The Baltimore *American* treats New York's claim thus:

"New York admits that it has lost a large part of this trade, not

through maintenance of the differential, but through its own folly in tolerating excessive port charges. These it can blame on Tammany, which has used the wharves and docks as political spoils, as part of its wide system of political graft. These charges have not yet been reduced to a reasonable figure, and Tammany, again in power, will doubtless insist on taking the same rake-off on that city's commerce as it took before. Yet in face of these facts New York has the consummate audacity to demand that a branch of the United States Government shall supply the deficiency and make good the wrong which maladministration of municipal affairs has inflicted on its own commerce. A few years ago New York even went so far as to appeal to Congress for relief, but Congress very properly declined to be hoodwinked or cajoled into doing something which that port should do for itself.

"Maintenance of the differential is simply a legitimate business proposition. There are no two sides to the question—in fact, there is no question at all. Baltimore, being nearer than New York to certain shipping points, has a right to demand a lower rate, based upon the distance in miles. This is as simple as can be, and all the arguments New York can muster can not change the self-evident truth. The Baltimore representatives have presented the case to the commission clearly and forcibly, and that body can take but one view of the matter. Baltimore's differential must be maintained, and will be maintained. If New York wants more of the trade, it must fight for it, but it must fight in a legitimate manner, and not by seeking government cures for evils for which the city itself is alone responsible."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* avers, however, that "all that New York asks is the benefit of her natural advantages and the enterprise of her people, and she is not afraid of competition on fair terms." It says further:

"Baltimore is about a hundred miles nearer than New York to Chicago, but she is on Chesapeake Bay, 150 miles from the sea, and when a vessel gets out to the ocean it is farther from European ports than New York Bay is. Her port facilities are vastly inferior to those of New York and her elevator and storage capacity about one-fifth as great. Many more lines of steamers come here than to Baltimore, and they go to a much larger number of foreign ports, because here is where the import and export trade of the United States is mainly centered. It is here because of the natural advantages of New York for both inland and ocean transportation and for the connection between the two. The valleys from the interior to the seacoast, terminating in the magnificent channel of the Hudson River, and the spacious bay, with its unequalled water front, make New York the natural gateway of the continent. Besides the regular lines, most vessels engaged in American trade from any part of the world have occasion to come here, and can receive cargoes here to better advantage than anywhere else.

"It is the fact that New York has advantages of location and harbor accommodations, and established advantages of communication, which attract commerce and make it the natural center of export as well as import trade, that Baltimore and Philadelphia wish to offset with a handicap of differential rates on inland railroad transportation, in order that they may secure such a share of this trade as they think they ought to have. But New York is entitled to the benefit of its advantages, and they are a benefit to the trade of the whole country. There is neither justice nor economic wisdom in the demand that the great railroad lines shall unite to bind New York while feebler rivals steal away a part of its heritage."

AN AMERICAN KIDNAPED BY MOORISH BRIGANDS.

SEVERAL American papers think that the Moorish bandits who ran off with Ion Perdicaris in Morocco must have been reading about Miss Ellen Stone in the newspapers. "It is quite probable that if Miss Stone had not been ransomed, this latest American sufferer would not have been molested," believes the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*; and the Philadelphia *Press* thinks that "if more force and less ransom had been forthcoming in Miss Stone's case at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, it is highly probable that Mr. Perdicaris at the other end of the Mediterranean would never have been kidnaped." However that may be, the course now being followed in the case of the New Jersey millionaire is very different from that followed in the case of the Congregationalist missionary. Instead of sending a big ransom fund, a cruiser and three gunboats have been sent to Tangier, and an attempt is being made to compel the Sultan to satisfy the bandit's demands. The Sultan pleads inability to control the wild mountain bandits.

Perdicaris was born in the United States consulate at Athens, where his father was consul-general, on April 1, 1840. His American home is in Trenton, N. J., but he has been accustomed to spend most of his time at Tangier, where he had built a splendid palace, and had spent many thousands of dollars in the sanitation and improvement of the city and in benefactions to the poor. He entertained lavishly, and had often had as a guest the brigand Rasoulli, who broke in upon a dinner party uninvited on the

"WHAT ARE YOU DOING HERE?"
—Rogers in *Harper's Weekly*.

Woodman, spare that tree: touch not a single bough.
Funds would be scarce if we should "run amuck"—just now.
—Pughe in *Puck*.

POLITICS AND BUSINESS.

evening of May 18 with his followers and took Mr. Perdicaris and his stepson as unwilling guests to his mountain retreat.

The Chicago *Daily News* suggests that France restore order in the Sultan's bandit-ridden dominions. It says:

"It can not be long before countries like Morocco will be compelled to emerge from barbarism and establish responsible, civilized governments. If they fail to do so, other Powers will intervene and effect the reform by force. In the case of Morocco the duty would seem to fall naturally to France, which has possession of the adjacent territory in Algiers and Tunis and the French Sudan. If that nation or some other responsible Power were suzerain of Morocco, brigands and fanatical revolutionaries would receive some much-needed lessons. A country where insurrections and sanguinary punitive expeditions are common and in which the native courts do not accept the evidence of a Christian or a Jew as against a Mohammedan can not be allowed to hamper the progress of twentieth-century civilization."

An enlightening comment on the situation in Morocco is given by the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. The conditions there, it says, are "intolerable," and there is "urgent need of establishing some kind of government at the Moroccan capital which shall be at once able and willing to enforce the laws, to maintain order and to afford an adequate protection to persons living within the scope of its authority." It continues:

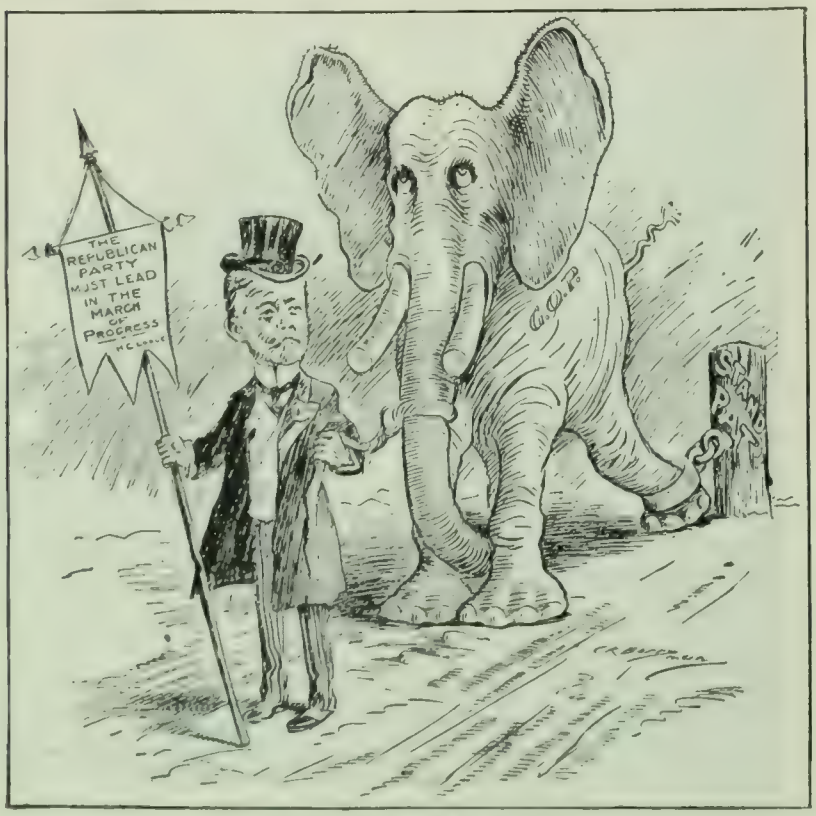
"The trouble arises in part from the weakness of the Sultanate and from its chronic inability to make its authority respected any considerable distance from the coast, and in part from the special unfitness of the reigning sovereign for the position which he occupies. No Sultan of Morocco has succeeded in reducing to submission the fierce Berber tribes. They roam at will over an area which forms not less than five-sixths of all Morocco, and years must elapse before order can be maintained in the wild regions which they inhabit. But under Mulay-el-Hassan, the predecessor of the actual Sultan, the reins of government were held with a much firmer hand than they are at present. He was a ruler who had the sentiment of authority, who felt his responsibility, who attended strictly to business, and who vigorously imposed his own will upon the subordinates whose obedience he commanded. Every day he would call upon his ministers to give an account of their doings, and he took good care to retain under his own control all the powers of the government. He had friends, but no favorites, and under all circumstances he was the chief.

"Things are different with the reigning Sultan, Mulay-abd-el-Aziz. Born of a Circassian mother, he early came under European influence, and with the best of intentions he undertook as soon as he ascended the throne to introduce ideas with which his subjects were not in sympathy, and political reforms for which they were not prepared. Consciously or otherwise, he surrendered the autocratic principle upon which the government was based, and which was best adapted to the needs of the situation and to the sentiment of the community, and permitted his cabinet to absorb a measure of authority which seriously impaired his own prestige and weakened his personal importance. The actual government passed into the hands of the ministerial council, while the unpractical Sultan, busied with his European entertainments, neglected the affairs of state as too wearisome to be worth his serious attention. The grave disturbances which were the immediate consequence of this short-sighted folly will be remembered, and while they were presently suppressed, the radical weakness and inefficiency of the government is once more exemplified in what has just happened at Tangiers.

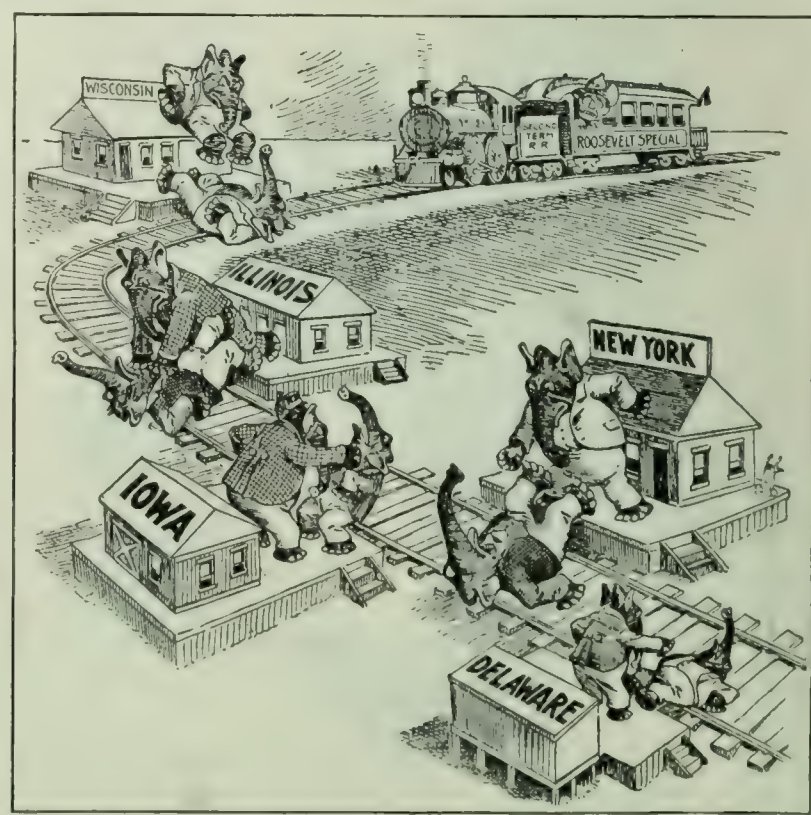
"The first duty of the hour is to secure the safety of the prisoners. This can only be done by according for the moment the conditions which have been exacted, and whatever pressure is necessary to that end will doubtless be brought to bear upon the Sultan with the least possible delay. Neither Great Britain nor the United States is likely to be backward in this respect. It is not, however, enough to obtain the release of the present victims. Measures should be taken to prevent the recurrence of these outrages by inspiring the natives with a wholesome respect for the power of the countries whose nationals they imagine can be maltreated with impunity, and upon whom they are accustomed to bestow every opprobrious epithet in their vocabulary of vituperation. It is high time that something vigorous should be done to impress the Moroccan Sultan's unruly subjects with a proper sense of the necessity of good behavior."

HOME ESTIMATES OF GOVERNOR PEABODY.

SOME of the Colorado papers are hotly indignant over the magazine and newspaper statements that there is a situation "closely akin to chaos" in Colorado, that there "is a small rebellion" on foot there, and that the State is "bordering on civil war." "It seems surprising to us of Colorado," says the Colorado Springs *Telegraph*, "that after the labor troubles have been over for several months, and the mines all at work except a few of the coal-mines, that high-class Eastern publications should be giving the impression that the State is now in the midst of labor troubles and in a condition of chaos bordering upon anarchy." As a matter of fact, says the editor of *The Telegraph*, "there has never been a



FORWARD, MARCH!
Berryman in the Washington *Post*.



TROUBLE ALL ALONG THE LINE.
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

REPUBLICAN SERENITY CARICATURED.

Copyright by J. C. Strauss, St. Louis.

GEN. SHERMAN M. BELL.

Who has just resigned the command of the Colorado militia. He says: "The corporations used the militia for their own purposes, and instead of the militia being used to protect the people and uphold the law, that force was actually used to encourage trouble."

CAPT. BULKELEY WELLS.

General Bell and Captain Wells, commanding the militia, disregarded Judge Stevens's orders, and he assessed a fine of $500 on each, in their absence. They were upheld in their course by Governor Peabody.

DISTRICT JUDGE THERON STEVENS.

Who has interfered with the reign of the military in Colorado with injunctions and writs of *habeas corpus*. He suggests that it is the Governor and militia, and not the miners, that are in insurrection. He is mentioned for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

OPPOSING LEADERS IN COLORADO.

time in the history of the State when the people have enjoyed the peace and sense of security for life and property that they do at this moment, and yet the impression is being spread throughout the East that business is paralyzed in Colorado, and the people arrayed in two opposing camps, ready to fly at each other at the drop of the hat." The credit for "the absolutely tranquil and orderly condition existing in Colorado to-day" is given by the same journal to Governor Peabody. To quote:

"There are no soldiers in the field except a very small number at Trinidad (in the coal-fields), and perhaps a company or two at Telluride, in the silver-mining district. As to whether or not the military officers have the right to deport or drive out of camp undesirable characters, is a question for the courts to settle. Whether or not the governor was justified in suspending the writ of habeas corpus in two or three instances will be decided in the Supreme Court within a few days. Assuming that both actions were wrong, the fact still remains that James H. Peabody is the first and only governor of an American State who has had the moral courage to attack lawless unionism and make it possible for labor and capital both to enjoy to the full extent the guarantees of the Constitution, whether a strike is in progress or not. He has established and maintained the correctness of the theory that it is not necessary for a governor to wait until life and property have been destroyed before calling out the troops. He believes he has the same right to *prevent* rioting that he has to *suppress* it, and that he is to be the sole judge as to when rioting and disorder are threatened. Whatever mistakes he may have made in carrying out his ideas history will without doubt give him full credit for the correctness of his views, and if the politicians do not prevent his nomination, the people of this State will approve of his action by reelecting him this fall."

Mr. C. E. Wood, formerly owner and editor of the Cripple Creek *Evening Star*, and now connected with the Colorado Springs *Telegraph*, takes a similarly favorable view of the governor in an article in *The Frontier* (Colorado Springs). In this article, which he says "is fair to all," he characterizes the governor as a man "who can lie down at night at peace with his conscience; a man with a boundless love of justice and of all the rights guaranteed the citizen by the Constitution of the United States; a man steadfast, unwavering, frank, free-hearted, true to every man that stands for the truth"; while the strike leaders are characterized as men of "questionable character" and "of low desires and low ideals." "Most of them," we are informed further, "if not previously convicted of crime, are of mind and deed so nearly criminal that it is a distinction without a difference."

The Denver *Republican* compares the labor leaders with the serpent who crawled into Eden, and commends Governor Peabody for his forcible measures of repression. It says:

"The orders calling out the troops were the inevitable results of the action of these disturbers of the peace. There was nothing else for Governor Peabody to do, and to the fact that he did his duty faithfully and promptly is due the restoration of order and the suppression of that spirit of lawlessness which threatened to involve the whole State in idleness and riot.

"The patriotic citizens of Colorado have reason to thank him for his faithfulness to the welfare of the State, and his refusal to listen to the seditious appeals of those who hate the prosperity of Colorado and hoped to secure for themselves both wealth and power in the midst of the ruin they were seeking to bring about."

It need hardly be said that the labor-unionists do not share these flattering views of the governor whose militia has dealt so sternly with them. The labor papers quoted in these columns April 14 told what the labor attitude toward him is. The Durango (Colo.) *Democrat* charges him with being "a dangerous and pliant tool in corporate hands," and says that he is "the chief anarchist in the State." The same paper handles the policy of the governor and the capitalists as follows:

"This entire industrial trouble in Colorado is due to a wanton disregard of the Constitution by the State's executive and the legislature. Obedience to the expressed will of the people as to the eight-hour day, in mill and smelter, would have prevented all discord with the possible exception of some friction in the adjustment of the wage-scale for the period of employment. It seems revolutionary that an executive would lend his authority and exercise it in favoring the wealthy as against the wage-earners, farmers, and all the wealth-creators in this State, yet such is the course Peabody pursues, and the course that those who claim to be fair-minded indorse. That the crimes of labor, and they have been guilty of crime, should be punished by crime, or restrained by flagrant violation of law and a resort to mob rule, is a long stride

in the direction of inviting the worst element in man to the surface for revenge and redress, and it may seem harsh to so assert, but what is there left for toil beyond an appeal to arms?

"What are termed the level-headed in this or that community have, through bunco or betrayal of confidence, been enlisted in the Citizens' Alliance and seemingly under a leadership as rank, rotten, law-violating, and erratic as was ever credited to a labor leader. That the corporations are actuated by malice in management is evident from acts and conditions manifested.

"The smelter trust pays out more in coin to oppress labor, more to guards to humiliate labor, than the eight-hour period of toil would aggregate at the present wages for ten and twelve hours. This particular trust is the cause of all our industrial wo, and in addition to being credited with owning the State's executive, they dictate the price for all that comes to the smelters in the way of material and all that goes from it in way of metal. That they exact an earning upon fictitious values is not denied, that they fix prices in advance for treatment is evidenced by their contracts in Utah, which cover a period of years—yet in face of absolute dictation as to prices for all material, for prices exacted for their base or refined product, the thousands used to pay armed guards, the tens of thousands utilized in corrupting courts and legislatures, this trust denies to the wage-earners the period of employment the State's Constitution says they shall enjoy, and the humane pay that should accrue to those who toil for earnings upon bogus and deceptive values.

"With the governor, smelter and mill trusts, Citizens' Alliance, and Mine Owners' Association rests all that is in our midst to strangle industry, violate law, and bankrupt a people."

DEATH OF SENATOR QUAY.

THE passing of a man who has dominated politically one of the richest and most populous commonwealths of the Union for thirty years, who has made and unmade its governors, Congressmen, mayors, and other officials, and who at the same time has been the admiration, the wonder, and the horror of politicians of various ethical standards, gives rise to interesting reflections upon the man himself and upon the people he ruled. His bravery as a young man in the Civil War, his fine literary tastes, his loyalty to his friends and to his word are all recognized; but when his political methods come up for examination, even the papers of his own party prefer to dwell upon the "vigor," "energy," and "brilliance" of his leadership than upon its moral qualities. The Boston *Herald*, an independent paper and distant from the tumult of Pennsylvania politics, says that Quay was "possibly the most thoroughly corrupt and lawless boss who ever controlled the machinery of a great State." It adds:

"*De mortuis nil nisi bonum* should not apply in his case; it was far too flagrant. Senator Quay in his political life was typical of everything that should be repugnant to the honest and honorable citizen. He was a man who was ready to go to any lengths to secure his own personal ends or those of his party. Even in such a State as Pennsylvania, where the political conditions are admittedly a disgrace to the whole community, Senator Quay stood out as the fountainhead of governmental debauchery. He ruled the legislature of that State as few men have ever been able to control the government of a great and wealthy commonwealth. He was an opponent of every reform that would tend to improve in any way the public service, and he was an admitted and unblushing spoilsman, always ready to consider the passage of legislation as a business proposition in which payment was to be made for services rendered. In the entire roll of the United States Senate, since he has held a place in that body, there has been no member who placed political life on a lower moral plane or set a worse political example than Matthew Stanley Quay."

The Philadelphia *Press*, a Republican paper that criticized the Quay methods between elections and supported the ticket in the campaigns, speaks of him as follows:

"The death of Matthew Stanley Quay removes the masterful power in Pennsylvania politics. For a generation he has ruled the State with omnipotent sway. First winning his spurs as an insurgent he vaulted into the saddle of regular leadership. Showing his mettle in the angry storm of the Curtin and Cameron conflicts, he proved himself the most daring antagonist of the Cameron dynasty only to wrest and hold the control of the Cameron organization. The astute and wary Simon Cameron recognized in young Quay a pupil who equaled the craft and surpassed the boldness of the master. Here was the natural successor to the realm. Quay seized the scepter and became a more autocratic and powerful dictator than even Pennsylvania had ever seen.

"Senator Quay was a born politician. His genius and his methods in politics were Napoleonic. Like Napoleon, he shortened a straight line, as Emerson said, to come to a point. He had the dexterity of the elder Cameron; but he was less seductive and more aggressive and self-reliant. Thurlow Weed, the great tactician of New York, was a more consummate politician in the broader sense, for he dealt with larger interests in a wider field on a higher level. He was more deft and subtle and sinuous in persuading the intellect. He used more reason and less authority. Senator Quay was the most audacious political leader the country has ever seen. He trod the most adventurous paths and took the largest risks. He was fertile in expedients and his resources seemed inexhaustible. His strategy was original and brilliant and full of surprises. He was constantly astonishing even his closest friends and followers with striking and unexpected coups. More than once he turned apparent defeat into complete triumph by some heroic and unforeseen movement.

"Not only was he the most audacious of leaders in his tactics, but he was the most reckless and defiant in his avowals. He openly proclaimed what others would have studiously sought to conceal. He did not hesitate when the sugar schedule was under consideration to say that he was speculating in sugar stocks. His very boldness was his shield. What would have crushed a Colfax was condoned in Quay. With the darksome whispers in the air of the treasury trouble he had the courage to run for treasurer, only to be elected by the largest majority ever given up to that time. From his trial in Philadelphia he emerged with increased power. The hailstorm of criticism was serenely shed like the rain drops from the duck's back. If he was not cynical in his whole tone toward the moral side of politics, he was at least frank and free from pretense in his reliance upon any means of success.

"The secret of his power did not lie on the surface. He had no personal magnetism. He did not draw men to him by an irresistible fascination, like Blaine or McKinley. He was taciturn, secretive, and mysterious. Yet he attached a vast body of devoted friends with hooks of steel. They followed his Olympian nod with implicit obedience, for they had faith in his star. He remembered and noted every service. As a rule, his word was his bond. For the most part he was true to his friends, and when he turned them aside, as he sometimes did in a controlling exigency, it was generally to make amends at a later stage. He was unemotional and seemed to cherish neither ardent affection nor enduring malice. Sometimes, when his path was crossed, the lightning of his vengeance struck with swift and terrible force; but this was not often, and when prudence dictated he could easily forget and make terms with his foes. . . . . .

"The expression of friendship upon Senator Quay will be kindly and sympathetic. The deliberate and enduring judgment must go beyond the personal to the moral equation. It can not fail to take account of the influences and tendencies that entered into the fabric of his leadership. If it be simply a question of political skill and mastery of men by dominant force without regard to methods, then the meed of admiration may be unreserved. But if it be a higher and deeper question of moral quality and public effect, if the truer standard of public virtue which is vital to free men and free institutions be applied, then a different conclusion must be declared. This was a rule which enforced servility. It encouraged and stimulated unworthy methods. Its teachings were not elevated or inspiring. With all its potential strength and dazzling success it furnishes no ideal for youth and honorable aspiration. Senator Quay was a man of commanding personality and imperial intellect, and he exercised a sway more absolute than that of any other political leader in the country. It is only candid to add that in no other State, not even New York, could such a complete autocracy be successfully maintained. In Pennsylvania the condition it exhibits is a habit of mind."

Governor Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania (cousin of Senator Quay), pays him this tribute:

"He had a divine gift. When a real poet, orator, or statesman

appears among men, there is no need to have the source of his power explained. It is felt.

"For years men have been trying to ascertain what were the methods by means of which he won his remarkable and continuous success in a difficult field. It has been a needless and a hopeless task. Now that he is gone, the people of this State will know what they have lost, and what they never quite appreciated.

"No other man in public life, born of our Pennsylvania people, gave such an impression to those with whom he was brought in contact of personal and intellectual power. No other man has been able to accomplish so much for the substantial benefit of the commonwealth. Pennsylvania may well mourn."

POSTAL WAR ON CURE-ALLS.

SILENCE on the part of the newspapers greets the announcement that the Post-Office Department is going to help them exclude from their columns the advertisements of quack remedies. The postal authorities have decided to deny the use of the mails to concerns that sell fraudulent patent medicines, and will also exclude newspapers that advertise them. "All reputable newspapers will be glad to help in this work," says an official of the department; and the reputable newspapers reply—nothing. A careful search of our exchanges reveals only the three comments quoted below. The postal plan is briefly outlined as follows by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune:*

"With the assistance of government scientists, the department seeks to bar from the use of the mails the host of patent medicine concerns and exploiters of proprietary medicines and nostrums which chemical analyses show are incapable of performing the wonderful cures claimed for them. On the list are preparations which purport to cure dipsomania, yet contain large percentages of alcohol, some of which are vended as harmless, but are found to be deleterious; others which are advertised as 'consumption cures,' but contain no recognized remedy for tuberculosis, and still others which are sold as restoratives of vitality, but which are entirely incapable of accomplishing any such result.

"Altho this work is still in the initiatory stage, sufficient evidence has already been discovered to warrant the conclusion that many of the widely advertised patent remedies, 'favorite prescriptions,' vegetable compounds, kidney cures, stomach bitters, etc., are rank frauds, which can not be of any benefit whatever, too often relying on alcohol to produce temporary exhilaration and likely to lead eventually to chronic alcoholism.

"Governmental control of the mails makes the Post-Office Department absolute master of the situation, with power to exclude from the use of the postal service every letter addressed to and every circular sent out by a concern which, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, is conducting a fraudulent business, and to go even farther and exclude from passage through the mails every newspaper or other publication which, once a fraud order has been issued, persists in carrying the advertisement of the concern so excluded. No legal proceedings are necessary to accomplish these ends, and the entire burden of proof rests on the proprietor of the patent medicine or the concern to which the use of the public mails was forbidden. For that reason, it is believed, it will not prove difficult to drive out of business the individuals and institutions which seek to delude and defraud the public, while the department, after careful investigation of the subject, is convinced that the 'patent-medicine fake' is a greater humbug than any of the 'get-rich-quick' concerns which have thus far been excluded from the use of the mails."

The department, we are told further, "has already investigated and decided nearly one hundred of the most flagrant of these cases."

The Hartford *Times* alone commends the plan heartily. It says:

"If this undertaking is carried out thoroughly and at the same time the government inquiry into frauds in foodstuffs is continued and as much energy shown in stopping adulteration as in discovering its existence, a general reform will be set on foot the importance of which it is hardly possible to overestimate. And the consternation and wrath of that portion of the community which makes its living by preying on its fellow citizens through such frauds will be in proportion to the actual service rendered to the rest of the people of the country."

The Hartford *Post* urges "great caution." To quote:

"The need of great caution in such a crusade is apparent. An investigation made by men who simply want to create a sensation and 'stir up things' would do more harm than good, while a judicious, searching, and intelligent investigation might do much good. The thing to do is to find out for a certainty what advertisements are objectionable, what patent medicines are fraudulent or injurious, what men are imposters. Newspapers do not mean to tolerate advertisements of an objectionable character. They do not, as a rule, intend to help quacks impose on innocent people. But it is not always easy to distinguish the honest from the dishonest. It is to be hoped the investigation will be temperate as well as searching and sensible as well as impartial. The Post-Office Department should not 'bite off more than it can chew' in a matter of this kind. At the same time it should not hesitate to do all it can to suppress imposters, frauds, and swindlers."

The Boston *Transcript* makes the interesting objection that even a patent medicine that contains no helpful ingredient may be taken with so much faith by the patient that a cure will be effected. In that case, it urges, the medicine does what is claimed for it, and no fraud is perpetrated. Says *The Transcript:*

"With all due respect to the wisdom of those in charge, for the time being, of the Post-Office Department, the instigation of a crusade which will not only bar from the mails patent medicines, circulars issued by patent-medicine firms, and newspapers containing advertisements of patent medicines which have come under the official ban, is not likely to meet with the support of the American people. There is no question in the minds of most intelligent people that there is a good deal of humbug about the patent-medicine business. But the only patent medicine which the Government has a right to exclude from the mails is one which does not do what is claimed for it, a case, in other words, where money is secured by false pretenses. Now, with the necessary amount of faith a patent medicine may accomplish a cure in one case where it will not in another. To exclude it the Post-Office Department must determine that it will not, even with the required admixture of faith, effect a cure; and we do not believe it is within the province of the Post-Office Department to decide which medicines are of value in particular cases and which ones are worthless. Of course in this case the dealers are in the hands of the department, as the burden of proof is placed upon them. But the result probably will be that a large amount of this business will be driven to the express companies, which already enjoy a most lucrative competition with the Post-Office Department in the transmission of small packages which the Government ought to be carrying, and which it could carry if the department had not accommodatingly driven the business to the rival express companies."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE Methodists have attacked the trusts. Now it seems to be up to the Baptists.—*The Boston Transcript.*

GENERAL MILES'S prospects would be much brighter if one of the delegates were for him.—*The Chicago Daily News.*

YOU can save time with the new postage-stamp by sticking the letter up in the right-hand corner of it.—*The Washington Post.*

THE Washington club has now won four games. This leaves the Russian navy all alone in its class.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

THE Czar of Russia reviewed 50,000 troops the other day. The despatches say they presented a fine appearance. They had not met the Japs.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

JUSTICE may be slow in Illinois, but it is terrible. Several members of a mob which lynched a man at Belleville last Summer have been fined $50 each.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

A CHICAGO man predicts the end of the world in 1924. We haven't much faith in predictions of the end of the world. Very few of them ever come true.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

OWING to the inability of the railroads to furnish enough cars, the World's Fair management will not designate a special Boodlers' Day. It is also questionable whether the area of the grounds, which exceeds 1,200 acres, would be large enough to accommodate all the guests at one time. However, the gentlemen may appeal to Circuit-Attorney Folk if they think they aren't treated right.—*The St. Louis Republic.*

LETTERS AND ART.

THE GENIUS OF CHRISTINA ROSSETTI.

THE publication this year of Christina Rossetti's collected poems in the form of a standard edition has occasioned some reexamination of her place and significance in English verse. *The Athenæum* (London) receives from this volume the impression that Miss Rossetti, like Wordsworth, and like Mrs. Browning, published overmuch for her ultimate reputation, thereby "diluting her inspired work with floods of absolute or comparative mediocrity." A writer in *The Fortnightly Review*, on the other hand, suggests that the very quantity of her verse will help her fame to stand in the long run; and in this connection he quotes Goethe's saying: "Who brings a lot of many things brings something to many." According to *The Athenæum*, again, Miss Rossetti was "an ascetic of pagan blood," and the two qualities, strangely blended, gave her a place "among the few who have written religious poetry with the sap of immortality." The same periodical claims that to England, alone among the nations, belongs the distinction of producing two women poets, in the persons of Christina Rossetti and Mrs. Browning, "who can take their places unafraid among the great choir of male poets." Yet Mr. Ruskin, it will be remembered, considered Christina Rossetti's verse hardly worth publishing

CHRISTINA ROSSETTI AND HER MOTHER.

From a painting by Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer, while holding back from any attempt to prophesy what will be Miss Rossetti's rating with posterity, writes as follows (in *The Fortnightly Review*, London):

"She had one characteristic which should make her gain upon all her distinguished contemporaries—she held aloof from all the problems of her day. She was not greatly esteemed as a teacher in the nineteenth century, because she had not any lessons for that strenuous age. She did not evoke national enthusiasms, nor strive to redress the wrongs of martyred children; she was the poet neither of the democracy nor of the county family. She had not that boundless faith or love for her kind that makes writers become influences or social reformers; she did not help forward toward its unseen and mysterious goal the human destiny that follows blindly the calls of leaders who cry from so many directions in the wilderness. This makes her less of a human figure, and less of a benefactress to her day and hour.

"She was comparatively self-centered, but, inasmuch as the succeeding centuries will cease to be interested in the problems of yesterday, she escapes a danger if she missed some love."

Dora M. Jones, a writer in the *London Quarterly Review*, gives us the following word portrait: "A head of Christina Rossetti, sketched in chalk by her brother, recalls the famous drawing of the young Dante by Giotto, not so much in the lines of the face as in its blending of strength and tenderness, of sensuousness and visionary aspiration. The wide forehead and powerful chin imply intellect and firmness of purpose; the lips are passionate, but with a suggestion of controlled force about them; the eyes are the eyes of one who sees through the shifting shows of things to the only abiding realities." In Dante and in Miss Rossetti the writer discovers a common trait—"the concreteness, the visualizing energy, which they applied to religious conceptions." On this point we quote further:

"To Dante, brooding on the tremendous fact of human sin and all its consequences, the gloomy wood of the suicides, the frozen hell of the traitors, the searching penance of the proud and the profligate became as actual, as describable, as the streets he passed through every day.

"Thus, in our own time, the tragic conflict worked itself out for the quiet girl who went to and fro about her small domestic affairs in Bloomsbury and Regent's Park. The struggle between the flesh and the spirit, between natural human longings and the austere call of duty, expressed itself in images of a haunting intensity. The world—very different, we know, from the wild medieval world of Florence, and yet as terrible to the devout imagination—took on the siren shape of the old writers, with an individual touch of horror.

By day she stands a lie; by night she stands
In all the naked horror of the truth,
With pushing horns and clawed and clutching hands.
Is this a friend indeed, that I should sell
My soul to her, give her my life and youth,
Till my feet, cloven too, take hold on hell?"

A writer in the literary supplement of the London *Times* says of Miss Rossetti:

"She was religious with a medieval intensity of belief and devotion. She was twice loved and in love, but refused to marry because in each case her lover's faith was different from her own. In the second case she continued to love the man she rejected until he died. Her religion, tho it made her kind to others, did not make her kind to herself; nor did it make her happy. She was filled, her brother says, with an awful sense of unworthiness, shadowed by an awful uncertainty. In spite of her innocent life and all her religious exercises, she was always despondent of her own righteousness. These religious exercises and meditations and searchings of heart never distracted her from her ordinary duties, never soured her temper or unbalanced her mind; but they were always the chief business of her life. One can imagine her calm and restrained in manner, talking or listening readily and without arrogance or affectation, yet always as if some one great interest possessed the depths of her mind and other things were but momentary distractions of the surface.

"Her poetry confirms this idea of her. It has many subjects; but all of them, except one, are transient and occasional. Her main and constant theme is the desire for a security of righteousness never attained. Her piety, her devotion to duty, her even and

sequestered way of life could not protect her from the fever and unrest with which the desire for some kind of impossible perfection has afflicted so many poets. Usually that desire is only vague and occasional. Shelley was haunted by dreams of an ideal beauty, a perfect love. Even Browning had his moods of—

> Infinite passion and the pain
> Of finite hearts that yearn.

Matthew Arnold longed for some kind of certainty that life was not an aimless mechanical process. This disease of the poets has many forms. It lies in wait for them when they are overwrought; and Christina Rossetti, from her physical weakness, was constantly overwrought. It is clear from her life and her poetry that her mind was not naturally morbid. She shows a pathetic eagerness for simple and wholesome delights. But the poetic disease took so cunning a form in her that it enlisted all her finer qualities in its service. In most poets it is not encouraged by any creed or principles. In their healthier moods they are impatient of it. They see that it is irrational, and even when it troubles them most they try to reason it away. Christina Rossetti could not do this. Her longing for perfection, her desire for some kind of unearthly certainty seemed to her always right and reasonable, since they were inspired by her religion. She wished to love God perfectly and to be sure of her love; and she would have thought it impious to reason with her misgivings about it. The natural despondency produced by her physical weakness always oppressed her with a sense of her own imperfections; and as she thought that this sense was justified, she could only meet the despondency by continually assuring herself that God was right to afflict her so. One can see in her poetry that she was forever straining after the exultant raptures of the saints and forever breaking down under the strain. . . . . .

"Christina Rossetti's verse does not move with the confident swiftness, the exultant majesty, of the greatest lyric poets. She had no overplus of strength to spend in lavish imagery or to kindle her thoughts with the heat of their own upward rush. Passion always overstrained her, and the strain can be felt in the very structure of her verse. Yet, tho overstrained, she is never overblown like Mrs. Browning, who aimed often at the large manner of strong masculine poets and attained it only in a few masterpieces. These are beyond the reach of Christina Rossetti. But she had a surer tho a quieter magic of her own. Her voice is very pure, if sometimes weak and thin; and it is full of a most moving, unforced tenderness. It is natural to speak of her voice, for it seems to sound in her verses—and it is not common for poets, even great ones, to produce that illusion, since the combination of quick emotion with perfect sincerity and simplicity of mind is not common. She had a fine tho narrow command of rhythm. In some of her slow lyrics the words seem to be falling naturally from her lips urged by passion and checked by thought. . . . . .

"In her poetry there is the long and quiet tragedy of a mind too aspiring and a body too frail for the conditions of our life, yet struggling bravely, if often blindly, against them; and the tragedy is lightened with many intervals of innocent delight and snatches of clear music."

Vitality and the Poetic Temperament.—The story of Goethe's romantic passion, at the age of seventy-four, for the seventeen-year-old Ulrika von Levetzow, who inspired his "Elegy of Marienbad," is retold in a book recently published in Munich, entitled "Ulrika von Levetzow and Her Recollections of Goethe." The highest interest attaches to this story, says a writer in *Harper's Weekly*, as a proof of the persistence of youth in the poetic temperament. He continues:

"It is the especial quality of the poetic temperament that it is keenly alive. A poet is not so much different from other men as he is *more* than other men. He sees more in quantity and he feels more in intensity under the same circumstances. The service of the poetic temperament is that it revivifies what is dead or half-dead. Its gift is the life more abundant. Whether merely by creation, by daring questioning of accepted codes, or by bold deeds and painful downfalls, it sets a question mark after all established values. With its tremendous fertilizing power it sets men to questioning all that is crystallized in dogmas and conventions, to raking up and revitalizing the underlying reasons for the faiths that are in man.

"The second quality of the poetic temperament is its perennial buoyancy. Goethe, at seventy, was alive with the living capacity for emotion of a youth. Browning, tho less swift at translating emotion into life, shows in 'La Saisioz,' written at the age of sixty-five, a whole world of feeling, pain, and uncertitude still at its keenest. The poetic temperament, by its intensity and its buoyancy, remains one of the greatest creative forces of the world."

TOWARD AMERICAN MUSIC.

AGAINST more than one branch of art production in America do we frequently hear urged the charge of failure to reflect distinctively American influence, thought, or ideals. This perennial complaint of the critics is often met with the reminder that evolution in art, as in nature, while it can be facilitated, can not be forced. Mr. Arthur Farwell, however, while deploring the lack of Americanism in American music, offers suggestions toward the remedy of the condition he deplores. Mr. Farwell, himself a composer and at one time lecturer on music at Cornell University, has made special studies of the folklore and music of the American Indians. He believes that the American composer has at his hand "a wealth of musical material of the highest order, sufficient wholly to revolutionize the present Germanic aspect of our musical life." We quote him further (from *Out West* for May) as follows:

"The new generation, even of the musically untrained, is demanding a new musical diet. And the blinded devotees of decaying and expropriate faiths cry 'Danger!' During a recent visit to the Pacific Coast, leaders of musical thought in more than one city said to me: 'What is to be done? It is becoming more and more difficult to gain support for serious musical enterprises. All that the people seem to want is ragtime.' Naturally—it is the only American music which they can get. The 'serious musical enterprises' are all labeled 'Made in Germany.' What does a busy American with a little time and money to devote to art want with an overture or a symphony redolent in its every bar of the conventionality and conformity of European court life, or of a laborious Teutonic philosophy? What does he want with a song that reflects the essence of German sentimentality, or draws up a picture of a life he does not know, in a language he does not understand—with a song whose chief glory is an overrefinement, a Parisian delicatesse at variance with all he sees in the life about him? What does he want with an instrumental work based upon ancient rules and conventions as utterly meaningless in the light of modern life as are slavery or feudalism in the face of American civilization? Or, what does he want of even the most clever American imitations of these older wares?

"It is not rag-time that the American wants so badly—he merely wants something that is his own. Or does he really want rag-time? Very well then, let him have rag-time, exalted by our American composers as Rossini exalted the common song of the Italians, as Beethoven and Wagner exalted the common song of Germany, or Gilbert and Sullivan the popular ballad of England."

Mr. Farwell explains that his argument is in no sense opposed to the desideratum that the average American should be universal in his sympathies, and able to take keen enjoyment in a masterpiece of any age or country. He wishes only to emphasize his belief that "musical art in America can not rest, nor come to its full fruition, until it has assimilated every phase of musical life, however primitive, existing within American borders." These undeveloped resources he catalogues as follows:

"First, through racial inheritance, natural genius, Anglo-Saxon, Teutonic or otherwise, acting under new circumstances and, therefore, productive of new results. In other words, the spontaneous work of such American composers as we consciously or unconsciously freed from slavery to alien traditions, and are still not employing American folk-song. Second, through racial accretion, the folk-music of the negroes—the plantation song which, we have long known, has nothing to do with African music, and which we are beginning to recognize as a derivative form originally from the Spanish. Third, through territorial acquisition and consequent racial accretion, the various folk-music of the many different tribes of American Indians. Beyond these are other American sources of musical life, as the characteristic songs of the cowboys, railroad-

makers, voyageurs, sailors, etc., all of which must be haled into court and tried before American musical growth will be satisfied; also there are the folk-songs of Mexico, qualified by Spanish influence as they must be, yet which can not but exert a powerful influence on the musical life of our Southwest. It is not a question of the mere desirability of employing these various native motives, wheresoever they may be found, but of the inevitability of assimilating them in our musical life. If we do not feed our musical life on this native diet which it craves, it will die."

Altho the plantation song, with its most obvious outgrowth, ragtime, has thus far qualified American music, Mr. Farwell states, more than any other influence, the Indian music is now promising to be one of the important factors. He says: "And since the Indian has entrusted so large a share of his own expression of his life and thought to music, the unearthing of this music and bringing it into the open of our musical life is one of the greatest and most obvious musical tasks before America at the present moment."

LATEST DRAMATIC SUCCESSES IN PARIS.

DURING the second half of the Parisian theatrical season, as during the first, reviewed in these columns some months ago, several noteworthy and interesting new plays have been produced. Indeed, the critics argue that the dramatic year has been unusually fruitful, every playwright of note having contributed at least one new work. Just at present there is a movement in Paris toward a theatrical trust, and, in hotly protesting against such "Americanization" of the theater, the dramatists, from Sardou to the youngest, argue that the trust would destroy all incentive and ambition and opportunity, by introducing the system of "long runs" and subordinating art to the box-office point of view.

Among the conspicuous successes since the production of Sardou's old-fashioned and melodramatic "Socière," may be named a dramatization of Anatole France's satirical and philosophical story, "Le Manniquin d'Osile" (The Wicked Mannikin); "Varennes," a play of a quasi-historical character, in which the flight of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette is treated, Sarah Bernhardt impersonating the unhappy queen; "La Montarier," another quasi-historical play, in which Mme. Réjane has scored a remarkable success; "Oiseaux de Passage" (Birds of Passage), a Russian-French drama by Decaves and Maurice Donnay, which has had a run at the Antoine Théâtre, the home of "new departures," experiments, and unconventional novelties; and—the latest of all—Marcel Prévost's "La Plus Faible" (The Weakest), a tendency-play of a surprising character.

Prévost is regarded by the French as a conservative and Anatole France as a gentle cynic and philosophical pessimist. Both point morals in their works, but the morals are very dissimilar. Prévost's drama has for its theme marriage versus illicit relations of the most "ideal" and "advanced" sort; and it is an artistic sermon in favor of marriage. The merits of the play are recognized by all, and its popular reception at the Comédie Française has been most favorable. The plot, briefly, is as follows:

The "weakest" creature in society is the true, devoted, noble woman who, from any motive whatever, lives with the man she loves outside of the marriage relation. Germaine de Mancombe, a woman of birth, culture, and refinement, and deeply religious, has been deserted by her husband, a rake and generally worthless nobleman, who had previously squandered her fortune. She meets Jacques Nerval, a brilliant young man, an author, and the two fall in love. Jacques is an advanced radical and believes in "free unions." Germaine, being married, could not wed him in any case.

They accordingly form an irregular relation, and for five years they live together in perfect happiness. Germaine has her moments of repentance, as she feels that she is committing a grievous sin; but her love overcomes her religious scruples, and she hopes for forgiveness and divine charity.

Then an accident happens. A reviewer, in dealing with a book of Nerval, deliberately insults Germaine. A duel follows, and Jacques is wounded. His family, conservative and respectable, claims him. He is taken to his sister's house, and Germaine is not permitted to nurse him, see him, or even write to him. More; she is forced to leave the house she and Jacques have occupied together. "The weakest" has no redress. She is helpless, an outcast, one without legal or moral rights.

An intimate friend of Nerval, who shows her some kindness, is suspected of being her lover, and the invalided Jacques is made to believe slanderous gossip concerning her. A total estrangement is threatened.

At last, however, Nerval's mother, a woman of generous instincts, manifests pity for the poor victim. The slanders are dissipated, and Nerval, after recovery, learns how acutely Germaine has suffered. Meantime the friend has found that the degenerate husband was dead, and Germaine is free. She can marry Jacques. Will he, with his radical views, consent? The situation has opened his eyes; he is ready to abjure his anti-marriage principles. He is convinced that no man has the right to make an outcast of the woman he loves. "The weakest" is to become strong, for she is to be made a wife.

The subject, the critics say, is handled with great delicacy and reserve and artistic skill. A plea for marriage in a French play is considered a very original thing—almost as original as the solution of the old problem of the Gallic drama, adultery, given in Anatole France's play, in which a deceived husband, a professor and philosopher, on discovering his wife's unfaithfulness, resorts to a sort of moral boycott. He ignores her completely, and finally leaves her, and, with one of his daughters, goes to Paris to continue his work in a higher position.

The critic of *Le Temps* says of M. Prévost's play:

"This is more than a pretty story presented in a superior manner. It is a very human and real drama, the drama of antagonism between a woman placed in an irregular position by her passion and her circumstances, and the conventions, morals, and prejudices of our *bourgeois* society. Germaine is so loving and her opponents so harsh and ill-natured that the cause of the weakest one is really won in advance; but this cause is pleaded with so much emotion and charm that the public will long follow with pleasure the vicissitudes of the process."

Curiously enough, the Decaves-Donnay play, "Birds of Passage," also attacks the *bourgeois* morality, and contrasts with it the heroism, idealism, and nobility of—Russian nihilism.

The birds of passage are Russian exiles, refugees of the gentler sex. Two young women students of Russian nationality meet at Geneva a wealthy Parisian family. One of these young women had been "fictitiously married" to a fellow nihilist, a prince. The prince had been arrested in a raid on a secret printing-office and had disappeared. No one knows whether he is alive or dead.

The son of the French family, Julien, falls in love with this young Russian, Vera Levanoff, and becomes a sympathizer with her ideas. An escaped Siberian prisoner brings the news of the death of Vera's husband, and after a time she marries Julien. But the escaped prisoner turns out to be a spy and traitor, and his story is a lie. The prince lives, but is ill and unhappy, a convict in Siberia. Vera meantime has found Julien narrow, conventional, "bourgeois," and she decides to leave him and to join her nominal husband. Her enthusiasm for the cause and for the freedom of nihilism prevails over the feeling of duty to her real husband. The bird of passage flies away, and her companion accompanies her.

The play is said to be full of dramatic contrasts, power, and pathos, and the authors plainly enough reveal their preference for the birds of passage, about whom there is nothing banal and conventional. Critics remark on the variety of the dramatic fare provided these days by the French playwrights. The "schools" have disappeared, and the public is as catholic and hospitable as the dramatists are individual and untrammeled.

At the same time the fact is brought out in connection with the theatrical-trust movement that in Paris, as elsewhere, the legitimate drama is being superseded by the musical comedy and the variety show. The number of first-class theaters has been reduced

to five, while the "popular," or vaudeville, houses have multiplied, and are so prosperous that the bulk of the money expended on amusements in the French capital must go to them. The society of French dramatists has voted to oppose consolidation and the control of more than one theater by one manager or one syndicate. —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROTEST AGAINST GERMAN METHODS OF SHAKESPEARIAN CRITICISM.

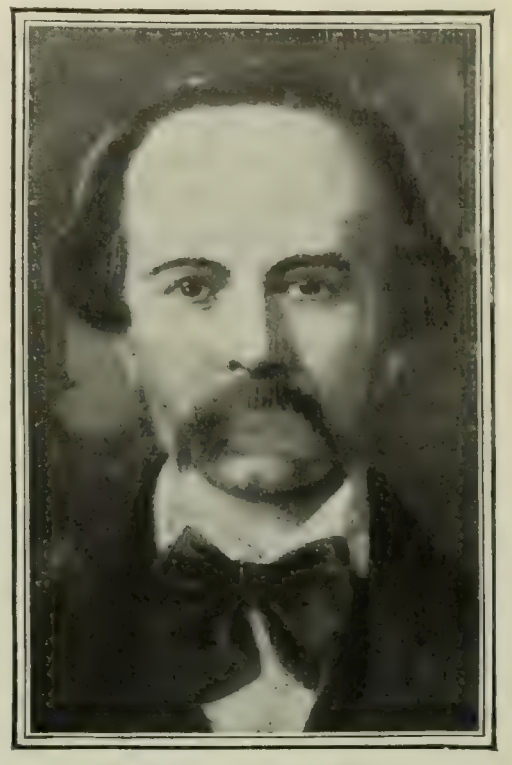
MR. THEODORE WATTS-DUNTON, who for more than a quarter of a century has been the chief literary critic of the London *Athenæum*, invites the charge of heresy by his statement that "if a tariff could be placed on German Shakespearian criticism" he would become an ardent protectionist. His dissent finds expression in the course of some critical comment upon "Hamlet"—a play which has called forth, as Mr. Watts-Dunton remarks, a body of criticism "so vast that it forms a literature, and so various that it may be said to express the opinions and also the whims and idiosyncrasies of the entire writing fraternity of the British Empire, of Europe, and of America." On the subject of German transcendental criticism we quote his words (from *Harper's Monthly Magazine* for May) as follows:

"Altho it is a matter of familiar knowledge that scarcely one of Shakespeare's plots was invented or partially invented by himself, this fact does not in any way prevent our German friends from writing long treatises upon the profound philosophical and allegorical intent of every Shakespearian plot. Of course these German vagaries would not be of any great moment to us islanders (for, after all, the best way to protest against commodities made in Germany is to refuse to accept them) if our English critics did not follow them. But because Goethe discussed 'Hamlet' on German principles, and because Ulrici, Gervinus, and others discussed and discussed again Goethe's discussion, certain English critics—critics, let us say, far more capable of understanding the matter than any German who ever turned English poetry into abstractions—have held up their hands and exclaimed, 'Wonderful is the wisdom of criticism made in Germany.'

"With regard to the story of 'Hamlet,' our English critics all know well enough that Shakespeare did not invent it—did not invent any part of it. They all know well enough that he found it in whatsoever story or earlier play upon the subject he laid his royal hands upon when his theater demanded a 'Hamlet' for its own company. And yet they are as much dominated by Teutonic pretentiousness as tho they themselves knew nothing about their own countryman. A wilder misconception about the genius and method of a great poet than that of the German writers who thus govern our English critics it is impossible to imagine. And it is ignorant too. All imaginative writers, whether in verse or in prose, are divisible into two great tribes: first, those poets who do not work their imaginations, but whose imaginations work them, such as Homer, Æschylus, Sophocles, Chaucer, Shakespeare, Cervantes, Rabelais, Marlowe, Webster, Walter Scott, and, indeed, all those who may for convenience be designated 'the tribe of nature's children'; second, those who belong to 'the tribe of Ben'—to use an affectionate phrase of Ben Jonson's followers; a tribe which, taking its origin, indeed, in a very early stage of literature, has produced many important members, tho two of them tower above all the others—the author of 'The Fox' and the author of 'The Comédie Humaine.' Brilliantly and subtly as the latter tribe depict human life, their 'specimens' of humanity are excogitated; they are characters born of induction, whereas the other tribe—the tribe of nature's children—know nothing of any characters of induction, know nothing of any characters save those of their own imagination's spontaneous projection."

It is because the German critics assume in Shakspeare this inductive method which belongs to "the tribe of Ben," Mr. Watts-Dunton goes on to say, that they strike so wide of the mark. "These transcendentalists forget that Nature, the most modest and unobtrusive of sculptors, pretends to no more inductive rightness than Shakespeare's projected characters display; and as to her logical power, they forget that she has always been shaky in her logic—so shaky, indeed, that innumerable theologies and mythologies have had to be invented in order to explain it." He continues:

"It seemed necessary to dwell at some length upon this classification of imaginative writers in order to show why the German critics, in seeking for evidence of self-conscious movements in Shakespeare's mind and in finding allegorical meanings in Shakespeare's work, have gone so lamentably astray. And on many other points it seems to me that English Shakespearians have succumbed overmuch to the dogmatism of Germany, from the publication of 'Wilhelm Meister' downward. They have, for instance, endeavored to construct a chronology of the plays from certain tests, such as the metrical test, on the one hand, and such as the test of what is called the spiritual development of the poet, supposed to be discoverable in his way at various periods of confronting human life and generalizing upon it."



THEODORE WATTS-DUNTON.

In the metrical test, our critic admits, there may be something if the investigations are not pursued too far. But "as regards evolving a spiritual order for Shakespeare's plays," he says, "this seems to me a more daring venture than that connected with the metrical test." On this point we read:

"As to the wisdom of the generalizations upon life and the ripeness of the meditation upon the mystery of the universe, sometimes found scattered in plays which we know from external evidence to have been early, it seems to be forgotten that boys, even in these days, when leading a country life, are often very meditative—more meditative, perhaps, than men. But meditation was the intellectual note of the time when Shakespeare was a boy. It is difficult for us in a vulgar, sordid, wealth-worshiping society, like that of the England and America of the present hour, to understand the temper of the great time when Shakespeare lived—when the court society of England contained men like Sidney. It is especially difficult for us to imagine the mood of a boy like Shakespeare strolling and dreaming along the banks of the Avon.

"And again, much wonder has been expressed that he—after his great success in London; after having acquired wealth and honor, and enjoyed intercourse with all the genius and all the brilliance of his time; after being the admiration of all, from princes to apprentice boys—should, in the heyday of health and fame, have left everything to go down to Stratford (which was farther from London then than Aberdeen is now) to settle among farmers, wool-staplers, and cattle-dealers, and enjoy no better social intercourse than could be found at the Falcon Inn. Yet, as far as we can judge, his contemporaries were not surprised at this. It was a natural thing to do in an age when men felt that, except in the exercise of the most sacred of the affections, the highest delight for intellectual man lies in meditation, and that it is among the scenes of one's childhood that the scattered threads of one's own life can be gathered up and contemplated as one woof, that true meditation upon the universal life of man can be fostered with most success. These facts must always be considered when the chronology of the Shakespeare plays is attempted to be discovered by criticism of the nature and quality of the thoughts it contains."

Mr. Watts-Dunton concludes with the explanation that it has been his aim in commenting upon the world's great dramatist "to apply, and apply fearlessly, to his work the self-same critical canons as are universally applied to all other imaginative writers."

THE CHARM AND AUTHORITY OF CLASSICAL ART.

CRITICAL and iconoclastic as this age is, in art the authority of "the old masters" is still universally acknowledged. Schools, tendencies, fashions, come and go, but the pilgrimage to the art-galleries continues, and the greatest treasures are still the works of other times and epochs. On what is the supremacy of the old masters founded, and whence do they derive their power over the present? Is the disposition to exalt the past an irrational one, or are there sound technical, artistic, and substantial reasons for the world's preference for classical art?

A French art critic, M. Fierens-Gevaert, has written an essay, entitled "Why We Love the Primitives," which is published in a volume on old and new art. This writer expresses rather original views on the subject, and, among other things, contends that what pleases and charms us in old art is its youth and newness—from the unconsciously adopted point of view of the development of art.

A summary of this essay is given in a review in the Paris *Figaro*, from which the following is translated:

"There are those who love the Primitives because of their crudeness and want of finish, and they love these the more the older and the more awkward and crude they are. It is evidence of truer appreciation to love them in spite of their defects, and to prefer those of the epochs when the technique of the art had already reached a fairly rigorous and perfect style. Our love does not address itself to the antiquity of a work, but, on the contrary, to its youth, or to the youth of the art. We do not love primitive works because they are remote, but because they have the grace and the divine ingenuousness characteristic of the human genius in its cradle. It is life that we should seek in art, and life manifests itself now with a very limited technique, now with ponderous scholarship, and again with excessively abundant resources.

"With the ancient artists this life is whole, direct, immediate, and this is the essential and profound cause of our love of their art. More than any other class of artists have they expressed sincerely and simply their feelings and emotions, and they have expressed it alike for the humblest and the most cultivated. They put us in communion with the entire conscience of their epoch. And we like to inhale the fresh and virginal perfume which emanates from the first efflorescence of each human art."

Why was ancient art more popular and real, more vital? Because, answers the writer, it was at once more social and moral, and more utilitarian. The artists lived in the sane and healthful atmosphere of productive industry. They were, first of all, workmen, forming part of a corporation absolutely similar to the gild of weavers, tailers, bakers, butchers, etc. They were, like these trade corporations, an indispensable organ of the body social. The greatest artists modestly identified themselves with the corporation as a whole. There was no special art profession, and the space between the artisan and the artist was constantly being traversed and bridged. The writer continues:

"Never was art more distinctly subordinated to the decorative and utilitarian services; never was art more popular by virtue of the artists' origin, by virtue of their education, atmosphere, and mode of life. . . . Moreover, as members of a corporation, as citizens of a commune, these artists necessarily participated in the civic and moral affairs of the prosperous societies for which they labored. They shared the universal faith; they were not tormented by individual aspirations; their visions conformed to the collective ideal of their city, their country, their race. Without conscious effort then, without any preconceived program, art was genuinely social; it interpreted and translated the sentiments which were common to all.

"In the Middle Ages, as in ancient Greece, religion was an element in everything. It was present in the frieze of the Parthenon, as well as in the church frescoes; and the minute details of the daily life were so interwoven with religious ceremonial that the artists were saved from that factitious mysticism which some would have us find in it."

The lesson M. Fierens-Gevaert would have contemporary artists draw from antiquity is that of independence and sincerity, of social service, of bringing art into close relationship with life, and making it an expression of the thoughts and aspirations of the society in which they live. Beauty for beauty's sake and art for art's sake are conceptions that are inimical to art, condemning it to sterility, isolation, and decadence.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY IS WORDSWORTH NOT MORE POPULAR?

WORDSWORTH made it one of his definite aims to restore poetry to the people. Yet to-day, "altho his reputation as a wise man is settled beyond dispute," says Mr. Maurice G. Hering, "he can not by any means be regarded as a popular poet." In place of popularity, the writer continues, Wordsworth has a faithful band of admirers and followers "who not only have found in his works inestimable comfort and spiritual guidance, but who believe that the time will yet come when he will be reckoned by the general verdict of the civilized world as one of the greatest teachers and benefactors of humanity." And again: "To find any individual in literature who can compare with him in intrinsic importance and who could give, in his own way, as splendid expression to vital, ennobling, and energizing thoughts, we must go back more than two thousand years—to Plato." Of Wordsworth's lack of popularity Mr. Hering finds explanation in this view of him as a great teacher to whose message the world is not yet ready to listen. We read, in *The Westminster Review* (London) for May:

"The immense increase of wealth in this country since his day has brought about an increased tendency in the upper classes to habits of luxury and self-indulgence, and thus standards of life and conduct have been set up which have more or less infected the rest of the community. The possession of money has alone seemed to carry with it any certainty of happiness, and the result has been a reckless scramble for securing the good things of life, with little consideration for the rights of others or for the well-being of all.

"Thus has been created an atmosphere of worldliness and indifference to high ideals, in the midst of which a taste for Wordsworth's poetry could not be expected to flourish. Among the working classes there has been, in the course of the last hundred years, a wonderful leveling-up tendency and a great increase in mental culture and refinement, but it will take many generations before conditions of life among them will be sufficiently favorable to admit of the leisure and restfulness of spirit which, to a certain extent, are needed before a thorough enjoyment of Wordsworth can be obtained."

NOTES.

HENRY SMITH WILLIAMS, LL.D., writing in the May *Harper's Magazine* on the subject of the primitive types of books, states: "Making a very bold and general classification, there may be said to five of these, namely: first, the papyrus roll, as used by the early Egyptians; second, the tablet of baked clay; third, the prism or cylinder of the same material, used by the Babylonians and Assyrians; fourth, the palm-leaf type, as employed by the Hindus and their followers of the Far East; fifth, folded books."

KIPLING once referred to Charles Reade as "a shamefully neglected author"; and the literary press generally has found difficulty in explaining the fact that a novelist who during his life enjoyed such immense vogue, and whose rating by the critics has always been high, should be comparatively unread twenty years after his death. A writer in *Scribner's Magazine* suggests that his decline in popular favor is traceable to the fact that he was a man with "grievances," and that his work too often reflected personal bitterness. The New York *Times* finds in many of his books a quality of "staginess" which weakens them. However, the recent announcement from London of a "standard edition" of Reade's novels would suggest that his neglect by the public is not complete.

A CURIOUS dislike of America and things American has often been commented on as one of Ruskin's lesser traits. This feeling is probably illustrated by the following extract from of the "Letters of John Ruskin" which Professor Norton is publishing in *The Atlantic Monthly:* "You may wonder at my impertinence in calling America an ugly country. But I have just been seeing a number of landscapes by an American painter of some repute; and the ugliness of them is wonderful. I see that they are true studies, and that the ugliness of the country must be unfathomable. And a young American lady has been drawing under my directions in Wales this summer, and when she came back I was entirely silenced and paralyzed by the sense of a sort of helplessness in her that I couldn't get at; an entire want of perception of what an English painter would mean by beauty or interest in a subject; her eyes had been so accustomed to ugliness that she caught at it wherever she could find it."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

AN EFFICIENT MICROBE-KILLER.

IT is quite evident that the discovery of a substance that would be fatal to all germs of disease without injuring the human organism would come very near to being a cure-all. Such a substance has not yet been found, yet the facts stated in a recent bulletin of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture (No. 64), are suggestive of an advance in the direction of its discovery. That the salts of copper in very minute quantities are fatal to vegetable life is asserted by the authors, Messrs. George T. Moore and Karl F. Kellerman. In the course of an investigation to see whether drinking-water could not be rid of algæ that give it a disagreeable "pondy" taste, they found that sulfate of copper would not only accomplish this result, but would also kill many pathogenic bacteria. After a full description of their experiments, the authors write:

"It is believed that the foregoing experiments demonstrate the possibility of the use of copper sulfate for the destruction or prevention of growths of algæ in water-supplies, and that when used under the direction of a competent authority, it is the only practicable remedy for this trouble capable of universal application which has ever been proposed.

"The use of copper sulfate in clearing polluted reservoirs of pathogenic bacteria, such as typhoid and cholera, is regarded as incidental to the main purpose of the investigation. There already exists a most efficient means of preventing the appearance of these organisms in water-supplies, and under no circumstances can it be considered that the method as described is expected to replace or supersede slow sand or any other efficient filtration. There are conditions, however, which sometimes make it desirable to thoroughly sterilize a reservoir, and under those circumstances the use of copper sulfate is believed to offer a new and adequate way of dealing with the difficulty. Experience has demonstrated the impossibility of compelling consumers of what may be an infected water to boil it, or observe other precautionary measures, and the absence of proper filtration-plants in a very great number of cities and towns in this country makes it necessary that some efficient method for destroying disease germs in water be employed until the danger from pollution be past. Up to this time no satisfactory and yet harmless method has been known that would become effective in the course of a very few hours and the cost of which was in the reach of every community. It is believed that the results of the experiments upon typhoid and cholera germs described in this bulletin indicate that it will be possible under competent direction to employ copper sulfate with perfect safety in any municipal water-reservoir which may have become infected with some non-spore-forming disease germ. Its application to barnyard tanks and pools as a preventive of hog cholera may also prove to be of value. Since the selective toxicity of this salt renders it fatal to pathogenic forms peculiar to water, while the common saprophytic or beneficial bacteria are unaffected, the method is particularly well adapted for this purpose.

"While it is not within the province of this bulletin to discuss or recommend any line of medical treatment, reference should be made to the fact that certain eminent practitioners, after reviewing the results here published, are of the opinion that the use of copper in cases of typhoid fever and related diseases should be more thoroughly investigated than it has been heretofore. It was the testimony of several that other intestinal troubles, more recently presumed to be due to the presence of certain disease germs in drinking-water and milk, had responded most favorably to copper in one form or another."

The authors make the following statements at the conclusion of the bulletin:

"At ordinary temperatures 1 part of copper sulfate to 100,000 parts of water destroys typhoid and cholera germs in from three to four hours. The ease with which the sulfate can then be eliminated from the water seems to offer a practical method of sterilizing large bodies of water, when this becomes necessary.

"The use of copper sulfate for the prevention of disease is regarded as incidental and is not designed in any way to supplant efficient preventive measures now in use. It is believed, however, that up to this time no such satisfactory means of thoroughly, rapidly, and cheaply sterilizing a reservoir has been known. . . . .

"Definite knowledge in regard to what organisms are present, the constitution of the water, its temperature, and other important facts are necessary before it is possible to determine the proper amount of copper sulfate to be added. A microscopical examination thus becomes as important as a bacteriological or chemical analysis.

"No rule for determining the amount of copper sulfate to be added can be given. Each body of water must be treated in the light of its special conditions.

"The cost of material for exterminating algæ will not exceed 50 to 60 cents per million gallons, and will usually be less. The destruction of pathogenic bacteria requires an expenditure of from $5 to $8 per million gallons, not including the cost of labor."

Another interesting application of copper sulfate that is suggested by the bureau's investigation is to the destruction of mosquito larvæ. The Board of Health of New York City, it is reported, is experimenting along this line.

MAGNETIC OBSERVATORIES AND TROLLEY CARS.

THE most important of the world's magnetic observatories have all been forced to move by the trolley roads, whose powerful electric currents exert a disturbing influence on delicate instruments, even at distances of several miles. The records of variations in the earth's magnetism, compiled for many hundred years past by these institutions, are of great scientific value, and may be of much practical use at some time in the future, when they shall be better understood and interpreted. Says *The Electrical World and Engineer*, commenting on a recent report of the United States Treasury on the subject:

"A few years ago the capitals of nearly every important country had a magnetic observatory in full operation, recording from moment to moment the direction and intensity of the earth's magnetism. Thus, London had Kew Observatory, the United States had the Washington Naval Observatory, Canada had the Toronto Observatory, etc.

"Alas for the mutability of magnetic forces! The all-invading trolley-car has been more fell than hunger, anguish, or the sea. The magnetic observatories have been put out of business by the central stations. Kew, Washington, Toronto, and Paris have all banished their observatories to fresh fields and pastures new. Kew fought hard against the deadly trolley, and invoked parliament and city council, but finally packed up her instruments. Numerous other observatories have followed a similar flight. The magneticians all ask the same question, 'Where can we erect our altars and set up our instruments out of the ruthless reach of the desecrating trolley?' The Emperor William, of Germany, reposing upon the divine right of kings and kaisers, uttered a royal decree forbidding trolley-cars to come within 16 kilometers [10 miles] of his Potsdam observatory. This solved the difficulty for the two observers and the six suspended magnets at Potsdam. But the various thousands of disinterested German citizens in the neighborhood protested in favor of rapid transit. According to the report, there has been some talk of taking back the decree and taking away the observatory. The United States has joined in the exodus. The Washington Observatory gave up the struggle. There are now four United States magnetic observatories that the experts consider safe for the time being from the trolley-cars. One is in Sitka, Alaska, 'near the new Russian cemetery,' a quiet, remote place. The second is 'on an immense coral plain' 20 kilometers [12 miles] west of Honolulu in the Island of Hawaii. The third is in Baldwin, Kan., 21 kilometers [13 miles] in an air line south of Lawrence, Kan. This, however, is but a temporary site, and if trolleys should come the equipment can be shipped quickly. The fourth is at Cheltenham, Md., on the grounds of the Maryland Reform School. Two local passenger steam-trains pass Cheltenham daily. The report states that the land in this region, while in a flourishing condition before the Civil War, when slaves were available for tilling the soil, is now so undesirable that, so far as can be seen at present, there will be little inducement to run

electric-car lines into this region. The Civil War was thus evidently not in vain from one special viewpoint.

"Great pains have evidently been taken with the construction of the buildings for these observatories, so as to maintain a nearly uniform internal temperature at the magnetographs. This thermal insulation has been provided by using multiple walls and large thicknesses of dry sawdust. Three thousand sacks of sawdust are stated to have been used in the Sitka Observatory alone. The thermograph records for Cheltenham Observatory inside and outside the building during a week show that while the external range of temperature during that time was about fifty degrees, the internal range was about one degree. It is interesting to observe that the apparatus employed for making and recording the observations differs but little from that employed thirty years ago. Of course, it is only reasonable to expect that observations and apparatus may crystallize after three centuries of use. Moreover, there is one advantage of uniformity of type, in that all observations may have a greater degree of approximation."

A PLEA FOR GRAPHOLOGY.

THE so-called science of graphology, or the estimation of character from an examination of handwriting, has generally been regarded by scientific men as in the same class with palmistry, astrology, and other pseudo sciences. Of late, however, *La Nature*, the French popular journal of science, has been giving some space to it, and an article appears (May 7) on the subject by a French professor of the art, M. Solange Pellat. M. Pellat's presentation is interesting and conservative, and if graphology is ever to be enrolled as a branch of psychophysiology, which is the position that he claims for it, it will be through such reasonable pleas as the one that he offers here. Says M. Pellat:

"Graphology is a branch of psychophysiology. It is the study of the relations between handwriting and the distinctive traits of individuality—the kind and degree of intelligence, character, and temperament. . . . . .

"Graphology is quite often misunderstood, and even decried. . . . The faults of the handwriting experts are often imputed to it, without realizing that we have here two distinct studies. To seek the writer of a forgery is not the same problem as to trace the intellectual and moral portrait of an individual by means of his handwriting. . . . The objections against graphology really refute themselves when we understand what it actually is. . . . . .

"The study of graphology includes two distinct and successive parts, which are generally confused—one concerns the graphic laws and their manifestations; the other, the coordination of traits of character. We may understand the former perfectly without being able to accomplish the second, which demands a power of diagnosis comparable to that which the physician must possess in addition to his knowledge of pathologic principles. . . . . .

"What are the graphic laws? The expression of a natural fact of a psychophysiological phenomenon that has nothing improbable in it and has been established by experience:

"The cerebral mechanism that gives rise to the movements of the writer is in correlation with the general organic state of the brain, and varies with the modalities of this state. Thus the handwriting is found to be in harmony with the varieties of constitution and the momentary modifications of the brain, and, consequently, with the psychic phenomena to which these correspond.

"It has been said that nothing prevents a man from changing his handwriting, and it has been thought in this way to deny the foundations of graphology. Of course we may make use of different alphabets in writing or of different idioms in speaking, and we may also vary the forms of our alphabet if there are several types of the same letter. But this is not the question, for we do not thus alter the graphic characteristics of the hand—the closeness of curves, the suppleness of the line, the rapid motion, amplitude of pen-movement, care in detail, etc. . . . We can not enter here into the details of the graphic laws, which are complex and numerous. We shall be content with citing some particularly important graphological principles as follows:

"The graphic movements manifesting egotism or altruism are motions determined by the position of the writer with relation to the text. The writer, who moves toward the right, and whose hand and body are placed below the sheet of paper, feels constantly that what he has written is to his left and above. When one writes, the ego is in action, but the feeling of egotism passes through alternations of intensity and weakness. It is at its maximum when an effort is to be made—that is, at the beginnings of words, and at its minimum when the movement of writing is aided by the acquired impulse—that is, at the ends. The result is that, if we consider a fragment of writing, its first part, that to the left, represents the writer in its relation to the second part, that toward the right . . . . . .

"Persons with a strong will use more force spontaneously than the effeminate. The manifestations of will in handwriting come from the energy exerted.

"An intense functional activity of the cerebral organism, like that which accompanies ardor, gaiety, overexcitement, results in impressing an ascending movement upon the handwriting. To diminution of vitality corresponds a weakening of its strength.

"Impressionable persons have a handwriting with continual inequalities in the heights of words or letters, their spacing, the directions of the lines, etc.

"The graphic movements of nervous people are abrupt, like all their other motions. Imaginative persons have a hand full of movement, without monotonous regularity, and with broad sweeps.

"Intelligent persons instinctively simplify their letters, while preserving their cleanness. Cultivated men introduce typographic forms into their chirography. Taste is reflected in the elegance of the lines."

Sex, we are told, can not be determined exactly by graphology, but an estimate with a probability of ninety per cent. can usually be made. Age is also a matter of guesswork, more or less, altho there are occasionally sure indications of it. Between voice and chirography, however, there are, according to M. Pellat, very close relations. There is even a branch of graphology devoted entirely to the subject and called "phonographology." Handwriting shows, says the author, whether a voice is ascending or descending in pitch, whether it is harmonious or discordant. It may even be possible to tell by the voices of a group of persons around an autograph to which of them it belongs. The writer goes on to say:

"To make a graphologic portrait it is necessary to procure several autographs of the writer, written under different circumstances, so that the fixed elements of the character may be distinguished from the momentary disposition, which also has an influence on the chirography. . . . . .

"To analyze a character is not to indicate all its possible manifestations, but to determine the fundamental traits that make it up and their respective importance. . . . The analyst must thus disregard that which has least importance, and begin by seeking the dominant graphic features of the writing. . . . . .

"The coordination of the traits of character, which comes next, presents no less difficulty. A character is not a simple grouping of tendencies, but a complex *ensemble*, whose parts react mutually. . . . The resultants must also be established—that is to say, those traits must be brought into relief which, without manifesting themselves directly in the handwriting, result normally, in accordance with psychologic laws, from the simultaneous presence of two or more others. Thus a proud and impressionable man is susceptible, a naive and pretentious person is prejudiced, etc.

"The graphic movements are registered with very great precision. They may be examined with calmness by impartial minds and may undergo several examinations successively. Graphology constitutes a method of research superior to observation in daily relations, which gives results at once more numerous and more certain than study of the physiognomy, the voice, or the general gesticulation."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Wine in its Second Century.—That wine one hundred and fifty years old exists in Switzerland is asserted by the *Revue Vinicole*, a French journal of the wine industry. To be exact, this wine is exactly 149 years of age. Says *Cosmos*, in a notice of the matter:

"The wine is that of Lavaux, of the vintage of 1754, which for these 149 years has been in the cellars of the same family. It is unnecessary to say that the bottles—to the respectable number of 256—have a hugely venerable look, in spite of their irregular

shapes. In the course of the 149 years it has been necessary to change the corks quite often. In one of the three bottles recently opened this had probably been neglected, so the cork was simply a black mass, resembling humus, and the wine was much altered, containing scarcely more than three per cent. of alcohol. In the two other bottles the preservation of the wine was wonderful. The bouquet was very agreeable and strong, the color was a beautiful golden yellow, somewhat darker than that of wine 50 years old. By decantation a limpid liquid was obtained, representing two-thirds the contents of a bottle. This wine of 149 years contained eleven per cent. of alcohol, like the celebrated Désaly of 1854, which figured in the lunch given to the German Emperor on his visit to Lucerne. This proportion is very high for so old a wine, even supposing that when the corks were changed the bottles were filled up with a more recent wine. According to contemporary indications, the vintage of 1754 in Switzerland was 'of good quality,' the price being 18 centimes a litre [about 4 cents a quart]. It was certainly of good quality and kept well too, as we have seen. This wine will not be sold now, nor will it be drunk at present. The Swiss family that holds it intends, it appears, to let it grow older still, while offering it to noted persons as opportunity arises. But if we are to wait for these people to visit Switzerland, it will doubtless take several centuries to drink up the 256 bottles—unless the visits are made expressly for the purpose of tasting this Lavaux, this nectar of 1754."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GALVESTON'S GREAT SEA-WALL.

TO avoid the possibility of any repetition of the great catastrophe of 1900, when the sea swept over the low island on which the city of Galveston, Tex., is built, a great wall of solid concrete 3½ miles long and 17 feet high is now being constructed all along the water-front. Says a writer in *The Technical World*, describing this huge engineering work:

PLACING RIPRAP.

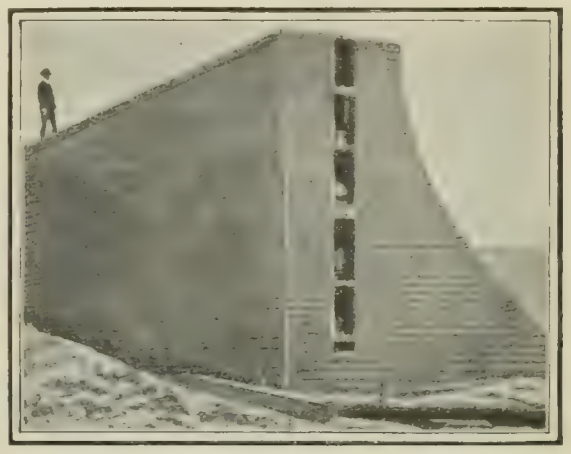
"The plans of protection, as outlined by a board of eminent engineers selected for the purpose, include—besides the construction of the concrete sea-wall proper—the filling or raising of the grade of the city to a level with the top of the wall. In this way it will be necessary, if the wall is to be destroyed and the water to reach the city, to wash away the entire island, 30 miles long and 3 miles wide—a practical impossibility.

"The different features of the great undertaking, in addition to being engineering feats of note, are of considerable interest to the average spectator, and large crowds of visitors are daily attracted to the scene of operations.

"The first steps in the process of construction consist in the preparation of a suitable foundation to bear the great weight of the wall proper; then the provision of additional safeguards to the structure, to prevent undermining, keep off the full force of the water, etc. The erection of the wall itself is the last step.

"First is the driving of long 40-foot piles into the earth until their heads are barely covered with soil, while their bases rest upon a stratum of clay underlying Galveston Island at about that depth. In front of these piles, which are in rows parallel with the course of the wall and at intervals of about three feet in each row, is driven another row of what is called 'sheet piling,' or heavy timbers in a close row forming a sort of underground board fence, designed to prevent the waves from washing out the earth between the piles proper and undermining the wall. All of these piles are driven by immense cranes and steam-hammers combined, which grasp the pile from a stack on the ground, lift it into an upright position, and then proceed by heavy blows to hammer it into the ground, aided by a powerful jet of water, which softens the earth and assists its downward progress. . . . . .

"As an additional protection against undermining, and to prevent the full force of the waves from dashing against the wall, there is placed in front of the piling foundation, right on the surface of the earth (tho it afterward partially sinks into the ground by its own weight), a row 27 feet wide of large, irregular pieces of granite, called 'riprap.' This is in itself a formidable barrier to the waves, regardless of the wall proper, tho its only intent is as an accessory safeguard to the main structure.



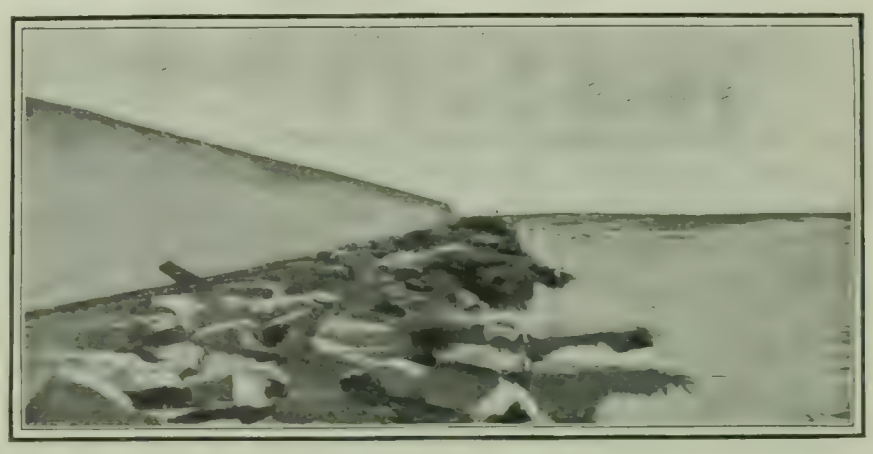
COMPLETE SECTION, SIDE AND BACK VIEW.

"The completion of the foundation is the next step. The heads of the piles are uncovered to the depth of a few feet, and over and around them is placed a mass of concrete, which, when allowed to harden, forms what has the appearance of a solid granite walk 16 feet wide and 3 to 4 feet thick, extending the full length of the wall. This concrete is the same material of which the wall itself is made, and is prepared by mixing in a large mixer, or sort of churn, operated by machinery, a mass of the best Portland cement, crushed granite, and water, which, as intimated above, when spread out and allowed to dry, forms a mass as hard as solid rock. It is of this same substance that the government fortifications at Galveston are constructed; and it would seem that it would take a very great force of water to demolish a structure made of material suitable to withstand the shock of 13-inch projectiles hurled from modern ordnance. Indeed, some of the concrete forts were exposed to the full fury of the 1900 storm, being right on the beach; and while they were somewhat injured, the damage was almost entirely caused by undermining, the Government not having taken the precaution of placing either riprap or sheet-piling protection for their foundations.

"Last but not least is the erection of the wall itself. This is done in sections of 50 feet, each of the regulation height and width. Large wooden caissons or frames are built, and into these are dumped the wet concrete, after which the mass is stamped down and left for a short time to dry, when the frame is removed and the completed section stands forth in all its glory and pride of new-born strength.

"The height of the wall is 17 feet above the sea-level, or about a foot higher than the highest water of the fearful flood of 1900. The wall is 16 feet thick at the base and 5 feet thick at the top, the outer surface gradually sloping upward and inward so as not to present too bold and sharp a front to the waves. The total length of the sea-wall will be 17,593 feet, or about 3½ miles; of this about 3,600 feet has been completed, tho of the preliminary steps a great deal more has at this writing been accomplished, over half of the piling foundation having already been driven.

"As mentioned before, when a little further progress shall have been made with the wall, the raising of the grade of the city will be taken hold of and prosecuted vigorously. Already a board or commission to take charge of the work has been appointed by the governor of Texas; and while the board has not yet definitely decided the plans by which the work will be carried out—whether by dredging from the Gulf or by hauling soil from the mainland



VIEW OF THE WALL FROM THE SEA.

or farther west on the island—a supervising engineer has already been selected in the person of Captain C. S. Riche, of the United States Engineer Corps, one of the foremost men of his profession."

The sea-wall, we are told, will cost $1,500,000, for which bonds have been issued by the county government. Of these two-thirds have been taken by citizens of Galveston, the remainder by outsiders. To raise the grade of the city, it is estimated, will cost $2,000,000; and to obtain this amount the State of Texas has, by special act of the legislature, granted to Galveston County all of its State taxes for a period of seventeen years, to be used for this purpose alone. It is expected that fully $1,250,000 will be forthcoming in this way, so that only $750,000 will be left to be raised in order to complete the work.

SHOULD WE SALT OUR FOOD?

THIS is no new question, but apparently it is not settled yet. In an exhaustive discussion of it in the *Revue Scientifique* (April 16) M. René Laufer concludes that, while salt is absolutely necessary to the animal organism, enough of it for our needs is contained naturally in our ordinary articles of food, so that the addition of it as a condiment is superfluous. Tales of disease caused by lack of salt he dismisses as untrustworthy. Says M. Laufer:

"The desire for salt is certainly universal. It seems to have been used everywhere at all times and in all civilizations. The same salt seasons to-day the miserable portion of the Soudanese negro and the choice dishes of European tables. . . . The need of salt is not limited to man; many animals seek it with avidity. . . . So general a predilection, so imperious a desire, should not be regarded as a simple incident, that is certain; but do they correspond to an unavoidable necessity?

"Is it not curious that the chlorid of sodium should be the only salt that we take from nature to add to those contained in our food itself? Other mineral substances play a much more important part in the constitution of the tissues, the salts of lime, and the phosphate of soda, for instance. . . . When we use these by themselves, it is as medicines. . . . . .

"The taste for salt is not innate nor instinctive; it is acquired. The mother's milk contains very little salt. Cow's milk has at least four times as much, but even with this amount the adult who should live on milk alone—say, three quarts a day—would take more chlorids than he needs. . . . . .

"Man in a state of nature does not salt his food. Primitive peoples who lead a pastoral and nomadic life do not add salt to what they eat. . . . The same is true of animals. Dogs and cats do not like salt. Even the domestic herbivores get along very well if salt is not added to their food."

M. Laufer discredits all tales of illness from the discontinuance of salt. The French soldiers who were said to have suffered from lack of salt in the siege of Metz did so, he says, simply because they required it to hide the taste of the spoiled meat that they were forced to eat. The story of the Russian serfs who are reported to have fallen ill when deprived of salt by their lords bears on its face, M. Laufer thinks, marks of its falsity. Among the chief morbid symptoms said to follow from the lack of salt is edema or swelling; but the writer shows that nowadays a diet without salt is prescribed for this trouble, and has been effective in curing it. In the same way he disposes, to his satisfaction, of all the different ills said to arise when one is deprived of salt. Finally, he calculates the amount of salt necessary to carry on the processes of organic animal life and the amount lost by excretion, and comes to the following conclusion:

"Our food, provided it constitutes a proper regimen, in the physiologic sense of the word, contains in itself and with no necessity of adding to it from outside, sufficient salt for our needs."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Clock to Run Thirty Thousand Years.—A radium clock, which will keep time indefinitely, has been constructed by Mr. Harrison Martindale, of England. Says *The Scientific American:*

"The principle of this apparatus is simplicity itself, the registration of time being made in two-minute beats, while its function is to exhibit the dissipation of negatively charged alpha and beta rays by radium. The clock comprises a small tube, in which is placed a minute quantity of radium supported in an exhausted glass vessel by a quartz rod. To the lower end of the tube, which is colored violet by the action of the radium, an electroscope formed of two long leaves or strips of silver is attached. A charge of electricity in which there are no beta rays is transmitted through the activity of the radium into the leaves, and the latter thereby expand until they touch the sides of the vessel, connected to earth by wires, which instantly conduct the electric charge, and the leaves fall together. This simple operation is repeated incessantly every two minutes until the radium is exhausted, which in this instance it is computed will occupy thirty thousand years."

THE CAUSE OF CAISSON DISEASE.

THE painful and sometimes fatal results of working too long in a high-air pressure, as in a caisson, are well known. "The Bends," as the workmen call the affection that follows such labor, has been imperfectly understood until recently, when it seems to have been satisfactorily shown that the cause is nothing but the escape of air or gas bubbles from the blood in the circulatory system when the air-pressure is reduced. Says an editorial writer in *Engineering News:*

"The veins of a man who is attacked with the bends in passing out of an air-lock are in a condition comparable to that of a soda-water bottle when the cork is removed. Bubbles of air or gas, which have been absorbed by the blood while he was under pressure, are formed all through the blood and tend to derange the circulatory system in a variety of ways. One way which appeals particularly to engineers, because of its mechanical nature, is the effect on the heart. As everybody knows, the heart is simply a pump which nature has provided to force the blood through the circulatory channels. If air-bubbles are formed all through the veins and arteries of a man coming out of compressed air, these bubbles will tend to coalesce and increase in size as they flow along. Some of them may collect at high points, as they do in an engineer's pipe line, and remain there until the whole mass is forced at a gulp toward the heart. The pumps which the engineer builds for moving water work badly for pumping air, and nature's pump likewise works badly when air instead of blood enters it. There appears to be no doubt that this is one explanation of the sudden deaths which at times occur on leaving an air-lock. And now that the cause of the disease is definitely known, the method of its prevention is equally plain. It is, in fact, what has been understood by experts for years to be the proper method of preventing the bends—viz., making the working shift short and come out very slowly through the air-lock. If the shift is short, the blood does not have time to become charged with the full quantity of gas which it would absorb under the high pressure. If the passage through the air-lock is slow, the gas given off by the blood will be gradually eliminated through the lungs without serious interference with the action of the heart or the capillaries."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"IT is reported that two Frenchmen, MM. Mabille and Lerclerc, have patented a process for making a kind of celluloid which is incombustible," says *The Electrical Review.* "To a solution of celluloid is added a mixture of ether and alcohol containing certain iron salts. A clear liquid of the consistence of syrup results, and if the solvents are driven off from this, an incombustible non-inflammable celluloid remains."

CABLEWAY OVER THE ANDES.—A cableway, which, it is said, will be the longest in the world and will have the highest engine-station yet existing, is to be installed on the Argentine side of the Andes, so we are told by *The Electrical Review.* "This cableway will extend from Chilectio station, on the Argentine Northern Railroad—which is 3,430 feet above sea-level—for a distance of twenty-two miles, to a point 14,933 feet above sea-level, or 1,300 feet higher than the summit of the Jungfrau. It will cross a chain of rocks and precipices, spanning, in some places, chasms nearly 300 feet wide and 600 feet deep, while at other points it will be supported by iron towers 130 feet high. All the material will have to be taken to its destination on the backs of mules. The length of the cable rope is eighty-seven miles. The line is intended to have a carrying capacity of forty-four tons of ore per hour, a car-load of 1,100 pounds being despatched every forty-five seconds."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

MODERN RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SACRAMENTS.

THE "religiös-geschichttliche" method, the most modern of theological methods which aims at a purely historical estimate of the phenomena of religious development as laid down in the Scriptures, ignoring their dogmatical bearing, has recently been applied rather vigorously to the two sacraments of the Protestant Church, baptism and the Lord's Supper. The latter has been in public prominence for some time, Harnack, among others, asserting that it was in the early church celebrated with water and not with wine; while other savants, such as Spitta and his school, affirm that Christ never intended to institute the supper as a permanent arrangement of the church. Eichhorn, in an address entitled "Das Abendmahl im neuen Testament" (The Lord's Supper in the New Testament), published as one of the "Hefte," or pamphlets, of the *Christliche Welt* (Leipsic), reaches the conclusion that the gospel accounts of the Lord's Supper are not historical, and maintains that the problem as to how the church gradually made a sacrament of it is an open question that must be solved with the help of the science of comparative religion, it being probable that the idea of sacramental eating and drinking is derived from Oriental or gnostic religious sources.

At present it is the other sacrament that is being subjected to this new method, the most persistent specialist in this line being Dr. Heitmüller, of the University of Goettingen, who has published two works in rapid succession on the subject. One is entitled "Im Namen Jesu" (In the Name of Jesus), as the second pamphlet of the researches issued by Bousset and Gunkel—a new venture; and the other is entitled "Taufe und Abendmahl bei Paulus" (Baptism and the Lord's Supper in Paul). The conclusions he reaches in the latter work are substantially these:

Paul really taught that the two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's Supper, produce a magic effect, and by their mere application bring about conversion or the strengthening of faith. All efforts to put a different meaning into Paul's words must signally fail. He who is baptized thereby enters into a real living communion with Christ and is delivered from the power of evil spirits and becomes a member of the body of Christ. The body, considered as the sinful agency, is destroyed in Christ. Those err who in any way connect with baptism the idea of an appropriation of forgiveness for sins. On the contrary, the Pauline thought is actually this, that baptism is a sacrament in the largest sense of the word. Paul's whole psychology is based on an animistic foundation. The ethical and the natural are not clearly distinguished by him. The transition from his ideas to the common Christian conception of a transmission of the Spirit through "breathing upon" and through the laying on of hands is readily made. Faith has nothing to do with this effect; faith is presupposed in this process, as only he is baptized who also believes. The same is virtually true of the Lord's Supper. He who at the supper receives bread and wine by that very act enjoys Christ himself, just as those who partake of a feast at a sacrifice thereby enter into communion with the gods.

Baptism is not an institution of Jesus. It is very improbable that the Lord's Supper was instituted by Christ, altho it was probably developed out of some action of Jesus in connection with his last meal with his disciples and upon some words of his then spoken, which may perhaps have been, "This is my body," or "This is my blood." But what did these words mean? Did Jesus understand them magically or sacramentally? The latter is at least not impossible. We know so little about Jesus that we can not speak with certainty of this matter, especially since he shared the superstition of his times with reference to the demoniacs and the spirits. Faith in spirits and sacramental faith go hand-in-hand. Still it is improbable that he so meant these words. In none of the discourses of Jesus do we find such sacramental ideas, nor in the Jewish circles from which Christ came. These are, however, found in heathen religions. The old Mexicans ate images of the gods baked out of dough and called themselves "god-eaters." The Bacchantes of Dionysius Sabazios tore into pieces the bull intended for a sacrifice to the gods and devoured the raw meat, by which process they attained the heights of "being filled with the god." Beduins drank the blood and ate the half-raw meat of a camel sacrificed to the gods. Paul's idea of the Lord's Supper is most intimately interwoven with these processes. The latter supply the circle of thoughts for the Lord's Supper in the most primitive form, and, therefore, most transparent shape, in which the central thought was this, that the participants received into themselves in a supernatural way the god himself. The god was incorporated in the sacrifice. Of course the crude features of this idea were soon discarded in theory and in practise. Instead of the shedding of blood, we find sprinkling of blood; instead of a bloody sacrifice, we have a common meal. Paul probably knew of the meals of the worshipers of Mithras, having become acquainted with them in Tarsus, one of the seats of their worship. Then on Jewish soil we find the common sacred meals of the Essenes; then, too, the fact is not to be overlooked that the Syrians claimed that the forbidden use of certain fish brought with it sores; and the Indians claim the same result from the eating of some wild animals. It is easily understood that Paul connects the sickness and death in certain cases with an unworthy use of the Lord's Supper.

It is noteworthy fact that Heitmüller asserts that Luther's view of the Lord's Supper contains the germs of his own derivation of this sacrament from heathen sources.

Quite naturally these views find approval and disapproval, the latter in a more pronounced way. A lengthy article based on Heitmüller's other work, "Im Namen Jesu," in which he interprets this term and thought as expressive of a faith in the magical effect of the name of the Lord, is found in the *Theologische Rundschau* (Tübingen, No. 5) from the pen of the younger Professor Weiss; but a sharp rebuke of the new methods and results appears in the *Theologische Literaturzeitung* (Leipsic, No. 18) by Dr. Wohlenberg. The latter declares that Heitmüller's hypothesis cuts out the gospel, roots and all, and deprives the church of all foundations of its faith, the new view being surpassed only by that of Zimmer, who, in the new edition of Schrader's "Keilinschriften und das Alte Testament" (Cuneiform Inscriptions and the Old Testament), expresses his belief that the original source of the ideas in the Christian Lord's Supper is to be found "in the conception of waters of life and the food of life as contained in the literature of the Babylonians."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Protestant Hostility to Catholicism.—The opposition of eminent laymen in the Methodist Episcopal Conference at Los Angeles to Rev. Dr. J. M. King's attack on the Roman Catholic Church is commented upon by *The Transcript* (Boston) as symptomatic of a marked change in the attitude of Protestant bodies within the last decade. *The Transcript* says:

"Like action led by Mr. Butler, of East Weymouth, was taken at the recent meeting of the Southern New England Conference. The same spirit was seen in the decision of the Presbyterian Church North when it recently excised from its standards of faith denunciation of the Pope as Antichrist. It was shown in the generous comments of the Protestant press of Christendom after the death of Pope Leo XIII. It is seen in the recent large gift by a Protestant toward the building of a Roman Catholic cathedral in St. Paul, Minn. It is conspicuously evident in Harvard's present course of lectures by an eminent French Catholic on 'Religion and Democracy.'"

Part of this change of attitude, *The Transcript* goes on to say, is due to a clearer recognition of the limitations of the Protestant Reformation—"its latent perils as well as its obvious merits"; and part to a prudential desire to have the conservative force of the Roman Catholic Church remain as a bulwark of society in times when "other forces are making strongly against the rights of property and the rights of individuals." *The Transcript* believes there is an increasing tendency among all Christian communions to

stand shoulder to shoulder, and urges that the old idea that Loyola and Wesley were types of groups that were doomed to war to the knife must be revised.

OUR SPIRITUAL PARLIAMENTS.

BOTH the religious and the secular press watched with interest the sessions of the Methodist Episcopal General Conference at Los Angeles, Cal., and of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, at Buffalo, N. Y. At the Methodist quadrennial conference in particular matters of more than denominational interest were under consideration. A debate on prohibited amusements resulted in the official attitude of Methodism toward the subject remaining unchanged. There was, however, a strong body of opinion in favor of replacing the mandatory prohibition of these amusements by a simple advisory restriction. *The Post* (Chicago), commenting on the present rule, says:

"To retain a rule which can not be enforced, which is honored more in the breach than in the observance, weakens the code of the church as a whole. A modified rule which leaves some choice to the conscience of the individual is infinitely preferable to the present rigid requirement which does not appeal to the common sense of the membership and which the church dare not apply consistently without reducing the number of its communicants by more than half.

"There must be something fundamentally at fault with the teachings of a religious organization that fears to leave the question of recreation and amusement to the judgment and conscience of its members. We believe that the Methodist Church is strong enough and fundamentally sound enough to be an advisor rather than a stern and narrow mentor in this particular."

The sweeping action of the conference in superannuating a number of its older bishops did not escape comment. *The Press* (Philadelphia) remarks:

"Perhaps this particular conference is not to be blamed for a spirit which is in the air. The recent meeting of the Philadelphia conference was dominated by it. The venerable presiding bishop, Dr. Merrill, lifted up his voice in vain against it; he could not stay the elbowing to the rear of the older men by the younger. The changes, of which the retirement of five bishops is a type, will doubtless make for new aggressiveness in Methodism. It is to be hoped that they will not also involve a sacrifice of the far-sighted, scholarly, and spiritual wisdom of the venerable clergymen who have grown old in the service of their church."

Among the bishops retired are some of the most distinguished of the older leaders of Methodism. One of them, Bishop John H. Vincent, is the founder of the Chautauqua circle.

Eight new bishops were elected by the conference. These were: Dr. James W. Bashford, president of Ohio Wesleyan University; Dr. James R. Day, president of Syracuse University; Dr. Joseph F. Berry, editor of *The Epworth Herald;* Dr. William F. McDowell, head of the educational bureau of the church; Dr. Thomas Benjamin Neeley, editor of the Methodist Sunday-School and tract publications; Dr. Henry Spellmeyer, Dr. Luther B. Wilson, and Dr. William Burt. In addition, four missionary bishops were elected as follows: Rev. I. B. Scott (colored) for Africa; Revs. William F. Oldham and John E. Robinson, for Southern Asia, and Dr. C. M. Harris, for Japan.

The question of the time-limit of pastorship, on which action was taken four years ago, was again brought up for discussion. The decision of the last conference, which provided for an unlimited tenure, was sustained.

By unanimous vote the conference recorded a protest against lynch law and the horrors of the race troubles in the South.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which began its sessions on May 19, at Buffalo, N. Y., elected Dr. J. Addison Henry, of Philadelphia, to succeed Dr. Robert F. Coyle, as Moderator of the General Assembly. The retiring moderator's sermon at the opening session attracted attention by its indictment of certain tendencies of modern life. The masses, Dr. Coyle said, are drifting steadily away from organized Christianity. Continuing, he said (according to the report in the New York *Tribune*):

"Not only are they largely alienated from the church, but from alienation they have passed to animosity. Next to this, one can but note the drift of the people in general away from lofty ideals. It is something that should give us pause when conservative journals and conservative public men are constrained to characterize this as an 'age of graft.' Warnings have recently sounded out from both pulpit and bench against the money madness of our times. The President of the United States, in view of the public land frauds and postal peculations, has been forced to say: '"Government of the people, by the people, and for the people" will perish from the earth if bribery is tolerated.' A distinguished prelate of the Roman Catholic Church declares that of all our sins as a people that of dishonesty is most pronounced.

"Linked to this (the fading out of conviction), its fruitage indeed is the vanishing sense of sin. It is winked at and glossed over and condoned. There are no sinners any longer, and especially in the high places of respectability. If there are any lost people, they are down in the slums.

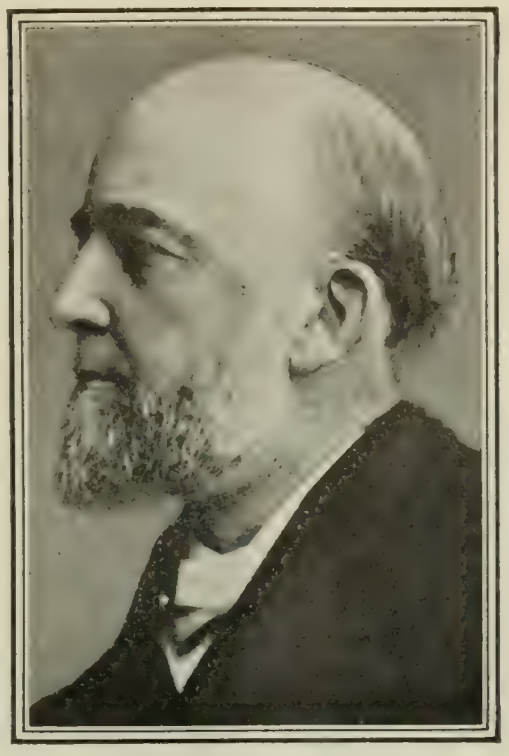
"Our ideals of the home have gone down. We talk of Mormonism and affect a horror of it, as an unclean and loathsome thing; but as between a system that allows a man to have three or four ex-wives, or a woman to have three or four ex-husbands, and a system that permits a man to have his plural wives all at

BISHOP WILLIAM BURT.
For eighteen years he has represented American Methodism in Italy.

BISHOP LUTHER B. WILSON,
Who has filled important pulpits in Washington.

BISHOP THOMAS B. NEELY,
Formerly editor of the Methodist Sunday-school and tract publications.

BISHOP JAMES W. BASHFORD,
Formerly president of Ohio Wesleyan University.



BISHOP JOSEPH F. BERRY,
Who gives up the editorship of the Epworth *Herald*.

BISHOP WILLIAM F. M'DOWELL.
He was head of the Methodist educational bureau.

once there is very little to choose. I am not sure but the odds are on the side of the Mormon. If this social scourge of easy divorce continues, it will call down upon us as a people the curse of Almighty God. Wives are taking the place of mothers. Childless firesides are being substituted for family circles. The flat and the apartment house and the club, together with certain social and prudential considerations, are robbing married women of maternal instincts and ambitions. It is the ring of the telephone and not the cry of the baby that we hear nowadays. One of the greatest needs of our modern life is mothers. A restoration of ethical ideals is imperatively needed."

Perhaps the most significant action of the assembly was the passing of resolutions which prepare the way for union between the Presbyterian Church and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

About the same time the Baptist Home Missionary Society, in session in Cleveland, passed resolutions recording the denomination's sympathy with "the general movement among the other great Protestant bodies on the divorce question."

BISHOP HENRY SPELLMEYER.
For a third of a century he has filled leading churches in and around Newark.

WHY DO MEN NOT GO TO CHURCH?

THIS question has been recently exploited by two of the New York dailies. Censuses of church attendance taken last year in London and in New York showed that in both cities women and children form a great majority of the congregations—a state of affairs, remarks *The Sun*, that prevails in practically all the countries of Christendom, with the notable exception of Russia. The same paper does not think the situation explained by the suggestion of certain preachers that "the criticism of sermons has become so severe among men that only very rare abilities in the pulpit can hope to satisfy it." It offers instead a more sweeping explanation to the effect that men don't go to church simply because they don't believe in the necessity for going. To quote further:

"The reason why men do not go to church is obvious enough. They are not interested in the church because they are not interested in religion. They have not the deep and vital religious faith of which church worship is the outward expression. They may think they believe, but actually they do not believe in the religion they profess. They are not convinced that their fate for all eternity depends on faith in its dogmas and obedience to its obligations."

The Washington *Post* comments that *The Sun's* editorial represents one view of the matter, but that, on the other hand, a great many men do go to some churches: "They are attracted in crowds by those preachers who do not weary them with expositions of their purely personal views as to abstruse and uninteresting questions of theology, but preach instead the message from the Mount of Olives, which all can understand and to which every heart responds with gratitude and reverence."

Dr. Isidore Singer contributes to the discussion from the viewpoint of Judaism. He admits on the part of his coreligionists an inadequate attendance at the synagogues, and he finds the synagogues themselves responsible for the situation. In a letter to *The Sun* he writes:

"Jewish synagogues not only in this country, but also in the big cities of Central and Western Europe, and, of course, in the latest settlements of the house of Israel in Australia and South Africa, have ceased to be houses of prayer. They have transformed themselves in the course of the last half-century, or since the complete social and economical assimilation of the Jews with the surrounding influences of the Gentile world, into sacred lecture-halls where the old prayer-book and its fervent recital by the pious worshiper have been discarded as being against decorum, while the un-Jewish anthems artificially manufactured by agnostic German rabbis, with a thin layer of Emersonian culture, are lisped away under the watchful eye of the sexton or trustee solemnly promenading upon the heavy velvet carpet to maintain the silence of the graveyard. Not the reading of the Torah, but the sermon or rather the lecture of the bareheaded, close-shaved, white-necktied pastor, forms the center of the so-called 'divine service' in most of the fashionable modern synagogues. . . . . .

"Did not, a few weeks ago, the Rev. S. Schulman, the eloquent and scholarly rabbi of Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue, New York, in his inauguration sermon reproach the pious orthodox women of the Russian congregation on Pike Street, 'that they seem to consider the synagogue exclusively as a house of prayer'? I was reminded of this curious philippic in reading the laconic letter of

one of your correspondents in the present discussion, to the effect that, social work and philanthropy having replaced religion in most of the churches, the ladies can attend to the first, while the checks can be mailed by the men from their Broadway offices. The same situation prevails in the synagogue."

On this same question of church attendance the New York *Herald* printed communications from some dozen prominent clergymen and religious workers. Dr. John P. Peters, of St. Michael's, wrote:

"I don't think the small attendance of men applies to churches alone, but to nearly all public meetings and gatherings. Count heads in any theater and you will find more women than men. I don't care what a meeting may be for, even matters of business and municipal affairs, if women are invited more will be present than men. You have only to call a meeting against tearing up Amsterdam Avenue and the women will turn out in force—two to one man. One need not go far to find a reason for it. Women have but few avenues or outlets for their energies and emotions compared with men. If they had the same duties, enterprises, and wide interest in affairs—political, financial, commercial, and business generally—as men their minds would be so occupied that they would not care so much for meetings."

More than one clergyman stated that women are naturally more devotional and more inclined to worship than men. Dr. J. Minot Savage, however, and Mrs. Ballington Booth, differ from the majority report. Dr. Savage states that he has more men than women at his services; and Mrs. Booth writes: "In our work we have found men more interested in our services than women."

THE BIBLE LEAGUE CRITICIZED.

THE American Bible League, which held its first convention a few weeks ago (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 14) has not entirely escaped criticism, either from the press or the pulpit. The New York *Churchman* remarks that "the proceedings of the league would read, were it not for Dr. Patton's part in them, like a modernized version of the 'Letters of Obscure Men,' so completely did the speakers, always with this exception, misconceive the spirit, the purpose, the motive, and the result of the kind of Bible study that they deplored." *The Sun* remarks editorially that "there was nothing in the appeals put forth which will receive respectful consideration from the critical school, unless it be the sincerity of the religious convictions manifested so unmistakably." The critics, this paper continues, make specific criticisms, and they will pay heed only to equally specific arguments against them.

"Many persons," says the New York *Times*, "must have derived the impression from the recent meeting of the Bible League that the Bible was mainly in need of being saved from its friends." *The Evening Post* (New York) comments: "This conference, we venture to say, has done more than any of the higher critics to shake the faith of men in the Bible as an infallible and inerrant revelation, for, as Dr. Parkhurst puts it, the addresses 'left upon the minds of a good many sincere people the idea that there is a great amount of incompatibility between scholarship and Scripture; that there be certain things about the Bible which, if known, would be embarrassing to the faith, and that turning too much of that searchlight of investigation upon the foundations of Scripture would shake confidence in the stability of the foundation.'"

From the criticisms advanced by the New York *Independent* we quote as follows:

"The Bible League does not represent a healthy or courageous attitude toward the Bible. The Bible needs study, not defense. Students of the Bible are not its enemies, but its friends. The proper sentiment toward any investigation of the Bible is not that of hostility, but of cooperation and friendship. To attack the higher critics or the believers in evolution as enemies of the Bible is a suicidal kind of war. It is the most effective way of discrediting the Bible. . . . . .

"So let the critics argue at their own sweet will on two sides or many sides. If certain venerable beliefs get argued out of court, let them; it will be 'dangerous' then to cling to them. And let this be always remembered, that high ethics and genuine religion are safest with the newest discoverable truth; and that, above all other liberty, must we value the fearless, untrammeled search for truth which has no fear of the consequences."

In the editorial pages of *The Homiletic Review* (New York) we read:

"The glory of the Christian Church has come from the fact that in the main it has stood for scholarship and trusted to the invulnerability of truth. The shame of the church has come from the occasional unwise attempts to silence the scholars and to identify truth with the fiats of authority.

"It is inevitable that the 'scientific criticism' of the Bible should result in all sorts of wild conclusions, sweeping assumptions, and raw hypotheses. That is the way scientific investigation is always conducted. Where the field is free to all comers, all sorts of vagaries are to be expected. Science is tentative, experimental, hypothetical, before it becomes positive and fixed in its conclusions. And even then, it must hold its most cherished laws and formulas subject at any time to reconsideration. Even the law of gravitation, or at least the universality of its operation, has been called in question of late. The theories of the constitution of matter have had but lately a tremendous shaking-up. The 'indivisible' atom has been splitting itself into thirty thousand electrons. But nobody thinks that science has been jeopardized by these reexaminations of its 'fundamental' principles. If the Bible and religious faith are to be submitted at all to 'scientific criticism,' they must be submitted in their entirety; nothing of them, not even the most hallowed of their teachings, can be held in reservation,—neither the inspiration of the Scriptures, nor their authenticity, nor the divinity of the Lord, nor his sinlessness, nor the Truth of immortality, nor the existence of God. We can not say to the investigator, Thus far, but no farther. Everything must be open to approach and searching analysis. We can not even stipulate that the approach shall be made reverently. It must be free to the irreverent as to the reverent, to the avowed enemies as well as friends of religion. Religious truth is just as indestructible as any other kind of truth, and if it is not indestructible it is not truth."

Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, of the Universalist Church of the Messiah, spoke from his pulpit on the subject of the Bible League. From his sermon, as reported in *The Sun*, we quote the following passages:

"Nobody is attacking the Bible. We are simply seriously and earnestly trying to find out what it is, to find out the reality of the religious life, the reality of the different claims in different parts of the world to religious guidance. These gentlemen have made, it seems to me, a most lamentable mistake; they have identified certain intellectual theories, a certain set of intellectual beliefs, with God's word, and have claimed that these dogmas had behind them the backing of the Almighty. They are trying to turn the world back from the twentieth century to the sixteenth; they are trying to make us accept to-day that which the scholarship of the world has outgrown. . . . . .

"These gentlemen, in taking this position—and I weigh my words as I say it, and I mean precisely what I say—are the real infidels of the modern world, and it is infidelity which they are creating a hundred times more than all that which they call by that name. They have no real belief in God, no real belief in the truth of his word; they do not believe that it is safe to trust to free and open investigation; they have no real belief in the integrity of the human mind, in the care of man for truth, in his desire for light. They are the great unbelievers, and they would shut away their so-called revelation from the light, from study, from question, because they do not really trust that it can bear it."

Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, also preached on the same topic. In addition to the passage already quoted in *The Sun* editorial, he said: "As to higher criticism, never was there pursued a line of studious inquiry that was more legitimate, or that, I venture to say, will yield richer results to the authenticity of Scripture and the system of truth which it contains and reveals."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

CRUCIAL POSITION OF JAPAN'S FORCES.

JULY and the rainy season commence simultaneously, or nearly so, in the theater of war. That is why the Japanese army is pushing the land campaign in every direction, explains the military expert of the London *Standard*. The roads in Manchuria will be almost useless in the rains, and if the Russians have not been pushed well back into the interior by that time, thinks our expert, the plans of the general staff in Tokyo will have gone awry. Matters at Port Arthur likewise need hurrying. "The situation for the Japanese is becoming critical." The military expert of *The Westminster Gazette* (London) thinks the brilliance of the Japanese operations, contrasted with the inglorious Russian defensive, may mislead the lay mind. But the military expert of the London *Times* says the lay mind in this case is Asiatic:

"If General Kuropatkin reverts to his original idea of a withdrawal until the army 'worthy of the dignity and might of Russia' is duly assembled, no one will venture to find fault with his decision. But a retirement as settled and deliberate policy is one thing, while retreat after a lost battle and when 25,000 Russians are surrounded and about to be attacked is another.

"No one of the races in east Asia will understand the niceties of strategy or discriminate between policy and flight. All they will know is that one Russian army has been beaten and that another has been surrounded and may shortly be attacked. If General Kuropatkin is prepared to see Port Arthur fall and proposes to stretch out no hand to its defenders, the population of East Asia will form only one conclusion, and it will be far from complimentary to Russian prestige."

But Port Arthur is not going to fall, we are assured by the Paris *Figaro* and *Gaulois*, *Temps*, and *Journal des Débats*. Those papers were never more certain of the ultimate victory of the Russians. The suspicion of the London *Mail* that France is losing confidence in her ally's strategy is not borne out by the tone of Parisian organs generally. On the contrary, the *Gaulois* notes that even London begins to see the critical position of Japan's forces, and hazards these observations:

"The Russians will hold out (at Port Arthur) until the arrival of reinforcements from Europe. These reinforcements will be first of all for the army, which may win a victory at Mukden and go to the rescue of the fortress.

"Next will come the squadron from Europe, under the command of Admiral Roshdestvensky, who is spoken of in the highest terms.

"His departure from the Baltic will be possible in June, according to the latest accounts, and he will arrive toward the end of July.

"A naval victory would cut the Japanese communications and change the whole face of things. Let us hope that the Government of our allies, which owes its checks to its lack of foresight alone, will do all that is necessary for the prompt arrival of the reinforcements by sea and in such strength to assure victory.

"Russia is stronger than Japan. Between the two nations the disparity is so great as to make it impossible to suppose that the issue of the war will be favorable to the weaker side.

"The first successes against the English won by the Boers did not prevent their ultimate defeat."

If Port Arthur be not captured before the rainy season sets in, Japan's military forces will be in peril throughout all Manchuria, according to the Austrian military organ, the *Reichswehr* (Vienna). They will be obliged to maintain so large a force in front of the place that General Kuropatkin's ever-increasing army could not possibly be held in check. "If the works at Port Arthur have really been strengthened as much as the Russians claim," it remarks, "the siege of the place must drag along for weeks or months and thus absorb much of the Japanese forces. Apart from its importance as a shelter for the Russian naval forces, Port Arthur will be assigned the task of holding as large a Japanese army in front of it as possible. In this way the decisive operations against General Kuropatkin's army would be averted." This is just what is happening, according to the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin). From all that now appears in European dailies, whether they be friendly to Japan or the reverse, it would seem that the military and naval experts substantially agree upon Japan's need of forcing the fighting this month.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE YALU A DECISIVE BATTLE OF THE WORLD.

FROM Marathon to Waterloo the decisive battles of the world number fifteen, according to one widely quoted authority; but the London *Spectator* is now bold enough to say that the Yalu triumph of the Japanese over the Russians will yet prove one of the most conspicuous turning-points in the military history of the

"The fellow so spoils my plans that I've a mind to run away."
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.
The Mikado in War Time. The Czar in War Time.
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

ANTI-RUSSIAN CARTOONS FROM GERMAN SOURCES.

HOW THE JAPANESE CRUMPLED UP THE RUSSIANS.

This shows at a glance the position of the Japanese and the Russian forces in the battle on the banks of the Yalu, according to the Edinburgh *Scotsman*. "Under cover of a terrific fire from the big guns posted at Wiju," it says, "two Japanese columns crossed the Yalu by placing bridges to the islands in this part of the river. These two columns made as if bent on a frontal attack. But this was only a feint. The real attack was made farther up the river. There the Japanese, wheeling to the left, forded the Ai-ho, and, storming the heights, took the Russians in flank.

"Meanwhile the other two Japanese columns crossed the Yalu and attacked the Russians in front. The result was that the Russians, caught by a deadly fire on three sides, were totally routed, and fled to Feng-hwang-cheng, on the line shown in the map."

It should be understood that perfect accuracy is not claimed for this sketch. Much difficulty is experienced in following the campaign because of the faultiness of the maps of the region, no two of which are alike. But the diagram, together with the bird's-eye view from the Paris *Illustration*, has been drawn from the best maps, and the dispositions of the troops made after a careful comparison of all the war despatches.

human race. The English weekly, as has been noted in these pages before, has long been an accepted authority upon all that relates to the mutual influence over each other of Europe and Asia. Time and again it has urged its readers to anticipate that Asiatic troops would prove unequal to the task of driving European regiments in rout from a battle-field. The achievement of so unprecedented a feat seems to stun *The Spectator*. Its comments are in the spirit of that Roman patriot whom Shakespeare makes to say, at the assassination of Cæsar: "How many ages hence, shall this our lofty scene be acted o'er in states unborn and accents yet unknown!" With an eye fully as prophetic, our London contemporary sees future historians narrating the battle on the Yalu "as one of the marking-points of time," for reasons which it thus sets forth:

"It is the moral effect upon the world at large which is, and will be, so tremendous as to modify, possibly for all time, the relation of Europe to Asia. Until that battle had been fought the white race, tho deeply impressed with the capacity of the Japanese and the devoted courage of Japanese sailors, was still unconvinced that a Japanese army could rival or defeat a European force of anything like adequate dimensions. The pride of the white continent had for three centuries seemed to be justified by history, and it created, consciously or unconsciously, a mass of belief which was perhaps the cause of many of its victories, and certainly of much of its daring. The struggle on the Yalu provides precisely the concrete evidence needed to dissipate this confidence. A Japanese army has crossed a mighty river in the teeth of European defenders, and then has marched upon those Europeans entrenched in a splendid hilly position; has driven them out by the close fighting which we still call fighting with the bayonet; has overwhelmed the European fire by the superior weight of cannon and shells made in Japan itself; has captured whole batteries of European guns; has driven European artillerymen in what seems to have been headlong rout; and—most notable fact of all—has taken hundreds of European prisoners, who have surrendered, not by a capitulation, but while fighting on the field. In other words, an Asiatic Power has arisen which, besides defeating a European war-fleet, is proving itself able to use three great armies of invasion, each sixty thousand strong, with the careful prevision, the strategic skill, and the clenching courage of armies directed by the great masters of European warfare. . . . . .

"The war, unless stopped from within, must, we feel sure, go on until at least stalemate is reached; and if even stalemate is reached, look at the change in the position of the world. A new empire will have risen in a grand geographical position which must dominate the North Pacific, and which, unless defeated at sea, can despatch to any coast in Asia an army of sixty thousand men so good that to resist it with anything except an equal force of European soldiers would be pronounced by experts the height of folly. That changes the position, and, if we are to speak the full truth, diminishes the safety, of every white Power."

The London weekly seems to have a monopoly of these ideas. They do not enter into the calculations of any of its English contemporaries, altho the London *Times*, *Standard*, and *Telegraph* regard the Japanese victory as brilliant from every point of view. Paris thinks differently. The *Temps*, the *Journal des Débats*, and the *Gaulois* understand that there have been "skirmishes" on the Yalu, the importance of which could easily be overestimated. —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NAVAL EXPERTS ON THE SUBMARINE MINE.

SUBMARINE mines, say the French naval experts who are now writing much on the topic, are in reality a form of torpedo. They tell us that a torpedo (torpille) is any explosive mechanism adapted for acting beneath the surface of the water, either in destroying any enemy's war-ships or in maintaining coast defense. "Every submarine mine or torpedo," writes a French naval officer in the *Revue de Paris*, "must thus possess two essential features: an explosive charge and a more or less complicated mechanism designed to induce deflagration." Those forms of torpedo which are stationary belong to the mine class. The torpedo which is aimed at a target is in reality a mobile—it may be an automobile—mine. The mine, on the other hand, is a stationary torpedo. Our authority pronounces a misnomer the expression "submarine mine" which is used in so many despatches from the front. He thus expounds:

"One class of fixed torpedoes (submarine mines) is anchored in the stream, perhaps in time of peace, and, being connected with the shore by electric wire, is discharged at will. Such mechanisms await only the action of the electric current released by the observer stationed on land. Such stationary torpedoes are consequently merely a defensive form of weapon for harbor entrances. Their installation takes a long time because of the precision

required. It is also costly in view of the length of the electric cable that must be used.

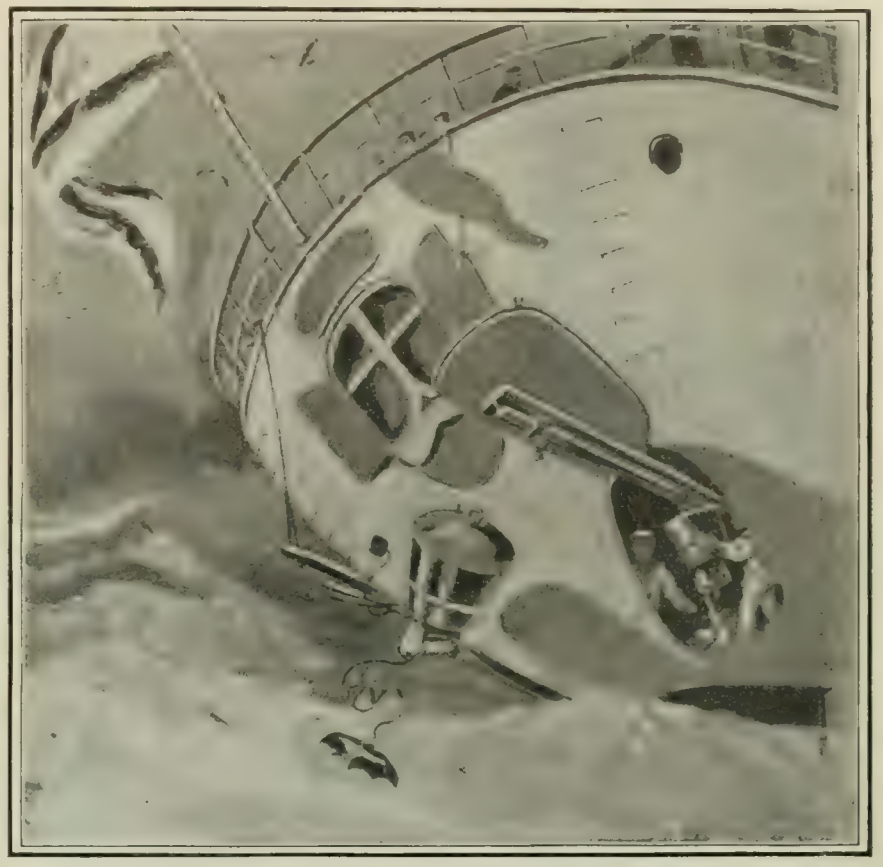
"These fixed torpedoes—or, as we read in despatches printed in Russian and Japanese newspapers, these submarine mines—contain enormous quantities of explosives. . . . The charge must be increased with the depth to which the mine is sunk in order that the same effect may always be produced at the surface. They are anchored in a row at such intervals that no ship can cross their path without finding itself within the zone of action of one of them."

No very great importance is attached to these engines of destruction by our French authority, since they can be used only as "accessory means of defense," and then only at the outbreak of war for protection against possible surprise. Very different is his estimate of what he calls the "vigilant torpedo"—that is, the submarine mine unconnected with any land battery but exploding sporadically at contact:

"These engines serve likewise to bar a passage of which the operations of war necessitate the interdiction to the enemy. But they constitute an offensive weapon, or at least an attacking weapon, rather than a simple instrument of defense. They are most useful when employed by a squadron that commands the sea for the purpose of blockading an enemy in a harbor.

"Besides the indispensable means of charge and of deflagration, these vigilant torpedoes (contact mines) comprise mechanisms of position which enable them to remain at a certain depth without rising or sinking. They are almost mobile, since they can be transported after embarkation aboard boats which put forth to anchor the mines at suitable points. Then they do not move, or at least they move very little, with the action or the drift of the water. Apart from breakage of their moorings they scarcely quit their place of anchorage. Hence the boats which place them in position must exercise care in establishing the position of such torpedoes in order that the squadron which has anchored them may traverse the lines without risk of collision.

"These engines of destruction, exploding when touched by a floating body, are naturally blind: they maltreat friend as well as enemy. The cases of the *Yenesei* and of the *Boyarin* establish abundantly the peril that may be incurred by the slightest negligence in their manipulation and anchorage. To this must be added the accidents that may occur not through the fault or negligence of man, but from the caprice of events or of the elements. The torpedo (mine) that sank the *Boyarin* had been displaced by the action of the current. As for the *Petropavlovsk*, it is difficult to determine the cause that led to the loss of that ship. One is reduced to hypothesis. In any event no mine alone could have caused so rapid a sinking of so great a ship of such modern build, provided, as it was, with all the necessary bulkheads and compartments. A mine, piercing the hull, would have filled a certain number of compartments with water. The stability of the ship would have been compromised. At the utmost the ship might have sunk at the expiration of a considerable interval. But the *Petropavlovsk* sank in a few seconds, and we are told of bursts of flame or steam which rose as high as, or above, the superstructure or the conning-tower. There was, consequently, an internal explosion. Perhaps the shock or the deflagration of some contact mine (or of something else) led to the explosion of the magazine or of the boilers. . . . . .



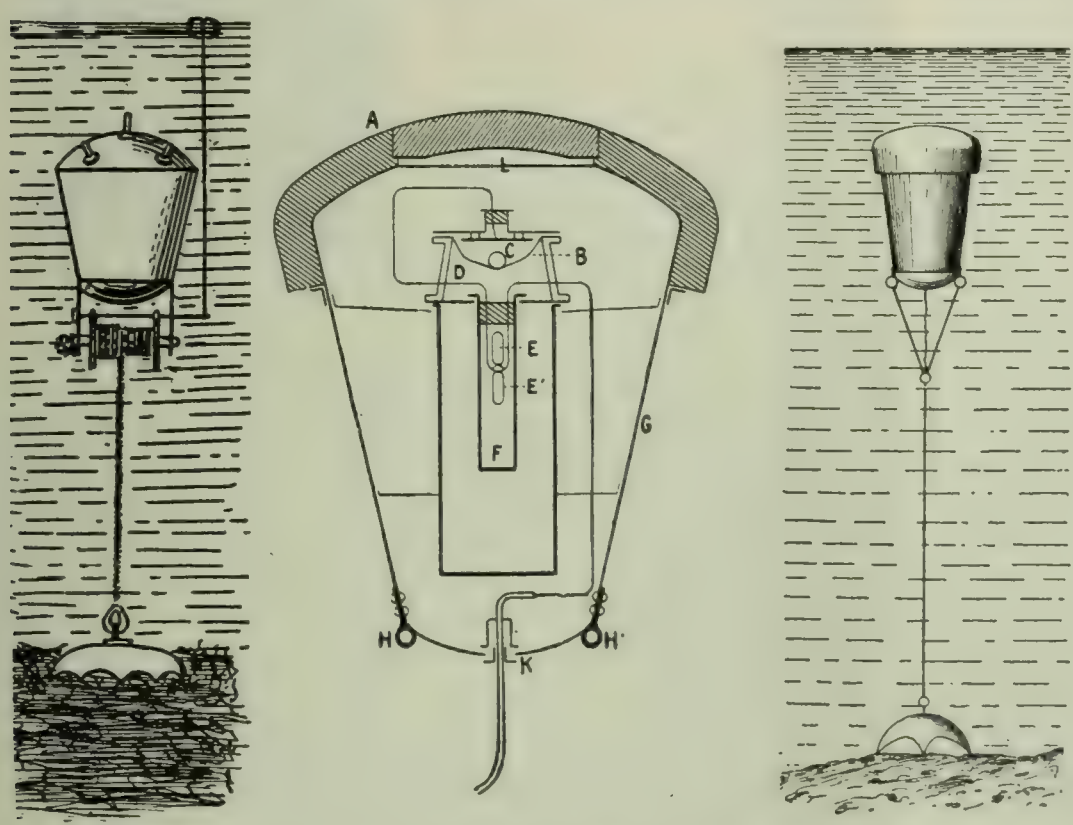
THE RUSSIAN METHOD OF DEPOSITING MINES.

The ill-fated Russian mine-transport *Yenesei* depositing Malinorowski mines from her specially-constructed ports.

—*Illustrated London News.*

"The employment of vigilant torpedoes (contact mines) necessitates numerous precautions before and after hostilities alike. Especially if it be desired to avoid closing a harbor to ships after hostilities must vigilant torpedoes be carefully disposed so that they may be either raised without peril by the persons experienced in manipulating them or else become inoffensive after the lapse of a given time.

"In time of war, a squadron menaced by vigilant torpedoes (contact mines) may adopt various means, more or less effective, of removing them. They may be exploded by sending into the zone of occupation any floating bodies (rafts, etc.) that have no value. They may also be destroyed by means of counter mines (torpilles de deblaiement). A vessel of sufficiently light draft to pass without danger above the contact mines can secure these engines and cause them to explode at a distance by means of an electric current. The commotion of a first explosion will provoke the detonation of the neighboring vigilants."



THE CONTACT MINE.

A, Wooden cushion; *L*. manhole; *C*, nickel steel contact plate, insulated; *B*, bowl establishing, when the mine turns over, communication between the well and the contact plate. *D*, nickel steel well or basin communicating with the metal frame of the mine; *E*, *E'*, priming; *F*, charge; *G*, metal frame; *H*, *H'*, fasteners to facilitate anchorage; *K*, aperture for priming.

—*Armée et Marine* (Paris).

The technical nomenclature of this subject varies greatly, in the French language, it will be noted, from that employed by English and American writers on the submarine mine. The French military and naval organ, *Armée et Marine* (Paris), tells us that many submarine mines are constructed so as to float with the action of the waves in any direction. "They are abandoned to the will of

the tide and lurk to encounter and demolish some cruiser, should that please God or the devil."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WILLIAM II.'S DISMAY AT GERMANY'S ISOLATION.

LONDON organs are completely out of their reckoning if William II. does not dwell in the midst of alarms. His dismay is due to Germany's isolation, say all English authorities, while Germany's isolation is due to the breakdown of what is styled "Bismarckian diplomacy." That diplomacy, we are further assured, aimed at setting all European Powers by the ears, the ensuing cross-purposes enabling Germany to extract heavy commissions in the capacity of "honest broker." That attentive reader of the German Emperor's mind, the London *Spectator*, admires the "game of bluff" which it thinks he is playing just now. "Tho he is in a position of isolation," it tells us, "the Emperor does not take his isolation 'lying down,' but twirls his mustachios and shouts bold words across the Rhine. He counts, in fact, on making so much noise and causing so much anxiety that Europe will quite forget his true position. It is very clever and very characteristic." It pursues the topic thus:

"He wishes the world to have something to talk about, and not to have time to notice the extraordinary fall in position which has happened to Germany in the last six months. Consider how great that fall has been. Not only has the Triple Alliance, as we have already noted, been gradually ceasing to be an active force in European politics, but Italy has made up her quarrel with France, and, therefore, her ties to Germany have become purely those of friendship and tradition. The alliance in the case of Italy has no prop of interest to support it. Austria, again, has, besides her understanding with Russia, and the knowledge that Russia can not menace Austrian interests while the war in the Far East is proceeding, a great distrust of Pan-Germanism, a policy which is more and more obtaining official sanction in Berlin. The Teutonic inhabitants of Austria are by no means unanimous in liking the Pan-German idea, and the Slavonic part of the empire detests it beyond measure. But the sense of isolation produced by these facts and tendencies is as nothing compared with that which has resulted from the understanding between Britain and France. By this world-wide agreement the influence of Germany in the councils of the world is perceptibly lowered. When Bismarck encouraged France and Britain to take action respectively in Tunis and in Egypt, he did so with the object of separating those Powers, and while they remained in antagonism Germany was in a sense the arbiter of Europe. Now that France and Britain are again friends, and all causes of quarrel have been removed, Germany has lost her lever for working on them. But the isolation of Germany does not stop here. In spite of the most assiduous efforts on the part of the German Government and the German press to curry favor with the Russians, Russia is still visibly suspicious of Germany, and takes German professions of friendship at their true value. The Russians know that the Germans hate them, and they find very little pleasure in alleged German good-will in their present difficulties. Finally, the German Emperor has managed by his South American policy, and by his interference with American schemes for buying the Danish West India Islands, to fill the Americans with dislike and suspicion of Germany. In truth, Germany is now the least liked and most suspected Power in the world. Is it to be wondered, then, that she feels herself in a position of isolation?"

CHANCELLOR VON BULOW.

It is rumored in Europe that he may soon retire because of William II.'s dissatisfaction at Germany's international position.

It would be easy to quote not only English, French, and Austrian organs, but even German organs, in support of the contention that Germany is at present the Robinson Crusoe of world-politics, scanning the international horizon in desperate hope of rescue from the isolation following the shipwreck of her diplomacy. "It is a matter of life and death for German policy to seek new combinations," writes "Calchas" in *The Fortnightly Review* (London):

ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ.

Understood to be putting the finishing touches to a new naval bill intended to enlarge German battle-ship and cruiser squadrons.

"The very collapse of Bismarckian methods must lead to the evolution of a new policy better adapted to the existing state of international facts. We can not afford to delude ourselves for one moment as to the aim upon which the German diplomacy of the future will endeavor to concentrate. What is the one solid and progressive achievement of the Kaiser's reign? It is the policy, which, for all practical purposes, has already made Germany the third naval Power in the world, and which at no distant date will make her the silent and obstinate competitor with America for second place. No matter what fluctuations of policy may appear in other directions, the Kaiser continues, without pausing or swerving, to add ship to ship. For the last half decade every international crisis involving this country has been marked by a new Flottengesetz. The certain result of the Anglo-French agreement will be another increase in the German fleet."

What is said here of the imminence of a further increase in the German navy is amply confirmed by utterances in the *Grenzboten* (Leipsic), the *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung*, and other organs in touch with the higher officials of the Foreign Office and the Navy League. The former paper is indignant at criticisms of German foreign policy in Socialist and National Liberal dailies. It says Germany should now adopt an attitude of reserve in international affairs until the navy is sufficiently strong to command respect. It denounces the Reichstag and praises the Emperor in these terms:

"Who struck the greater part of the cruisers—ships for foreign service—out of the bill establishing the foundations of our navy? The Reichstag. Who is refractory and unyielding in regard to the expenses necessitated by colonial objects? The Reichstag. Whom are we to thank for the new foundation of our war fleet, who for energetic intervention in the Chinese disturbances? The Emperor and his Chancellor. Who desires the end must also desire the means. Whoever desires Germany to be or to become a colonial and world Power must desire a strong navy. No harvests can be reaped in colonies without a seed time. For the first time we see, in this year's fleet maneuvers, a fully equipped squadron of eight or nine battle-ships—the Brandenburg class of ships remain as yet unbuilt and, therefore, unready for maneuvers—and yet before the last naval bill is carried out the year 1917 will have arrived! And with such means Germany is to pursue a policy!"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

PSYCHOLOGY AND POETRY.

HIGH NOON, By Alice Brown. Cloth, 308 pp. Price, $1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

MISS BROWN is a writer who has won her place in the hearts of many of her literary countrymen by writing of a high order both in fiction and in essays. Her novel, "The Mannerings," was a powerful book, redolent of New England in its atmosphere, and of Boston in the creation of character. Her "Meadow Grass," a collection of short stories with the simplest themes, and types of the same region, bore comparison with the best short stories of Mary Wilkins in that lady's earlier and less self-conscious days. There was an exquisite delicacy, a fragrance of humanity, and a suavely pellucid style about them which was fascinating.

In her essay on Robert Louis Stevenson, written when he was at the height of his vogue and disposed of only through private subscription, her quality as critic and stylist was even more potently revealed. Ardent admiration for her subject evidently drew forth her literary best, and it was exquisite both as an appreciation and as writing.

In "High Noon" Miss Brown offers twelve short stories which are a variation on what has been alluded to. She psychologizes more, and there is a sort of transcendental quality and vague groping quite unlike the simple dalliance and caressing elevation of the common things of nature and of feeling in "Meadow Grass." At times there is a suggestion of Henry James. Her very title, "High Noon," savors of this, as she draws it from the Persian: "One instance only is the sun at noon." There is also an elusive exhalation as of Quiller-Couch's manner. Is it not because "Meadow-Grass," with its serene refinement and tender simplicity, was quite individual—"not Lancelot, nor another," but just Miss Alice Brown, that its appeal was far more genuine and enthralling than that of these latest stories? There is in them a certain tenuity, as of a wind-flower in an elaborate pot. The author may have thought more over them but it is doubtful if she felt as much; and her style reminds one of the fine lady who betrays a subconsciousness of her *toilette*.

ALICE BROWN.

Three of them are ventures in the supernatural, or rather in the preternatural. A dead young lady returns from abroad and entertains a long-time woman friend in an old house that has been freshened up. After "visiting" with her several hours the friend is brought home and her hostess leaves her abruptly. She thinks it is a prank. The next morning, her mother wakens her with the news of her friend's death the day before. She goes to the house and finds it as a house closed for three or four years would be, except that it was not musty. It was "as sweet as a garden." Then great peace and security fell upon her like a mantle. She began to smile. "And they might all be happy," she said to herself, "if they could all remember that There is just the same as Here."

This spiritualistic vein crops out elsewhere, with the same pseudo-poetic insistence. Has Miss Brown adopted Miss Lillian Whiting's sentiments as to the "Other Life"? There is something a little vapid and moony about this shimmery sort of dreamy "all-rightness" which marks it spurious for the healthy brain.

"The Miracle" is one of the most charming of the stories, for there is genuine feeling in it. "A Runaway Match" is delicately playful. "Rosamund in Heaven" is like one of the Quiller-Couch's allegories, tho inferior in grace and lure. "A Dream in the Morning" is more pretentious, but also chaff.

LIVE SHORT STORIES.

THE WOMAN WINS. By Robert Barr. Cloth, 313 pp. Price, $1.50. Frederick A. Stokes Company.

MR. ROBERT BARR is an excellent fabricator of the short story. He selects a sympathetic *motif*, starts out at a lively gait, and not unfrequently endears himself to the reader by a sharp turn at the very end which opens out a vista that had not stretched before, even to the foreseeing sharp in short stories. This business-like celerity, crisp, virile style, and a humor which is entirely American, despite long exposure to the slow erosion of London, naturally add interest to their perusal.

All the thirteen stories in the volume (Mr. Barr is not superstitious) are good, tho, as inevitably happens when seven or eight short stories are strung together, some are emphatically better than the others, and two or three are unduly inferior. "The Great Mogul," "On the Housetop," "The Countess Decides," and "The Telegraph Message," are the best. "The Long-Distance Telephone," is an up-to-date ghost story. Every modern improvement or discovery in the world of matter or in handling natural forces insinuates approximation to spiritual forces on the other side of the wall as well as to the same on this.

ROBERT BARR.

In all the stories but one the love of man and woman is the substance of the story and in most of them its greatest charm. "On the Housetop" tells of a man who lives near the roof of a seventeen-story sky-scraper. He is awakened, one night, by sounds that indicate a fire in the building, several stories below. "He was paying an exorbitant rent because the Zenith Apartment House was fireproof; but somehow this remembrance brought little consolation to him at the moment he stood by the window," and saw the fire-engines below. Almost before thought of himself there came to his mind the hope that a beautiful woman artist, whom he had never spoken to but longed to know, and who occupied the adjoining apartment, had not come home the night before. He knocks at her door and tells her there is a fire. She emerges "in a loose dressing-gown" and much fear. They try to descend the stairs but are prevented by the smoke, and the man proposes that they take to the flat roof, as the coolest spot. They do; engage in conversation; get on the subject of the young man's latest book and have bantering talk about it that smacks of a flirtatious couple. He tells her that his latest novel, which she has read as well as his others, is his best, because, for the first time, he had met a woman who was his inspiration. Of course she is the woman, and when she discovers this (about three pages after the reader does, for Mr. Barr can not always be blind to the sequel), they have got so far that "he took her willing hand and drew her to him, his kiss lightly touching brow and cheek, finding its abiding-place on her thrilling lips." Just then a trap-door is pushed open and a fireman's head appears with the cheering news that the fire is out.

"The fire! *What* fire?" stammered Gilbert Strong. Now all of this is as boldly improbable as possible, yet so hypnotically does Mr. Barr exercise his story that the reader himself comes back to the fire with almost a start. Here is compliment enough to any story-teller.

It is because Robert Barr tells his story so zestfully, directly, and with such conviction that only analysis betrays the fact that the charm of the story mainly lies in that alone. For, altho he is ingenious enough, the invention and plot are mainly simple. He is not balked by improbability in motifs, feeling doubtless that he can overcome a little thing like that.

THE EVOLUTION OF AN EVOLUTIONIST.

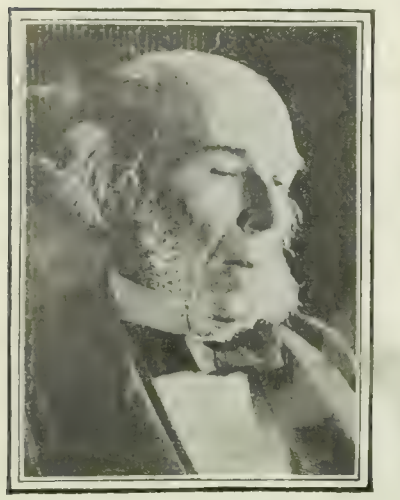
AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY. By Herbert Spencer. Two vols., pp. xv.+654; vii.+613 Price, $5.50 net. D. Appleton & Co.

THERE are few books so impersonal as that "System of Synthetic Philosophy" (including the subsidiary volumes) to which the late Herbert Spencer devoted his life with such gallant persistence. It comes somewhat as a surprise, therefore, to find this account of himself surcharged with personal and egotistical feeling. The egotism displayed in these volumes is simply colossal. The whole universe is regarded simply as affording material for thought for that highest product of evolution—the philosopher of evolution. He records the minutest incident in his career that helped or retarded his devotion to the work of his life. He records his many changes of address seemingly with the intention that the houses will henceforth receive some mark of distinction. Most men care to trace their ancestry because of the distinction of their ancestors. Herbert Spencer analyzes his parents and grandparents in order to trace back the qualities that made himself great. So important does he consider everything relating to himself that of malice aforethought he has added to his autobiography appendices on a scale of equivalents, a velocimeter, and skew arches, with an invalid-bed and fishing-rod joint, some of which come almost with a refreshing effect after the intense concentration on a personality of almost inhuman dulness.

As depicted by himself, Herbert Spencer seems to have been the type of a pedant. There is scarcely a human touch in the whole twelve hundred pages except occasionally when he quotes some of his early letters, from which one can see that his dulness was achieved, and not a natural product. Like most autodidacts he does not reverence nor respect other people's opinions, and passes judgments on Homer, Wagner, and Raphael which are almost amusing for want of point. Philosophy is supposed to have begun with the dictum that man is the measure

of the universe. Herbert Spencer has certainly not got beyond that primitive standpoint.

Yet, when all is said and done, one can not but be impressed by the consistent manner in which the philosopher applies his remarkable powers of analysis to his own career. It is impressive to see him tracing his independence to this particular strain in his ancestry; his egotism—which he fully recognizes—to that; to see him discussing how far his character would have been changed if his father had been more like his uncle, who was really his educator; or whether he would have made a good engineer, in which profession he remained till he was close on thirty. What can one expect of a young lad whose letters to his father mainly consisted in propositions in Euclid worked out by some novel method? Only when he writes to his friend Lott does any touch of human feeling become expressed in this depressing work.



HERBERT SPENCER.

Of course, Herbert Spencer met so many distinguished people that his account of them is necessarily of considerable interest. The references to his relations to the Leweses—George Eliot and her "husband"—have naturally attracted attention as almost the sole bright passages in the book; but even here we get nothing very definite, none of those illuminating anecdotes which light up the character and give us insight into new phases of it. He speaks cold-bloodedly of George Eliot as if he had had the choice of selection and decided that she did not satisfy his ideal of a woman. One would like to have had her account of the relations. Spencer speaks with more than usual warmth of Huxley and Tyndall, but it is extraordinary that men of such brilliancy should have admitted him to their circle. Perhaps after all he was not so philosophic as his autobiography would appear to indicate.

Even on the side on which it might have been expected to have been more instructive, this book is somewhat of a disappointment. He attempts roughly to give an estimate of the influence which led to the synthetic philosophy. He only incidentally refers to the most vital one of all. The distinction between him and Darwin was the recognition of the inheritance of acquired faculties which he undoubtedly derived from Lamarck, and in these volumes he mentions being attracted to Lamarck's view by the attack on them in Lyell's geology. Yet not a word is said as to the influence of Lamarck upon his system. Herbert Spencer was especially "techy" on anything which implied a doubt of his originality; yet, after all, a large majority of the ideas in his works can be traced back to Lamarck, Hamilton, and Tyler. Where he was most original—in his views about government and education—he has been least influential.

For American readers these volumes have some additional interest on account of the large part that American sympathy played in the inner history of Herbert Spencer's work. But for Youmans, the "Sociology" and the "Ethics" would not have appeared, and he does full justice to this assistance. His account of his own voyage to America is as disappointing as the rest of the work. His observations are as superficial as those of the ordinary globe-treader, tho, it is true, he has an ingenious and elaborate defense of ice-water. Apart from the picture of dogged persistence and stern independence which these grave pages present, Herbert Spencer's autobiography is dull and unprofitable in the extreme.

THE WAR GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

THE LIFE OF JOHN A. ANDREW, GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS, 1861-1865. By Henry Greenleaf Parsons. In two volumes. Cloth, 654 pp. Price, $5 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

AT first glance it seems strange that the life of a man so important to his State, and through that to the country at large during its most critical period, as was John Albion Andrew, should remain so long unwritten. Now that it appears, one can not but feel grateful that the tardy task is so well executed. All official correspondence records in the State House, private correspondence preserved by the family, and letters passing between the governor and prominent men of the period, will be found within these volumes.

The effect shows a remarkable man peculiarly fitted to deal with a remarkable period. Andrew stands out as the very incarnation of American characteristics that are every day becoming more rare. He was emphatically a typical representative of the older American stock, and in his own personal dealings exhibited the very best traits of the Puritan character mellowed by time and the exigencies of modern life. He was, moreover, as rich in temperamental endowment as in sterling principle. In these pages we see him as his friends knew him, a man in whom certain traits commonly ranked as feminine were conspicuous. His spontaneous sympathy, his enthusiasm, his philanthropy—all inheritances from a mother as remarkable for endowments of heart as of head—were in his case balanced by a legal astuteness and a personal force not easy to define.

Naturally a man of such temper drew notice to himself, even among political parties. The period was one of movement, intellectual, political, and religious. Boston was then in its most Athenian mood. Emerson was preaching Transcendentalism. Unitarianism was in the ascendant. Andrew was of the latter cult and in full sympathy with the work of James Freeman Clark. In the midst of all this intellectual activity flourished also that purblind movement known as Knownothingism. It was perhaps largely due to the political tangle that certain men of foresight and compromise on the Republican side chose him as candidate for governor. Once in power the man's broad, eclectic, and humanitarian traits displayed themselves. Men of every stripe of political opinion working for the national good found him in touch with them. His democratic soul expanded to every demand. It is significant, too, of the homogeneity of interests in New England that Charles Francis Adams, then the foremost Northern Democrat in official life at Washington, and as such peculiarly conversant with the sentiments of Southern leaders, took it upon himself to open correspondence with Andrew which kept the latter fully informed of every phase of Southern revolt. Even the attack on Sumter was foretold by astute Adams. With this posthumous knowledge now revealed, one is less surprised concerning Andrew's preparatory drilling of troops and his executive force that enabled Massachusetts regiments to be at the seat of war before most of the other States in the Union were so much as really awake to the necessities of the occasion.

Apart from the life of the man portrayed, the book forms a veritable panorama of the most momentous period in the life of this country.

SPAIN AS SEEN BY A LITERARY TRAMP.

A TRAMP IN SPAIN. By Bart Kennedy. Cloth, 308 pp. Price, $2.50 net. Frederick Warne & Co.

THE contents prove the title of this book no misnomer. Starting from Gibraltar, the author tramped the whole length and breadth of the peninsula (ending his journey at the tiny republic of Andorra), armed with only a revolver and his passport, and having for luggage a knapsack containing his most cherished possession, a camera. There are twenty-four full-page illustrations, drawings, and photographs taken *en route*.

Allowing for a few snapshot judgments of things and people, and for certain British-bred limitations in his point of view, Mr. Kennedy presents the ideal method of seeing a strange land and people. Contrasted with most books written by foreigners about countries where they have sojourned and been entertained by one class only of the inhabitants, it is a distinct pleasure to come upon the Bohemian, irresponsible record resulting from a tour like this. It is especially so when the record concerns a people of whom we personally know so little as we know of the people of Spain—a people concerning whom English novelists from Charles Kingsley down have concocted so much evil from the depths of insular imaginings.

Mr. Kennedy knew nothing of the Spanish language, which fact brought him into situations that make amusing reading. Yet despite all drawbacks, he got on wonderfully with the people. With the country folk in particular he made warm friends. He fell in with tramps—professional ones—with policemen, priests, judges, lawyers, farmers, innkeepers, and hobnobbed with bull-fighters. He witnessed a noted fight, of which he gives a vividly picturesque account, and he came away with a better opinion of the sport than he had ever previously thought he could entertain, and with his sympathies on the side of the man rather than on that of the bull; for if the man misses his aim by the fraction of an inch and thereby inflicts needless pain, he has to deal with a public who gives "*malo matador*" no quarter. He made acquaintance and supped with a successful matador at a café—"a well-set, good-looking young man with a quick, dangerous look in his eyes, . . . who might have passed as a prize-fighter with artistic leanings." Elsewhere he describes these men in general as "quick, skilful, brave men who take their lives in their hands every time they go into the arena." To the successful ones even the Spanish grandees show the utmost consideration.

Mr. Kennedy shows himself keen and minute in noting the differences in people and customs in the different provinces. In Castile, native pride amounts to a reserve that touches sullenness. In Guadalajara he found the people powerfully built, with strong, hard, broad features, suggesting the Scotch. Throughout all northern Spain light hair and blue eyes were not uncommon. The Catalans are as virile and full of energy as are the people of Northern England. But the people of Andalusia and Granada charmed him—a brilliant, gay, courteous, lovable people. Nowhere in Spain did he see any one who reminded him of the loutish or brutal types of his own land.

The book is vivacious, but without literary distinction. There is too much repetition of words.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"Forms of English Poetry."—Charles F. Johnson. (American Book Company.)

"Stories from Life." — Orison Sweet Marden. (American Book Company.)

"Euripides Iphigenia in Tauris."—Edited by William N. Bates. (American Book Company.)

"Die Meistersinger."—Richard Wagner. Edited by W. P. Bigelow. (American Book Company.)

"El Sí De Las Niñas."—Leandro F. De Moratin. (American Book Company.)

"Vertical Curves and Other Architectural Refinements in the Gothic Cathedrals of Northern France." —William H. Goodyear. (Paper. The Macmillan Company.)

"Our Bodies and How We Live."—Albert F. Blaisdell. (352 pp.; Ginn & Co.)

"A Daughter of Dale."—Emerson Gifford Taylor. (The Century Company, $1.50.)

"Russia: Her Strength and Her Weakness."—Wolf von Schierbrand. (304 pp.; $1.60 net. G. P. Putnam's Son's.)

"A Dictionary of Etiquette."—W. C. Green. (290 pp.; $1.25 net. Brentano's.)

"James Lawrence." "American Men of Energy" series —Albert Gleaves. (G. P. Putnam's Son's, $1.35 net.)

"Physical Training for Children by Japanese Methods."—H. Irving Hancock. (G. P. Putnam's Son's, $1.25 net.)

"The Queen's Quair." — Maurice Hewlett. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"The Firm of Nan and Sue, Stenographers." — Harriet C. Cullaton. (Broadway Publishing Company. $1.)

"Elements of Algebra." — George W. Hull. (American Book Company.)

"Elementary Algebra."—J. H. Tanner. (American Book Company.)

"Self Help."—Samuel Smiles. (American Book Company.)

"Lives and Stories Worth Remembering."—Grace H. Kupfer. (American Book Company.)

"The Gazette Pocket Speller and Definer." — Especially designed for pharmacists, doctors, medical students, etc. (The Gazette Publishing Company, New York. $0.50.)

CURRENT POETRY.

A Bride.

By Edmund Vance Cooke.

Now in the month when the rose is blooming
White in its purity, pink in its pride;
Now in the blush of its sweet perfuming,
Fresh as the rose-leaf comes the bride.

Pure is the breath of a June-time morning,
Pure is the sunlight's dawning dart,
Pure is the bud with the dew adorning,
Purest of all is a maiden's heart.

Sweet is the music's peal and pleading,
Sweet its exultant throb and thrill,
Sweet is the calm and hush succeeding,
Sweetest of all is the bride's "I will."

God and My Neighbor

By ROBERT BLATCHFORD

Author of "Merrie England"; editor of the London "Clarion"

The book of the day in England. Scores of ministers are preaching about it. Bishops and workingmen are discussing it.

Have you a religion?

Then read "God and My Neighbor" and find out what you really believe.

Have you no religion?

Then read "God and My Neighbor" and learn of the best substitute yet devised.

CLOTH $1.00; PAPER 50c., POSTPAID

CHARLES H. KERR & CO., 52 Fifth Ave., Chicago

"The Historians' History of the World"

What Some of the First Five Hundred Subscribers say of the Value, Authority and Usefulness of this Remarkable Work

A SPLENDID INVESTMENT

"'The Historians' History of the World' is what I have been waiting for. I shrank from buying individually Gibbon, Macaulay, Guizot, and the multitude of others, and now I have the essential of them all in one very attractive work. It is one of the best book investments I have ever made."
O. W. Burroughs, Principal, Chestnut Street School, Allegheny, Penn.

THE BUSINESS MAN'S HISTORY

"I am delighted with 'The Historians' History of the World.' *It is a busy man's history*, one that can be picked up and read for a half hour most entertainingly.
"The Parchment binding which I chose is unique and beautiful.
"You may rest assured that such attractive volumes will advertise themselves to all who have good books."
Herbert Swift, Malleable Iron Works, New Britain, Conn.

GLAD HE SELECTED THE PARCHMENT

"Am perfectly satisfied, and glad I selected the Parchment. . . There is little doubt in my mind that there are many looking for a work of this character. The plan of sale suits me better than do others."
Rev. Arthur N. Smith, Wayland, N. Y.

PLEASED WITH THE PLAN OF SALE

"The man who said, 'There is no royal road to learning,' had not seen your history. If you will give me his address, I shall be pleased to show him my copy aud undeceive him.
"After further examination, I repeat my early comment that in beauty and value the books far exceed my expectations.
"I am more than pleased with your plan of introducing such an indispensable work."
Frederick L. Brown, N. Y. Life Ins. Co., 346 Broadway, New York City.

SPECIMENS OF THE FINEST BOOK-MAKING

"The volumes of 'The Historians' History of the World' that I have thus far received are specimens of the finest book-making. The method of presentation creates an undiminished interest from cover to cover, and the Parchment binding is a delight to the eyes. I believe the History should find a welcome place in every cultured home." Dr. James Krauss, 419 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

ENTERTAINING AND ACCURATE

"I like the plan of editing the work because it results in giving vitality to the events described. The different parts are so woven together as to present a continuous narrative, which is both entertaining and accurate."
Franklin Ross, Lawrenceville, N. J. Teacher of History in the Lawrenceville School.

The Outlook and The Historians' History

THIS work has received the unanimous endorsement of the whole editorial staff of The Outlook. The Outlook believes that the high literary character and exceptional educational value of this work to the American people, especially at this particular stage of the nation's development as a World Power, should commend the History to them. The Outlook Company therefore obtained from the History Association of London the sole rights of issue for this country, and has undertaken to further its sale with all the power of its influence and circulation.

NO AGENTS EMPLOYED

THE OUTLOOK has decided to introduce this new work without employing the services of the agent, as it believes that the History will appeal to most persons *on its merits*. The commission ordinarily paid to the agent can in this way be saved, and the work sold at a low price to a limited number of prompt applicants.

The Plan of Sale involves several other novel features of great interest to book-buyers, full details of which will be supplied on application to The Outlook, 225 Fourth Avenue, together with

A LARGE PROSPECTUS OF SPECIMEN PAGES POST FREE

Applications for the Prospectus should be worded as follows, or the following form used:

THE OUTLOOK, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Please send me Illustrated Prospectus containing specimen pages of the Historians' History of The World and details of the Plan of Sale. L. D. 3

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

$120,000
6% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

We offer these bonds direct to investors. Interest payable January and July. Principal payable January, 1924. Both principal and interest payable in gold. Denominations $500 and $1000. Bonds carry a bonus in capital stock.

THE MANSFIELD GLASS WORKS plant was established at Lockport, N. Y., in 1840. In 1858 the world-renowned Mason's Fruit Jars were invented and patented, and this plant was one of the first manufacturers of this product under license from the inventor. From a product of a few hundred gross per annum, the business has steadily grown, until to-day the Mansfield plant turns out 30,000 gross, or over 4,000,000 jars per annum. All of this work, up to two years ago, being done by hand.

In the fall of 1901, although we had just completed a net gain on our balance sheet for the previous season of $23,086.58, it was determined, that with improved machinery, this plant was capable of earning three or four times this amount. We therefore commenced a thorough investigation of machines for blowing jars, but were absolutely unable to find any that could successfully compete with our own hand-made product. By a peculiar coincidence, too long to enumerate here, we learned of the invention we now have in perfect operation. We have spent thousands of dollars constructing these machines, and after two years have brought them up to a state of absolute commercial perfection, and right now are running three of them, turning out the most perfect ware at the rate for each machine of sixteen per minute, of pints, quarts and half gallons, of the world-famous Mason's Fruit Jars, and are to-day booked with orders in excess of our present manufactured product.

With land, buildings and machinery appraised at a sound value of $193,101, to say nothing of patent rights, good will of a business established for sixty-three years, and representing the standard of fruit jar manufacture, it was decided that it was absurd and unbusinesslike to continue running on a basis of 30,000 gross of jars, when we could, with proper capital, and comparatively small excess cost, turn out 80,000 gross per annum with our present equipment. Our profits on these jars exceed a dollar per gross. The demand is practically unlimited, and we could sell 150,000 gross as easily as we now sell 30,000. No salesmen have been employed whatsoever. The jobbing houses who desire these goods order by mail, or send their buyers to the factory, as there is practically no competition, our jars being the recognized standard of the world. The stockholders and directors were therefore called into consultation, and the question of taking care of this increased product carefully gone over, and it was decided that on the additional 50,000 gross we could easily earn $50,000 or over. They consented, therefore, to mortgage this valuable property under first-mortgage bonds, based on a valuation of less than 65 per cent. of the sound value of the property, and include in that mortgage the entire plant. You will appreciate that unless the officers, directors and stockholders were absolutely assured of the ability of this property to earn at least two or three times its present profits, that they would not willingly approve a first-mortgage bond issue.

If Mason's Fruit Jars were sold at all seasons, we could easily take care of our additional output on the profits of one year's running, but unfortunately Nature, in temperate climates, does not produce fruit and vegetables all the year round. We therefore commence operations for the season on the first day of September, and pile up goods in our warehouses until the fruit season opens in Spring. We then commence selling, and as usual in all business transactions, extend 30, 60 and 90 days' credit to A1 concerns who are well rated. In this way, you see, our entire capital is tied up for practically a year, and that is one of the reasons why the profits are so large. The goods are standard and are considered excellent security by the banks for any reasonable amount we care to borrow. The policy of this organization, however, is to control their own capital, so that in the event of depression or through a still further increased demand, the plant can run to its full capacity, for in a certain way, the poorer the financial condition of the country, the better our business, as people who, in good times, buy poisonous tin-can goods at store prices, in bad times put up their own fruit and vegetables in glass jars.

None of our statements are based on theories or experimental operations. In the season of 1898 and 1899 there was earned $21,283.99 on a product of 32,548 gross of Mason's Fruit Jars, costing $128,007.36 and selling for $149,291.35. In the season of 1899 and 1900, we practically stopped operations for the installation of a new glass tank of seventy-five tons capacity, gas plant and other modern machinery, tank and lehrs alone costing over $25,000. In the season of 1900 and 1901 our balance sheet showed a net gain of $23,089.58. In 1901 and 1902 we practically turned our factory into a machine shop for experimental work and installation of these automatic glass machines. In the seasons of 1902 and 1903 out of the product we turned out experimentally, during this season, and after spending thousands for the perfecting of these machines, we still showed a net profit of $5,392.51, and were not in operation except for experimental purposes.

Our present season of 1903 and 1904 is not as yet complete, and will not be until the first day of July of this year, but on the first day of September, 1903, we opened our factory for the purpose of making final improvements on the machines and putting the plant in working order, and on the first day of January of this year we began running, and are to-day, and have been since that time, turning out at the rate of 16 jars per minute out of each machine, or about 48 per minute out of the three machines, running at night and in day time on two nine-hour shifts. Our product, therefore, for this year, running from January 1st to July 1st, a period of six months instead of ten (ten months being a full season, on account of excessive heat in summer from the furnace) and based on 15,000 jars per day, should be over 2,000,000 jars, and our net balance sheet, therefore, on this half season's

running, should show over $20,000, the plant in operation but 18 hours out of the 24. To run our full capacity, therefore, we require about $100,000 additional capital, so that we can put on three shifts of men on these machines, eight hours' work for each shift, and in this way run our product up to between 80,000 and 100,000 gross of jars per season, at a profit of $1.00 a gross or over, or a net gain on our balance sheet of between $80,000 and $100,000.

We offer these 6 per cent. First Mortage Bonds in denominations of $500 and $1000 each, at their face value. These Bonds in every way offer decided advantages over any banking or other investment. They pay, to start with, at least two per cent. more than savings banks. If a bank closes its doors, the depositors are usually fortunate if they receive half of their money. If this plant closes its doors, no matter what the reason, there is at least $200,000 worth of real property of the most valuable kind, with only $120,000 to be realized upon it, and the plant capable of earning over half the total amount of the bond issue each year, with proper capital, managed by even an ordinary competent glass manufacturer, to say nothing of the good-will of a business established sixty-three years, patent rights, trade marks, or the raw and manufactured material, running up into thousands of dollars, that are kept constantly on hand, which are as salable as wheat at the proper season, all of which assets are fully covered by the mortgage filed with the Fidelity Trust Company of Buffalo, N. Y.

OFFICERS

President A. J. Mansfield, Lockport, N. Y. Mr. Mansfield owned and operated this property for over thirty years, and his reputation and standing is beyond question, as you can easily prove by writing to any Bank or Banker or to any individual or concern in Lockport.

Our Vice-President S. J. Clark is a well-known resident of Lockport and devotes his entire time to the works.

Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. George E. Emerson, who has been known and respected in Lockport for years, and who is one of the best known practical glass manufacturers in this country.

Mr. C. A. Harris, General Manager, is a thoroughly executive man of wide business experience, and is well known both in Lockport and New York.

The total salaries of officers amount to $8,840 and cannot be increased except at stockholders' annual meeting.

COMPLETE INFORMATION

We have copies of the following papers on file and will be glad to send any or all of them on request

Public appraisers' official report.

Minutes of all meetings, which includes amount paid to Mr. Mansfield for his property, and full data as to the organization.

Certificate of Incorporation.

By-Laws.

Bond and Mortgage as filed with the Trustees.

Letters received from all parts of the country from concerns who have transacted business with us as far back as fifty years ago.

Interested testimony in the shape of individual opinions of each officer.

Balance Sheet.

In order that savings bank depositors shall suffer no loss of interest by immediate withdrawals we have made the following arrangement for payments.

On June	15,	1904,	- 25%
" August	25,	1904,	- 20%
" Nov.	25,	1904,	- 20%
" Jan.	25,	1905,	- 20%
" March	25,	1905,	- 15%

Payments in full may be made under discount at the rate of 6% per annum. Bonds bear interest from April 9, 1904, which will be allowed to purchasers.

The 20 per cent. stock bonus is pledged by Mr. A. J. Mansfield out of his individual holdings.

In view of the fact that Japanese Government Bonds carrying 6% interest and offered at very little less than par with no bonus of any kind, were several times oversubscribed and as this issue is limited to $120,000 (a portion of which is already subscribed) bearing 6% interest and carrying a bonus of 20% in the capital stock of the company, we suggest that those who wish to purchase these bonds make their applications immediately, as subscriptions will be filled according to priority of receipt.

Subscription books will open at the office of the Mansfield Glass Works, Tribune Building, New York City, at 10 A.M. the fifteenth day of June, 1904, and close at 3 P.M., the same day. The right is reserved to return remittances and cancel subscriptions and to award a smaller amount than applied for.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

From Inventory of March 1, 1904

Authorized Capital, $280,000 **Subscribed Capital, $155,700**

ASSETS.

Stock on hand, raw and finished	$ 59,926.92
Amount of book accounts considered good	8,477.79
Cash on hand and in bank	2,683.22
Machinery and fixtures	102,801.96
All other assets exclusive of patent rights, horses, wagons, etc	1,500.00
Prepaid Insurance Prem: $281.73. Unpaid Subscriptions $280	561.73
Real estate and buildings	88,843.00
Total assets,	$264,794.62

LIABILITIES

For merchandise	$58,866.78
For machinery and fixtures	
For borrowed money	14,805.00
For mortgage on Real Estate	Authorized but not issued
For all other liabilities	60,000.00
Total Liabilities	$133,671.78
Total Assets over Liabilities	$131,122.84

INSURANCE ON STOCK	$47,600.00
INSURANCE ON BUILDINGS	20,000.00
	$67,600.00

BANK AND OTHER REFERENCES

Buffalo Audit Co.
Clarke Bros., Bankers, N. Y.
National Exchange Bank, Lockport.
Niagara County Nat'l Bank, Lockport.
S. Curt. Lewis, Banker, Lockport.
Marine Bank, Buffalo.
Fidelity Trust Co., Buffalo.

Make all applications and remittances direct to the Mansfield Glass Works.

MANSFIELD GLASS WORKS

Head Offices
Tribune Building, New York City

GENTLEMEN: I hereby subscribe for _____ worth of the six per cent. first mortage Bonds of the Mansfield Glass Works including a 20% bonus of stock, and enclose herewith Cash / Check / Draft / Money Order for $_____ payable to the order of Mansfield Glass Works subject to their acceptance.

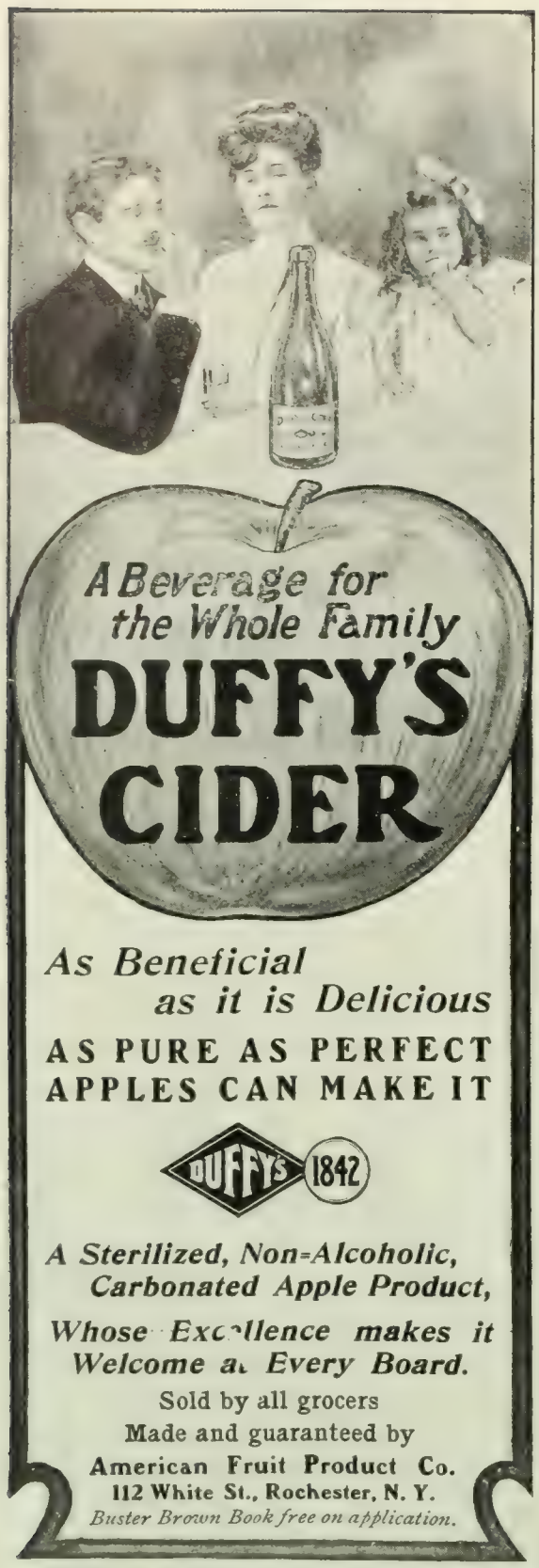
Name _____

Street _____

City _____

State _____

Established 1840



Agents Men or Women 100% Profit. Sells on Sight.

Sanitary Coffee and Tea Maker

Made of Aluminum. Fits any Pot. Good Coffee without egg or sack. 12 cup size 75c; 8 cup 50c; 4 cup 35c. (Size for tea double. Agents Outfit 3 sizes prepaid $1. Money back if not suited.

The Wisconsin Mfg. Co.
Dept. 51. Manitowoc, Wis.

Firm is the heart tho the voice may falter,
Whole is her trust as the circling band
Welding, before the eternal altar,
Soul unto soul as hand to hand.

So be she now and so forever,
Bride to the man she loves the best;
Time, nor trouble, nor death dissever,
Discord threaten, nor doubt molest.

Whether the bride be high or lowly,
Whether the wedding be grand or small,
True be the trust and the kiss be holy,
Else is nothing, and Love is All.

—*From The Delineator.*

Jeanne D'Arc.

By ALFRED AUSTIN.

(Poet Laureate of England.)

Goddess of battles, with the maiden sword
And blameless banner, when to France availed
Not all her gallant manhood, helmed and mailed
To drive from off her soil the alien horde
That over pasture, hamlet, vineyard poured,
You with your unarmed innocency scaled
The walls of war, and, where man's might had failed,
Crowning, enthroned the Anointed of the Lord.
And should France yet again be called to scare
The stranger from her gates, and hurl back thence
Feet that would violate her frontiers fair,
Not meretricious sycophant of sense,
But the pure heart and patriotic prayer,
Once more would prove her rescue and defense.

ASHFORD, KENT, ENGLAND.

—*From The Independent.*

PERSONALS.

Sarah Bernhardt's First Role.—Sarah Bernhardt, perhaps the greatest actress of our time, is contributing to *The Strand Magazine* a story of her career, not only in the theatrical world, but also in social life. The first instalment of her story appears in the May issue of that magazine, and it tells entirely of her childhood days. While at the Grand Camp Convent, at Versailles, she was given her first rôle, and she thus describes how she came to take part in a play:

I was only a fragile child at that time, interesting rather than pretty, in spite of my rose-colored lips, my "heavenly eyes," as the nuns called them, and my light gold hair. It is from that far-back time that my earliest theatrical souvenirs date. It was St. Catherine's Day, a general holiday in all the convents for girls, but with us, this year, it was a very great day. Much more attention than usual had been given to the rehearsals of the play that was to be performed. The subject of the piece had been taken from the Bible. It was the journey of young Tobias, and had been written by Sister Thérèse.

The girls who had rôles were wild with delight. They had had committee meetings, at which they discussed the quality of the piece, and I may add that it was unanimously pronounced perfectly wonderful. All around me I heard nothing but exclamations of joy and admiration, and I alone was wretched, absolutely wretched, for I had no rôle. What misery I endured in the midst of all this joy! My dear Mother—as we called the elder girls who looked after us—never thought of trying to comfort me nor yet to reason with me; she was too much taken up herself with the great event. I could, therefore, weep and fume to my heart's content. I knew all the rôles by heart, and I thought that most of the girls recited their parts very

400 Babies Mailed Free!

We have just issued a handsome cabinet containing the photos of 400 beautiful babies. We want you to have it *free*. With it we send particulars about

SPIM SOAP

the ideal soap for toilet and bath. Spim Ointment also is described—$500 in prizes for pretty children—Spim Soap 25c.; Spim Ointment 50c. Either will be mailed postpaid.

The Spim Co., C. B. Knox Pres, 17 Knox Av, Johnstown, N.Y.

WHEATLET

Be learned on food values, too; for on well ordered tables you'll find WHEATLET served as the cereal food, because educated palates appreciate the fine flavor Nature gave to the World's Choicest Wheat.

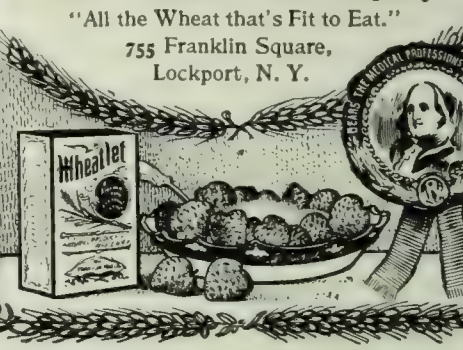
That's why there's an atmosphere of true refinement where

WHEATLET

is regularly served, and it's cooling nourishment in summer time. Try WHEATLET with strawberries and other fruit to feel comfortable all day long.

The valuable information imparted by U. S. Gov. Analysis of cereals, showing superiority of WHEATLET, is important learning for anyone to possess. This is sent free with Aluminum Amulet, perfumed with highest test violet, for the grocer's name who doesn't yet keep WHEATLET.

The Franklin Mills Company,
"All the Wheat that's Fit to Eat."
755 Franklin Square,
Lockport, N. Y.



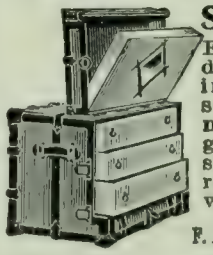
SAVE YOUR TEETH for use in old age, for beauty, health and comfort during your entire life.

Dr. Graves
Unequaled
ToothPowder

Smooth and delightful. Removes tartar, prevents decay, makes the teeth white.

3 Ounce Metal Bottle 25c 8 Ounce Metal Bottle 50c

SOLD EVERYWHERE
A Trial Bottle FREE on Request
Dr. Graves Tooth Powder Co., Chicago, Ill.



Stallman's Dresser Trunk

Easy to get at everything without disturbing anything. No fatigue in packing and unpacking. Light, strong, roomy drawers. Holds as much and costs no more than a good box trunk. Hand-riveted; strongest trunk made. In small room serves as chiffonier. C. O. D. with privilege of examination.

2c. stamp for Catalog.

F. A. STALLMAN, 4 W. Spring St., Columbus, O.

A STOMACH SPECIALIST

solved the problem. "The New Philosophy" shows a real relief for Stomach and Intestinal Troubles and Neurasthenia. The book is free to sufferers. Address, with stamps, A. H. SWINBURNE, M.D., Sta. R., Marietta, Ohio. During July and August at Hotel Elwood, Atlantic City, N. J.

badly. Finally I undertook to coach Louise Bugnet in her rôle. She was to play the part of the guiding angel, and she could not manage it at all. She was ten years old, and I liked her very much. She was my special friend. "How silly you are!" I said to her. "If I were in your place I should not be at all nervous. Listen! this is how I should say it." And standing in front of her I went through her part, and she then repeated it much better after me. But the next day, at the final rehearsal, in the large room which we used on holidays, she was seized with such a trembling fit that she could not utter a single word. We were all there together, and Mother Sainte-Appoline was drilling us in her own way. She imitated Monseigneur Sibour, who was to be present at the performance, and she said, "When he does like this you must all clap," and when she clapped her long, delicate hands together, it sounded as tho there were cotton-wool between them.

I should have enjoyed all this immensely if I had not been furious, I knew all the rôles and had not a single word to say. Most of the girls were beaming with pride; Louise Bugnet alone was crying and sobbing. I thought her very stupid.

"That child will never get through her part," exclaimed the Mother Superior.

"Oh, no, I can't; I am sure I can't!" sobbed my poor little friend.

There was a general uproar, and all at once I felt my childish heart leap with the wildest joy. The blood seemed to boil in my veins, and, rushing from the platform, I jumped on to a form. "Mother! Mother!" I exclaimed, "I know the rôle. Would you like me to take it?"

Everybody was looking at me. I was trembling, but I felt quite brave. I knew the part and was sure of myself.

Mother Sainte-Sophie, the superior of the convent, an adorable creature (one of the happy memories of my childhood), answered: "Well, my dear, let me hear you."

I tossed back my refractory hair, and, bold and panting, proceeded to recite the rôle of the guiding angel.

"There!" I exclaimed, when I came to the end.

My schoolfellows laughed, the sisters smiled, but, very much encouraged, I mounted on to the little platform and the rehearsal commenced.

"It will be all right," every one said, and I felt very proud, but still I was afraid lest I should not get through well enough.

When the rehearsal was over the luncheon bell rang but I could neither eat nor drink: I felt choked and oppressed. How many times since then I have had this same sensation of physical anguish!

Mme. Bernhardt goes on to describe the sensations of the final production of the piece. She writes:

I felt paralyzed, and a shudder ran through me from the back of my neck to my feet. I fancy that I missed the right moment for appearing on the scene, as one of the girls pushed me forward, just as my professor, Monsieur M. Provost, had to do some years later when I made my *début* in "Iphigenia" at the Comédie Française. My entrance was a success, for I had a sudden fit of self-assurance, altho I was really half-delirious with fright, and I went through my part very well, adding whole phrases to it. I scarcely knew what I was saying, but I continued nevertheless.

When the piece was over the guiding angel was sent for by Monseigneur. I was perfectly triumphant.

"What's your name, my child?" asked Monseigneur.

"Sarah," I replied.

"That name must be changed," he said, smiling.

"Yes," answered the Superior, "her father wants her to be baptized and to be called Henriette; the ceremony is to take place in a month."

"Well, Sarah or Henriette," said Monseigneur, "here is a medal that you must always wear, and the next time I come here you must recite some poetry, 'Esther's Prayer,' for me."

Monseigneur then kissed me, and this caused some jealousy. I promised him that I would learn "Esther's Prayer" for his next visit. I had only a vague idea of what he meant by poetry. I knew some fables, but was not aware that they were poetry. I asked to have something to learn at once for Monseigneur, and "Esther's Prayer" was given to me. I began to study it without a moment's delay. Alas! I was never to recite it to him. A few days later, one morning after prayers, when we were all assembled in the chapel, the almoner, who was deeply moved, told us in a short address that Monseigneur Sibour had just been assassinated.

JAPSTICK

IS GUARANTEED TO DRIVE AWAY

Buffalo Bugs
Moths
Mosquitoes
and Black Flies

Each Stick Burns an Hour
Full box sent postpaid for 50 cts.

The Culecide Co., 170 Summer St., Boston

GET YOUR GLASSES AT WHOLESALE

Originators of Fitting Glasses by Mail. Inventors of the "OCULARSCOPE." Examine your eyes without an oculist, with our "OCULARSCOPE." Sent free with catalog of Spectacles and Eye Glasses. See the name "OCULARSCOPE." All other devices are infringements and NOT reliable. Send to-day.

GRAND RAPIDS WHOLESALE OPTICIANS
404 Houseman Block, Grand Rapids, Mich.

STARK TREES SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL
Largest Nursery. Fruit Book Free. Result of 78 years' experience
STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

AUTHORS! The N.Y. Bureau of Revision, est'd 1880. Unique in position and success. Revision and Criticism of MSS. Circular D., Dr. TITUS M. COAN, 70 5th Ave., N. Y. City.

The EQUITABLE

HENRY B HYDE
FOUNDER

J.W.ALEXANDER
PRESIDENT

STRONGEST IN THE WORLD

J H HYDE
VICE PRESIDENT

THE SPAN

of life is uncertain—it may be long—or it may be short.

An adequate Endowment policy in the Equitable is a bridge on which you can cross safely over the waters of uncertainty to the solid ground of certainty.

If the span of your life is short, it protects your family. If your life is long it provides for your own mature years.

Opportunities for men of character to act as representatives
Apply to GAGE E. TARBELL, 2nd Vice President.

For full information fill out this coupon or write

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK Dept. No. 56

Please send me information regarding an Endowment for $.....
if issued at.....years of age.

Name.....

Address.....

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

May 23.—An explosion on the Russian battle-ship *Orel* kills ten men and seriously damages the ship. The Chinese in Manchuria are reported to be well armed and eager to rise against the Russians. The State Department at Washington, it is reported, will not protest to Russia against the planting of floating mines in open sea; this action of Russia causes much criticism in European capitals.

May 24.—Russian cavalry attacks General Kuroki's advanced lines, northwest of Feng-Wang-Cheng, driving the Japanese back in many places with heavy loss. The Cossacks recapture and destroy the town of Anju, in Northern Korea. Port Arthur is again bombarded.

May 25.—General Kuropatkin reports that 40,000 Japanese have been concentrated at Feng-Wang-Cheng, and that small detachments are moving slowly on Sio-Yen. Cossacks burn a royal mausoleum and desecrate many shrines at Ham-Heung, Northern Korea. Widespread popular disturbances are reported to be occurring in the interior of Russia, and it is said that more than 600 Nihilists have been hanged in Moscow and other cities for taking part in uprisings.

May 26.—Kin-Chow is captured by the Japanese after desperate fighting, the Japanese driving the Russians to Liushutu, and thence to a point near Port Arthur; the losses on both sides are said to be heavy. General Rennenkempf's Cossacks are said to have got in the rear of General Kuroki, capturing two convoys and two companies of Japanese troops, and cutting the telegraph communication with Korea. The Japanese prize court at Sascho dismisses all appeals for the restitution of neutral cargoes seized after the outbreak of the war.

May 27.—Following up his victory in the capture of Kin-Chow, General Oku drives the Russians from their supposedly impregnable position on Nan-Shan Hill, outside of Kin-Chow. A complete blockade of Port Arthur is announced, and also that 18,000 Japanese troops, with heavy guns, have landed at Taku-Shan.

May 28.—Nan-Kwan-Ling is occupied by the Japanese, and the Russian force at San-chi-li-pao is driven southward. The Russians evacuate Dalny. The Japanese general staff announces that General Oku's losses at Kin-Chow and Nan-Chan Hill were 3,000 killed and wounded, while the Russian casualties were said to be more than 2,000.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

May 23.—France emphasizes the diplomatic rupture by recalling its Minister at the papal court.

May 24.—The Bogota Government intimates that it does not care to receive a minister from the United States, because of the bitterness felt by the Colombians against this country.

May 26.—The Tibetans cut the communications of Colonel Younghusband's British force at Gyantse.

May 27.—The French Chamber of Deputies approves the Government's action recalling the Ambassador to the Vatican, but refuses to end the Concordat at present.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

May 25.—Ohio Democrats name an unpledged delegation to the National Convention; but adopt the unite rule. The majority of the delegates favor Judge Harmon. The Alabama Democrate state conventien does not instruct its delegates, but a majority of the delegates favor Judge Parker; the unit rule is adopted.

May 26.—The delegates elected by the Maryland Democrats, tho uninstructed, are solidly in favor of Senator Gorman's nomination for President.

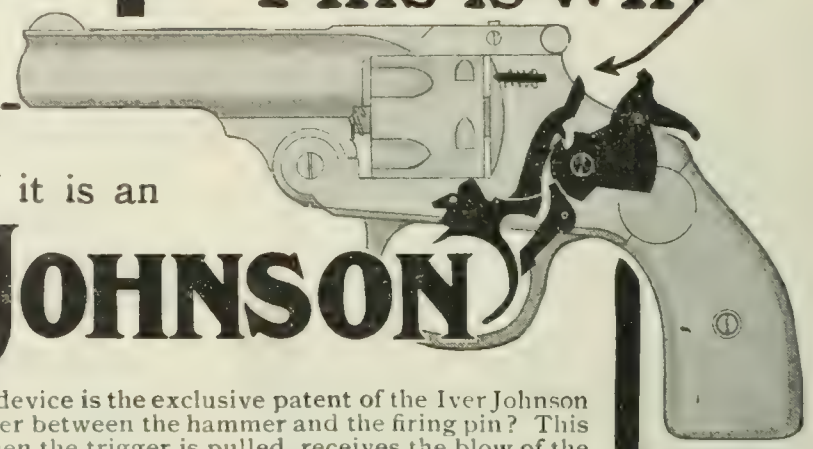
May 27.—It is announced that experts of the Department of Agriculture have discovered an ant which preys on the boll weevil, in Guatemala, and will introduce it into the cotton-growing States.

May 28.—Senator Matthew Stanley Quay dies at Beaver, Pa.

The Merchant Marine Commission, named by

Accidental Discharge Impossible—

This is why



True only if it is an

IVER JOHNSON

The positive safety device is the exclusive patent of the Iver Johnson Revolver. See the lever between the hammer and the firing pin? This lever is raised only when the trigger is pulled, receives the blow of the hammer and transmits it to the firing pin. **That's why** you can throw a loaded Iver Johnson against a stone wall without fear—no discharge can possibly follow, as the hammer **never** touches the firing pin. An Iver Johnson never fails when you **pull the trigger** and never "goes off" when you don't.

Iver Johnson Safety Automatic

Price: Hammer, $5.00; Hammerless, $6.00

Iver Johnsons are sold by dealers the world over, or direct from us if your dealer won't supply

Please send for descriptive catalogue, free upon request. It tells all about it.

IVER JOHNSON'S ARMS AND CYCLE WORKS, FITCHBURG, MASS.

THE GAZETTE POCKET SPELLER AND DEFINER

This unique volume is a **combined English and Medical Dictionary.**

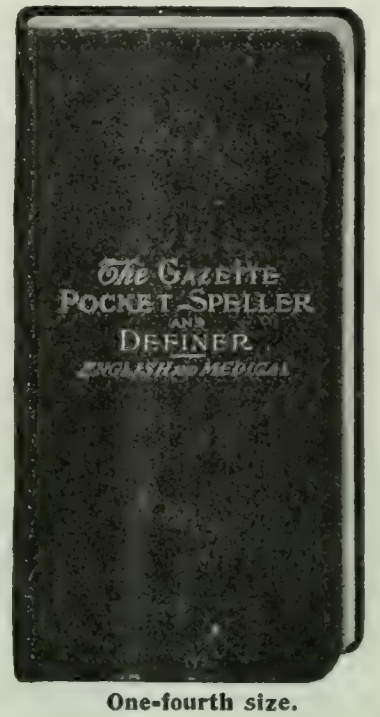
COMPACT—can be carried in the vest pocket.

COMPLETE—all the English and Medical words in general use.

ACCURATE—the spelling and defining are absolutely correct.

NICELY ISSUED—good paper, legible type with flexible leather binding.

PRICE 50 CENTS

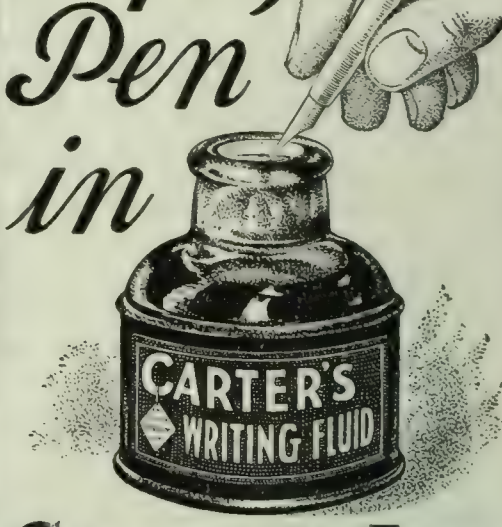


One-fourth size.

Send for specimen pages, particulars, etc.

THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO., 35 West 42nd St., New York.

Dip Your Pen in



CARTER'S INK

A GOOD HABIT

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?

TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-Top" is the best and simplest device for making **100 copies** from pen-written and **50 copies** from typewritten original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, **without deposit,** on **ten (10) days' trial.**

Price $7.50 less trade discount of 33⅓%, or **$5 net**

THE FELIX F. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.
Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City.

TRADING STAMPS FREE To introduce my 52 "Life Science" books I will give ten trading stamps free to each person who sends 25c. for book entitled "Woman's Secret Powers." Sent postpaid Each trading stamp entitles holder to another 25c. book free, for 2c. stamp. Send to-day to E. Loomis, Inwood, N. Y. City.

Your Idle Money Should Earn 5%

Estab. over 10 Years
No Speculation
Under N. Y. Banking Dept. Supervision

But place it where you are sure it will be free from speculation.

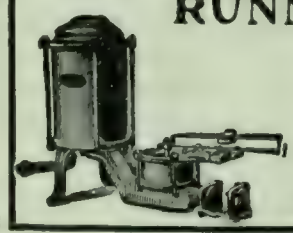
The Industrial Savings & Loan Co. will be pleased to furnish full information regarding its methods. Endorsed by the most conservative authorities upon investments.

We will pay 5 per cent. per annum on your savings. Earnings commence at once and paid for every day in our care. Subject to withdrawal at any time. Write to-day for particulars.

Assets, ... $1,700,000
Surplus and Profits, 160,000

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO., 1139 Broadway, New York.

RUNNING WATER in your COUNTRY HOME



RIFE HYDRAULIC ENGINES Operated automatically by the power of any brook or spring, will deliver a **Constant** flow in your house any distance or height. No cost of maintenance, no attention. We make a specialty of equipping country places with complete water-works systems, extending to Stable, Greenhouse, Lawn, Garden, Fountain, etc. **Catalog and Guaranteed Estimate Free.**

RIFE PUMP CO., 126½ Liberty St., NEW YORK

Congress to devise legislation for the restoration of American shipping, begins its sessions in Baltimore.

May 29.—The President warmly praises the bravery of the officers and men of the battle-ship *Missouri* on the occasion of the recent accident; a medal of honor is awarded to Monssen.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 23.—It is reported that fifty-three Filipinos were massacred by Moros in Mindanao on May 12.

May 24.—The Post-office Department announces a crusade against patent-medicine manufacturers who deceive the public in their advertisements and circulars.

May 25.—James N. Tyner and Harrison J. Barrett are acquitted of charges of conspiracy in connection with their former duties as law officers of the Post-office Department by the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

W. H. Truesdale, president of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, testifies before the Interstate Commission in New York, stating that there is no agreement between the roads to fix prices.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

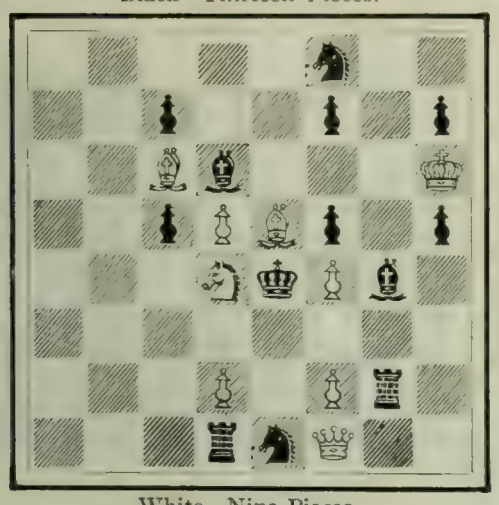
THE ST. LOUIS PROBLEM-TOURNEY.

SET NO. I.

MOTTO: "A Wreath of Nuts."

A. Problem 936.

Black—Thirteen Pieces.



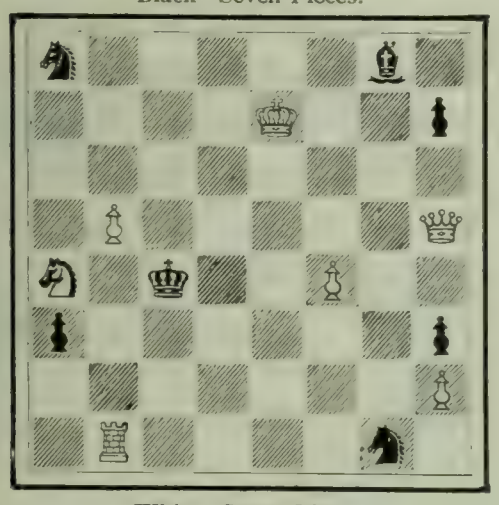
White—Nine Pieces.

5 s 2; 2 p 2 p 1 p; 2 B b 3 K; 2 p P B p 1 p; 3 S k P b 1; 8; 3 P 1 P r 1; 3 r s Q 2.

White mates in two moves.

B. Problem 937.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

s 5 b 1; 4 K 2 p; 8; 1 P 5 Q; S 1 k 2 P 2; p 6 p; 7 P; 1 R 4 s 1.

White mates in three moves.

$30.00 TO COLORADO AND RETURN.

From Chicago daily, beginning June 1st, via the Chicago Union Pacific and Northwestern Line. Correspondingly low rates from all points. Two fast trains daily over the only double track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River. The Colorado Special, one night from Chicago to Denver, two nights en route from the Atlantic seabord. All agents sell tickets via this line. Send 4 cts. in stamps for booklet on Colorado, containing full information, maps, hotel lists, etc. W. B. KNISKERN, P. T. M., C. & N. W. Ry., Chicago, Ill.

Roof Leak?

applied on an old leaky shingle, tin or felt roof will make it absolutely waterproof. Stops the rusting process in tin or iron, and stops warping or rotting of shingles. Will add ten years to the life of a new or old roof.

¶ ROOF LEAK is the most durable sun or winter proof paint or coating possible to make. Does not crack in winter or soften in summer. Easily applied. Imparts no taste to water.

¶ ROOF LEAK SHINGLE DIP renders the wood absolutely weatherproof, and when the shingles are nailed on the roof they become cemented together so tightly that warping, which causes cracked shingles and loose nails, is positively prevented.

¶ ROOF LEAK is shipped in the heavy liquid cement form, and is applied as received on worn and leaky surfaces. It is reduced with one quart of boiled linseed-oil to each gallon if used as a durable paint on surfaces in good condition. Shingle Dip is shipped ready for dipping.

¶ ROOF LEAK COATING AND ROOF LEAK SHINGLE DIP are made in Black, Maroon and Dark Green. Five gallons up to any quantity 75c. per gallon, freight paid east of Denver. Returnable at our expense if not approved.

¶ ROOF LEAK is sold by up-to-date paint and hardware dealers. Those who try to sell you something else are not doing you justice, because "there is nothing else like ROOF LEAK."

¶ Liquid samples, together with an interesting booklet showing its various uses, will be sent on request, or to enable you to give it a practical test, we will send you for $1.00, delivered free to your door, one gallon, which is sufficient for cementing 100 square feet of leaky surface, or painting 200 square feet. One gallon of Shingle Dip covers about 400 square feet shingles both sides.

ELLIOTT VARNISH CO., 145 Fulton St., CHICAGO 267 Pearl St., NEW YORK

Manufacturers of Fine Varnishes and Inventors of

Roof Leak?

BEAUTIFUL LAWNS

Are the pride of the home; why disfigure with ugly clothes posts.

Hill's Lawn Clothes Dryers hold 100 to 150 feet of line, take small space and quickly removed when not in use. Make a neat and tasty appearance, last a life-time.

More than a million people use them.

No traveling in wet grass. No snow to shovel. The line comes to you. Also

Balcony and Roof Clothes Dryers.

HILL DRYER CO.

WORCESTER, MASS.

Write for Cat. 6

KLIPS Write for Price-List. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

MASCERATED WHEAT 6 LBS. BYRON TYLER KANSAS CITY MO.

FOOD THAT CURED ROCKEFELLER AND OTHERS WHEN ALL OTHER METHODS HAD FAILED

MASCERATED WHEAT

A NATURAL UNCOOKED FOOD READY TO EAT

Made From WHOLE WHEAT Blended With FRUIT and NUTS.

NATURE'S IDEAL FOOD.

Cures obstinate stomach troubles by giving the over-worked digestive organs a luxurious rest. Pleasant, palatable, satisfying, economical. A food for every member of the family.

A NATURAL LAXATIVE.

MASCERATED WHEAT never fails to cure Constipation. Cleanses the system. Purifies the breath. Brightens the eyes. Clears the complexion.

HARMONIZES THE HUMAN SYSTEM.

Restoring normal weight, a gain of 41 lbs. in a thin person and loss of 83 lbs. in a fleshy person is vouched for. Increases growth of stunted children. Numerous testimonials to prove every claim made. Write for convincing proofs. MASCERATED WHEAT is guaranteed to benefit any ailing person or **money refunded.** Refer to any Kansas City bank.

Put up in 6 lb. cloth sacks, enough for 30 days. Price, prepaid, $1 east Rocky Mountains, $1.50 west. Directions for raw food diet, etc., with each sack.

BYRON TYLER, 708 Ridge Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

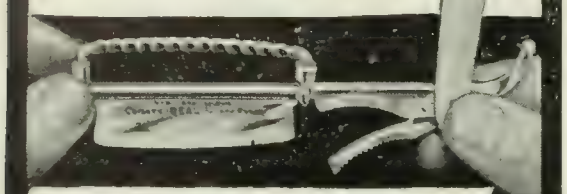
WRITE FOR MONEY

Earn big money writing newspaper and magazine articles. We train by **mail** to do every branch of this work. Send for "The How of It," **free.** Sprague Corr. School of Journalism, 203 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Cure Your Face

We *know* that we have the best razor in the world. Not because it is an absolutely safe razor, but because it is the first and only razor that permits the correct sliding stroke on any part of the face; that will smoothly shave the toughest beard from the tenderest skin without the slightest pull or irritation.

The Curley IDEAL Safety Razor



is unconditionally guaranteed. Shave with it once, twice or a dozen times. If not perfectly satisfied—If it is not the best razor you ever used, return it within 30 days. We will refund the price and destroy the razor. Price $2.00 postpaid. Extra blades (interchangeable) 75 cents each.

Sold by responsible dealers.
Reference by permission to
F. MARION CRAWFORD, New York and Sorrento, Italy.
ALFRED HARMSWORTH, London.
CARDINAL SATOLLI, Rome.

Booklet No. 10 containing instructions on shaving, free.
CURLEY & BROTHER, 6 Warren St., New York

TYPEWRITERS Low prices will surprise you
All standard makes for sale. Shipped for trial. Immense stock. Title to each guaranteed. Catalog free.
ELI H. ELDREDGE, 23 S. Broad St., Phila., Pa.

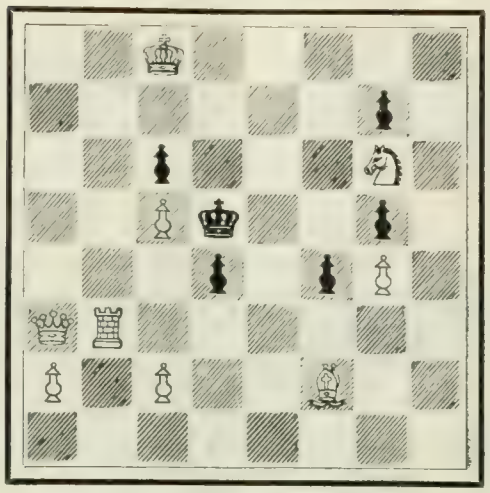
WANTED Teachers, clergymen, and other educated men of business ability to represent us; weekly salary or guarantee paid. Give age, qualifications, references. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

Come Here! When in search of health and rest for mind and body. Your physician will agree. Booklet free.
STEUBEN SANITARIUM, Hornellsville, N. Y.

FOR GOUT & RHEUMATISM
Use the Great English Remedy
BLAIR'S PILLS
Safe, Sure, Effective. 50c. & $1.
DRUGGISTS, or 224 William St., N. Y.

C. **Problem 938.**

Black—Six Pieces.



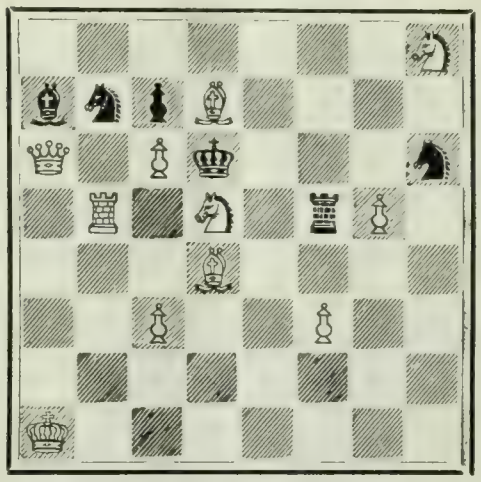
White—Nine Pieces.

2 K 5; 6 p 1; 2 p 3 S 1; 2 P k 2 p 1; 3 p 1 p P 1; Q R 6; P 1 P 2 B 2; 8.

White mates in three moves.

D. **Problem 939.**

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

7 S; b s p B 4; Q 1 P k 3 s; 1 R 1 S 1 1 P 1; 3 B 4; 2 P 2 P 2; 8; K 7.

White mates in four moves.

Mr. X. Hawkins, who has charge of the Problem-Tourney of the Seventh American Chess-Congress, offers six months' subscription to *Checkmate* for the best solution of this set.

Solution of Problems

No. 930. Key-move: Q—K 7.

No. 931.

1. R—Kt 7 / B x R	2. Q—Kt 6 / R x Q	3. Kt—Q 6!! mate
1. ..... / Kt—B 3	2. Kt x P ch / K x P	3. Q—Kt 6, mate
1. ..... / R—K B 3	2. P—Kt 3, ch / K—B 6	3. Q x R P, mate
1. ..... / B—B 3	2. Q x R P / B—Kt 4	3. Q—R 2, mate
	2. ..... / B—R 5	3. Kt—Q 6, mate

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; C. B. E., Youngstown, N. Y.; R. O'C., San Francisco; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; E. N.

MANAGER WANTED

Large Real Estate Company having an international business wants manager for branch office. References and small cash investment required. Position worth from $3,500 to $5,000 per year. Address, Wm. H. Beaver, Secretary, 7824 Adams Express Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

The Rational Vehicles of Health and Pleasure

Bicycles

Equipped with

Two-Speed Gear

and

Coaster Brake

The return of bicycling finds our American roads greatly improved and the bicycle itself perfected in design and construction and equipped with new and marvelous devices.

To learn all about modern bicycles, get catalogues free from our 10,000 dealers, or send stamp for any one of them.

Pope Manufacturing Co.

EASTERN DEPARTMENT Hartford, Conn.	WESTERN DEPARTMENT Chicago, Ill.
"Columbia" "Cleveland" "Tribune" "Crawford"	"Rambler" "Monarch" "Crescent" "Imperial"

You See Them Everywhere

The only dog proof lid.

For Garbage
open cans are unsanitary—offensive.
Witt's Corrugated Can
has close-fitting lid, shuts in all odor. Impossible for dogs to scatter contents. Made of steel, galvanized. Will outwear two of any other can. See that "Witt's Corrugated Can" is stamped in the lid. Get "*Witt's Pail*" for carrying garbage.
Ask your dealer, if he hasn't it, write us.
The Witt Cornice Co., Dept. K, **Cincinnati, O.**

HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS
Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label.
Wood Rollers. Tin Rollers.

7% GUARANTEED Interest for Life on Life Annuities issued at age 50, at age 62, Ten Per Cent. Tax exempt. Sales in 1903, Ten Million Dollars. J. A. Steele, 115 B'dway, New York.

At the same price no others contain so much gold as the Krementz Plated Collar Button.
Easily buttoned, easily unbuttoned. Stays buttoned. Booklet for postal giving much information. Krementz & Co., 63 Chestnut St., Newark, N. J.

HAY FEVER AND ASTHMA Prompt relief. Cause removed. Symptoms never return. A complete and permanent constitutional remedy. Book 25A Free. Write at once for the book to
P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.

SOUTHERN MUTUAL INVESTMENT COMPANY OF LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.
A. SMITH BOWMAN SEC. & GEN'L. MGR.

USE YOUR REASON

When investing your money. Keep a level head, investigate, and weigh the evidence, to decide where you can get the greatest returns on your investment, combined with absolute safety to your principal. The **Southern Mutual Investment Company,** of Lexington, Ky., states that probably no other institution in the United States, of equal standing, will pay such

Large Profits To Investors

as are realized on its bonds. This statement we are prepared to prove to the full satisfaction of any rational person. All we ask is an opportunity to lay the facts before you. Investigation freely invited. Consult the Commercial Agencies as to our standing and responsibility. Investments of as little as $2.25 a month accepted, and any larger amount.

A FEW CONVINCING FACTS.

TEN YEARS IN ACTIVE OPERATION. UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF STATE AUTHORITIES.

AMONG OUR THOUSANDS OF INVESTORS ARE REPRESENTATIVE AND SUBSTANTIAL MEN IN EVERY COMMUNITY.

$2,400,000.00 PAID INVESTORS AND HELD FOR THEIR BENEFIT.

$100,000.00 DEPOSITED WITH TREASURER OF KENTUCKY.

We can use Agents.
A Post card secures full information.
Address Dept. 2.
S. M. I. CO. BLOCK.

GEM NAIL CLIPPER

When you have once used this little "Gem" it becomes indispensable. Try it and see. CLIPS, CLEANS, FILES and REMOVES HANGNAILS. By mail, 25c. Sterling Silver Handle, $1.00.

Send two cent stamp for "Care of the Nails."

25¢

THE H. C. COOK, CO.,
17 Main St., Ansonia, Ct.

LE PAGE'S MUCILAGE.

No gumming to clog neck of bottle—No sediment—will not spoil nor discolor the finest papers. Full 2-oz. bottle, 5c. (by mail, 10c.) also half-pints, pints & qts.

Russia Cement Co. Gloucester, Mass. Mfrs. of LE PAGE'S PHOTO PASTE and LE PAGE'S GLUE STRONGEST IN THE WORLD

K., Harrisburg, Pa.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; B. Alten. Elyria, O.; H. P. Brunner, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. O. H. Thiele, Cassville, Mo.; H. A. Smith, Dayton, O.; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; L. P. Worl, Birmingham, Ala.; F. H. Seamon, E. M., El Paso, Tex.

930: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; J. H. Cravens, Kansas City, Mo.; J. F. Court, New York City; J. G. Overholser, Anamoose, N. D.; W. N. Woodbury, Yale University; M. Almy, Chicago; J. B. W., West Seneca, N. Y.; Dr. W. C. Clemo, Ironwood, Mich.; Z. G. Detroit; J. M. Wantz, Blanchester, O.; W. T. Moore, Anthony, Tex.; A. Hodges, Newton Center, Mass.; M. A. Lesser, New York City; W. F. Kern, Philadelphia; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; J. B. Hornung, Detroit.

Comments (930): "All right"—M. M.; "Numerous good variations"—G. D.; "One of the finest specimens of Q-sacrifice I have seen"—F. S. F.; "A novel and strenuous situation"—J. H. S.; "Brilliant"—J. G. L.; "Ingenious and delightful"—J. H. C.; "A fiction in Chess; interesting if not practical"—J. F. C.; "Looks surprising"—J. G. O.

931: "Good"—M. M.; "The duals almost win it"—G. D.; "You have rarely published a superior composition"—F. S. F.; "A masterly and most entertaining work"—W. R.

Many solvers sent R—Kt 3 as Key-move of 931. This will not do, as Black plays 1 ——— and White can not force mate in two moves.
B—B 3

In addition to those reported, R. G. Eyrich. New Orleans, got 924, 926; L. P. W., 929.

Games from the Cambridge Springs Tourney.

A LESSON BY MARSHALL.

In the hands of Frank Marshall old moves are made new with fresh genius, and variations that have been slumbering long in the books are alive and doing. The latest instance of this was in the ninth Cambridge Springs round, when Marshall struck out with the Counter Gambit to the Ruy Lopez against the worthy Hodges. The latter played close to base, traded off and maneuvred for a Draw, but Marshall enlarged a slight advantage into a win. A fine example of a good player outweighted by a better one.

HODGES. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*	HODGES. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	19 Kt x Q	B—B 4
2 K Kt—B 3	Q Kt—B 3	20 P—Kt 4	K R—K sq ch
3 B—Kt 5	P—K B 4 (a)	21 K—B sq	R—K 5
4 O—K 2(b)	Kt—B 3	22 Q Kt—Q 2	R—K B 5
5 P x P (c)	P—K 5	23 Kt—Kt 3	B—Kt 3
6 P—Q 3	P—Q 4	24 P—K R 3	Kt—K 6 ch
7 P x P	P x P	25 K—K 2	R—K sq
8 B—K Kt 5	B x P	26 K—Q 3	Kt x Kt P
9 Q Kt—Q 2	B—K 2	27 Kt x P	R—K 6 ch
10 Kt R 4	B—Kt 5	28 K—B 2	R—B 7 ch
11 Q—B 4	Q—Q 3	29 Kt—Q 2	R (K 6)—K 7 (f)
12 KtxKP(d)	Q—Kt 5 ch	30 Q R—Q sq	Kt—K 6 ch
13 Kt—Q 2	Castles Q R	31 K—Q 3	Kt x R
14 P-K B 3(e)	P—K R 3	32 R x Kt	R—K 4
15 P x B	P x B	33 K Kt-K 4	R—R 7
16 K Kt -B 3	Kt x P	34 R-K B sq	R—Q 4 ch
17 B x Kt	P x B	35 K—B 2	B—K 6 wins.
18 P—B 3	Q x Q		

(a) This defense to the Ruy Lopez is considered by theorists hazardous and bad, but Frank Marshall loves to go against the dicta of the wiseacres. Half the pleasure of his game is gone unless he wins through "unsound" play.

(b) P—Q 3 is the book-move, but Hodges knew that had been "tried."

(c) Q Kt—B 3 has more body to it, but White thinks he sees safety in a little hinky-dink change-off.

(d) Seizes Pawn to, if possible, square up game.

(e) The man with the under position generally has to make odd moves to keep his seat in the saddle, but

THE PRESIDENT of one of the largest corporations in the world has purchased from me within two years, over six thousand cigars.

This man at seventeen was an officer in the United States Navy—at sixty, I repeat, is President of one of the largest corporations in the world. The intervening steps were made unaided. The same discriminating judgment that took him from the forecastle to the quarter-deck, from the office clerk's desk to the president's chair, prompts him to buy cigars from me at $5.00 per hundred, because he knows that he is getting a better cigar than he has heretofore bought for ten cents each.

My cigars are good—better than cigars that are usually retailed at double the money. I make them just as good as I know how, make them honestly, add a fair profit, tell my customers exactly of what they are made, and take them back from any who are disappointed.

I use good tobacco, I do not flavor or doctor it in any way; my factory is clean, and is open to my customers and friends.

It is a fact that over two-thirds of all who buy, order again and again.

My customers are merchants, manufacturers, bankers, more of the latter in proportion than any other class of business men. In other words, my customers are men with bank accounts, who would not smoke my cigars unless they had the quality—no matter what the price.

MY GUARANTEE IS:—that the filler of these cigars is clear, clean, long Havana—no shorts or sweepings. The wrappers are genuine Sumatra. This guarantee has been attached to every box of these cigars that I have ever sold.

MY OFFER IS:—I will, upon request, send one hundred Shivers' Panetela Cigars on approval to a reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST express prepaid. He may smoke ten of the cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense if he is not pleased—and no charge. If he keeps the cigars he agrees to remit the price, $5.00, within ten days.

Shivers' Panetelas
EXACT SIZE
EXACT SHAPE

I would not dare to make this offer if my statements were not absolutely true. I risk one-tenth of all the cigars I sell—and more, when unworthy people take advantage of me—as well as the cost of expressage. Wouldn't I be a dolt to send out cigars that would not stand the test?

In ordering, please use business letter-head or enclose business card; also state whether strong, medium, or mild cigars are desired.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS
906 Filbert Street Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ART OF TRAVEL
180-paged discussion by H. H. Powers, Ph.D., of travel problems—clothing, seasons, baggage, etc. Sent for cost of wrapping and mailing 15c. (coin or stamps)
BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL, 203 Clarendon St., Boston.

I should be used daily if you value your health.

Sold Only in a Yellow Box—for your protection. Curved handle and face to fit the mouth. Bristles in irregular tufts—**cleans between the teeth.** Hole in handle and hook to hold it. This means much to cleanly persons—the only ones who like our brush.
Send for our free booklet, "Tooth Truths."

MEDIUM The Prophylactic

Adults' 35c. Youths' 25c. Children's 25c. By mail or at dealers'. FLORENCE MFG. CO., 14 Pine St., Florence, Mass.

Marshall has apt reply, which keeps position open for his advantage.

(f) The crusher.

—*Introduction and Notes by Reichhelm.*

JANOWSKI'S SUPERB CHESS.

JANOWSKI. *White.*	NAPIER. *Black.*	JANOWSKI. *White.*	NAPIER. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	18 Q—Kt 5	B—K 3
2 K Kt—B 3	K Kt—B 3	19 K—K 2	Q R—B sq
3 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	20 Q R-K Kt sq	R—Q B 2
4 Q Kt—B 3	P Q B 3	21 Kt—Q sq	B—Kt 5
5 P -K 3	Kt—K 5	22 B x B	P x B
6 B -Q 3	P K B 4	23 Kt B 2	R R sq
7 Kt—K 5	Q—B 3	24 Q—R 4	Q—B sq
8 B x Kt	Q P x B	25 Kt—R 3	R—K sq
9 P—K B 4	B—Q 3	26 Kt Kt 5	P—Q Kt 4
10 B Q 2	Castles	27 R—R 3	P—R 3
11 Q—R 5	Kt—Q 2	28 Kt x B	R x Kt
12 P -K Kt 4	Q—K 2	29 Q x R P	R x Kt
13 R-K Kt sq	Kt—Kt 3	30 B P x R	Kt—Kt 5
14 P—Kt 3	P—Q R 4	31 Q R 7 ch	K—B 2
15 P—Q K 4	Kt—Q 2	32 Q x B P ch	
16 P x P	P x P	wins.	
17 R—Kt 3	Kt—B 3		

PILLSBURY BEATS FOX.

PILLSBURY. *White.*	FOX. *Black.*	PILLSBURY. *White.*	FOX. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	24 Q—R 5	Q—K sq
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	25 Q x Q ch	R x Q
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	26 Kt—Q 7	R—B 2
4 B—Kt 5	B—K 2	27 Kt(B6)-K5	R (B 2)—K 2
5 P—K 3	Castles	28 R x P	Kt—Kt 4
6 Kt—B 3	Q Kt—Q 2	29 R(B7)-Bsq	R K 3
7 B—Q 3	P—Q Kt 3	30 Kt—B 4	B x Kt
8 P x P	P x P	31 P x B	Kt—R 2
9 Kt—K 5	B—Kt 2	32 R—Kt sq	Kt—B sq
10 P—B 4	Kt—K 5	33 Kt—K 5	K—Kt sq
11 B x B	Q x B	34 R—Kt 5	R—Q 3
12 B x Kt	P x B	35 KR-Kt sq	R(K)—Q sq
13 Castles	P—K B 4	36 P—B 5	P x P
14 Q-Kt 3 ch	K—R sq	37 R x P	P -R 5
15 Q R—B sq	Kt—B 3	38 R—Kt 7	R—Q Kt 3
16 K R—Q sq	Q R—B sq	39 R x Kt	R x R(B 8)
17 Kt—Kt 5	B—Q 4	40 R x R	R—B 8 ch
18 Q—R 4	P—Q R 4	41 K—B 2	R—B 7 ch
19 Kt—R 7	R—R sq	42 K—K sq	P—R 3
20 Kt(R7)-B6	Q—K 3	43 P—Q 5	R x R P
21 P—Q Kt 3	Kt—K sq	44 P—Q 6	R—R 8 ch
22 Q—Kt 5	Kt—Q 3	45 K—Q 2	R—R 7 ch
23 Q—K 2	R—B 3	46 K—B 3	Resigns.

MARSHALL'S GREAT VICTORY.

JANOWSKI. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*	JANOWSKI. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	39 R—Q Kt 5	R (B 6)—B 5
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	40 Q—K 5	Q—Q 3
3 Q Kt—B 3	P—Q B 4 (a)	41 P—Kt 4	Q x Q
4 P—K 3	Q Kt—B 3	42 R x Q	B x Kt P(e)
5 Kt—B 3	Kt—B 3	43 P x B	R—B 7 ch
6 P—Q R 3	Kt—K 5	44 K—Kt 3	R—Q 6 ch
7 B—Q 3	Kt x Kt	45 K—B 4	R—B 5 ch
8 P x Kt	B—Q 3	46 R—K 4	R x R ch
9 Castles	Castles	47 K x R	R—Q 2
10 Q—K 2	Kt—R 4	48 K—B 4	P—R 5
11 P—K 4	P x B P	49 P—Kt 5	P x P ch
12 B x P	Kt x B	50 K x P	P—R 6
13 Q x Kt	Q—B 2	51 K—R 6	R—R 2 (f)
14 Q—Q 3	B—Q 2	52 R—R 7 ch	K—Kt sq
15 P—K 5	B—K 2	53 R-Kt 7 ch	K—B sq
16 Kt—Kt 5	B x Kt	54 K—R 7	K—K sq
17 B x B	K R—Q B sq	55 K—Kt 8	P—R 7
18 Q—Kt 3	K—R sq	56 P—R 6	P—R 8 (Q)
19 K R-K sq	P x P	57 P—R 7	Q x P
20 P x P	Q—B 6	58 P—R 8(Q)	K—K 2
21 Q—B 4	K—Kt sq	59 Q—R sq	R—Q 2
22 Q R-Kt sq	P—Q Kt 3	60 K—R 7	Q—B 4 ch
23 P—K R 4	Q x R P	61 K—R 6	P—K 4
24 P—R 5	P—K R 3 (b)	62 R—Kt sq	R—Q sq
25 B—R 4 (c)	R—B 6	63 Q-Kt 7 ch	Q—Q 2
26 Q—Kt 4	Q R—Q B sq	64 Q—B 3	Q—K 3 ch
27 K—R 2	Q—B sq	65 K—R 7	Q—Q 4
28 R—K 4	B—B 3	66 Q—R 3 ch	Q—Q 3
29 R—B 4	K—R 2	67 Q—B sq	P—K 5
30 P—B 3	B—Q 4	68 R—Kt 2	Q—B 4
31 Q—Kt 3	B—B 5	69 Q x Q ch (g)	P x Q
32 R-Q R sq	P—Q R 4	70 R—Kt 5	K—B 3
33 R—Kt 4	B—Q 6	71 R x P	R—K sq
34 B—B 6 (d)	P x B	72 R—B sq	P—K 6
35 P x P	R—Q sq	73 R-K Bsq ch	K—K 4
36 R—K sq	K—R sq	74 K—R 6	P—B 4
37 R—K 5	B—B 4	75 K—R 5	K—K 5
38 R—Kt 7	R x Q P	76 R—Q R sq	P—B 5 wins.

Notes.

(a) Kt—K B 3 is the usual move.

(b) White threatened P—R 6.

(c) Janowski is a brilliant player, and sometimes

GOAT LYMPH TREATMENT FOR NERVOUS DISEASES

In this treatment—the most important advancement of the century in therapeutics—sufferers from neurasthenia (nervous prostration and exhaustion), locomotor ataxia, paralysis, epilepsy, articular rheumatism, and the troubles incident to premature old age, have the strongest possible encouragement for complete recovery. Our new magazine gives full information. It will be mailed to you on request.

Goat Lymph Sanitarium Association

GILBERT WHITE, M.D., Medical Director

17 East 32nd Street NEW YORK — **Auditorium Building CHICAGO** — **508 Sutter Street SAN FRANCISCO** — **601 Spitzer Building TOLEDO, O.**

SMOKE BETTER CIGARS

AND SAVE HALF THE PRICE

We wish to sell you cigars that will bring to you the keen pleasure that only a satisfied smoker knows. Thousands of well pleased people are endorsing **our quality smokes** by their repeated orders and words of praise. Why not you? By means of giving you bodily the profit and expenses of jobbers, salesmen and retailers we are selling the entire output of our model factory to quality smokers, saving them

50 Per Cent. of Retail Prices

Why not you? We suggest a few from an unlimited variety, of which make a trial to-day.

		Boxes of 12	25	50
PICONCIOS,	4½ in. Conchas,	$1.00	$1.75	$3.50
EL PROVOST,	4¾ in. Perfecto,	.85	1.50	3.00
MOZART,	4½ in. Capriehas,	.70	1.25	2.50

Send for our illustrated catalogue, "ROLLED REVERIES," *which explains everything.*

Or for 75c. we will gladly send you an assortment of 12 cigars, each separately wrapped and described, showing four varieties of 10c. and two for a quarter values; or for 50c. an equal showing of 5c. and 10c. values.

All Transportation Charges Prepaid

Don't wait for a further reminder, but send your order immediately. The endorsement herewith is but one of thousands.

NEW YORK CITY.

"I am more than pleased with both your cigars and your methods."—Prof. R. A. BRIGGS.

JOHN B. ROGERS & COMPANY, "The Pioneers"

163 Jarvis St., Binghamton, N. Y.

GOOD WISHES FROM THE CHIEF RABBI OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

"Hearty congratulations to the editors and collaborators on completion of the sixth volume of 'The Jewish Encyclopedia.' 'Pages in Waiting' in this week's *World* says that 'the first half of a great and invaluable work of scholarship and research is completed with this volume. The work promises to take its place when completed among the most remarkable works of reference which the world possesses.' Every good wish to this end."—H. ADLER.

Kuloskap, The Master

And Other Algonkin Poems

Stories and legends of animals, Indians, and nature. By CHAS. GODFREY LELAND, Hon. F.R.S.L., and JOHN DYNELEY PRINCE, Ph.D. Profusely illustrated. 12mo, Cloth, 370 pp., $2.00, net; by mail, $2.17.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

The Velvet Grip HOSE SUPPORTER

Never Slips nor Tears

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED

BE SURE YOUR CORSET HOSE SUPPORTERS HAVE THIS CLASP

CUSHION BUTTON

Sold all over the world

GEORGE FROST CO., Makers, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Sample pair, by mail, 25 cents.

LOOK for the name on every loop

makes moves that seem to be risky. He evidently studied the position thoroughly before he made his 25th move. B x R P looks like a winning move; but a careful examination of the position shows that it is very hazardous: 25 B x R P, P x B; 26 Q x P, Q—B sq, etc. Against an inferior player this may win; but Janowski was afraid to risk it against Marshall.

(d) He thinks that he can afford to sacrifice the B at this juncture, thereby getting a P on B 6. The defense is difficult; but Marshall played it without an error.

(e) This sacrifice stops White's attack. Had Marshall moved his B to safety, he probably would have lost.

(f) If Marshall had played P—R 7, Janowski would have made a Draw: 52 R—R 7 ch, K—Kt sq; 53 R—Kt 7 ch, K—R sq, for it is evident that Black can not play K—B sq, while his R is on Q 2.

(g) The trade of Q's is forced; and Marshall now wins easily.

Final Score-Table Cambridge Springs International Tourney, 1904.

Players.	Nationality.	Marshall.	Janowski.	Lasker.	Marco.	Showalter.	Schlechter.	Tschigorin.	Mieses.	Pillsbury.	Fox.	Teichmann.	Lawrence.	Napier.	Barry.	Hodges.	Delmar.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Total. Won.	Total. Lost.
Marshall	America	:	½	½	½	1	1	½	1	1	1	1	½	1	1	1	1	11	4	0	13	2
Janowski	France	0	:	0	½	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	2	4	11	4
Lasker	Germany	½	1	:	½	½	½	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	8	3	8	7
Marco	Austria	½	½	½	:	½	½	1	1	½	1	0	1	½	½	½	½	7	9	4	7	9
Showalter	America	0	½	½	½	:	½	1	1	1	½	1	½	1	½	½	½	6	4	4	6	4
Schlechter	Austria	0	0	1	½	½	:	0	½	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	3	2	9	2
Tschigorin	Russia	½	0	0	0	0	1	:	1	½	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	8	6	2	8	2
Mieses	Germany	0	0	0	1	0	½	0	:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	3	3	9	3
Pillsbury	America	0	1	1	½	½	½	½	0	:	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	9	3	3	9	3
Fox	America	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	:	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	3	3	9	3
Teichmann	England	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	½	0	:	½	1	1	1	1	8	6	2	8	2
Lawrence	England	0	0	0	0	½	½	½	0	0	1	½	:	1	1	1	1	7	6	3	7	3
Napier	America	½	0	1	1	½	0	1	1	½	1	1	0	:	1	1	1	8	4	3	8	3
Barry	America	0	½	½	½	½	½	0	½	½	1	1	1	0	:	1	1	8	4	3	8	3
Hodges	America	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	½	1	0	:	1	9	2	2	9	2
Delmar	America	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	0	11	0	11	0

First Prize, $1,000; second, $600; third, $300; fourth, $200; fifth, $165; sixth and last, $135.

A fourth volume of Morgan's *Chess-Digest* will be published provided a reasonable number of orders is received. This volume will contain all the Openings played in Masters' tournaments from 1900 to 1905, and variations will be carried to the 17th move (in some cases to the 26th), the winning positions being indicated. The publishers expect to have this volume ready by January, 1905. Students of chess who are fortunate in possessing the three volumes of this wonderful work will be glad to get this fourth volume, bringing all that is known of actual play down to the latest date.

Jaeger POROUS UNDERWEAR

The Best Way

to keep well is to be prepared against ill. Half the enjoyment of summer time is lost to many through overheating and excessive perspiration—too often resulting in chills, or worse. In the light, airy Woolens of the Jaeger System there can be neither overheating or chill, as they effectually protect against both. No vacation outfit complete without them.

Booklets and Samples Free.

Dr. Jaeger Co.'s Own Stores:

New York: 306 Fifth Ave. 157 Broadway
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St.
Boston: 230-232 Boylston St.
Phila.: 1510 Chestnut St.
Chicago: 82 State St.

Agents in all Principal Cities

5% Gold Bonds

OF THE

RAPID CITY GAS LIGHT COMPANY

Rapid City, South Dakota

COMPANY has exclusive 99 year franchise—does city lighting—has a modern property, recently rebuilt. Bonds are coupon—20 year—$1,000 denomination—first mortgage on entire plant—net earnings twice interest charge. Legal opinion and detailed information furnished on request. Use coupon below.

References by Permission:

STATE BANK OF MICHIGAN
GRAND RAPIDS NATIONAL BANK
Both of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

We sell bonds paying 5 per cent a year—not securities promising 2 per cent a month—don't write us if you want the latter.

Edward M. Deane & Co. Bankers
Grand Rapids, Michigan

FILL OUT-MAIL US-TODAY

Edward M. Deane & Company, Bankers
Michigan Trust Building.
Grand Rapids, Michigan.

DEAR SIRS:—Please send me detailed information about your Gas Securities.

Name _____
Street _____
City _____
L. D. State _____

Pears'

is not only the best soap for toilet and bath but also for shaving. Pears was the inventor of shaving-stick soap.

Established over 100 years.

"They can't upset."

Write for illustrated booklet FREE.

Muscular Children

with firm, well-knit bodies are developed by the

Irish Mail

"It's geared"

A strongly built, sporty little hand car that brings *all muscles* into play, overtaxes none. Endorsed and recommended by physicians. *Absolutely safe.* "Lots of fun" for both boys and girls. Rubber tired.

The Standard Mfg. Co., 2520 Irish Mail St., Anderson, Ind.

Mrs. Piper and the Society for Psychical Research

Translated from the French of M. Sage. With Introduction by Sir Oliver Lodge.

12mo. Price, $1.00 net

A sane and interesting narrative of phenomena that must appeal to all thoughtful readers.

SCOTT-THAW CO., 542 Fifth Ave., New York

THE GREAT SOUTHWEST LEADS ALL THE REST
It is the Place
Now the Time
To Invest
Come to the Coast Country

LANDS FOR SALE — LOANS TO MAKE

TEXAS IMMIGRATION INVESTMENTS INDUSTRIES Real Estate

Millions of Men Settling the Southwest
Millions of Money Desired for Development

THE CORNUCOPIA.
"The Horn of Plenty"
Sixteen-Page Monthly Journal
Three Months' Trial Subscription, 10c.; Year, 35c.
Full of Interesting Facts

If you want to Loan Money at Big Interest, Invest in City and Country Property, Timber, Oil or other Lands, address

INVESTMENT BROKER—E. C. ROBERTSON—INDUSTRIAL PROMOTER
602 Binz Building—*THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITIES*—HOUSTON, TEXAS
GREAT COUNTRY *GRAND CHANCES* *GLORIOUS CLIMATE*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"F. B.," Bridgetown, Barbados.—"Will you kindly state what is the correct pronunciation of 'St. Bernard?' Also where is 'St. Bernard' located."

There are three recognized pronunciations; two English, saint bur-nard′ ("a" as in "far") and saint bur′nerd, and one French, san bare nar′. In the last-named pronunciation "san" equals "san" in San Francisco, and the final "a" has the sound of "a" in "far." St. Bernard is a hospice in a mountain pass of the same name situated in the Alps.

"H. L. G.," Buffalo, N. Y.—"Is Mark Twain correct when he uses 'learn' for 'teach' in his 'Life on the Mississippi'?"

It is incorrect to say "I learned him" when the intention is to convey the idea that the speaker was instrumental in imparting knowledge. Say rather, "I taught him." The instructor *teaches*, the pupil *learns*. Mark Twain's Mississippi pilot spoke the vernacular of his calling when he said, "If I set out to *learn* a man the river I'll *learn* him."

"G. E. J.," Asbury Park, N. J.—"To decide an argument will you please state whether the word 'choir,' a body of singers, was ever correctly written 'quire?' If so, when? Is the form 'quire' considered correct to-day?"

The form "quire" was used by Milton in 1632. Various other forms, such as "queor," "quwer," "quier," were in use from the 12th to the 17th centuries. Toward the close of the latter century people began to spell it "choir," apparently in imitation of the modern Latin "chorus," but in the Book of Common Prayer in use in the Anglican Church the spelling "quire" is retained to this day.

"K. L. M.," Mamaroneck, N. Y.—"Me" is used only with either a transitive verb or a preposition governing the objective case. In the sentence "That is supposed to be me," there is neither of these to govern it. Therefore the sentence should read, "That is supposed to be I."

How To Grow Tall

WOULDN'T YOU LIKE TO ADD FROM TWO TO FIVE INCHES TO YOUR HEIGHT?

To be a "good height to dance with," to be "tall enough to see in a crowd?" To improve the symmetry of your figure and to add to your general appearance!

It is entirely possible for you to increase your height and accomplish these other advantages in your own home without taking any internal treatment, without drugs, without operation, without pain or injury to yourself, without putting yourself to any inconvenience.

FREE TO ANY SHORT PERSON.

In order that anyone can learn how to get increased height we have prepared an interesting book for free distribution, explaining why some people are short and others tall, and telling how short people can add from two to five inches to their height, and get all the advantages that good height carries with it. All you have to do is to write for this book, stating your height, your weight, your age, your sex, and we will fully explain the secrets of getting taller, and securing a good figure. Address at once

The Cartilage Co., Dept. 351 A, Rochester, N. Y.

OPIUM DISEASE
Yields To Formula Of Noted Southern Specialist

Who requests every user of the drug to write him at once for sealed book—and free package of his medicine.
The only method absolutely and positively free from all pain, nervousness and distress at all stages. Patients continue regular work or business every day, and closest associates need not know they are on treatment. All drug symptoms and desire for opiates disappear at once, with rapid improvement in weight, strength and appearance. Not a substitute, but a reliable remedy. All correspondence confidential and with the doctor only.
Address Dr. K. F. PURDY, Room 37 Mitchell Building, Houston, Texas.

"JUST THE RIGHT WORD"

"This book will do more to secure rhetorical perspicuity, propriety, and precision of expression than any other text-book of higher English yet produced."—Pres. Cochran, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

English Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions

Over 7,500 classified and discriminated synonyms. Nearly 4,500 classified antonyms. Correct use of prepositions shown by illustrative examples. Hints and helps on the accurate use of words, revealing surprising possibilities of fulness, freedom, and variety of utterance. By Jas. C. Fernald, Editor Syn., Ant., and Prep. Department in the Standard Dictionary.

First Satisfactory Attempt

"It is, indeed, the first satisfactory attempt in its field."—*The Brooklyn Citizen.*

12mo, 574 pp. Heavy Cloth Binding. Price, $1.50 Net.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers, NEW YORK

CASH FOR INDEXES FOR THE DIGEST

For Semi-Annual Indexes of THE LITERARY DIGEST for Vols. 16 and 25, returned to us in good order, we will pay 25 cents per copy, or credit the amount on subscription. Publishers, The Literary Digest, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York City, N. Y.

"He had small skill o' horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on". Don't take ordinary soaps for house cleaning.
THE PROPER THING
is SAPOLIO
=Try a cake of it, and be convinced.=

The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVIII., No. 24 New York, June 11, 1904 Whole Number, 738

Published Weekly by
Funk & Wagnalls Company.
44-60 E. 23d St., New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given**.

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

NEW LOCATION.

Subscribers and exchanges are requested to notice that our offices have been removed to Nos. 44-60 East 23d St., New York City.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

OUTLOOK FOR A DEMOCRATIC "DARK HORSE."

THE story of the woman patient at the insane asylum ball who refused to dance with another patient, exclaiming: "He ain't in my set! He's curable!" is being related in connection with the expected refusal of Mr. Bryan to harmonize with the conservative wing of the party, in case the latter shall gain control of the St. Louis convention. Conservative Democratic papers like the New York *World* and *Times*, the Atlanta *Constitution* and *Journal*, the Nashville *American*, and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* think that an irreconcilable attitude on his part would indicate that his mental state is beyond repair. The conservative wing of the party now fully expects to control the convention, but the nomination is still in doubt. Judge Parker is in the lead in the number of delegates, with some 210 out of 656 chosen up to the first of this week. Conservative estimates place his vote on the first ballot at about 350 out of a total of 994. The New York *Times*, the leading Parker paper, admits that while his nomination "is extremely probable," it "can not be said to be assured," and it fears that the state of "doubt and uncertainty" in which the party finds itself may result in some "hasty and ill-considered choice." At the beginning of the present week Judge Parker has the three pivotal States of New York, Connecticut, and Indiana pledged to him, and in the South is favored by Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, and Tennessee, with enough other votes from less significant States to give him some 210 ballots. Mr. Hearst, his nearest competitor, has swept the Pacific Coast States of Washington, Oregon, and California, has secured Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico in the Southwest, captured Wyoming, Iowa, South Dakota, and Rhode Island, and obtained enough other delegates to bring his total up to 130. Reports are coming in from various quarters, however, that Mr. Hearst realizes that he can not win this time, and is relaxing his efforts.

"The Parker boom is distinctly on the wane," declares the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.); and the astute Washington *Post* (Ind.) avers that "the first fervor of the Parker boom has dwindled," and it is presenting an attenuated appearance. The latter paper adds:

"It would not be at all surprising, therefore, if the Democratic delegates, when they get together to decide the momentous question at St. Louis, will agree to discard all the names hitherto suggested and take up some man whose public record is unimpeachable, who has not aroused the antagonism of either faction, who is conservative on the money question, and yet is not the complaisant tool of the trusts, and whose clean private life is a model for good citizens to emulate."

The New York *Sun* declares that the Parker candidacy "has missed fire," and it looks for the advent of a "dark horse." To quote:

"It now looks as if a majority of the delegates to the Democratic national convention will go uninstructed. History has shown that in such a situation the unexpected happens. The first ballot is significant of nothing but lost hopes and wasted efforts. Thereafter the convention becomes what a political convention was originally meant to be—not the mere registrar of popular preferences irrevocably pronounced, but a deliberative body, qualified and anxious to select the standard-bearer best fitted to lead to victory. Such an assembly offers a field, not only for heated harangues addressed to sentiment or passion, but for calm appeals to reason and experience, for reflection, foresight, and wisdom. One of the most successful nominees ever put forward by the Democracy had scarcely been mentioned outside of his small native State when the national convention met. It may be that the St. Louis convention will repeat the experiment of 1852, or it may recall with profit the blunder committed by the Democracy in 1848, when, had it entrusted once more its banner to the veteran Van Buren, he would have planted it on the White House.

"The knowledge that none of the conspicuous candidates will enter the St. Louis convention with anything like a majority, much less with any well-grounded hope of securing a two-thirds vote, will itself have a sobering effect upon the delegates. It will keep their eyes fixed—not upon the fortunes of a given individual—but on the Democracy's opportunity, and on their own immense responsibilities.

"In a word, the delegates to St. Louis are not going to be whirled away or carried with a rush, before they have had a chance to look about them and awaken to their duty. They are going to have ample time to find out what the country wants. When that truth has been brought home to them, they will quickly put their hands upon the man."

Mayor McClellan, of New York, is being talked of for the nomination by those who expect to see the Parker movement fail, and the excellence of his administration in New York is thought by some to be partly due to a desire to win it. Mr. Murphy, the Tammany leader, is fighting the Parker movement so bitterly as to cast doubt on the judge's ability to carry New York State—and if he can not carry this State, the main reason that has been put forward for his nomination disappears. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) dissects the New York situation thus:

"Analyze the conditions and the McClellan theory loses some of its attractiveness. McClellan stock, it will be noted, rises as Parker stock falls. Now, one reason why the judge has failed to catch the conventions South and West, as his friends had hoped, is the internal condition of the Democratic party in New York. Murphy's opposition to Parker, his hostility to Hill and the

GENERAL STALKENBERG.

With a force of 14,000 Russians, he intends to worry Kuroki and Oku by repeated attacks.

GENERAL KUROKI.

If Kuropatkin tries to relieve Port Arthur, Kuroki is expected to attack his communications and make him the victim of another Sedan.

GENERAL OKU,

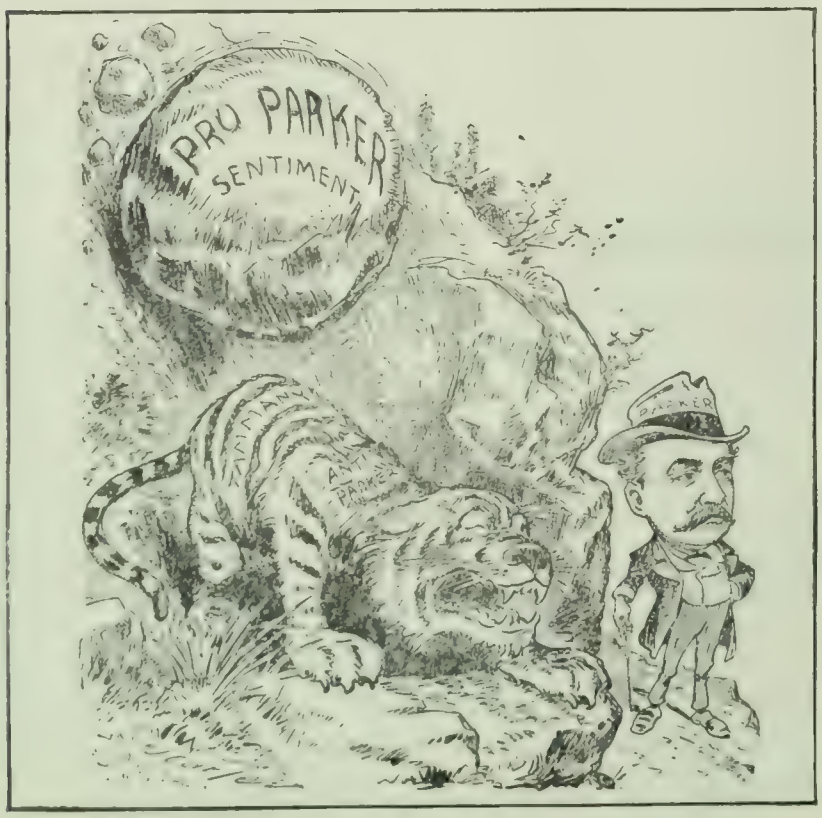
Who took Nanshan Hill and is beseiging Port Arthur.

OPPOSING GENERALS IN MANCHURIA.

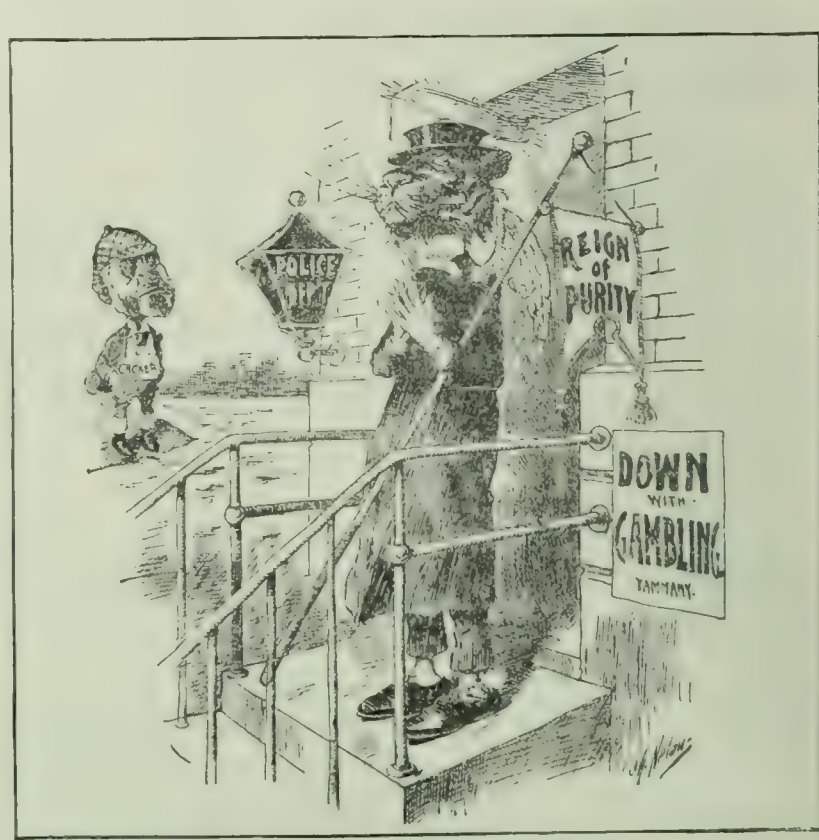
warfare in progress between Tammany and the Brooklyn Democracy, led by the valiant McCarren, Hill's lieutenant—all these factional circumstances have tended to handicap the chief justice. Southern Democrats care little whether Judge Parker has opinions, or even organs of speech; they are powerfully affected, however, by the consideration that a New York Presidential candidate ought to inspire harmony, rather than discord, at home. But would McClellan be a more satisfactory choice, from that point of view? McClellan is essentially the candidate of Murphy; and his nomination would be as little acceptable to Hill as the nomination of Parker would be to the Tammany boss.

"Notwithstanding that thus far—and 'thus far' is a very short time—Mr. McClellan has made a creditable record, on the whole, as mayor of New York City, it would be dangerous to nominate for the Presidency a man so closely identified with Tammany as he. McClellan as a candidate would introduce Tammany Hall in all its aspects into the campaign as never before. It is idle to say that the deep-grained prejudice and hostility to that organization throughout the country could not be appealed to most effectively by the Republicans. The cry, 'Tammany in the White House!' might be a grave injustice to Mr. McClellan, yet its force in a political campaign could not be denied. Nor can we be sure as yet that Mr. McClellan is really as independent of the machine that placed him in power as his record the first five months might indicate. The true test of him would be the record of his whole term, rather than the record of a few early months, when both he and his political manager are working with the possibility of achieving a Presidential nomination constantly in mind.

"These considerations may lead anywhere or nowhere, but it may at least be said that Parker and McClellan now seem likely to



SOMETHING IS LIABLE TO HAPPEN.
—Carter in the Minneapolis *Times*.



SQUIRE CROKER—"Can that be Tige?"
—Nelan in the New York *Globe*.

TAMMANY'S TACTICS IN CARICATURE.

GENERAL KASHTALINSKY.
Facing Kuroki in the Liao-Yang region.

GENERAL ZASSULITCH.
Practically in disgrace since his defeat on the Yalu on May 1 by Kuroki.

GENERAL RENNENKAMPF.
Commander of the Cossacks.

PROMINENT RUSSIAN COMMANDERS.

kill off each other as Presidential candidates. New York may be eliminated entirely. The real thing, the ideal candidate, must be sought elsewhere."

QUALITY OF THE JAPANESE TROOPS.

THE friends of the Japanese who feared that they lacked the ability to stand under fire are so encouraged by their conduct at Nanshan Hill that they are now ready to match them against any other troops on earth. The only running done by the Japanese in that engagement, from all accounts, was in the direction of the Russian works, and the only halting was done by those who are there still. The Japanese fighting quality, says the Kansas City *Star*, "challenges war history in bravery and impetuosity"; and the Brooklyn *Citizen* believes that "no troops in Europe or America could have given a better account of themselves." Throughout the long summer day, we are told, from half past five in the morning till early evening, the Japanese assailed the Russian entrenchments with artillery attacks and infantry charges, only to see their shell-fire fringe the hills with seemingly useless flame and their battalions of infantry "melt away from the glacis like solder before a blow-pipe," until the battalions "ceased to exist except as a trail of mutilated bodies." Just before twilight, General Oku, finding his ammunition nearly gone, ordered a last desperate bombardment and assault, the Japanese lines again swept toward the Russian works, the Russian left, pounded by the Japanese gunboats, gave way, the Japanese carried one work after another in a fierce hand-to-hand fight, and darkness hid the rout of General Stoessel's defeated lines toward Port Arthur, lit up here and there by the glare of exploding magazines blown up by the retreating enemy. The Japanese loss is reckoned at 4,304 and the Russian at 830. Sixty-eight large guns and ten machine-guns were taken. The Brooklyn *Standard-Union* says:

"The superiority of the Japanese to the Russians as soldiers is now clearly demonstrated. The yellow men combine scientific thoroughness of preparation with indomitable courage, tireless tenacity, and a contempt for death which is sublime or fanatical, according to the point of view. The details of the Japanese advance, of how the Mikado's warriors cautiously felt their way, drawing the enemy's fire in order to learn the exact location of every battery entrenchment and rifle pit, measuring the fragments of exploded shells so that the number, size, and caliber of the Russian cannon could be calculated to a centimeter, then delivering the attack at night at the most vulnerable point, scaling hills in face of the most deadly fire, jumping over barbed wire fences and rifle-pits and driving out the foe with fixed bayonets, not only thrill the reader like an old-time romance, but reveal the wonderful acuteness and skill as well as daring of the Japanese. Nor can the Russians pretend this time they were taken unawares or that they retreated for the purpose of 'luring' the enemy on."

MARS—"Where are you going, Pat?"
KUROPATKIN—"Around the world to attack him in the rear."
North in the Tacoma News.

The Chicago *Chronicle* warns its readers against accepting exaggerated characterizations of this fight. It remarks:

"Enthusiastic admiration for Japanese valor and achievement in warfare has found expression in exaggerations which are little less than ridiculous in the descriptions of the battle of Kin-Chou and its significance in the Manchurian military campaign.

"It was neither one of the 'greatest,' the 'bloodiest,' the 'most desperate,' nor 'unparalleled' battles, and despite the importance

of the victory to the Japanese in their land campaign against Port Arthur, history will doubtless reject the judgment of the modern Creasys who seem to believe that Kin-Chou should take rank as the sixteenth decisive battle of the world. . . . . .

"The greatest estimate of Japanese losses at Kin-Chou, killed and wounded, was 3,500, and the Russian loss is variously estimated at from 500 to 2,000. These figures are comparatively insignificant beside th casualties at Gettysburg, where 43,000 were killed, wounded and missing, or Antietam, 25,000; Chancellorsville, 30,000; Chickamauga, 33,000; Shiloh, 23,000; Fredericksburg, 18,000; Stone River, 23,000, and a dozen or more other engagements of like character. At Spottsylvania and the Wilderness the federal forces lost more than five times as many men in each engagement as the Japanese lost at Kin-Chou, and at Cold Harbor, Manassas, and Petersburg, the last-named an assault, about four times as many in each battle.

"Without detracting from Japanese valor, but merely to modify the superlative adjectives of Kin-Chou historians, it may be said that in all war history ther nothing comparable to the magnificent courage of Pickett's br le at Gettysburg literally marching into the cannon's mouth' at of Grant's men at Cold Harbor, with their names written on ps of paper and pinned on their coats, rushing fearlessly to certain death.

"American writers, and especially the 'historical' novelists, at the front should not permit their pro-Japanese sympathies to run away with their judgment. It is bad enough to have history garbled and falsified in the historical novel without distorting it out of all original semblance as applied to current facts."

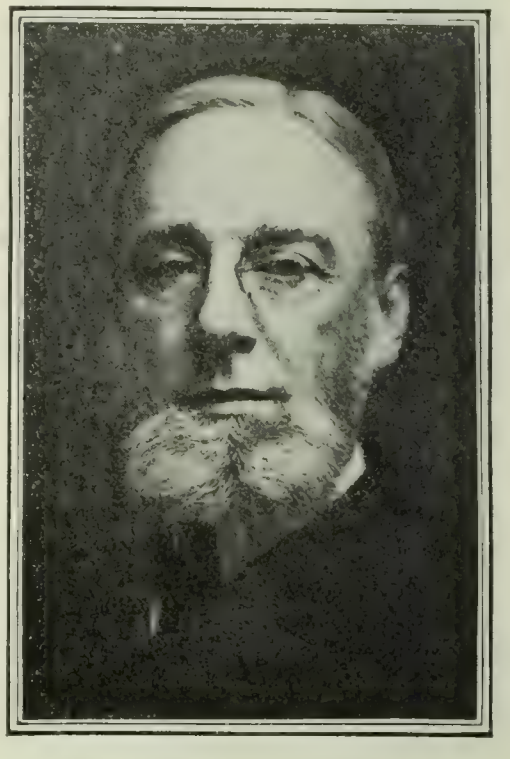
THE SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT UNDER FIRE.

THE recent conference of the Southern Educational Board in Birmingham, Ala., gives some of the Southern papers a chance to express their resentment at the board's work. They object to being helped by Northern capital. "It looks too much like charity forced upon us," says the Wilmington (N. C.) *Messenger;* and the Raleigh *Post* remarks that "the South to-day is abundantly able to take care of its own educational interests," and "it is not in any sense and should not be regarded as a proper subject of Northern charity." Another North Carolina journal, the Charlotte *Observer*, observes similarly:

RICHARD H. EDMONDS,

Editor of *The Manufacturers' Record*, of Baltimore, the chief critic of the Ogden movement.

"We impute nothing wrong to the Northern gentlemen who come down on Pullman cars once a year to look us over, to condole with us upon our wretched condition of ignorance, and to give us a handout from their abundance. We do not question that they mean well. We have no doubt they are sorry for us. We do not charge that their first object is the education of the negro, and that the education of the white child is to them an incident. We do not remind them that they live where ignorance, crime, poverty, squalor abound, and that their beneficence might be well bestowed at home. We rather choose to pitch the objection to their movement on higher ground, and to address this as admonition to our own people rather than as criticism of our philanthropic friends. . . . . The South's history is glorious. For three-fourths of the years from the founding of the republic until the Civil War it gave government to all the people. The names of its sons will ever illumine the pages of the country's history. In an evil hour it went to war and was reversed. It bore defeat with dignity and endured the succeeding hardships with fortitude. Conscript fathers, friends! It would not be well to have these people, we will not say corrupted, but weakened by the power of money. They do not need help; they can help themselves. They do not stand in need of charity, for they have stood worse times than these and somehow took care of themselves and their own. This is our objection to this Southern education scheme. We give its promoters credit for all good purposes; we accuse them of nothing. But they could do the Southern people no such great wrong as to attack their cupidity, which is to assail the spirit of independence, which alone has made them great."



ROBERT CURTIS OGDEN.

Leader of the Southern Educational movement, which is under criticism

The Ogden board devotes much of its money and effort to helping negro schools—a fact which does not mollify its Southern critics. The Norfolk *Virginian Pilot*, for example, remarks in a caustic editorial:

"The Ogden movement has been a case of *facile descensus* from the plane of equal concern for both races and an honest desire to promote the advancement of both in the South to a simple propaganda for the education of the negro, and his education along lines that will make of him nothing better than an impudent loafer.

"We have seen these movements before. And the conclusion we have drawn from observation of them is that we Southern folks would be a great deal better off if our Northern friends, who have never lived in the South, would let us alone. They mean well, no doubt; but we can not conscientiously say that they do well. After forty years of effort they have never been able to realize that a white man is as good as a negro, or that the white man who has lived among negroes all his life knows as much about them as the person who has become acquainted with them through the medium of Uncle Tom's Cabin.

"Yes, we wish the philanthropic brethren from the North would attend to their own business. The best they seem to be able to do is to muddle things and make trouble.

"If they would turn their attention to the reeking slums of their own cities, everybody would be happier."

Indeed, the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* finds, upon investigation, that the white people believe in educating the negro to be a good servant, but nothing more. To quote:

"Most white people believe in educating the negro to be a good servant, but for no other purpose, if we may judge by the whites to whom we have talked on the subject. They agree that it was never intended by the Creator for the negro to be anything but a servant; that education turns his head and spoils him as a laborer; that there is no place in this country for the educated negro, and that it is positively wrong to the negro himself to educate him for a station in life which he can never fill. There are exceptions, of course, but when you get down to the true sentiment of the average white man, you will find that his view is substantially as we have stated it to be. . . . . .

"Educate the negro? Certainly. But educate him to work—the men to be farmhands, butlers, drivers, or some sort of laborers; the women to be cooks, housemaids, or washers. That is the honest view of the average white man and woman, and if our contemporaries are still in doubt, let them investigate."

The attack on the board is being led by *The Manufacturers'*

Record, of Baltimore, and the New York *Tribune* believes that the Southern manufacturers are opposing the movement through fear that the education of their employees will lead to shorter hours and higher wages. *The Outlook* defends the board as follows:

"The work of the Southern board has ceased to need explanation, altho here or there a Southern or Northern journal either misrepresents it or makes the unintelligent blunder of misinterpreting it. It is a work largely in Southern hands and under Southern direction; it is not in any sense an interference with Southern affairs; it is not an attempt to take negro education out of the hands of the South. It is an organization largely planned and directed by the most open-minded Southern men, and generously aided by open-minded Northern men who recognize the tremendous burdens under which the South is struggling, and who are eager as a matter of national duty to aid the great renaissance of educational interest and enthusiasm which is now the most significant movement in the South. Mr. Ogden in his annual address declared that the aristocracy of education has passed; that this is the age of social and economic forces; that higher education and business have come into fellowship, and that education in a large sense is the necessity of the time among every people who desire either material or spiritual prosperity. . . . . .

"Reports from the friends of education in the Southern States and from the Southern field in general indicate steady and rapid advancement in educational facilities, standards, and methods, and register another year of striking progress in its most hopeful movement in the Southern section of the country."

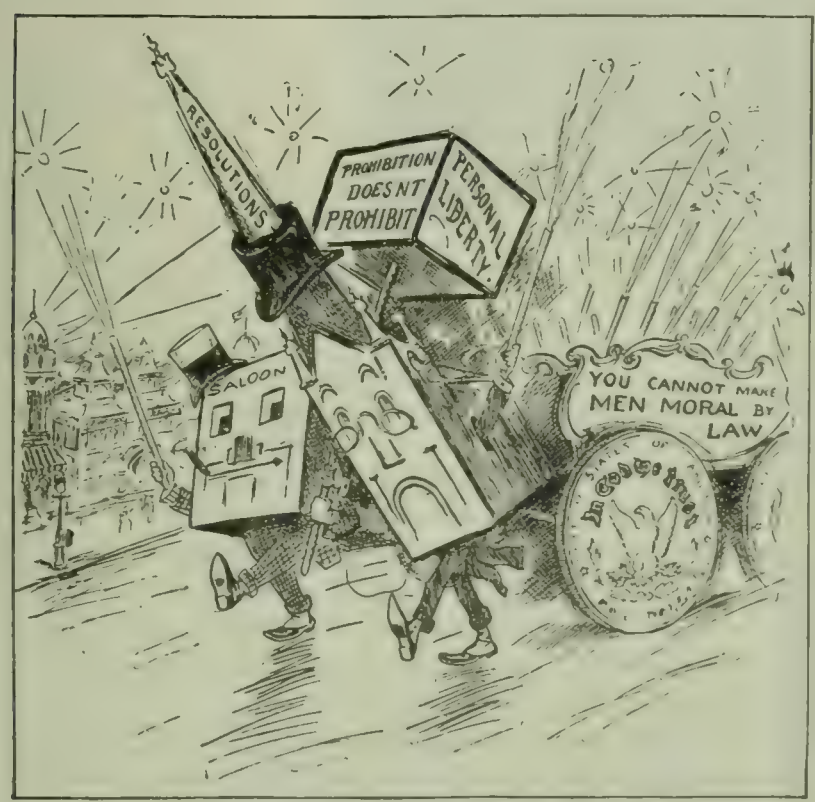
WHOLESALE REDUCTION OF RAILROAD FORCES.

THE spectacle of 75,000 railroad men being thrown out of work within the past two months is the subject of earnest discussion in many of the papers. This great reduction is said to be due to the decline in business. Since March 1, according to one railroad official, the net earnings of the railroads have decreased more than ten per cent., which means that "our railroads are running behind last year's earnings at the rate of nearly $45,000,000 a year." While the earnings have thus been falling off, running expenses have been growing, and to meet this threatening situation several lines have been compelled to lay off large numbers of employees and others have curtailed improvements. A large part of the present trouble is due to the strikes of the miners and ore-handlers in Colorado and Michigan, the lake vessel masters and pilots, and freight-handlers in the East. Then, too, the high cost of labor is also held responsible, in part, for the present situation, and railroad managers declare that wages must be reduced within a short time. This recalls the action of the labor organizations, three years ago, when, after they were advised to take a reasonable increase in wages, say, ten or five per cent., and be assured that they could retain it when business fell off, they demanded and received in most cases fifteen or twenty per cent.

"It is rather hard on the 75,000 railroad men," says the New York *Evening Journal*, "who are willing and anxious to work, and who, without ill conduct on their part, are thrown out of employment. Do you wonder that these men through their unions try to get reasonable pay, while work is to be had?" The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* thinks the union made a grave mistake in demanding the greater increase in wages. It observes:

"The volume of traffic is still large and would not seem in itself to warrant the discharge of so many employees. It is apparently because the recent increases in wages, made when traffic was at its maximum, have with the tendency of gross earnings to decline cut heavily into net earnings that the reduction of the working force has been found desirable. In other words, if the wage scale had not been generally advanced it is probable that the larger part of the army of discharged employees would still be at work and their wages would be going through the retail stores to keep wholesale, manufacturing, and the extractive industries active.

"While the railroad employees in demanding a higher wage at the period they did are not open to criticism for failure to see that there would be a setback in business, the fact that the granting of their demands has now compelled a heavy reduction in the force illustrates a principle which those who manage the affairs of most of the labor-unions fail to keep in mind. The moment a workman receives more for a day's work than what the product of his day's work will bring in the market after deducting the cost of material, management, interest, etc., at that moment a period of idleness lies before him. It makes no difference whether the express payment to the workingmen is the result of a fall in the demand while high wages based on an active market continue, or whether it is due to deliberate restriction of output by the workingmen or to an artificially short working-day What the labor-union theory of wages is is not clear, but it has often seemed to be that of an unlimited fund possessed by employers which they could be made to disgorge if put under sufficient pressure. One of the fundamental weaknesses of the management of most unions is its failure to recognize that labor is paid out of what it creates, that no other



READY FOR ANOTHER CAMPAIGN.
—*The New Times* (Proh.) Chicago.

IF YOU WANT THE OMELET YOU MUST BREAK THE EGG.
—Lever in the Chicago *Socialist*.

SOME "THIRD PARTY" CARTOONS.

"fund" exists, and that in one way or another matters adjust themselves to prevent the payment of wages in excess of the value of the product."

James J. Hill, president of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroads, says that the fundamental reason for the present business contraction is the failure to find a market for the great products of the United States. He says in an interview in the New York *Herald*:

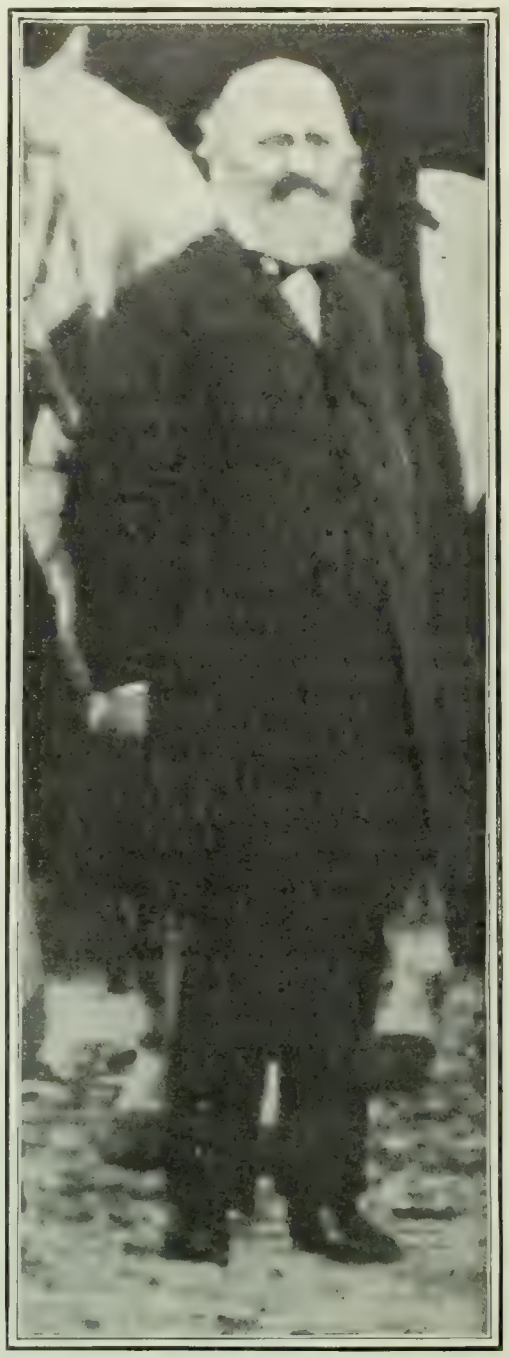
"General business is contracting. It was first apparent and is now most evident in manufacturing enterprises. The railroads are public carriers, and if the public has nothing to carry the railroads can do no business. As traffic decreases, railroad gross earnings must shrink unless rates are raised. In the present instance traffic has decreased, but rates have remained stationary.

"The necessary corollary of such a proposition is a reduction of the working forces. As the demand for carrying freight or passengers diminishes, the demand for employees diminishes. The railroads are dropping men simply because there is not work enough for all. . . . . .

"The whole question falls back primarily upon decreasing business and the reason for it. Why are the railroads carrying less freight than they were a year ago or two years ago? Because the demand for the products of the United States is not commensurate with the supply."

FRANCE TO THE RESCUE OF PERDICARIS.

THE tableau of a Moorish brigand guarding a captive New Jersey millionaire in the wilds of Morocco, and demanding as the price of release a full pardon, the dismissal of the Pasha at Tangier, some $70,000 in cash, and a principality of thirty-eight square kilometers commanding the main route from Tangier to Fez; and the governments of the United States, England, and France filling the port of Tangier with war-ships, and demanding action of a helpless Sultan, is so picturesque and full of wild and tragic possibilities as to command the attention of the civilized world. France, we are told, may be able to obtain the release of Mr. Perdicaris and his stepson. The Sultan is anxious to please France, through fear that France might take refusal as an excuse for establishing a protectorate over him; the brigand Raisouli is anxious to please France because he is a partizan of the Moorish pretender and believes that France is secretly supplying the pretender with arms. Our ambassador in Paris, at the suggestion of Secretary Hay, has asked Paris to use its good offices to secure the captives' release, and France has consented. This line of action "is more likely to be efficacious than any other that could be taken," thinks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and it believes that "there will probably be more delay, but there is no need to fear that the prisoners' lives are in any present danger." Other papers that commend Secretary Hay's course are the Brooklyn *Standard-Union*, the Buffalo *Express*, the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, and the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*. The New York *Sun* says:



ION PERDICARIS.

CROMWELL VARLEY.

RAISOULI'S CAPTIVES.

"We are glad to learn that Secretary Hay has divined the quick, the easy, and, probably, the only means of solving the Perdicaris problem. He has, we are informed, requested the French Government to use its kind offices for the purpose of effecting our fellow citizen's release. That the request would be sympathetically received and promptly heeded might, of course, have been taken for granted. The age-long friendship between France and her foster-child, the American republic—a friendship but rarely and briefly interrupted—was never more cordial than it is to-day. We add, since it can do the unfortunate prisoner no harm if self-interest shall second sympathy, that it can hardly seem expedient in the eyes of the French Foreign Office that another great Power should be driven, not to despatch war-ships to Tangier, but to land a military force on the soil of Morocco.

"We have but little doubt that, if Perdicaris is still alive, when Raisuli hears of the intention of France to interpose on his behalf, the American prisoner and his British son-in-law will be released eventually, tho not, probably, until a ransom is forthcoming, and until the French Government has guaranteed the fulfillment of the political conditions imposed by the brigand chief. For that much-to-be-desired escape from a mortifying predicament, we may thank the good sense of Secretary Hay."

ON JURY TRIAL IN THE PHILIPPINES.

FRESH evidence that we are ruling the Philippines with a most imperial sway is found by the anti-imperialist papers in the decision of the Supreme Court denying the right of trial by jury in the Philippines; while those papers which have upheld the Government's policy in the islands think the decision is good law, and argue that the Filipinos are not as yet enlightened enough to be given that right. The decision was handed down by a vote of 5 to 4, on May 31, and was rendered in the case of the appeal of two editors of a Manila paper, charged with libel, who were convicted after having been denied a trial by jury.

The opinion was read by Justice Day and, briefly, the court holds, as it has held in other insular cases, that the Constitution of the United States applies to our possessions only as far as Congress sees fit to apply it. Congress, the court says, has the right, subject to the restrictions of the Constitution, to make all needful rules and regulations for the government of the Philippines, and it is pointed

out that the treaty of Paris expressly states that civil rights and political status shall be determined and fixed by Congress. "We think," the court continues, "that so far as territory is outlying and not incorporated, Congress is not required to set up trial by jury," and it observes that the President was careful to reserve the right of trial by jury from his recommendations for legislation. However, the court adds, there has been guaranteed to the Filipinos the right of the accused to be heard by himself and counsel; to have a speedy and public trial; to meet his witnesses face to face; and, further, it is guaranteed that no person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, or shall be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense. "It can not be successfully maintained," the court says, "that this system does not give an adequate and efficient method to preserve the rights of the accused." If the right of trial by jury were a fundamental right, it would have to be established by Congress regardless of the needs or capacity of the people to exercise the right. The court continues:

"To state such a proposition demonstrates the impossibility of carrying it into practise without injury to the people to which it might be applied. Therefore the power to govern territory, embodying the right to acquire it, to whatever other limitations it may be subject, does not require Congress to enact for ceded territory not made a part of the United States by Congressional action, a system of law which shall include the right of trial by jury. The Constitution does not, without legislation and of its own force, carry such rights."

Justice Harlan delivered a vigorous dissenting opinion, saying that the decision is contrary to the established system of the United States, and declaring the opinion of the court to be in effect an amendment to the Constitution. "The conclusion reached by the court," he says, "is so obviously forbidden by the Constitution that I can not regard the judgment of this court otherwise than as an amendment to the Constitution by judicial action, when another mode of amendment is expressly provided for in that instrument."

Among the anti-imperialist comments we find this from the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.): "Thus it is, by the exigencies of this heedless and foolish, not to say wicked, plunge of the nation into a course of imperialistic aggression, that the Constitution of the United States is being made to look like the coat of a man emerging from a street brawl. The question is, Did the framers of this republican form of government ever intend to make it adjustable to unrepublican or imperialistic extensions? There would seem to be but one answer to that question within the range of common sense. But a majority of the Supreme Court persist in returning another answer." The Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) thinks we have reached the climax of imperialism. It says in regard to the decision:

"This decision is one which may well cause the people of the United States most serious cogitation. It certainly must open their eyes to the fact that we are ruling our island possessions with a most imperial sway, and that not only their native inhabitants, but our own American-born citizens temporarily resident in them, are equally its victims. If there is one thing above another that we have been proud of it has been the trial by jury, and yet here we have the highest court of the nation denying it to men who are as much citizens of this country as are any of those who have resided in the United States proper continuously since their birth."

"There can be no doubt," says the New York *Globe* (Rep.), "that trial by jury in the islands, as they are at present developed in intelligence, would be in most cases a burlesque of justice. "To say," it continues, "that a people, no matter what their condition of intelligence, is entitled to the right of trial by jury as something inalienable or inherent, is like saying, as many do, that all people ignorant, savage, and civilized, are born with a capacity for self-government." The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) also thinks the time is not ripe for the establishment of jury trials in the Philippines. It declares:

"The establishment of the system before the mass of the Philippine people have as much as heard of it might be productive of anything but justice. Several of the tribes that make up the Filipino people are in a condition to-day not very different from that of our ancestors in the pre-jury days, not because they are all more or less savages, but because they have been accustomed to other methods where they have advanced far enough to leave to courts the settlement of differences. . . . . .

"The Filipinos being a people of marked natural intelligence, with the progress of American ideas, they may before very long be capable of understanding the jury system, its ends and purposes. At present and for some time to come the Philippine Government must feel the influence of war, and we must maintain the status of a garrison which defers the application of the laws and customs of the home country until such time as they can be introduced with the least friction and the clearest apprehension of their meaning. If we try to Americanize everything, we shall Americanize very little."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

An observer remarks that "the Japs seem to have learned everything from Europe except to be afraid of Russia."

What legislators those Japs would make! They will risk their lives to seize a pass.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

China is at heart about as neutral as a chained bull-terrier with two strangers in the front yard.—*The Washington Evening Star.*

Russia's Baltic fleet will start for the Far East on the 24th of June. It has not been explained why.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

"Carnegie is giving away a lot, isn't he?" "Yes indeed. If he keeps on, he'll be getting down to the money he really earned."—*Life.*

Bryan says he has burned all his bridges behind him. All his bridges in front of him have also been burned by somebody, and there he is.—*The Philadelphia Press.*

It is said that beef commands fabulous prices in Port Arthur, which goes to show that Port Arthur is no better off than the cities of this country.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

"The Daily Paper at Sea" which we hear about is probably the Democratic paper that is trying to figure out what its party platform is going to be.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

General Kuropatkin said that not a Japanese that landed on the continent would ever return to his native land. It does seem as if the Japs were there to stay.—*The Indianapolis News.*

Not the least of the many accomplishments of Secretary Cortelyou, who is to be the national chairman, is his proficiency as a pianist, with the most delicate touch.—*The Pittsburg Dispatch.*

After Colonel Younghusband has pulled the Grand Lama out of his seclusion he might be sent on an expedition to open up the Veiled Prophet of Esopus.—*The New York Evening Mail.*

"ROOM FOR ALL, IF THEY'RE CAREFUL."
—Rogers in the New York *Herald.*

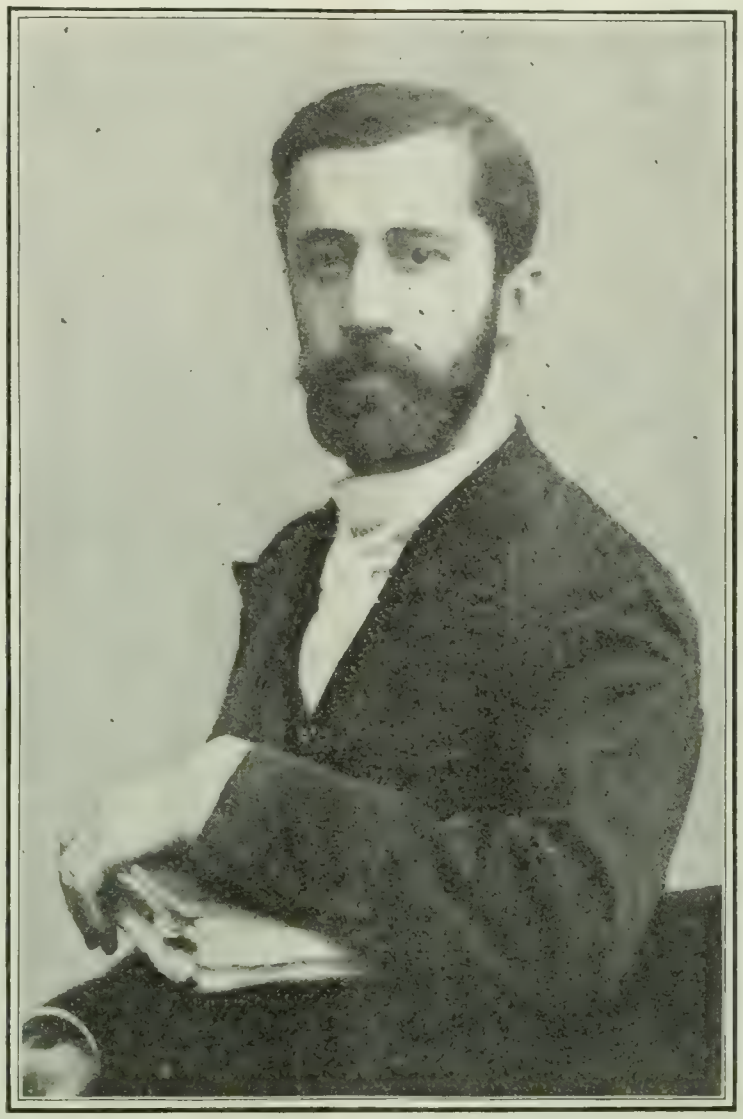
LETTERS AND ART.

MEREJKOWSKI'S "CHRIST AND ANTI-CHRIST."

THE last chapters of the third part of Dmitri Merejkowski's trilogy, entitled "Christ and Antichrist," are now appearing serially in a Russian magazine. The first two parts have been translated into English, and the third is promised. In the first, "The Death of the Gods," or "Julian the Apostate," Merejkowski constructed a highly imaginative romance out of the materials of the career of the Roman Emperor of the period which constituted the meeting-ground of the pagan world and the Christian. In the second novel, "The Romance of Leonardo da Vinci: The Forerunner," the Russian classicist and poet described the "resurrection of the gods" in Italy at the time of the Renaissance. The third novel is called "The Antichrist," and deals with Peter the Great and the beginnings of modern Russia. The first two parts of this "trilogy" have been highly praised in American and English literary journals, but neither of those parts, nor of that now appearing serially and nearing conclusion, has Russian criticism (except the criticism of a very small "decadent" set) had anything favorable to say.

A very scathing attack on the whole trilogy—the conception underlying it, the execution, the author's method and style—has just appeared, from the pen of Nicholas Engelhardt, a leading writer, in the *Novoye Vremya*. And, for the most part, the criticisms of this "reactionary" coincide with the views of the advanced liberal reviewers. Here is the conclusion to which an elaborate analysis leads Engelhardt:

"Yes, a painstaking author is Merejkowski, undoubtedly. He read, he labored, he searched, and verified, but—he is no artist. There is not that divine flame which in a moment converts the work of the erudite historian into the work of the artist. Merejkowski's historical novels are historical monographs in the shape of romances. The form is only a handicap. . . . The first defect of these novels is want of art, of vitalizing imaginative power. The second and chief defect is the puerile, false, artificially introduced tendency of Nietzschean decadentism."



DMITRI MEREJKOWSKI.

He aims, according to a Russian critic, to become himself "something of a literary 'Julian the Apostate.'"

This "tendency," the critic declares, vitiates the whole trilogy and stamps it as an inartistic, crude, illegitimate literary enterprise. Merejkowski's "ambition" is thus characterized:

"He had planned something hopelessly impracticable—to revive the ancient gods, rehabilitate primitive polytheism as a religion, become, in short, something of a literary Julian himself. This impossible task placed him in a false position and spoiled his entire enterprise. In truth, to popularize the beautiful myths about Aphrodite as they were reflected in poetry and sculpture of antiquity, to illuminate them with the aid of new scientific data, is a most grateful task; but to resurrect Aphrodite and the cult of this goddess as a living religion is an absurd and foolish attempt. . . . The result is that Merejkowski has compromised antiquity in the eyes of the readers and caused them to confound it with modern pagan decadentism. Not only that, but his inept pretension has led him to misinterpret the three epochs of which he treats."

The critic says that the essential falsity of the conception was not so glaring in the first romance, for Julian did contend with the new faith and did try to restore polytheism. Still, even Julian was misrepresented in the author's picture of the period. In dealing with Da Vinci and the Renaissance Merejkowski permitted himself greater liberties. The humanists of that epoch never looked upon polytheism as a real religion; it had for them a purely symbolical and poetic significance. It was the freedom, the beauty, the inspiration of antique philosophy and art which appealed to them as they were emancipating themselves from scholasticism. But Merejkowski's artificiality and unreality, according to Engelhardt, reach their height when he applies his theory to Peter the Great and makes him the representative of paganism, the Antichrist and rebel of his time. Peter was dubbed Antichrist by certain non-conformist sects. He was loose in his habits and speech, but there is no foundation for Merejkowski's picture of him as a sort of over-man, follower of Bacchus and Venus, heathen and prophet of Olympian creeds. Here the perversion becomes intolerable. Peter was an orthodox Christian, a good Greek Catholic, and Merejkowski's effort to make an aggressive pagan out of him is based on a few trivial and inconsequential acts of his varied career, such as the ordering of a statue of Venus for his garden, some merry pranks at the expense of the solemn "pillars" of the old order, and his ruthless, but for the time not unnatural, persecution of seditious and rebellious elements, including his own son, Alexis.

In fine, M. Engelhardt concludes, Merejkowski, a decadent and Nietzscheite himself, has vainly attempted to torture three historical epochs into seeming accord with neo-paganism and the decadent philosophy of human life and progress.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELATION OF JOURNALISM TO LITERATURE.

AS the business of journalism is to record or to comment, not to create or to interpret, argues Mr. H. W. Boynton, it has, strictly, no literary aspect. While in its exercise of the recording function it is a useful trade, and in its commenting office it takes rank as a profession, it is never an art. Pure journalism, says this writer, is essentially impersonal in spirit and in method, whereas literature must present, in some degree, a personal interpretation of life. Nevertheless, he emphasizes, journalism has certain significant contacts with literature. It sometimes exhibits a sort of literature of inadvertence, a literature in effect, tho not in primary intent. Considering still farther this relationship, he writes (in *The Atlantic Monthly* for June):

"It is plain that little distinction can be made between a piece of journalism and a piece of literature on the ground of external subject-matter alone. A squalid slum incident, a fashionable wedding, the escape of a prisoner, the detection of a forgery, may afford material either for journalism or for the literary art. In one

instance the product will be interesting as news, in the other because it bears upon some universal principle or emotion of human life. So it not seldom happens that a reporter develops extra-journalistic skill in the portrayal of experience or character. Writers of fiction are spawned almost daily by the humbler press. The journalistic use of the word 'story' indicates the ease of a transition which is not a wandering from fact to falsity, but an upward shift from the plane of simple registry to the plane of interpretation. Mr. Kipling happens to be the most conspicuous modern instance of the reporting journalist turned story-writer. . . . . .

"Between literature and 'the higher journalism' the partition is extremely thin. If I understand the term, the higher journalism means the function of impersonal comment employed at its utmost of breadth and dignity. It gives utterance to individual judgment rather than personal interpretation. It aims to inform and to convince rather than to express. It displays real erudition, it urges admirable specifics, it produces, in fact, printed lectures on practical themes addressed to the practical intelligence. One perceives a close analogy between the functions of the higher journalist and those of the preacher, the lawyer, and the politician. An *ex parte* impersonality is all that can be demanded of any of them,—intellectual independence being a desirable asset, but the thing said being largely determined by a policy, a creed, a precedent, or a platform. In any of these professions will appear from time to time the literary artist,—the man escaping from preoccupation with specific methods or ends, and expressing his personality by some larger interpretation of life. Hence come our Newmans, our Burkes, and our Macaulays."

Of the influence of journalism on public taste Mr. Boynton writes:

"The popularity of journalism in America has, we have noted before, reacted upon most of our magazines so strongly that they are distinguished from the better daily journals by exclusion of detail and modification of method rather than by essential contrast in quality. Upon the character of the daily press, that is, depends the character of our entire periodical product; and by this means, in large measure, the character of the public taste. To afford a vast miscellaneous population like ours its only chance of contact with literature entails a responsibility which may well appall even the ready and intrepid champions of the daily press. While, however, the night-fear of the yellow journal is disturbing enough to those who watch for the morning, they will have pleasanter visions, even now not altogether unrealized, of a journalism more responsible, more just, more firmly pursuant of that fine enthusiasm for absolute fitness, for the steady application of worthy means to worthy ends, which is the birthright of literature."

ROBERT BROWNING AS A DRAMATIST.

THE genius of Robert Browning, which was essentially dramatic, yet which resulted in so few "actable" dramas, presents, in this respect, an enticing field of study, and one which receives particular attention from his latest biographer, Edward Dowden, in a volume contributed to the series of Temple Biographies. The writer points out that Browning showed the essential trait of a dramatist, not only in creating and studying minds and hearts other than his own; but also in a way of using himself—namely, "if he desired to set forth or to indicate his most intimate ideas or impulses, he effected this indirectly by detaching them from his own personality and giving them a brain and heart other than his own in which to live and move and have their being." Differentiating the two kinds of dramatic art, and defining Browning's relation to them, Mr. Dowden says:

"There is a kind of dramatic art which we may term static, and another kind which we may term dynamic. The former deals especially with characters in position, the latter with characters in movement. Passion and thought may be exhibited and interpreted by dramatic genius of either type; to represent passion and thought and action—action incarnating and developing thought and passion—the dynamic power is required. And by action we are to understand not merely a visible deed, but also a word, a feeling, an idea which has in it a direct operative force. The dramatic genius of Browning was in the main of the static kind; it studies with extraordinary skill and subtlety character in position; it attains only an imperfect or a labored success with character in movement. The *dramatis personæ* are ready at almost every moment, except the culminating moments of passion, to fall away from action into reflection and self-analysis. The play of mind upon mind he recognizes, of course, as a matter of profound interest and importance; but he catches the energy which spirit transfers to spirit less in the actual moment of transference than after it has arrived. Thought and emotion with him do not circulate freely through a group of persons, receiving some modification from each. He deals most successfully with each individual as a single and separate entity; each maintains his own attitude, and as he is touched by the common influence he proceeds to scrutinize it. Mind in these plays threads its way dexterously in and out of action; it is not itself sufficiently incorporated in action. The progress of the drama is now retarded; and again, as if the author perceived that the story had fallen behind or remained stationary, it is accelerated by sudden jerks. A dialogue of retrospection is a common device at the opening of popular plays, with a view to expound the position of affairs to the audience; but a dramatic writer of genius usually works forward through his dialogue to the end which he has set before him. With Browning, for the purpose of mental analysis, a dialogue of retrospection may be of higher value than one which leans and presses toward the future. The invisible is for him more important than the visible, and so in truth it may often be; but the highest dramatist will not choose to separate the two. The invisible is best captured and is most securely held in the visible."

Browning, the author continues, delights especially to study the noblest attitudes of the soul and to wring the sense of triumph from apparent failure, and hence finds his proper field in tragedy rather than comedy. To quote again:

"There is no light-hearted mirth, no real gaiety of temper anywhere in the dramas of Browning. Pippa's gladness in her holiday from the task of silk-winding is touched with pathos in the thought that what is so bright is also so brief, and it is encompassed, even within delightful Asolo, by the sins and sorrows of the world. Bluphocks, with his sniggering wit and his jingle of rime, is a vagabond and a spy, who only covers the shame of his nakedness with these rags of devil-may-care good spirits. The genial cynicism of Ogniben is excellent of its kind, and pleases the palate like an olive amid wines; but this man of universal intellectual sympathies is at heart the satirist of moral illusions, the unmasker of self-deception, who with long experience of human infirmities, has come to chuckle gently over his own skill in dealing with them; and has he not—we may ask—wound round his own spirit some of the incurable illusions of worldly wisdom? No—this is not gaiety. If Browning smiles with his Ogniben, his smile is a comment upon the weakness and the blindness of the self-deceiver."

In place of villains, Browning's tragedies present the world as villain, with "baits and bribes and snares wherewith to entangle its victims, to lure down their mounting aspirations, to dull their vision of the things far-off and faint; perhaps also to make them prosperous and portly gentlemen, easy-going, and amiably cynical, tolerant of evil, and prudently distrustful of good."

In creating his chief *dramatis personæ* Browning distinguishes two principal groups: characters whose predominating power is intellect and characters in which the mastery lies with some lofty emotion. Continuing, Mr. Dowden says:

"The intellect dealing with things that are real and positive, those persons in whom intelligence is supreme, may too easily become the children of this world. In their own sphere they are wiser than the children of light; and they are skilled in a moral casuistry by which they justify to themselves the darkening of the light that is in them. The passionate natures have an intelligence of their own; they follow a gleam which is visible to them if not to others. They discover, or rather they are discovered by, some truth which flashes forth in one inspired moment—the master-moment of a lifetime; they possess the sublime certainty of love, loyalty, devotion. If they err through a heroic folly and draw upon themselves ruin in things temporal, may there not be some

atom of divine wisdom at the bottom of the folly which is itself indestructible, and which insures for them a welfare out of time and space? Prophet and casuist—Browning is both; and to each he will endeavor to be just; but his heart must give a casting vote, and this can not be in favor of the casuist. Every self-transcending passion has in it a divine promise and pledge; even the passion of the senses, if it has hidden within it one spark of self-annihilating love, may be the salvation of a soul."

The field where Browning locates his dramas is thus indicated:

"The region of unclouded, untrammeled passion, of spiritual intuition, and of those great words from heaven which pierce, 'even to the dividing asunder of the joints and marrow,' is, for Browning's imagination, the East. The nations of the West—and, before all others, the Italian race—are those of a subtly developed intelligence. The worldly art of a churchman, ingenuities of theology having aided in refining ingenuities of worldliness, is perhaps the finest exemplar of unalloyed Western braincraft. But Italy is also a land of passion; and, therefore, at once, for its ardors of the heart—seen not in love alone, but in carven capital and on frescoed wall—and for its casuistries of intellect, Browning looks to Italy for the material best fitted to his artistry. Between that group of personages whom we may call his characters of passion and that group made up of his characters of intelligence, lie certain figures of peculiar interest, by birth and inheritance children of the East, and by culture partakers, in a greater or less degree, of the characteristics of the West—a Djabal, with his Oriental heart entangled by Frankish tricks of sophistry; a Luria, whose Moorish passion is enthralled by the fascination of Florentine intellect, and who can make a return upon himself with a half-painful Western self-consciousness."

So much for the mine in which Browning dug, and the kind of ore that he brought forth; there remains to cite something concerning the manner in which he presented his material. Says Mr. Dowden:

"In his presentation of character, Browning was far from exhibiting either the universality or the disinterestedness of Shakespeare. His sympathy with action was defective. The affections arising from hereditary or traditional relations are but slenderly represented in his poetry; the passions which elect their own objects are largely represented. Those graceful gaieties arising from a long-established form of society, which constitute so large a part of Shakespeare's comedies, are almost wholly absent from his work. His humor was robust, but seldom fine or delicate. In an age of intellectual and spiritual conflict and trouble his art was often deflected from the highest ends by his concern on behalf of ideas. He could not rest satisfied, it has been observed, with contemplating the children of his imagination, nor find the fulfilment of his aim in the fact of having given them existence. It seems often as if his purpose in creating them was to make them serve as questioners, objectors, and answerers in the great debate of conflicting thoughts which proceeds throughout his poems. His object in transferring his own consciousness into the consciousness of some imagined personage seems often to be that of gaining a new standpoint from which to see another and a different aspect of the questions concerning which he could not wholly satisfy himself from any point of view. He can not be content to leave his men and women, in Shakespeare's disinterested manner, to look in various directions, according to whatever chanced to suit best the temper and disposition he had imagined for them. They are placed by him with their eyes turned in very much the same direction, gazing toward the same problems, the same ideas. And somehow Browning himself seems to be in company with them all the time, learning their different reports of various aspects which those problems or ideas present to each of them, and choosing between the different reports in order to give credence to that which seems true. The study of no individual character would seem to him of capital value unless that character contained something which should help to throw light upon matters common to all humanity, upon the inquiries either as to what it is or as to what are its relations to the things outside humanity. This is not quite the highest form of dramatic poetry. There is in it perhaps something of the error of seeking too quick returns of profit, and of drawing 'a circle premature,' to use Browning's own words, 'heedless of far gain.' The contents of characters so conceived can be exhausted, whereas when characters are presented with entire disinterestedness they may seem to yield us less at first, but they are inexhaustible. The fault—if it be one—lay partly in Browning's epoch, partly in the nature of his genius. Such a method of deflected dramatic characterization as his is less appropriate to regular drama than to the monologue; and accordingly the monologue, reflective or lyrical, became the most characteristic instrument of his art."

CHANGED CONDITIONS OF MODERN ART.

To a new edition of Lübke's "History of Art" the editor and reviser, Mr. Russell Sturgis, adds several wholly new chapters. Among these is the section dealing with the work and tendencies of the modern era. Mr. Sturgis states that there are reasons why a just estimate of the art of the last forty years will always be difficult, even to our children. The period being one of transition, a dozen fashions in art have come into notice since 1860 and have disappeared, leaving little behind them except a memory. He declares further: "There are some reasons for being much discouraged, and those who see the possibilities only in the light of the past are ready to believe that no great artistic movement will follow from the present confusion. There are, on the other hand, some great achievements of the last thirty years, such as the bold departure of this or that sculptor, and of one or another group of painters, which achievements make the inference rather easy that from them will result directly much that is good, and indirectly more, through the means of other movements starting from those which have already taken place."

So changed are the conditions surrounding art to day from the conditions which influenced it in the past that we can not safely infer its future development, the writer feels, from the course of its development in the past. Then the great body of artists were the sons or apprentices of artists, and followed art from an early age with little danger of being swayed from their natural artistic growth. But to-day all this is changed. Says Mr. Sturgis:

"A man goes to college, to the gymnasium, the Realschule, or the Lycée. He studies history and theories. He hesitates long as to his future career. He takes up the work of an artist at a comparatively mature age and with his mind already full of the entirely non-artistic ideas given by home surroundings and by the school. Before he begins to practise art, almost as soon as he begins to study it, he finds himself surrounded by a mass of book-knowledge and of theory which is much too learned for him to despise. The thought and the knowledge which is given in the language of words have possession of his mind before he has begun to consider the feeling and knowledge expressible by the language of form, the representation of form and color."

The great extent of the modern community, with its comparatively high average of culture, has also its effect upon art. We read:

"The fact that almost every individual of that great community requires a recognition which in the artistic ages only a few could even dream of, makes the great modern social groups even more formidable than their number alone would make them. The art spirit can not be relatively as strong in a great modern community. The people live too elaborately; they have houses of too great complexity; even the poorest family has too many utensils for all to be treated as all things were treated in the days of great fine art. The community has outgrown the art-power of the community; nor will any conceivable growth of art-power enable all the builders of cheap houses run up in a few months, and the planners of factory-made wooden, metallic, and pottery vessels, to make all these things tolerable in design. Decorative art, then, in the old sense, is hardly conceivable to the modern world; and the question how far this fact will sway the arts of pure expression and representation—how far painting and sculpture in the highest sense can flourish when decoration is dead—remains to be seen. The conditions are new, and we are not able to appreciate them yet.

"Again, the present age is one of critical observation, and in this respect is entirely new. . . . It has created the science of archeology, it presents the arts of the past to us, not as the old artistic

ages saw them, dimly and rarely, but with clear vision to all those who choose to look. The enormous amount of writing in all the great modern languages devoted to the fine arts, their history, and their practise, has all to be assimilated. . . . Nor is it of any avail to say that we will not take this sophisticated view of fine art. We can not, if we choose, shut our eyes to our already gained knowledge. We must of necessity go on in our self-conscious way, looking as a partly instructive community with the well-informed eyes of the archeologist, and not with the unschooled memory of our ancestors, at all works of fine art.

"Again, the social question comes to the fore—and this is formidable indeed! When it was impossible for a man to raise himself above his condition except by such favor as the very great would show to the man of humble birth, the instinct to pursue art simply and along humble paths until loftier ways offered themselves was easy to follow. . . . The men whose names we know emerged one after another from this substratum of faithful workmen who had learned to model, to chisel, to cast bronze, to paint, to mix colors so that they would endure, prepare wooden panels to receive their colors, to sketch frames and arcaded backgrounds for their painted panels, which elaborate framing their friends, the carvers, would produce. The men whose names we know came one by one out of this little-known body of workmen; but if we could be set down in Athens in the fourth century B.C., or in Florence eighteen hundred years later, we should find a vast deal of admirable work was in process of production by men of whom the future was never to hear a word, and we should find, moreover, that much which has since become famous under the name of this or that admittedly great artist was really done by the apparently small artist, the unknown workman who lived and died content if he added little to his local fame and his personal income."

The artist-artisan is a thing unknown to the nineteenth century, says Mr. Sturgis, and continues:

"There is absolutely no call for the independent workman. The artist who is skilled in silverware and chasing and he who is an excellent modeler in clay are alike in demand in great establishments and their work is not known nor asked for by the outside world. The consequence is that the skilled modeler never becomes handy in producing a cast in bronze and will have little or no practise in chiseling and finishing such a bronze when cast. And this means that the artist in the old sense no longer exists, and that the only persons who are still 'artists' are the more fortunate men who obtain a certain amount of employment as painters in oil on canvases to be framed and hung in rooms, as painters on larger canvases which will be pasted to walls, as modelers of statues or busts which will be produced by other hands in marble or in bronze, or, finally, will be the designers of elaborate buildings and will be called architects in the special modern sense."

The cause alleged by Mr. Sturgis for the decline in decorative art and the consequent effect upon painting, sculpture, and architecture is in reality an arraignment of those very things upon which the modern era prides itself—the large class of objects known as "modern conveniences," which are often pointed to as indicative of the increase in civilization. To quote a final paragraph in summary:

"As long as a family thought itself comfortably furnished with a chest or two, a wardrobe, a box-bedstead, a dozen earthenware pots of different sizes, and three or four vessels of pewter or copper, each one of these objects of utility might become a vehicle for a good deal of artistic thought. The piece would be handed down from mother to daughter, from father to son. At all events, it would be made with that possibility in mind. It was made to last, and in an artistic community it would be the object of a good deal of careful consideration as to its form and as to the little adornments that might be added to it. Now, however, when the poorest family requires two hundred utensils of one and another kind, and finds, moreover, that these utensils are furnished at an incredibly low price by great companies which make them by the thousand and force them upon the customer with favorable opportunities for immediate delivery and gradual payment, the possibility of having the common objects of life beautiful has gone. It has gone forever. At least no way has yet suggested itself for restoring the conditions which have been found favorable for decorative art."

THE POLITICIAN IN FRENCH LITERATURE.

POLITICIANS receive but scant courtesy at the hands of the French novelists and dramatists. M. Henri Bordeaux, who has reread Balzac's "Deputy of Arcis," Flaubert's "Candidate," Daudet's "Numa Roumestan," and a number of works by younger and less known writers, says that on one point the works of all these novelists agree—namely, their expressed contempt for the man of politics. "As they have not been satisfied to observe the morals of the politicians out of their study-windows," he continues (in an article in the *Correspondant*, Paris), "but have endeavored to know and understand their subjects, to live the life of the nation in common with them, before writing about them, the novelists can hardly be suspected of prejudice. Yet they represent politicians as men without a shred of patriotism, devoid of virtue and honesty, more stripped of scruples than Job was of worldly goods."

M. Bordeaux then quotes from "The Psychology of the Deputy," by M. Jules Delafosse, who has for a long time filled an important place in the Palais-Bourbon, and is therefore in a position to study political morals. He says:

"M. Delafosse relates some amusing anecdotes, one of which tells of a certain candidate who, altho sure of his election on account of the great amount of good his family had done in the district, and of his own irreproachable character, found very little favor with his constitutents, one of the frankest among whom enlightened him on the subject of his unpopularity in the following brutal terms: 'You see, monsieur, what we want now are deputies that one can spit at.'"

Surely a state of affairs well calculated to keep honest folk out of politics, says M. Bordeaux, and continues with a picture of what may be seen daily at the Palais-Bourbon:

"Around a semicircular table sit about a hundred deputies writing letters desperately, from two until six o'clock, without interruption, unless there happens to be a hot public debate. The poor wretches stop once in a while to exchange comments upon the hardships of the trade, and then one hears dialogues like this: 'Those constitutents really have preposterous ideas. Would you believe it, one asks me to get him an umbrella at the "Bon Marche."' 'That is a comparatively easy commission, answers his colleague; one of mine sent me his son, requesting me to find him a place as coachman in some good house.' 'Oh, I have a better one than that,' chimes in a third deputy, drawn out by the tone of revolt of the others, 'a constitutent of mine writes that his old uncle has died in the Quartier des Halles and he wants me to establish his rights to the inheritance for him!'"

Such, continues M. Bordeaux, is the servitude of the deputy, who finds it necessary to do anything and everything to insure his reelection. He runs errands and he procures places, for nowadays everybody claims a share of the benefits of the state. The state has replaced Providence. This brings to mind, he says, a reflection of Alphonse Daudet's in one of his latest works: "Ah!" he sighs, "if one could close the Chamber of the Deputies for two or three years, the French might meanwhile learn to pick up a living anywhere but in the larder of the state!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTES

MR. WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE, writing in *The Dial* recently, expressed the opinion that Mr. George Edward Woodberry "is probably the most distinguished of the American poets now living." "We think of but one other, Mr. William Vaughn Moody," this critic continues, "who might fairly dispute the claim for this primacy."

LONDON has at last, through the efforts of Mr. Beerbohm Tree, an Academy of Dramatic Art. The recent opening of this institution, says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, is an event of more than local interest. "It has both a special and a general significance. From the first point of view it indicates the tardy recognition in the British metropolis of a truth which elsewhere has long been appreciated and acted upon, the truth that the professional school is an important, almost indispensable, aid to efficiency and to success. It also serves to remind the public that acting really is an art, and that its successful pursuit demands not only the possession of natural abilities, but their assiduous and intelligent cultivation. The technique of acting is as important as the technique of any other profession, and it needs to be taught. It would be a good thing for the American stage were an Academy of the Dramatic Art to be established here."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HOW DO ANIMALS AVOID POISON?

ANIMALS, either wild or domestic, are rarely poisoned. They avoid poisonous plants, as we say, "by instinct"—a convenient term for covering up our lack of knowledge regarding animal psychology. The matter is discussed very fully in a recent article in *The Spectator* (London), selected paragraphs of which we reproduce below. The writer believes that the sense by which animals detect poison is mainly that of smell, that of taste being usually deficient. Carnivorous animals, however, have a kind of half-way sense "between taste and stomach-ache" which tells them when they have taken anything likely to disagree with them; and nature enables them to get rid of it by the throat with ease. The writer goes on to say:

"Wolves, tigers, leopards, and other carnivora are difficult to poison because of the power which they have of rapidly getting rid of the drug. Lions, on the other hand, are very frequently poisoned, as they eat voraciously and quickly, more like a dog than the other large felidæ. It is said that a good many lion skins, especially those brought back by foreign counts and others from Somaliland before the regrettable misunderstandings between whites and blacks had begun in that region famous for large game, were obtained by the unsportsmanlike method of poisoning carcasses and leaving them for the lions to devour. Cattle, which have no less than four stomachs, are hopelessly poisoned if once they have swallowed a dose, whether in a toxic plant or otherwise. It is this curious arrangement of their interiors which makes it such a difficult matter to give cattle medicine at all.

"In common with human beings, animals seem to be affected by poison in certain forms when in a particular condition of health. At other times they can eat the same plant or shrub with impunity. In certain states of health a man can eat pork, lobsters, cockles, scallops, and other somewhat risky foods without bad effects. At other times the same edibles would produce on him the effect of ptomain poisoning. Two persons may eat of the same food at the same time, and while one is perfectly well afterward, the other may become violently ill. The curious cases of yew-poisoning among cattle or horses seem to be somewhat analogous. They will sometimes browse on shoots of yew and take no harm whatever. At other times they are obviously made very ill, or die from eating the leaves. They have even been found dead with the yew fresh and undigested in their stomachs. Where poisonous plants are present in any great numbers in herbage it seems quite impossible to prevent cattle from eating them. . . . . .

"Birds seem to have no discrimination whatever in regard to poisons, probably because they have almost no sense of smell, and swallow their food without masticating it. . . . Such intelligent birds as rooks will pick up and eat poisoned grain, and crows and ravens readily eat poisoned eggs or meat. Chickens will eat the poisonous seeds of the laburnum and die from the effects; whether birds such as tits and greenfinches ever do so does not seem to be known. But wild birds are frequently found dying in gardens, tho apparently they have been in good health a few hours before, and their death may probably be due to the consumption of poisonous seeds."

Animals will occasionally fail to recognize the poisonous plants of a strange region. The writer cites an instance where camels from India and Somaliland were sent out together in the latter country. The native camels thrived, but the Indian camels were all poisoned. It is possible, of course, that both varieties of camels ate of the poisonous herbs of the region, but that the native beasts had been rendered immune in some way, as cats that have eaten snake poison are believed to become protected from cobra bite. The writer, however, favors the theory that they purposely avoided what they instinctively knew to be poisonous. He goes on:

"Whatever be the reason for the fact, 'warning' notices of various kinds are frequently affixed by nature to poisonous plants, almost as legibly as the label which the law insists that chemists shall place upon poisonous drugs. Many of the poisonous fungi have an odious smell, so much so that no mammal or bird ever thinks of touching them. On the other hand, the scent of the mushroom is distinctly appetizing and pleasant. Henbane, an exceptionally poisonous and quite beautiful wild plant, has a most unpleasant scent which is instantly detected by cattle when the plant is green. They most carefully avoid touching it when growing. But it seems to lose its warning odor when dried in hay. Instances have been quoted in which it has been injurious to cattle when consumed in this form. The common 'fool's parsley,' which has poisonous seeds, is not, we believe, eaten by any bird, neither do cattle touch it when growing in meadows. But they seem to have no such suspicion about the water hemlock, which is so peculiarly deadly to both cows and horses. . . . One of our most poisonous native plants is the ordinary foxglove, from which digitalis is made. Every part of it is toxic in a high degree—flowers, stem, leaves, and roots. It has no unpleasant odor of any kind, but for some reason cattle never touch it. . . . In the hemlocks, several of which are poisonous to man or beast, the dangerous ingredient varies. In the spotted hemlock it is 'conin' which is present in great quantities in the seeds, tho there is very little in the leaves and stem. The Greek poison was probably prepared from these seeds, as is the medical extract made at the present time. On the other hand, in the water hemlock, which is not very common in England, tho found abundantly by Scotch rivers and on wet grounds in the North, the poisonous principle is contained in an essential oil. Spotted hemlock kills or injures human beings by causing paralysis, which progresses through the nervous centers till it attacks the lungs. In the water hemlock the poison acts in a different way. Like another and more deadly vegetable poison, strychnin, it causes tetanic spasms. The difference in the nature of the poison contained in plants so closely alike as these two hemlocks may perhaps account for the failure of cattle to know the danger to which they are exposed in eating them. It may well be that one variety, tho injurious to man, may not affect cattle. Consequently they might naturally eat without any misgivings the other variety, which is deadly to them."

SOME ODD THINGS ABOUT MACHINERY.

THE unexpected constantly happens in practical mechanics; and, as the workman is generally more interested in results than in getting at the causes of things, these mysteries and oddities are often left unexplained. A few of them are gathered in an article in *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (New York, May). Says the writer:

"Every-day things which are perfectly familiar to mechanics of one class are totally unintelligible to the workman in another branch. Men who have worked a lifetime in fashioning cast-iron under the lathe are greatly surprised on learning that the same material, when employed in the heating pipes of a blast-furnace stove, grows from six inches to a foot in length from constant use. And the furnace man is equally unprepared to hear that the core bars used for casting pipes lose as much as three inches in casting twenty or thirty pieces.

"In practise, for instance, we use a piston-rod packing of easy fitting babbit bushing. When these bushes become sufficiently worn to leak, we close them up by compressing them in the water cylinder of a hydraulic press. In this operation a mandrel somewhat smaller than the piston-rod is put inside, and with all the pressure we can bring to bear, we have never been able to compress the bush so as to grasp the mandrel tight, and yet occasionally we have had these bushes shut down while the engine was running so as to grasp the piston-rod as if gripped in a vise, to break the bushes asunder, indeed, or to make this necessary in order to get them off.

"Again, in the foundation of embossed work, two dies are used, the female die often being made by driving the hardened male die into a block of soft steel. This operation is easily performed by a few blows of the drop hammer. It drives in and raises the soft metal without distorting the block in any other particular. Had the same operation been attempted by means of the hydraulic press, the block would probably be upset one-fourth its depth, the sides bulging out or the piece crushed, without producing other than a faint marking of the outline of the male die.

"When the lawn mower was first introduced, the inventor was considered little short of a mechanical heretic to imagine that he

could get sufficient traction with two light wheels to rotate a cylinder six times their own weight at six times their velocity, and cut the grass in addition. The worm that drives the bed of a Sellers planer does not wear out half as fast as it should, and there is possibly something unexpected about it, even to the makers themselves.

"A 12 x 18 inch cylinder-engine, which had been running a year at 185 revolutions per minute on an unusually solid foundation, began one day without apparent cause to shake endwise, and before night had shaken itself loose. As no harm resulted and the work was pressing, the repairing of the foundation was postponed until vacation time, about a month distant. Before that time arrived, however, the shaking ceased, and the engine ran perfectly smooth in spite of the impaired foundation.

"Another and even more curious instance of the unexpected was that of a well-known electrician who built and tested for three years a certain piece of apparatus which promised to be extensively used. As it worked perfectly, a large amount of capital was put into buildings and plant for the production of these pieces of apparatus for the market, and many were built; but the manufacturers were totally unable to reproduce the original either in effect or durability.

"In another case, two similar boilers were connected by necks at top and bottom, and a fire built under each of them, the boilers being about half full. The water, without apparent cause, behaved very strangely, all going into one boiler and then into the other. When the play was at its height, the boss, considering the lives of the men and the premises of more value than the cause of science, ordered the fires drawn, and the cause could never be determined."

TUBERCULOSIS IN STREET DUST.

THAT the germs of tuberculosis are everywhere present in our streets is strikingly shown by the statement, made in the New York daily papers and confirmed by Commissioner Woodbury, that five years' work as a street-sweeper in New York makes the average individual a consumptive. The result is asserted by Dr. S. A. Knopf, in the New York *Medical Journal*, to be largely due to the fact that our streets are generally swept when dry, instead of being sprinkled first, as in European cities. Says Dr. Knopf:

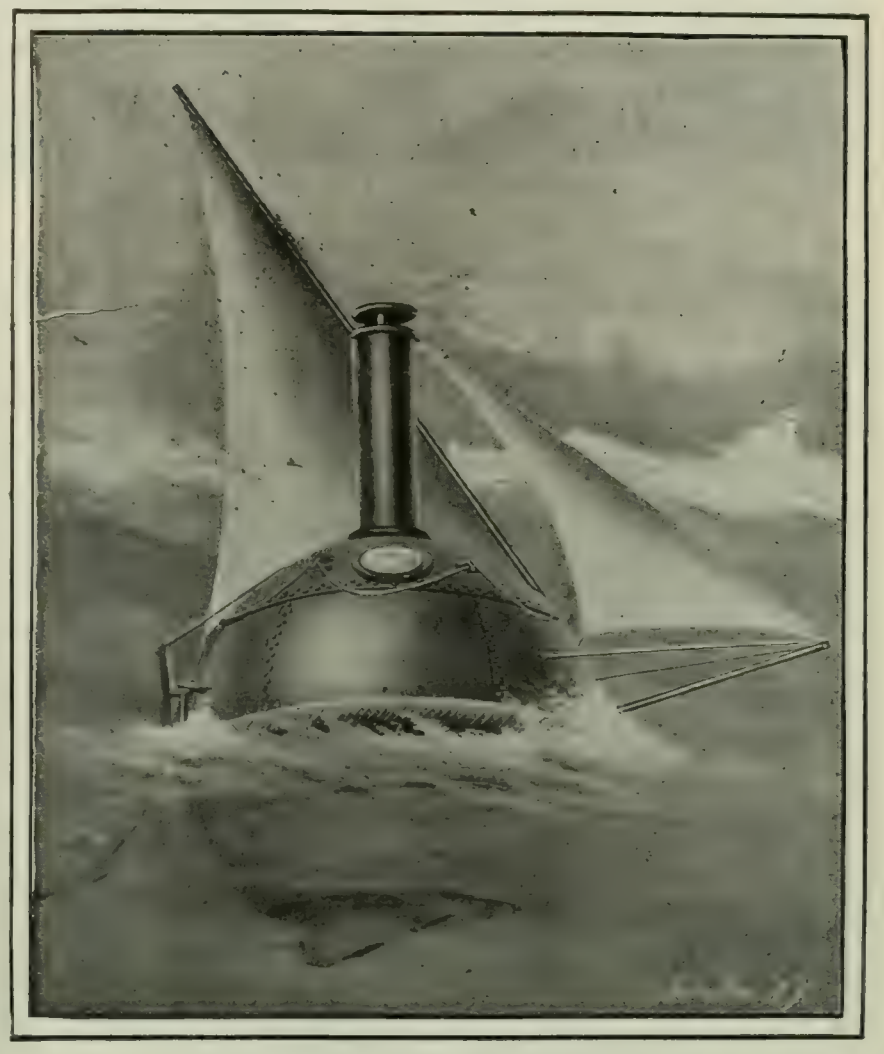
"It is not the tubercle bacillus alone which renders our street-cleaners consumptive, but it is the constant inhalation of all kinds of dust, and the consequent irritation of the pulmonary surfaces, which make the invasion of the germ of tuberculosis more easy. The sweeping of streets in the dry state should be considered as a crime against our fellow men. It is not the air, but the dust in the air, which renders New York such a dangerous place, particularly in summer, to people predisposed to pulmonary troubles. While, as a natural consequence of being in closer proximity to the dust, the street-cleaners are the first to suffer, the citizens at large who are obliged to remain in New York during the summer months suffer also to a considerable degree. We are all apt to breathe the irritating and infectious dust raised by sweeping, by gusts of wind, by street-cars, and by automobiles. . . . . .

"Something effectual must be done to stop this source of tuberculosis and other diseases of the respiratory organs in our metropolis. If street-cleaning as it is done now renders the average employee consumptive within a few years, the sources of tuberculous infection are increased. Furthermore, the majority of the street-cleaners being of the poorer classes, they will become burdens to the community the moment they cease to be breadwinners. By a wise decision of the city authorities there is now an increased provision for water-supply to the city. This should be used immediately for extensive sprinkling of all the streets of New York. The few private sprinkling companies are in no way adequate to cope with the situation. Instead of forbidding individual house owners to use a hose for sprinkling purposes in front of their houses, tho they may possess a water-meter, such a procedure should rather be encouraged. No street should be swept without being previously sprinkled, and the gutters in the streets should be flushed daily, except in freezing weather. To forbid people to spit altogether when outdoors is unreasonable and any such law would not be carried out; but a law could be enforced which made spitting in the gutter permissible, but expectorating on the sidewalk and in the middle of the street punishable by a severe fine. Besides all these precautions, street-cleaners could be provided with respiratory masks as an additional protection, particularly in very dusty localities."

A GLOBULAR LIFEBOAT.

THE preliminary trials made about a year ago with Captain Doenvig's new life-saving globe were noted in these columns. Fuller and more practical tests, now just finished, are said to have established the reputation of the new invention beyond cavil. Says *The Scientific American*, in an account just published:

"These recent trials were conducted on the coast of Jutland in very stormy weather, under the supervision of Norwegian naval officers and other maritime authorities. Two life-saving globes

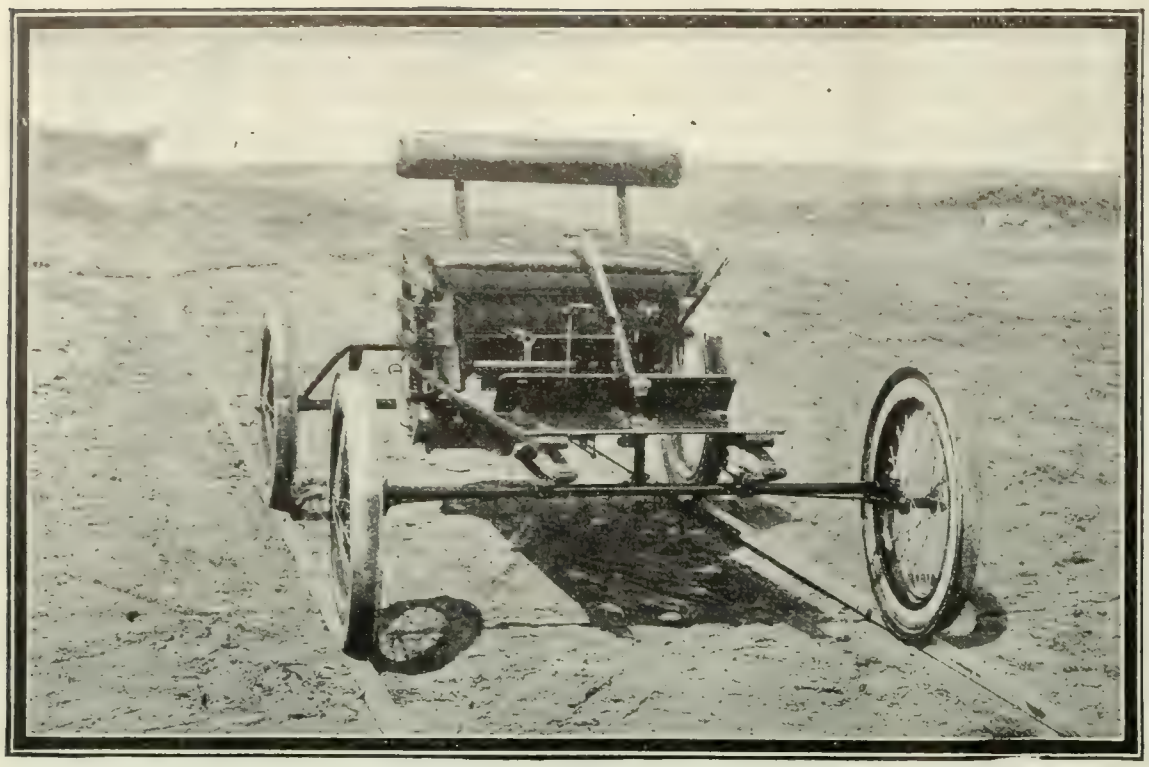


CAPTAIN DOENVIG'S LIFE-SAVING GLOBE.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

were used for the experiment. They were both set out from the Norwegian man-of-war *Heimdal*. The first one had no human beings on board, but sand ballast corresponding to the weight of sixteen men. It was launched without trouble, and made a successful landing.

"This fact ascertained by signals from shore to the *Heimdal*, the second globe was set out. On board this one were Captain Doenvig, Marine Lieutenant Engelstad, and three sailors. This also cleared away from the ships in good shape, and a few minutes after its being dropped into the sea one of the trapdoors was opened, the men crawled out, swinging the Norwegian flag, set up sails, and sheered through the breakers toward land. It made a successful trip, and half an hour later it landed. At the time it was blowing hard from northeast, and the sea broke on four feet of water. The globe landed about fifty yards from the mainland. The men got out and waded ashore. By experts it was considered that an ordinary lifeboat would have been of no use under the circumstances.

"The globe is made of sheet-iron $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thick at the bottom, $\frac{3}{16}$ inch at the sides, and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch at the top. It is 8 feet in diameter and 6½ feet high, and has a double bottom. It draws 2½ feet of water when loaded. The globe may be entered through three water-tight trapdoors. Under the deck, which is located about one foot below the waterline, are placed four galvanized-iron tanks,



THE BUCKBOARD AS AN INSPECTION CAR, WITH FLANGED RIMS ON THE WHEELS.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American.*

with capacity for holding 150 gallons of fresh water. Along the sides runs a low seat or bench, and the space underneath the same is filled with canned goods. In the center of the inner room is a funnel that can be shoved up, thus letting fresh air into the globe.

"There are three small windows in the top, for the double purpose of letting in light and providing openings through which rockets can be sent up. The globe has a movable keel, which can be let down from the inside, and also a rudder that may be applied in the same manner. Some small oars are also kept inside. A cork belt runs around the globe on the outside, on which the men can stand and row. There is also an anchor with 100 feet of steel rope attached, and a set of small sails, the funnel serving as mast.

"There is no need for launching the globe; when the ship sinks, it will simply float. Its weight is about two tons, or the same as that of a large ordinary lifeboat. It costs about $500, and has accommodations for twenty men. It requires less deck space than an ordinary lifeboat."

THE USE OF WATER CHARGED WITH GAS.

SPRINGS of water charged with carbonic acid, which escapes in countless bubbles when the pressure is released, are found in all parts of the world, and have long furnished a favorite beverage. For the last century, not content with the natural article, we have been imitating it artificially, and the total consumption of gas-charged drinks, both natural and manufactured, is increasing yearly. In *La Nature* (Paris, May 14) Dr. A. Cartaz writes of it as follows:

"Priestley seems to have been the first to conceive the plan of charging water with carbonic-acid gas to make 'soda-water.' The English scientist would be somewhat surprised if he could return to our planet to see what an extension the industry of artificially carbonated waters has taken since 1772, the date of his experiment. It even seems as if during the past decade their consumption had become more and more general, concurrently with that of the so-called table-waters of natural mineral springs.

"There are several reasons for this demand for gaseous waters in the great centers. First of all, and too often, it is due to the bad qualities of the drinking-water furnished to our great cities. Much of this water is taken from streams polluted by the refuse of factories and by city sewage . . . in short, by all sorts of impurities. . . . . .

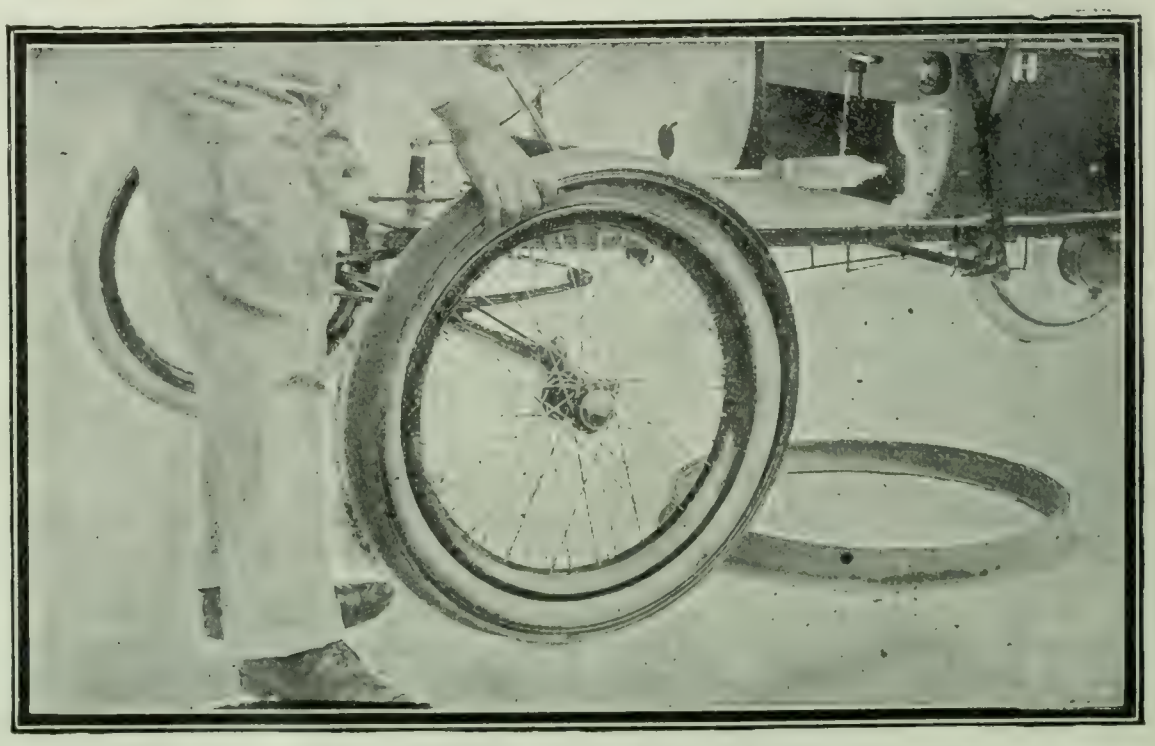
"This harmfulness of the water of cities, when they are not supplied with spring-water, has been one of the great causes of the increased consumption of mineral waters. In addition, there is the excitement of the appetite and the stimulation of the nutritive functions provoked by the carbonic acid. We must even, according to certain bacteriologists, take into account a marked bactericidal influence on certain pathogenic agents. The cholera bacillus, among others, is destroyed in two or three hours in a water saturated with carbonic acid. . . . . .

"But whatever may be the reasons for this increase in the consumption of artificial waters, it seems to be still greater among our neighbors, the English. According to statistics furnished by Dr. Hamer . . . the sale of bottled soda-water increased from 150,000,000 in 1892 to 500,000,000 in 1902. In forty years the number of manufactories of carbonated waters quadrupled. In London there were 400 in 1861, and more than 1,750 in 1901. The annual consumption of gas-charged water in the United Kingdom has reached the formidable figure of 3,600,000,000 half-pint bottles. At Paris the most recent statistics, due to the investigations of Dr. Bertillon, give for 1900 the figures of 53 manufactories of carbonated waters; but there are 4,625 places where mineral waters are sold, and the sale amounts to millions of bottles . . . without counting the waters of complex composition that can not be regarded as table waters—the alkaline (Vichy, Vals) or ferruginous waters and others.

"In estimating the total we may say without fear of being greatly out of the way, that we drink as much of natural and artificial mineral waters [in France] as they do abroad, or more. When these are not abused, the harm is not great, and in spite of the jest of one of my friends who accuses me of making a Fourteenth of July of my stomach, I continue all summer to set off these fireworks of carbonic-acid gas, finding that thus my beverages are fresher and more agreeable."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

An Automobile on a Railroad Track.—The accompanying illustrations show a novel arrangement for quickly adapting an ordinary, pneumatic-tired, light-weight automobile to run on a railway track as an inspection-car. Says *The Scientific American Supplement:*

"It consists in casting and machining flanged wheel-rims properly concaved inside to fit over the pneumatic tires. When it is desired to run on the track, the tires are deflated, and the rims



SLIPPING THE CAST-IRON FLANGED RIM OVER THE PNEUMATIC TIRE.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American.*

slipped over them. Upon blowing the tires up again, the rims are held firmly in place, and the machine can be lifted and run upon the rails.

"A speed of 30 miles an hour is obtainable on steel rails with this little machine, and the rims, which weigh about 25 pounds apiece, can be carried in a crate and attached or detached in about 10 minutes."

ARE WE USING TOO MUCH CONCRETE?

THE greatly increased use of concrete construction has been very noticeable in the past few years. Masses of concrete are used where brick or stone would have been employed five years ago, and the place of steel has been taken in many instances by a combination of steel and concrete called "reinforced" or "armored" concrete. Now a French engineer, M. Considère, proposes to use concrete in conjunction with steel for bridge trusses. In some recent experiments carried out by him a model truss 66.5 inches long was tested, and finally gave way under a load of about five tons to the square inch—a creditable performance. In this truss steel was used for the members that were under tension and concrete for those under compression. *The Railway Age*, in a criticism of this experiment, expresses the opinion that some engineers are going "concrete-mad," and that this material is being called upon for service that it was never designed to perform. It says:

"What is the use of such expensive trials, since the cost of such an erected bridge, probably for a great many years, will far exceed the total cost of a truss or plate-girder for spans of moderate length, and would be prohibitive in great openings. The sole superiority of armored concrete over all-steel combined as a truss would be the expected resistance of the former to any form of rust, and this simply means that the cost of painting would be saved. The painting of a plate-girder is not a difficult or very expensive matter, and, altho the painting of a large truss is both difficult and expensive, there is no likelihood that the saving in this matter alone will ever justify the substitution of armored concrete for steel.

"No man, not concrete-mad, would build such a bridge for railway service, and one reason is enough to justify the statement: the quality of any given mass of concrete is and must always remain somewhat a matter of faith, since a little dirt or an undetected spoiled barrel of cement may upset every expectation of strength. In great masses, with a tremendous so-called factor of safety, we may be reasonably sure of stability; but in the comparatively small areas represented by the cross-section of a bridge chord, it would be criminally foolish to assume a strength which is indeterminate, and on that assumption trust the safety of a passenger-train. There are applications of the truss, such as roofs for roundhouses and shops, turntables and many other places, where exposed metal is destroyed rapidly, where concrete is suggested by the conditions of use, and where its destruction under a load certainly would not involve the loss of life which usually follows the failure of a bridge. Hence, altho it is true that well-digested experiments are seldom wasted, and the facts gained from them may prove valuable in unexpected directions, few persons are likely to emulate the experiments of M. Considère while there is so much that is obvious awaiting the demonstrations which actual service alone can give."

The Steam-Turbine Opposed by Admiral Melville.—The use of the steam-turbine in the propulsion of large vessels, which has been given such an impulse by the decision of the Cunard Company to install it in their new transatlantic liners, is condemned unreservedly by Rear-Admiral George W. Melville, so far as naval practise is concerned. He has just returned from Europe, where he represented the Navy Department in investigating the present status of the steam-turbine for marine service, and is reported as follows in the daily press:

"I shall oppose the building of war-ships with turbines except for experimental purposes. The whole thing is in its infancy, and there is not an engineer living who is willing to swear by it. In London I had many interviews with Lord Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, Rear-Admiral Sir John Durston, Admirals May and Oram, Sir William H. White, the naval architect, and with members of the Cunard commission, which was appointed to study the turbine. The Cunard people were not very communicative, being pledged to secrecy, but the naval officials gave me much information. I visited various yards in the United Kingdom where turbines are building, and saw five of the vessels in process of construction. These boats were of moderate speed of the triple-screw type. I found no one who was satisfied with the claim of economy of coal and weight made in behalf of the turbine. As to space, there seemed to be no question in the minds of the shipbuilders, and while all are anxious to build, none are ready to guarantee anything but moderate speed, and I am surprised that the Cunard line should make an experiment on such a large and expensive scale. In my visits to foreign shipyards I went to Stettin, Hamburg, Flushing, and through some French yards. I found the French yards dabbling in the turbine to a small extent only. Of all the engines that I examined I found the Westinghouse 'double-flow' the best."

The Life of Electrical Apparatus.—In these days of rapid progress an electrical device a year old may be so antiquated as to be useless. There is a great deal of apparatus in service, however, which is still giving a good account of itself after prolonged years of operation, according to an editorial writer in *The Electrical World and Engineer*. He says:

"Many of the early street-railway motors are in use, we believe, and one frequently encounters primeval lighting apparatus. It does not follow that a plant is 'scrapped' when it is exchanged for one of later date, and, in fact, our advertising pages frequently give evidence to the healthy and active state of the second-hand market. . . . It is an interesting commentary upon the way in which old material can be worked up that a steel plant at Hamilton, Ont., makes the claim that it has worked over into new material the iron of the original Niagara Suspension Bridge, the iron of the original Victoria Tubular Bridge at Montreal, the hull of the famous old Atlantic liner, the *City of Rome*, and the iron framework of the famous steamship the *Great Eastern*. In like manner, much electrical apparatus is living again to-day in forms that sometimes would hardly be recognized by those who used it when it was first brought out many years ago. We have seen lately some 'long-waisted' Edison dynamos that certainly go back to the beginnings of the incandescent art, and we are told that the original Siemens & Halske electric road material, shown at Paris in 1881, is still earning a humble livelihood on the banks of Lake Leman, somewhere in the vicinity of Chillon."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"BLONDLOT, the discoverer of the "*n*-rays" has announced that, besides being given off by contracted muscular fiber, as shown by Dr. Charpentier, they are also produced by metals under tension, such as a coiled watch-spring. "The effect," writes a correspondent of *The Lancet*, "is more evident than with strained muscles."

TELEPHONE THROUGH A JUNGLE.—The progress of civilization is shown, says *Telephony*, by the completion of a telephone line through a thick jungle 750 miles wide, in the heart of Africa. "It has been built by the Belgian Government to enable the various Belgian colonies to communicate with one another. The wires are strung on iron posts and on the largest trees of the jungle. Some of the poles are half a mile apart, where the wires cross a swift river or a dangerous swamp. Posts could not be used on account of the white ants, and the large number of elephants made it necessary to keep the wires high above the ground. As storms will throw trees across the line, and wasps will make their nests in the insulators, and natives are liable to steal the wire, the Belgian Government expects to have trouble in keeping the line in operation."

"THE scientific world is indebted to Japan for three notable discoveries for the saving of human life," says *The American Inventor*. "A Japanese bacteriologist, Kitasato, discovered the bacillus of lockjaw, which fact led to the discovery of antitoxin, which is regularly used as a preventive of the disease. Another Japanese scientist, Shiga, has isolated the bacillus of dysentery. It is hoped that this will result in an antitoxin which will be to this disease what vaccination is to smallpox. The third discovery is the most remarkable of the three. It seems that there are in the human body organs called the adrenal glands. A Japanese chemist, Takamine, extracted from these glands a peculiar substance known as adrenalin, now much used in the practise of medicine. It is the most powerful of all chemical agents for arresting hemorrhages of any kind, no matter where located, and frequently saves lives where internal bleeding takes place which can be reached in no other manner."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE POPE SPEAKS AGAIN ON CHURCH MUSIC.

MUCH misgiving was occasioned among the Roman Catholic choirs of America by the Pope's "Motu Proprio" of November 22, which enjoined the use of the Gregorian chant and forbid the employment of women's voices in church choirs (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 12). In a second "Motu Proprio," dated April 25, His Holiness announces that to complete the work of restoring to the church her ancient Gregorian chant in its primitive purity, and "to furnish our church of Rome and all churches of the same rite with the common text of the Gregorian liturgical melodies, we have determined to entrust our Vatican printing-house with the publication of the liturgical book containing the chant, restored by us, of the Holy Roman Church." For the guidance of those to whom this restoration is entrusted the Pope lays down the following directions:

"(*a*) The melodies of the church known as Gregorian shall be restored in their integrity and purity according to the most ancient codices, but at the same time special account will be taken also of legitimate tradition as contained in the codices of the different centuries, and of the practical use of the modern liturgy.

"(*b*) In our special predilection for the Order of St. Benedict, and in recognition of the work done by the Benedictine monks for the restoration of the genuine melodies of the Roman Church, and especially by the members of the French Congregation and of the Monastery of the Solesmes, it is our will that the editing of the parts of this publication which contain the chant be entrusted particularly to the monks of the French Congregation and to the Monastery of Solesmes.

"(*c*) The work thus prepared shall be submitted to the examination and revision of the special Roman commission recently appointed by us for this purpose. This commission is under the obligation of sworn secrecy in all that regards the compilation of the texts and the progress of the publication, and the same obligation extends to all other persons outside the commission who are called to give their services to this end. . . . . .

"(*d*) The approbation to be given by us and by our Congregation of Sacred Rites to the choral books thus composed and published will be of such a nature that it will not be any longer lawful for anybody to approve liturgical books unless they be, in the parts that contain the chant as well as otherwise, either in complete harmony with the edition published by the Vatican printing-house, or unless they be, in the judgment of the commission, so far in harmony with it that the variants introduced in them can be shown to be derived from other good Gregorian codices.

"(*e*) The literary proprietorship of the Vatican edition is reserved to the Holy See. To publishers and printers of all nations who make application, and who, under certain conditions, offer a secure guarantee of being able to carry out the work properly, we will accord the favor of being allowed to reproduce this edition freely, and as they think best to make extracts from it, and to diffuse the copies everywhere."

From stereograph, copyrighted, 1904, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.
THE LATEST PORTRAIT OF THE POPE.

This bull, remarks the New York *Sun*, seems to settle finally the opposition raised in this country to the change and to force the Gregorian music on the dioceses, even tho they are not in sympathy with that school. It will necessitate, the same paper suggests, the introduction of boy choirs, as there is not a sufficient supply of men who can be depended upon for all services and as the Gregorian chants require only male voices.

Recently a full vesper service sung in accordance with the Pope's decree at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, failed to impress favorably a number of musicians and choir-masters who were present. *The Herald* reports one of the latter as saying:

"I do not believe the Gregorian music will ever be accepted in this country. It is simply a chant, and our people have been educated to desire more classical music. In Italy, I understand, there is a universal protest against it, one of the reasons being that it eliminates all female voices from the church. That will be an objection in this country. For generations we have listened to female voices in all our music, and the heavy chanting of men's voices will not suit us at all.

"We shall experience great difficulty in training our singers to render it. Not that it is particularly difficult, but it is so different from the music we have been accustomed to sing. I have talked with many good musical directors, and they are all of the same opinion. The organists, too, are very much opposed to it and regard the edict as a hardship upon them. We are all sorry that these are the conditions, and we see nothing but annoyance and dissatisfaction ahead for several years if the decree is made imperative."

The Boston *Evening Transcript* quotes from *Le Figaro* (Paris) some important criticisms of the Pope's program and theories, from the pen of M. Camille Saint-Saëns, the celebrated composer. The Pope's idea of a return to the "primitive purity" of the Gregorian chant M. Saint-Saëns regards as impracticable. He writes:

"The old Gregorian manuscripts are redoubtable scribbles, legible only to the initiated. Some of those specialists, impressed by the alterations of texts in the modern editions, lately tried to get back to the original sources and to make an edition in which the primitive purity should be restored. The results were astounding. Interminable series of notes and fastidious repetitions defied the skill of the bravest. Imagine passages turned off like this: la do, la do, la do—la do, la do—la do, la do, la do, la do, and so on through whole pages. With our heavy execution of the plain chant, that is intolerable; we are forced to suppose that these passages were rapidly executed as a sort of trill, a supposition which puts to confusion our present ideas regarding the execution of that kind of music. In reality, after all these centuries we have lost the key of that antique art; it is a dead language, and it owes to its character as a dead language a mystery which nothing can resolve. To go round the difficulty of the chimera of primitive purity the Pope has designated the edition of Solesmes as the authentic version; he could not do better, and its adoption will no doubt be of great benefit. But we can not confine ourselves to the music of the sixteenth century. By what right shall we deny the succeeding centuries the musical expression of their devotion?"

He raises the question also as to what qualities in music really

establish its right to the epithet "religious." We quote as follows:

"The music of the sixteenth century is really not so much a dead language as a sick language, whose traditions have been lost. Every one interprets it according to his own whim, at the same time boasting the pretended possession of the true manner of its execution. There is no great harm in that. But what distinctly religious value has that polyphony, almost devoid of melody as it is? Palestrina's madrigals and the famous pavan, 'Belle qui tiens ma vie,' differ very little from the religious music of their time; sung with Latin words, they would impress the modern hearer as the purest examples of the religious style. The same would hold true of many of the airs of Handel's operas, which are more recent, tho still far removed from us. It is distance that creates mystery, and the quality of mystery passes for religious. Thus the pointed arch has taken on a religious air, now that it has disappeared from current architecture. But these are illusions. How shall we undertake to obey the Pope when he recommends that the melodies sung in the churches shall have an essentially religious character? How are we to be sure that they possess that character?"

THE RELIGION OF THE ENGLISH SCHOOLBOY.

THE religion taught to the average boy at the average school, says Mr. H. V. Weisse, is a practically negligible factor in his ordinary life; it sets no standards beyond the chapel walls, has no place in his daily life. Mr. Weisse speaks from knowledge gained by connection with "four great [English] public schools, one preparatory school of great repute, and two considerable day schools." In place of religion in the ordinary sense of the word, the English schoolboy, according to Mr. Weisse, has a code "which possesses him as intensely as a theological religion can only possess a devotee or a fanatic," controlling his actions and generally coloring his life. This code the writer characterizes as in effect "a traditional and practical religion." He says of it further (in *The Contemporary Review*, London, for May):

"It is, in fact, a complex polytheism of idolatry, ranging from an infantile worship of 'any man's legs,' to an exaltation of the entire kosmos of the school; and it has an elaborate and inevitable system of exactions and penalties in constant evidence, such as in the religion it supplants seem evitable and remote. Moreover, the practise of this religion of the place and hour is not only made necessary by the penalties involved by any breach, but it is eminently lucrative, and it calls for no heroism in the observance.

"Like all false religions, it has at first sight many beauties: it rests on specious travesties of such high aims and principles as manliness, honor, and ethical solidarity. How can it be that such admirable conceptions as these form part of an indictment against the practise of a schoolboy's life? That is a question I am quite prepared to hear, and I think also prepared to answer. Indeed, the contemplation of that one point has brought me nearer to the understanding of the problem that is ever with me than any other consideration.

"In the first place, no virtue, however admirable in itself, however akin to Godliness, will bear the strain of elevation into an object of worship. Abstract virtues, divine qualities, ideal conceptions, all of these may rise to sublime importance; yet they are at best but partial attributes of the Spirit of God, factors in the character of a religious man. If even they are cherished beyond measure, or to the exclusion of the rest, the result is inevitably idolatry. If an illustration of this obvious truth is wanted, it can be found in every fanatical worship of the word 'don't': the total-this, the anti-that, and all their tribe. But with the schoolboy it is an even more serious thing than the worship of a few high ideals, instead of the all-embracing Deity. The ideals themselves are warped and debased, and they have numberless bastard brethren, mostly taking after their father, the devil.

"Taking the three virtues I have quoted as the alluring catchwords of schoolboy faith, let us examine them and see how far they have retained their vital sense. Surely manliness is not strength of limb or mind alone; does it not embrace first and foremost the idea of gentleness and humility? How far do these enter into the ideals of a boy who worships sport and muscle, with a devotion to the study of their hagiography which he gives to no other branch of pure learning.

"Or, again, if we examine the schoolboy's ideal of honor, do we come near, or even within measurable distance of, the thing itself? Is not every trick and twist and shift publicly acclaimed, or at least connived at, so long as a boy does not give away his neighbor? Or *esprit de corps?* What does that amount to more than playing the game, according to the rules of the majority, perfectly regardless of any standard of right and wrong: even to the extent of preventing the amputation from the body of a limb that is rotten with disease, infectious and unclean? . . . . . .

"If we really allow that boys, those at least who find no practical application for the religion of home and chapel in their daily lives, worship with a sad consistency such false gods as I have indicated, it may be well to see what it is that differentiates the worship of a great creative God from the worship of this or that brazen beast. To my thinking the difference lies in this, that men do, and must, grow like the thing they worship. If they constantly remind themselves of its existence—for that is worship—if they see in it strength and beauty, they will make it their type, and its beauty will be theirs, or its bestiality and stupidity which they mistake for beauty. If boys worship one thing, they exclude another. They grow up in the ideals they are trained to place first in their daily life; they become remote from things that are more definitely of God; and the habit of body and mind acquired during the most impressionable, and the physically most plastic, years of life is not a thing to make light of, as the phase of an hour, incidental to growth. It seems to me rather the sacred duty of every teacher to give his heart and soul to the fixing in a boy's mind of some solid possession of belief: something so simple, and yet so strong, that it will stand the shocks of daily contact with the idolatrous peoples that surround him."

"In the light of experience and in the name of common sense" Mr. Weisse asks for a modification of the religious teaching and observance in schools. On this point he says:

"The practical failure of religious teaching to produce moral strength in boys seems to me chiefly to result from the fact that in school services there is so wofully little, beyond the sermon—and that is only too often utterly inadequate—that is directly calculated to touch the needs of a boy, totally different as these needs are from those of an adult. We can realize how different are the conditions of life, and, therefore, the needs of the individual, when one doubts if it is too much to say that, whereas in ordinary life we distrust, consider socially unsafe, the man who speaks untruth, in school life there is no one so dangerous to prevailing social conventions as the boy who will under all circumstances speak the truth. And if such a difference exists, even in any slight degree, the individual boy must be taught to put a proper value on the forms essential to public worship, while in his private prayer he cultivates first the sense of having a specific need, and, secondly, the courage deliberately to approach God with it. I say this in vivid recollection of a boy of fourteen, member of a very beautiful chapel choir, who when, in a period of distress verging for him on despondency, he was asked whether he did not find his prayers a help, replied with luminous promptitude: 'I only know two, and they don't seem to fit.' They were the Lord's Prayer and the Nicene Creed. When further asked to say the Lord's Prayer, with a view to testing its applicability to his particular wants, he stuck, but presently brightened up with the suggestion, 'But I can sing it!' The prayer at that time was to him the 'words to a tune,' yet later in his life the same boy told me that he had learned to find in the same prayer the most consummate expression of his needs. But in order to make it such he had to say it over and over again, phrase by phrase, with such effort of concentration upon each that he could not shirk the meaning of any one."

Surely, concludes Mr. Weisse, it is time seriously to discuss the tendency in boys to carry legitimate interests to the lengths of idolatrous fanaticism, and thereby nullify the force of moral law, when we read in the columns of the daily press the ghastly story of the schoolboy who took his life because he was prevented from going to see a county football match.

METHODISM AND POPULAR AMUSEMENTS.

PREVIOUSLY to the assembling of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, whose session has recently been completed at Los Angeles, Cal., a volume appeared from the church press, written by Henry Brown, D.D., entitled "The Impending Peril." This book contained a summary of the legislation of the church at previous quadrennial conferences and prepared the way for the action taken at the session just closed. The seriousness of the situation, in the author's opinion, is indicated by his prefatory remarks, in the course of which he says: "The Methodist Episcopal Church is in imminent peril! All Methodism is in danger! Indeed, our common Christianity is in jeopardy from the universal prevalence and insidious attacks of the forces of evil resident in and emanating from the popular amusements of the day."

The historical attitude taken by the Methodist Episcopal Church in regard to amusements is outlined as follows:

"The general rules, first prepared and signed by John and Charles Wesley, May 1, 1743, became a part of the constitution of Methodism in England, and later in America, and are now found in our Book of Discipline, and not in ours only, but in those of several other Methodist bodies.

"Among the things prohibited in these 'general rules' is:

"'The taking such diversions as can not be used in the name of the Lord Jesus.'

"For almost a century the Methodist Episcopal Church, by a strict interpretation of this rule, managed to restrain its members from indulgence in the popular amusements of the world. But as the church grew in numbers, wealth, and popularity, it became more and more noticeable that the wealthy and fashionable members were, many of them, growing careless in this matter.

"The dance, the theater, and other forms of amusement that had formerly been excluded as vicious and demoralizing were gradually coming into favor with the less spiritual, and in the minds of some of our best and ablest leaders the time had come for some specific legislation for the correction of the evil.

"Accordingly, the General Conference of 1872 enacted the following 'prohibitive statute' now found in paragraph 248:

"'IMPRUDENT AND UNCHRISTIAN CONDUCT.

"'In cases of neglect of duties of any kind, imprudent conduct, indulging sinful tempers or words, the buying, selling, or using intoxicating liquor as a beverage, signing petitions in favor of granting license for the sale of intoxicating liquors, becoming bondsmen for persons engaged in such traffic, renting property as a place in or on which to manufacture or sell intoxicating liquors, dancing, playing at games of chance, attending theaters, horse-races, circuses, dancing-parties, or patronizing dancing-schools, or taking such other amusements which are obviously of misleading or questionable moral tendency, or disobedience to the order and discipline of the church—first, let private reproof be given by the pastor or leader, and if there be an acknowledgment of the fault, and proper humiliation, the person may be borne with. On the second offense the pastor or leader may take one or two discreet members of the church. On the third offense let him be brought to trial, and if found guilty, and there be no real humiliation, he shall be expelled.'"

At the session of the General Conference of 1892 the minority report of the committee on "The State of the Church" recommended the suppression of the prohibition of "dancing, playing at games of chance, attending theaters, horse-races, circuses, dancing-parties, or patronizing dancing-schools," and the insertion into the discipline of the church a statement recommending an advisory attitude to be taken by pastors and others in authority upon the question of amusements. The motion was lost, and rule remained intact. At the conferences of 1896 and 1900 the subject was again discussed in response to a large number of memorials apparently representing an increasing number in the denomination who desired the change. The position of the minority was presented by Rev. G. P. Mains, D.D., in an article published in *The Methodist Review* for May-June, 1892, and reproduced in the present volume. Dr. Mains expressed the belief "that the section in our discipline, inserted by the General Conference of 1872, presenting to the church an authoritative *index expurgatorius* of amusements, was a most grave blunder of ecclesiastical legislation," and further that "the effect of this distinctive enactment, and that almost without compensating feature, has been to damage and belittle the influence of our denomination." This is a succinct statement of the position taken and adhered to up to the present by the minority who have sought a repeal of part of the clause. Dr. Mains named more fully and specifically the grounds of his opposition as follows:

"1. This legislation is un-Protestant in its character.

"2. The legislation objected to is unworthy of the rank and mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

"3. This legislation is to be objected to on the ground that no General Conference is wise enough to legislate specifically for the government of individual Christian conduct.

"4. The embodiment of this legislation in our Book of Discipline exposes the Methodist Episcopal Church to a damaging popular aversion.

"5. This legislation is to be objected to because it debars from membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church many most intelligent and conscientious Christians.

"6. This legislation is to be objected to because, on account of its failure to carry with it the convictions of many who are in the membership of the church, it is practically a dead letter, and as a measure of discipline can not be enforced.

"7. Many persons now in the church might justly object to this legislation as an impertinent infringement upon their rights of membership.

"8. But, finally, on the assumption that this legislation is wise and in the right direction, it must still be said that it is incomplete and insufficient in its terms, and should be so supplemented and developed as logically to meet the full requirements of the wide situation."

In the conclusion of his paper Dr. Mains proposed as a remedy for the condition the abrogation of the entire action on the question taken in 1872, thus remanding "the whole question to that broad Christian principle first formulated for Methodism by its founder, John Wesley," the principle simply asking "of the members of the Methodist societies that they shall take only such diversions as can be used in the name of the Lord Jesus."

The question came up early in the session of the conference at Los Angeles and was referred to committee. Sixty-five memorials and petitions were received by the conference from all parts of the country. Of these fifty-five opposed any change in the Discipline and ten favored various changes. The question came to vote on May 27, and the historic position was reconfirmed by a vote of 441 to 188. The majority report was as follows:

"Your committee declines to recommend the striking out of the specified amusements from paragraph 248 of the Discipline. It recommends that the following paragraph be inserted in the Discipline under the chapter on Special Advices:

"Amusements—Improper amusements and excessive indulgence in innocent amusements are serious barriers to the beginning of the religious life and fruitful causes of spiritual decline.

"Some amusements in common use are also positively demoralizing and furnish the first easy steps to the total loss of character. We, therefore, look with deep concern on the great increase of amusements, and on the general prevalence of harmful amusements, and lift up a solemn note of warning and entreaty, particularly against theater-going, dancing, and such games of chance as are frequently associated with gambling; all of which have been found to be antagonistic to piety, promotive of worldliness, and especially pernicious to youth.

"We affectionately admonish all our people to make their amusements the subjects of careful thought and frequent prayer, to study the subject of amusement in the light of their tendencies, and to be scrupulously careful in this matter to set no injurious example.

"We adjure them to remember that the question for a Christian must often be, not whether a certain course of action is positively immoral, but whether it will dull the spiritual life and be an unwise example.

"We deem it our bounden duty to summon the whole church to apply a thoughtful and instructive conscience to amusements and

not to leave them to accident or passion, and we affectionately advise and beseech every member of the church absolutely to avoid the taking of such diversion as can not be used in the name of the Lord."

THE ANTAGONISM BETWEEN CHRISTIANITY AND SOCIALISM.

M. ANATOLE LEROY-BEAULIEU, in a recent lecture delivered at Harvard, one of a series dealing with religion and democracy, commented on the antagonism between Christianity and socialism. Socialism, he admitted, is founded upon a love of humanity, and many of its elements are to be found in Christianity. Their ideals have much in common. "The aspiration of the socialist is the renovation of society: that is also the Christian ideal. Montesquieu, in the eighteenth century, marveled at the fact that Christianity, preoccupied as it is with the affairs of the other world, has contributed so evidently and so much to the improvement of the life upon earth." Yet, in spite of these analogies, M. Leroy-Beaulieu discovers differences so radical between the spirit of Christianity and the spirit of socialism that he believes their conflict to be vital. On this subject he said further, according to the report of his lecture (in the Boston *Evening Transcript*):

"Christians and religious men in general have as their object the improvement of conditions. Communist ideas are indeed found in the church—as we have seen in an earlier lecture. But until the present, collectivist ideas have succeeded in the church only in monasteries, in convents, in sects which are founded upon contempt for the world. So Saint Francis of Assisi, for example, might be cited as a kind of socialist or democrat. But what was his ideal? The conquest of riches? On the contrary, poverty was the first article of his profession and the virtue that he chiefly preached. This is far indeed from the idea of modern socialism. What the socialist of to-day wants—if not for himself, then to divide among others—is the world's money.

"Again, there is a vast difference in the methods as well as in the ideas of socialism and Christianity. We mean, of course, the general spirit of Christianity. We do not include all Christians in our generalization. The spirit of Christianity's method is one of love toward God and man. Charity is the great idea—did not some one say the only innovation?—of Christianity. Christ's words were, 'Peace be with you.' This was no working formula, no catchword. It was genuine. Christ toiled for peace. Not so the modern socialist. Peace may be their ultimate object, but it is a peace which can be attained only by means of war. In the modern socialist's conception of the word, Napoleon himself fought for peace. None of the socialists tend to any other method. French, Italians, Germans, Russians—so they be socialists—are unanimous that the only way to establish the peace that they aim at is through a war of classes. M. Jaurès, the poet-politician, is a type of the class.

"It follows that socialists as a body oppose the doctrines of love and of long suffering that characterize men of religion. The calming of class strife, the appeasing of civic tempests by the oil of charity does not appeal to them. Religion, according to Jaurès, is '*une vieille chanson*'—the cradle song that lulled the restlessness of old. It is not the martial music which is needed for the battles civilization has to fight to-day.

"Far deeper than appears at first sight lies the gulf that separates Christianity and socialism. The socialist has his religion, but it is neither Judaism nor Christianity. These faiths place their ideal in another world—to turn men's eyes to the treasures in heaven was the object of their teaching. Socialism—the religion of positivism and materialism—pins its faith to the treasures of earth. It is not hard to appreciate the reasons why a man who regards his life on earth as a brief trial is willing to submit with patience to injustice. For the socialist it is different; for him this world is everything. It is manifestly incumbent upon the socialist leaders, then, to snatch from the masses every semblance of belief in a world to come. There is but one expedient for them: if they are to remove the hope of a heavenly paradise, they must compensate, they must offer an earthly paradise in its place."

The religious plan, the lecturer continued, is to develop not war, but love among men, and by means of that love the fraternity which is the proposed aim of the socialists themselves. "Christianity, then, has the better methods for attaining the socialistic ideals; and thus, after all, socialism, if it means what it professes, makes a serious mistake in its warfare upon Christianity."

GERMANY AND THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

THE abrogation of the law by virtue of which the Jesuits were expelled from the German Empire in 1872, through the influence of Bismarck, has suggested to M. Arnold Muller a comparison between the respective attitudes of France and Germany toward religious orders. In the *Correspondant* he reminds us that for thirty years this law had been in force. In 1894 the orders of the Redemptorists and the Holy Ghost Fathers were authorized to settle in the German Empire, but, in spite of this special modification the law of 1872 remained unchanged. On the 11th of March, 1904, the official monitor of the empire [the *Reichsanzeiger*] published the following decree ratified by the Emperor:

"We, William, by the grace of God, Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia, order in the name of the empire and in accordance with the decision of the Bundesrath and of the Reichstag, as follows: 'Paragraph 2 of the law of the 4th of July, 1872, concerning the order of the Society of Jesus is abolished.' Given at the Palace of Berlin the 8th of March, 1904."

M. Muller describes at some length the effect produced by the repeal of the law, and says that the Catholic party is almost beside itself with joy, while the Protestants give expression to the most pessimistic utterances, and seem to regard the abrogation of the law in the light of a national calamity. In some cities, such as Gotha and Sarrebrück, for example, Bismarck's monuments have been draped in black, as if the nation were in mourning. To quote further:

"The majority of the people, however, who have always looked upon the decree of 1872 as an iniquitous measure, believe that simple justice demanded that religious orders which were not guilty of any crimes should not be treated like anarchists, nor even like 'socialistic democrats.' . . . The party of the Center has made every effort that the Jesuits be not outlawed in the empire, that they should not be harassed by the police or be disturbed in any way."

M. Muller points to France's attitude:

"Would to God that the men standing at the helm of our Government [French] would take time to reflect and profit by the example set by Germany, instead of being carried away by a widely sectarian, unintelligent, and unreasonable spirit of anticlericalism. . . . The contrast on both sides of the Vosges is striking. While France is driving Jesuits and other religious orders away, Germany is opening her doors to them; while the eldest daughter of the church wages upon Catholicism a war without mercy or respite, Protestant Germany protects Catholic interests, respects the Holy See, maintains and increases the power of the clergy, and combats secularizing factions. France expels the congregations, Germany recalls them, and repeals old decrees that seem to her unworthy of a state claiming to respect individual liberty and solicitous of promoting the interests of the Fatherland. In France the Catholics are oppressed, in Germany they triumph . . . and while the Centrists are continuing their series of successes, thanks to the ardor and untiring efforts of their leaders, France, her Government, and her people are wasting their strength in their conflict with the church."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THERE are over 8,000 men in Roman Catholic communities in this country—about 3,250 priests and 5,000 brothers or scholastics—and 50,000 religious women.

IN the opinion of Dr. John Watson and of Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, prominent in British Presbyterianism, their denomination in England permits more liberty of thought on religious subjects than is tolerated in America. Dr. Watson has recently stated that younger ministers in the United States "can only pursue their studies in the American (Presbyterian) Church with a certain amount of peril," while Dr. Morgan affirms that Presbyterianism in America is in conflict over critical questions "which practically ceased on the other side long ago."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

KUROPATKIN'S PLAN VIEWED AS A STRATEGICAL SUCCESS.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN, we read in the Paris *Figaro*, is succeeding prodigiously. French opinion, our contemporary concedes, is troubled at what to the lay mind may seem a check to Russian arms; but this uneasiness is wholly unjustifiable, the columns of the Paris daily being filled with reasons why. One little slip was due to General Sassulitch, who thirsted for glory on the Yalu, made a stand in defiance of orders, and was soundly beaten. In every other respect things are going General Kuropatkin's way, and the *Figaro* gives the reasons:

"What was the aim, what was the plan, of Kuropatkin at the moment he left the capital of the empire to take possession of his command?

"His aim was, his aim is still, to drive back the Japanese, to repel them to the sea, to pursue them to their own country, and to impose peace upon them at Tokyo. But his plan was not, the moment he arrived at Mukden, to precipitate himself upon them, or confront their more numerous battalions, to hasten matters, to play for victory by a bold stroke. Kuropatkin is a prudent chief who forsees and combines, not the captain of a band who builds upon a chance and upon his good star. He contemplated from the first holding himself upon the defensive, temporizing, prolonging the war. Our strength, he has said, according to one of his aids, is in the duration of our effort. He wanted to fight, not in Korea, a mountainous, swampy, difficult country, but in the plains of Manchuria, more favorable and nearer to his bases. With this intention he foresaw, he desired the passage of the Yalu by the Japanese troops, he foresaw the investment of Port Arthur, he foresaw, he planned, a grand movement of retreat to the north. . . . . .

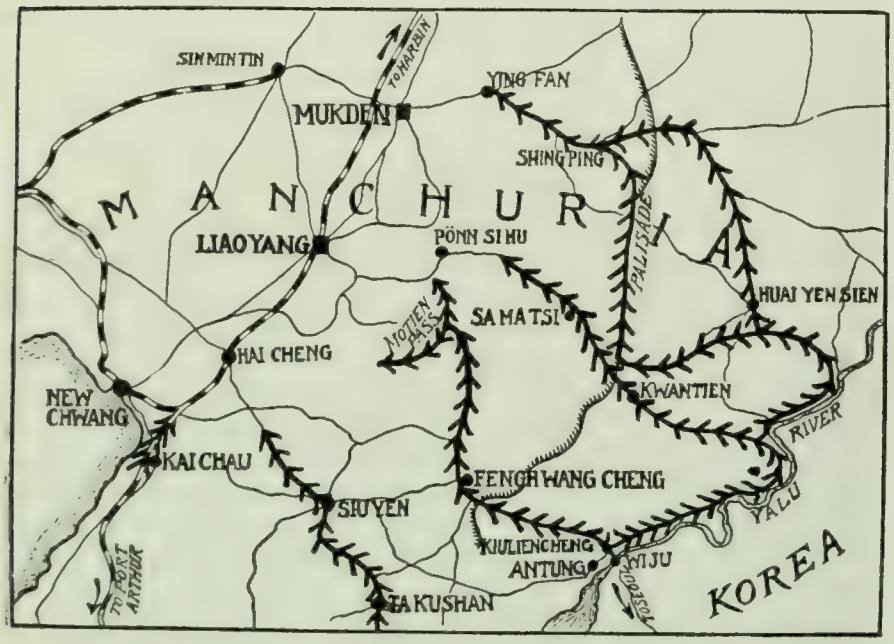
"Kuropatkin continues methodically the operations he foresaw. He draws back his army. He abandons southern Manchuria to the Japanese regiments. He concentrates his forces for a memorable shock. Let us await the hour when the two armies strong, complete, prepared for the encounter—shall find themselves face to face. Then only will we know if the tactics of Kuropatkin are the dream of a vain imagination or the profound design of a leader worthy to command."

We revert for a moment to an English and more unfavorable idea of General Kuropatkin's plan as it now unfolds itself—that of the London *Mail*, which tells us that if the Russian commander "falls back from Mukden the situation becomes a very serious one for the Russians":

"Mukden is the holy city of Manchuria, and its occupation by the Japanese will have a prodigious moral effect throughout Asia. The Japanese success will lead the Hunhuses [Chunchuses] to redouble their activity, and they are already becoming dangerous to the Russian communications. On the whole, it is probable that General Kuropatkin will not give ground without sharp fighting; but the skill of the Japanese strategy has been such that he has been placed at a grave disadvantage. There is, indeed, something almost Napoleonic in the audacity of the Japanese, who have repeated the famous maneuver of Ulm on a far larger scale and in a vastly more difficult country. General Kuropatkin is not likely to prove another Mack, so that the consequences to the Russians may be less terrible than they were to the Austrians in 1805; but in any case they must be sufficiently alarming."

But this sort of comment amuses the *Figaro* as much as the *Figaro* amuses the London *Times*. The military expert of the French daily invites our attention to the following considerations:

"General Kuropatkin's attitude has, for some fifteen days past, been the object of numerous and spirited criticisms. The Russian commander-in-chief is reproached more or less openly with remaining immovable in his positions, without trying to take advantage of circumstances, and to be aware of no other maneuver than marching in retreat. Such unfavorable comment was to have been expected, and on various occasions we predicted it. In fact, it was certain that public opinion would be impressed by the first



KUROPATKIN'S PREDICAMENT.

"The various lines of arrows indicate the advance of the Japanese forces on Liao-yang and Mukden," explains the London *Mail*, which prints the above strategical diagram. "The movements of the first army, under General Kuroki from Kiu-lien-cheng, through Feng-hwang-cheng, to the Motien Pass, where it turned aside, flanking the Pass on both sides, is shown in the middle of the map.

"On the right the direction of the arrows in double lines, following known roads, indicates the probable advance of the mysterious army of which so little is known, but which is believed now to threaten Mukden. It has been heard of at Kwan-tien and Samatsi.

"On the left of the arrows pointing out Kuroki's advance is shown the route of the second army from Takushan, through Siuyen, toward Haicheng, on the railway to Liao-yang and Mukden.

"On the extreme left is marked the latest development—the advance of a new army, not yet specifically named, from Kaichau, near New-Chwang, toward Haicheng, Liao-yang, and Mukden.

"The thin black lines indicate the roads, while the railway on the left is plainly shown."

THE JAPANESE ADVANCE IN MANCHURIA.

"This map shows the general plan of the Japanese advance in Manchuria," says the Edinburgh *Scotsman*, from which we copy it. "It will thus be seen that the Japanese evidently design to take the Russians in front and on both flanks. Indeed, it is persistently rumored that the force marching from Kuan-Tien already threatens the rear of the Russian position. But, as has been said, there is no certainty on that or any other point."

DIAGRAMS OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CAMPAIGN.

victories of the Japanese, and would find it hard to understand why the Russians abandoned the whole of southern Manchuria without striking a blow.

"Yet General Kuropatkin could not act otherwise than as he did. To judge his conduct impartially it is essential not to lose sight of the conditions in which he found himself upon the commencement of the campaign.

"Russia never believed war would come and she did not prepare for it. She was completely taken by surprise at the attack of the Japanese. At the time when hostilities opened, the troops she maintained in the Far East (and which after mobilization could equip her with an army for war of 150,000 men) were yet on a peace footing. They were dispersed over an immense territory traversed by a single-line railway of extremely limited effectiveness. The troops could not be assembled at any one point in the empire without considerable delay. For all these political, geographical, and military reasons, Russia was doomed to the defensive. She was well aware of it, and she determined to concentrate at Liao-Yang.

"This zone was well chosen. It is some three hundred miles from the frontier of Korea—that is to say, sufficiently far away from the only point at which the Japanese could take the offensive, since the whole littoral of Manchuria was ice-bound. It was situated on the line of the railway itself and in a region rich in resources of every description, which facilitated the work of the commissariat. Finally, it was in proximity to the sea, so that the Russians could rely upon being in a position to oppose a descent of the Japanese when the latter tried to set foot on the continent after the thaw.

"But the Japanese made no attempt at debarking until their first army had crossed the Yalu. They had understood the danger to which they would be exposed if they sought to land in the Liao-Tung peninsula, and, altho masters of the sea, they slowly marched their troops overland through Korea. The Russians, contrary to what might have been feared, thus had a respite of nearly three months, which enabled them to put their strongholds in a state of defense and to proceed actively with the creation of their fighting army.

"Placed with the bulk of his forces at Liao-Yang, covered by strong advance guards on the Yalu and at New-Chwang, guarding, by means of small detachments, the principal points on the shore of the Gulf of Korea and the Liao-Tung peninsula, General Kuropatkin was in an excellent position for waiting. His intention was by no means to resist to the last the first Japanese army, but simply to delay it and to observe at close range. He did not, indeed, wish to unfold his plan except by premeditation—that is, only when he was able to dispose of sufficient forces and when he had made up his mind regarding the plan of the Japanese. Until then he proposed simply to watch the progress of events.

"As is known, General Sassulitch did not understand this situation, and committed the blunder of engaging in battle. But it is not reasonable to hold the general-in-chief responsible for the error of a lieutenant, an error without importance, moreover, from the point of view of the final outcome. In any event, should General Kuropatkin in the early days of May have abandoned the waiting attitude?

"Could he have marched upon Feng-Wang-Cheng in order to get ahead of the first Japanese army and to try to overwhelm it while it was alone? No, for the Japanese had as yet revealed only a small portion of their forces. While the first army would have slowly retired upon Antung in order to avoid a too unequal struggle, the third army, which waited in Japan only a favorable moment for taking the sea, would have debarked at New-Chwang to harry the division left at that place and then seize Liao-Yang and Mukden. The Russian army, lured to the lower Yalu, more than two hundred miles from those cities, would have run risk of being cut off from its base.

"Could General Kuropatkin, on the other hand, have moved to the south to attack the second army, commanded by General Oku, while it was debarking? Certainly not, for in such a movement General Kuropatkin would have completely exposed his communications not only to attack from the army that might have landed at New-Chwang, but also to attack by the first army stationed at Feng-Wang-Cheng. From that point Genneral Kuroki would have had every facility for moving upon the left flank and the rear of the Russian army marching toward Pitsewo, about three hundred miles from Liao-Yang.

"Hence, as a result of the uncertainty he felt regarding the plans of the Japanese, and as a result also of the facilities the latter had for landing or not as they pleased, General Kuropatkin has not hitherto been able to abandon the defensive attitude imposed upon him from the beginning. . . . . .

"If, contrary to our expectations, General Kuropatkin has not sufficient forces to make a stand against the two Japanese armies combined, he will not accept battle in this region, and will retire slowly northward, awaiting a favorable moment. In the last resort, there is no need for haste. A single consideration takes precedence of all others, final defeat of the Japanese; and to attain that end General Kuropatkin means, above all things, to assure his numerical superiority.

"This decision seems to us infinitely wise. The plan determined upon by the Russians is wanting, we are told, in brilliance and ingenuity. But what does it matter? It need but bring about the result desired. In any event, what is particularly remarkable is the tenacity of the general-in-chief. Neither the condemnation of those about him nor the disdainful opinions expressed in a portion of the press have made him deviate from the line he has marked out. This perseverance proves no ordinary strength of character. It constitutes, in our opinion, a strong guarantee of success."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BATTLE-SHIPS AND GUNS FOR AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

HYPOTHESES founded on mere conjecture fill the newspapers of Europe in the effort to account for the Austro-Hungarian Government's sudden purpose to spend $75,000,000—in addition to normal appropriations—on the army and navy. The extra money is wanted mainly for battle-ships, cruisers, artillery, and ammunition, "with incidentals." "More extraordinary than the extraordinary estimates themselves is the absence of any official explanation of the reasons for such demands," thinks the London *Times*, which concludes a long editorial on the topic with the remark that "perhaps, after all, the simplest explanation is the nearest to the truth," and that "the military and naval authorities of the dual monarchy wish to take advantage of the deep impression created by the unpreparedness of Russia and the losses it has caused her in order to induce both Austrians and Hungarians to bring their defenses up to the standard which is essential to their safety." The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) is inclined to hold Emperor William of Germany responsible for these unexpected demands. He is suspected by the Belgian organ of having reminded Emperor Francis Joseph of the obligations imposed upon Austria-Hungary by the triple alliance. To quote:

"It is asked with anxiety what can have led to so sudden and so great an increase in military expenses. Is it a word of command emanating from Berlin and the effect of the warlike speech of William II.? Is it to provide against grave events in the Balkans, which might compel an intervention of the army of Austria-Hungary? This last supposition is scarcely possible, in view of the fact that Francis Joseph, in his speech to the Austro-Hungarian delegations, maintained, with too fine an optimism, that the application of the reforms was proceeding normally in Macedonia, and that there are no complications to be feared in that direction. We are left to fall back, therefore, upon the theory of the word of command from Berlin. At different times it has been said that at the last renewal of the triple alliance Germany had required of Austria-Hungary that she increase her military power. This is a natural request since, as a matter of fact, Germany can scarcely rely any longer upon the efficient support of Italy. It is necessary thus for the third ally to pay for the second, and for Austria-Hungary to make good, if needed, the Italian military strength which might be lacking at a critical moment. There is no other explanation possible of this large demand for extraordinary credits, for it can not be admitted that Austria-Hungary has suddenly discovered that the defenses of the empire are not adequately assured. The sacrifices required of the nation should serve to place the defensive army on the desired footing of a true army of attack."

Whether or not this be a sound theory, the large sums required for the purpose are eliciting discontented utterances from the press

of the dual monarchy. Even the military organ of Austria, the *Reichswehr* (Vienna), criticizes the proposals as the outcome of a foreign policy which it deems unfruitful. It implies that the strength in battle-ships and guns will be frittered away, after its acquisition, by a dilatory policy in the Balkans and elsewhere. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) is more direct in its criticism:

"In the general world-situation, so far as it can be viewed, and more especially in the foreign relations of the monarchy, one seeks vainly for an explanation of such haste in our military preparations. On the anxious bench of our Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Balkan peninsula, events have shaped themselves more favorably than could have been expected a few months ago. The critical season of the melting of the snows has passed by and the rising in Macedonia was not repeated. . . . . .

"Clouds on the international horizon of the monarchy have not compelled the Minister of War to make such increased demands, and if this be the case, what has induced the Government of the dual monarchy to place such an obstacle in the way of the budgets of both states, already weakened by obstruction in the two parliaments?"

But the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) is more inclined to favor the heavy expenditures called for. "In the circumstances," it declares, "the backwardness of our military preparations, in comparison with other great states, has become very conspicuous. The Minister of War, considering his great responsibilities, had no other alternative than to make an appeal to the patriotic self-sacrifice of delegations and people." The *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna) thinks likewise that the necessity of being on the safe side adequately explains everything, and it reserves its criticism for matters of detail. The Paris *Temps* is convinced that the large sums asked for will be granted:

"The Ministers of War and of Finance will be given their extraordinary millions to renew the armament, construct new artillery, manufacture immense quantities of smokeless powder, lay down a number of marine monsters, rejuvenate the flotilla of torpedo-boats, and inaugurate a flotilla of submarines and submersibles. It is not above the capacity of Count Goluchowski to justify this great and costly undertaking, which can be prompted only by the wish to guard against new perils, and at the same time to demonstrate that his diplomacy has deserved well of the country and of Europe—that, thanks to it, all is for the best in this best of worlds, and that, according to the unfortunate prophecy of Lord Granville in the beginning of the year 1870, there is not a cloud as big as a man's hand on the international horizon."

To all of which the *Fremdenblatt* replies that Austria-Hungary wishes peace and is therefore preparing to discourage aggression. The same organ denies statements in the Vienna *Zeit* to the effect that the new estimates are a measure of protection against Italy. "This statement is wholly without foundation and without plausibility." The denial is not categorical enough, thinks the *Zeit*.

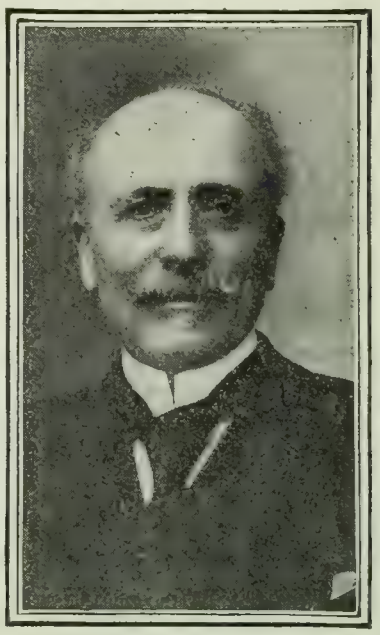
—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CARDINAL RICHARD.

He is the Archbishop of Paris, an active opponent of the Combes ministry, and the leader of the attack upon the theories of the Abbe Loisy

FRANÇOIS COPPÉE.

This member of the French Academy is now the poet laureate of French clericalism, according to the Paris *Action*, which thinks his poetry "rubbish."



COMTE DE MUN.

This champion of the hereditary monarchical principal has long been a clerical leader in the French parliament, and in the *Croix* he writes that Premier Combes should not have "outraged" the church.

CHAMPIONS OF CLERICALISM IN FRANCE.

PARIS PRESS ON THE STRAIN BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

NEVER have French organs been in a more anticlerical mood, and if the Parisian press in particular be an accurate reflection of the national mind, the eldest daughter of the church contemplates further aggravation of her ancient mother. Radical and Socialist dailies, like the *Action*, the *Petite République*, the *Lanterne*, and the *Radical*, are exhausting the lexicon of anticlericalism for expletives sufficiently vituperative to apply to the Pope, whom they hold responsible for the Vatican protest against President Loubet's epoch-making trip to Rome. The fatal phrase in that protest—"the fact that, notwithstanding, the papal nuncio has remained in Paris, is due solely to very urgent motives of a very special order and nature"—makes it impossible, say these anticlerical authorities, for France ever to resume diplomatic relations with the Vatican, and they call upon Premier Combes to separate church and state forthwith. "Denunciation of the Concordat must become an accomplished fact," asserts the *Action*, "and it will be." It adds these reflections:

"We had already made up our minds regarding the stupidity and the insolence of Pope Sarto. The authentic text of his Petrine protest adds nothing to what we knew before.

"What is interesting in this publication is that it was not made in due time by the Government itself.

"Anticlerical republicans will judge with severity this silence regarding a diplomatic impertinence.

"All the chancelleries of Europe had for eleven days been aware of the papal slap applied to the cheeks of Loubet and Delcassé by Sarto, while we in France were the only ones still asking ourselves if these worthies had really been given it.

"Loubet and Delcassé, in thus carefully hiding their cheeks, have followed the well-known plan which consists in maintaining the concordat at any cost.

"But M. Combes?

"Will M. Combes, who has done so much to lift the load off France, hesitate after this final drenching?

"Will he wait until a Sarto, saying big words, calls his nuncio off?

"The country awaits for the parliament to act... It is for M. Combes to give the signal."

Organs of a weightier character express their opinions in language of another tone, but, with very few exceptions, the Vatican is told that its attitude can not be tolerated by France. Even the *Gaulois*, whose clericalism is so stalwart, deems the Papal protest "regrettable," altho it adds that President Loubet should not have gone to Rome at all. The *Journal des Débats*, a daily of somewhat clerical leanings and long noted for its hostility to the present policy of the third republic, declares:

"The argument of the Vatican, it must be said, is inadmissible. It would mean involving and subordinating the policy of France, as regards Italy, to that of the Holy See, whereas only the policy of heretic governments would remain free in its attitude, in the choice of means of action, and, consequently, in its prospect of attaining an end. When the papal note, after comparing the Presi-

ROUVIER
Minister of Finance.

TROUILLAT
Minister of Commerce.

PELLETAN
Minister of Marine.

BRISSON
President of the Chamber.

MARUEJOULS
Minister of Public Works.

Each of these statesmen is the leader of a group forming the so-called "bloc" or combination of anticlerical parties—Socialist, Radical, Republican, etc.—from which the French ministerial majority is recruited.

PILLARS OF PARISIAN ANTICLERICALISM.

dent of the French republic with other chiefs of Catholic states, affirms that M. Loubet had not any more than they 'grave motives of policy, alliance, or relationship' for going to see the King of Italy in Rome, yet notwithstanding he did so, whereas they remain away, there is a word too much in this enumeration, the word policy. M. Loubet had a 'grave reason of policy' for returning to King Victor Immanuel the visit that he had received from him. He acted in the interest of his country, and it is his duty not to sacrifice that interest to any other interest, of whatever nature it may be. We are aware of the consideration to which the Holy See is entitled as well as the pontiff who occupies it. But it would be to establish an undesirable opposition to say, or even to let it be supposed, that it is incompatible with the legitimate development of our foreign and domestic policy. This unfortunately is what seems to result from the pontifical note. It is also what is said in France by the enemies of the church."

The organ of the French Foreign Office, the Paris *Temps*, does not lag behind its contemporaries in its spirited comment upon what seems to it "so deplorable" a specimen of Vatican diplomacy; but it is reluctant to see haste on the part of the Government. The same reluctance is felt by the *Figaro*, which publishes a long expression of regret at the action of the Holy See from the pen of a Roman Catholic who, speaking evidently with authority, denies that Cardinal Rampolla had any knowledge whatever of the papal protest before it was sent out to the nuncios. The *Revue des Deux Mondes*, edited by Ferdinand Brunetière, and a periodical of pronounced clerical leaning, has also undertaken to read the Vatican a lecture:

"The concerns of the Holy Father, in the order of ideas here involved, are not of the spiritual domain. They are evidently of the political domain. In these circumstances he can not deem it out of place if the President of the republic himself also thinks of the temporal interests of the country he represents. Is it not his duty to do so? He sees in the world—and how could he not see it?—a great country which is in full growth and which develops each day more and more. All the other European Powers must reckon with Italy and carry on a policy with her. Would it be admissible that heretic or schismatic governments should have for that purpose means of action that are to be forbidden to Catholic governments? Would not that be placing the latter in a position of manifest inferiority? We are well aware of all that could be said to explain the attitude adopted by the Holy Father. Diplomatists and theologians may succeed in understanding its somewhat mystical significance. But we must reckon with the intelligence of the people, which is made up of simple good sense, and to which visible and tangible things speak better than reasonings. Well, then, when a Catholic nation sees the Pope welcome with much deference and satisfaction the German Emperor or the King of England at the very time he comes to shake hands with the King of Italy, they do not understand, and no one will be able to make them understand, why their own representative, the representative of a Catholic nation, should not be treated in the same way."

The clerical *Correspondant* (Paris) is reserved in its comment, merely remarking that the anticlericals are determined to make war on the church, and are taking advantage of the papal protest to achieve their political ends.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MOROCCO AND THE POWERS.

LONG before a certain brigand drew the attention of the United States Government to Morocco that empire had become the subject of animated discussion in the newspapers of London, Paris, Berlin, and Madrid. Upon the conclusion of the Anglo-French accord some weeks ago, this stronghold of Islam seemed to have become the cynosure of all diplomatic eyes. The British Government had undertaken to abstain from intervening in Morocco and to place no obstacle in the way of French "pacific penetration," all the consequences of which it agreed to accept. France and Great Britain further undertook to maintain the commercial liberty of Morocco for a period of thirty years, the territorial integrity of the land being likewise guaranteed. France is to place her resources "at the disposal of the Sultan" and to lend him money "secured by the Moorish customs receipts." Both governments agreed not to allow fortifications or any strategic works to be erected on that part of the Moorish coast between Melilla and the heights which dominate the right bank of the Sebu, the object being to secure free passage through the Straits of Gibraltar. But this arrangement does not apply to the points on the Moorish shore of the Mediterranean now occupied by Spain, with which country France agrees to come to some kind of terms.

France and Great Britain having thus settled matters to their mutual satisfaction, and with the approval of the London *Times* and *Standard*, and the sanction of the Paris *Temps* and *Journal des Débats*, there ensued a quick outburst of newspaper anger in Spain. "King Alfonso can not now go to Melilla," declared the *Diario Universal* (Madrid). "Such a visit would amount to approval of the expulsion of our land from all participation in Moroccan affairs." "Spain is robbed!" exclaimed the *Correspondencia* (Madrid). "Prime Minister Maura, intent upon the conquest of Barcelona, has no time to see that Spain is being driven from Morocco." "Will our diplomatists endure this?" asks the *Globo* (Madrid) from day to day. But the dynastic *Epoca* (Madrid) reminds all that the Bourbons rule in Spain, and Spanish honor, it says, "is safe." From the more disinterested standpoint of Portugal, the *Seculo* (Lisbon), a paper professing independence of all political affiliation, argues:

"In truth, the preponderance of Spain in Morocco belongs to the domain of history, whereas France, having received from England all the rights of commercial suzerainty which the latter power possessed over the chaotic empire of the Sherifs, has become the real owner. Under her real or disguised protectorate, Morocco may make genuine progress, similar to that effected in Tunis, which, notwithstanding its less dense population, enjoys to-day a commercial importance six times as great as that of Morocco. It remains to be seen now if Spain will be alone in protesting against what the colonial leaders of France acclaim the most splendid economic victory of their country since the year 1763, when was concluded the treaty of Paris between Great Britain and the French."

Spain would not be alone in protesting if the *Hamburger Nachrichten* had its way. That firm adherent to the traditions of the

Bismarckian diplomacy considers Morocco an object-lesson on the failure of German world-politics. It thinks Berlin should take immediate measures to protect the interests of the fatherland in Morocco, and the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), with all the circumspection imposed upon an organ of the Foreign Office, hints that something may be attempted in the direction indicated by its contemporary. The London *Times* touches upon that prospect in the following study of the contemporary situation:

"The task which lies before France in Morocco will demand the exercise of much tact, patience, and judgment. . . . Europe expects her to reestablish order and tranquillity in the dominions of His Shereefian Majesty and to develop the economic resources of the land. The difficulties of this beneficent undertaking must be immense in any circumstances; but we have no doubt that the qualities which have enabled our neighbors to raise the adjoining colony of Algeria from a similar state of chronic anarchy to its present condition of material prosperity and of civilization will overcome them in the end. The Anglo-French agreement has removed the only serious impediment of an international order to the prosecution of the work, for Count von Bülow, with a commendable appreciation of the European position, has proclaimed in the Reichstag since the publication of that document that Germany will not plunge into adventures, the risks of which he perceives, for the sake of anything she could hope to gain in that part of the world. The interests of Spain, which were explicitly recognized in the agreement, will be provided for, we trust, by a friendly settlement between the Government of King Alfonso and the Government of the republic. The feeling of irritation among the Spanish people, which has, we are told, induced the cabinet of Señor Maura, injudiciously, to refuse to receive the Moorish ambassador during the coming visit of the King to Ceuta, may retard such an arrangement; but an amicable agreement is so obviously to the advantage of both parties that we are confident it will not be very long deferred.

"If, however, France begins the pacific penetration of Morocco unhampered by any considerable diplomatic perplexities, she is confronted by difficulties of another kind. The Sultan, it would seem, does not yet realize the results of the understanding between England and France upon his own position. Probably they have not yet been fully explained to him, and if that is the case, a little reflection may modify his views when the situation has been laid before him. Tho he has many excellent qualities, he is a young and somewhat inexperienced ruler, and his position is in many ways a difficult one. He has had to face a formidable rebellion which is not yet quelled, and it must be clear to him and to his advisers that he can not hope to stamp out the movement without a better organized military force than he possesses. He can enrol recruits and retain them with his colors easily enough, if he has sufficient money to pay them. Until he has the command of adequate funds he is no better off than his rival. It is an open secret that the Sultan's treasury is empty. . . . . .

"We have every reason to believe that the French Government has no intention of jeopardizing the future by undue haste. One of the chief advantages of the Anglo-French agreement from the French point of view is that it clears the field for France and places her in a position to take her own time in accomplishing the task which she has assumed. The officials, to whom that task will be entrusted on the spot, are, we understand, being recruited with the greatest care among the most experienced members of the French administration in Algeria and Tunis, and they are sufficiently familiar with the difficulties of similar problems in a Mussulman country to make all allowances for the delicate position in which a protectorate, however discreetly veiled, must always place a Mussulman potentate. The Sultan is credited with keen intelligence, tho the history of his brief reign proves that this quality has not preserved him from committing some grievous mistakes. He has many evil counselors who seek their own advantage rather than his welfare or the welfare of his country, and they may attempt again to mislead him at this critical juncture."

Spain is disposed to come to terms with France regarding Morocco, says the Paris *Figaro* It gives a leading Spanish statesman as authority for the statement that Germany is not trying to incite anti-French sentiment in Spain. The *Figaro* adds that all well-informed Spaniards are pleased with French predominance in Morocco.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMAN ARMY PRESTIGE AT STAKE IN AFRICA.

THOSE German newspapers which lay stress upon the evils of militarism see much with which to point a moral in the rebellion of the Southwest Africans against Berlin rule. The exciting instalments of "Herero horrors" running through the *Vorwärts* (Berlin) are finding their way into other opposition dailies. Newspapers throughout France are now taking the subject up in their turn, but they are of opinion that Berlin's alarm is chiefly due to the prospect that German military prestige will decline if the present state of things lasts much longer. The organ of the French Foreign Office, the Paris *Temps*, thus analyzes the problem:

"Just now the main thing is to suppress the revolt, to inflict upon the Hereros a defeat that will long serve as a lesson to them, to extricate Major von Glasenapp's column, to forestall the resumption of hostilities on the part of the Bondelswarts, just reduced to submission, and finally to restore peace and security in a vast region covering nearly twice the area of Germany or France. It will be understood without difficulty that the Government is subordinating everything to the accomplishment of this urgent task, especially as public opinion has already been unfavorably affected by unfortunate incidents, and as a serious blow would be dealt to the prestige of the military forces of the empire if the alarm were prolonged, and, above all, justified much longer.

"The Socialist press has seized upon the events in German Southwest Africa to draw conclusions that can be far from pleasant to German self-esteem. It insists upon the similarity between what is passing in this corner of Africa and the experiences of the British army in the Boer war.

"It argues that the legend of the superiority, of the inalienable primacy, and of the firmness of the German soldier, a legend born at Sadowa and perfected at Sedan and Metz, runs grave risk of meeting the fate of all legends of this old-time nature—especially the fate of the legend of the superiority of Frederick the Great's army—which survived, paradoxically enough, even the thunderous blows of the Revolution, and which succumbed in one day at Jena, not without involving in the wreck, as has been demonstrated by General von der Goltz in a masterly study, the very nation itself.

"Such considerations naturally cause a bound of indignation in the official and officious champions of state optimism, those natural defenders of the idea that everything is for the best in this best of all possible worlds—the idea of those gentlemen who find themselves well off. Notwithstanding the disdain affected by the authorities and by the professional experts for this sort of critics, the evil character of the time is such that no one in exalted circles dares to put down such attacks by drastic measures for fear of the most serious consequences.

"It is not only that the moment of the outbreak of a great war which gives the civilized world eloquent lessons would be ill chosen to permit a weakening of the credit of military institutions by tolerating the insolent prolongation of a revolt of savages. It is because for months past the army has been too often and too unfortunately placed on view in Germany.

"There has been a black series of brutalities and of abuses of authority on the part of officers at the expense of the private soldier. There was the scandal of the 'little garrison' relating to the career of the regiment in Forbach, and a succession of volumes composed upon the model of that first confession would seem to betray a state of things more or less rotten in certain military circles.

"There can be no difficulty anywhere in understanding the natural and reasonable ardor with which the authorities, convinced that no more mistakes must be made, strive their utmost for a favorable issue to the South African conflict."

The outlook is thus summed up in the London *Standard*: "It is not expected that the campaign will be finished for fully a year and a half. Meanwhile, two thousand men and two thousand four hundred horses are being collected to send to the front, where they will arrive about the middle of July." The English daily suspects that when the Hereros have been put down other tribes will remain to be dealt with.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A KIPLING IN LONDON.

THE FAITH OF MEN. By Jack London. Cloth 286 pp. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company.

THE caption to this criticism of eight stories by Jack London might stand as a brief but pregnant characterization of them as to style and sentiment. Mr. Kipling's brutal touch, his passion for strenuous virility, and his distinctive sledge-hammer felicity of phrase are all here. To the passion that coos and fondles Kipling is unsympathetic, and so is this sturdy younger writer who has plucked his greenest laurels from the white sterility of Alaska.

JACK LONDON.

Half of the stories are reprints from magazines. There are two splendid ones which extenuate the relative weakness of two or three. "Bâtard" is the vicious and dogged struggle for mastery between two savage natures, one a dog, the other a man. "Bâtard did not know his father—hence his name—but, as John Hamlin knew, his father was a great gray timber wolf. But the mother of Bâtard, as he dimly remembered her, was snarling, bickering, obscene, husky, full-fronted, and heavy-chested, with a malign eye, a cat-like grip on life, and a genius for trickery and evil. . . Much of evil and much of strength were there in these, Bâtard's progenitors, and, bone and flesh of their bone and flesh, he had inherited it all." Bâtard was a devil. This was recognized throughout the Northland. "Hell's Spawn," he was called by many men, but his master, Black Leclère, chose for him the shameful name Bâtard. "Now Black Leclère was also a devil, and the twain were well matched. There is a saying that when two devils come together, hell is to pay."

This specimen may serve to exemplify the likeness between Mr. Kipling in his ruggeder, less conscious vein, and Mr. London. "Bimi" of the former and "Bâtard" of the latter are fraternally connected stories. It is only fair to say that in this story of the duel between the dog and the man, Mr. London illustrates well the charm of the horrible. It is possible to tell the outcome of the tale without spoiling interest in it. Bâtard wins out and—hangs his malignant master! How, it is worth one's while to read the story and see.

By a thoughtful juxtaposition of light and shade, in the story following this, "The Story of Iees Uck," the beauty and unselfish love of a swart-skinned woman who had Eskimo, Inniut, and Indian blood in her for a refined, selfish white man, there is moral charm as there is a revolted physical fascination about the other. They are short stories so good as to make the volume worth the price.

True, Mr. London with his vigor, his raw force, his vivid portraying, and his own peculiar field to turn over, smells slightly of the lamp, and his brusk aptness of rugged epithet and phrase smacks of search more than spontaneity. But it is good art. "Bâtard" is a study for "The Call of the Wild."

The story which gives title to the book, "The Faith of Men," is interesting, but owes more to the telling than to its invention, since it turns upon the false report of a marriage. But these stories, as a whole, help to confirm the reputation which the author's dashing pen has won for him.

A STORY OF DREAMS COME TRUE.

THE HOUSE IN THE WOODS. By Arthur Henry. Cloth, 323 pp. Price, $1.50. A. S. Barnes & Co.

THIS is a book to keep on the shelf, or put in the grip, with Mowbray's "The Journey to Nature" and Rouse's "Under My Own Roof," and other alluring tales of town-tired folk flying to the country to make their homes—tales that may all claim apostolic succession from the chronicle of that cabin builded immortally by Walden Pond.

It is not a story of hope deferred, nor ambition thwarted, nor true love running troublously. Indeed, the love *motif* is most indirectly in evidence. One is never quite sure whether Nancy—pervasive, impulsive, capable, and comfortable—is the wife, or only the sister, of the affable and inquiring gentleman who, without naming himself, narrates the homely history of the founding of the house. The book might be called a tale of dreams come true, a record of the plans and success of a man and woman who could have taken for their motto the admonition of their hired man to his jaded horse: "Easy now; easy does it."

The *naiveté* of the hero is very refreshing. He gives the manifold details of this mountain home-founding with a relish and with a sense of discovery that disarms the critic. The minutiæ of house and cellar construction, of road and drain building, are set forth with pleasant certitude. How to grub and plow and plant and hoe the stubborn glebe; how to bring up pigs to wax dutifully fat; how to set and calm a flighty, unbusiness-like hen; how to select a well-intentioned cow and milk her with a tranquil spirit; how to churn the mantling cream and expeditiously bring forth butter fit for a lordly dish—all these useful arts are set forth with gay circumstance and savor.

There are some deep lessons of content to be drawn from the little volume. The two city-weary ones building their home beside the "chromo" brook in the belt of the summer boarder, the zone of the Christmas-tree supply, come by and by to have a fine sense of "values" in life. Getting close to the soil; dealing with workmen at first hand; feeling the sweetness of toil and the joy of owning a patch of land and a slope of roof, they come to realize that there are better things than keeping a bank account intact.

The finest note in the book, however, seems to be the large tolerance for men and women which descends upon the spirit of the newcomers. They find the mountaineers about them full of petty jealousies, small scandals, and ugly envies. But the builders learn to discern the good in these neighbors below evil repute and sordid act. They catch the deep humanity of hired man and serving woman, and take them all as friends. They set out to make their home a gathering-place for these work-inured, joy-denied working people. They would try to bring into this beautiful region some of the poetry of life. How they went to work to brighten the dulness, to widen the horizon, to lift the ethics of this little shut-in community is well worth the reading, and well worth the imitating in any country community.

SCIENCE VERSUS RELIGION.

THE VEIL OF THE TEMPLE. By William Hurrell Mallock. Cloth, 448 pp. Price, $1.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

MR. MALLOCK will be best recalled by the majority of those who know him through his works by "The New Republic" and "Is Life Worth Living?" This recent emanation of his suggests his aim in writing it, and his judgment of its result, by its title, "The Veil of the Temple," and the sub-title, "From Dark to Twilight." The former insinuates the author's free-lance emprise in the field of religion, and the latter, attainment of less purblind vision in its regard. As a matter of fact, Mr. Mallock still holds a brief with science for his client. After an elaborate exposition and the most plausible enforcement of all that it offers subversive of a personal God, the freedom of the will, and the immortality of the individual, he concludes in this wise: "The more clearly we all of us see how our hopes, interests, ambitions—the whole structure of our civilization—turn to ashes . . . under the touch of science, the more shall we realize the necessity of religious belief, when we see how this belief brings the ashes to life; how a man's belief in his immortality makes existence great again; how his belief in his will makes him strong again; and how his belief in the God of either wisdom, beauty, or holiness . . . gives him . . . an open top to his chimney, which enables a draft to form itself and the dying fire to burn."

WILLIAM HURRELL MALLOCK.

How swashing a paradox! The destruction of religious belief by science produces such a desolating paralysis in man that he has to believe as its only antidote. One may conceive the former as "Darkness" more readily than the latter as even such modified illumination as "Twilight." Yet as this is the outcome of Mr. Mallock's laborious threshing out of the *mot de l'enigme* of man's destiny, the result is not only meager but hardly worth while. It is far less satisfactory to a logical mind than a sturdy insistence on the nullity of man, whose "little life is rounded with a far greater negation than a 'sleep.'" Why seek to temper the severity of reason by any such weak makebelieve? Whatever one believes, that must he stand for, *coûte que coûte*.

For more than thirty years Mr. Mallock has wrestled with this problem, and shared his conclusions with the public by printing them. This latest book only shows him more intrenched in his atheism than ever, despite his fatuous acceptance of a compromise as a good "working system." In an article in *The Fortnightly Review*, September, 1901, he devoted nearly five-sixths of it to showing the "futility," "hopelessness," and "self-stultifying" character of the reasoning of the apologists for the credibility of religion, and his final conclusion is that "monism is the absolute negation of religion, and the facts put before us by science form an absolute affirmation of monism." He somewhat modifies this position in the "Veil of the Temple" by the compromise he suggests.

As in "The New Republic," he has a rich man gather a party of bril-

liant people in his villa for the discussion of this theme which so engrosses his mind, and these people are supposed to be recognizable, living celebrities of this generation, just as the dialoguers of "The New Republic" were of those of 1878. The hero (?) at the end of "The Veil of the Temple" makes an offer to a brilliant young woman of himself and his switch-back attitude, which proposal the arrival of a worldly, wicked baronet deprives the reader of her response to. So it is neither novel nor romance, in reality, and can not be considered as such, but merely a device by which to express his views argumentatively but less fatiguingly.

Mr. Mallock writes brilliantly, and has stored his mind for years with all that science has to say against "Religion as a Credible Doctrine." Here, through the mouth of a young Scotch philosopher, he also brings in philosophy, with a leaning toward Hegel's metaphysics. In the parts in which Mr. Mallock keeps up the fiction of telling a story he is very entertaining, has a pretty wit, and gives a very pungent glimpse of London "high society." Those whose belief in "Religion as a Credible Doctrine" is well founded will not be hurt by the "Veil of the Temple," and those who may be led to doubt by its perusal will be only those who doubted before. Hence the ultimate conclusion about it is that Mr. Mallock has not the cure, still less the promise, of "Is Life Worth Living?" in this latest elucubration. Whatever tendency exists in the thought of to-day toward belief in absolute cessation of the individual *homo* at his death will be fostered by this work, as others of the kind, and therein lies its harm. Too many may feel a specious force in Mr. Mallock's arguments which ignorance of those arguments which refute them may not enable them to withstand. For those who can pierce through its closely woven tissue of sophistries the book may be qualified as an interesting, able exposition of Mr. Mallock's infidelity, which is unprofitable reading for them, to say the least.

IN THE BARREN GROUND.

SPORT AND TRAVEL IN THE NORTHLAND OF CANADA. By David B. Hanbury. Illustrated. Large 8vo. Cloth, pp. xxxii+319. Price, $4.50. The Macmillan Company.

"A PLAIN, unvarnished account of twenty months' journeying through the Northland of Canada," dealing with sport and travel, and making no pretensions to elaborate geographical or other scientific work; in other words, a veracious, modest, and richly informing narrative, free from artificialities and heroics, strainings after "style" and sittings for one's picture; this is all that Mr. Hanbury claims for a volume to which the enlightened reader will gratefully award much more.

That such an enormous tract of territory should remain untrodden by the foot of the white man, this it is that surprises this patient but vigorous explorer at every turn. Africa and Central Asia have allured many a curious wayfarer, bent on spying out the land, "while the men of European origin who have passed through the Northland of Canada can be counted almost on one's fingers!" The sportsman, the naturalist, the artist, even the prospector, may find abundant interest in these northern wilds, which hitherto have been so severely avoided.

This barren Northland has a wonderful fascination for those who have once penetrated its solitudes. Vast tracts still remain unknown, inviting paths and trails still remain untried; and it was in our explorer's eager longing to traverse these as far as the Arctic coast, where he would find a welcome among the natives, some of whom he had met on the Ark-i-linik River—intelligent, able-bodied, contented, and friendly—who had told him of their country and their mode of life, and had promised to guide and aid him if he came.

Mr. Hanbury had learned, from hard experience, that an expedition to the North has the better chance of success the fewer the white men engaged in it. The white man is in a strange land, is a novice in trials of cold, hunger, and fatigue; and if he should fall ill or lose himself in a fog, his misfortune might be ruin to the expedition. But the "Husky" (Eskimo) is always at home, for his wife and children are with him. If a Husky falls ill and must be left behind, his wife stays with him; they build their snow dwelling and go to housekeeping. They are industrious, honest, good-natured, and cheerful.

Nevertheless, the white men of Edmonton were eager to join the party. The fascination of the North had seized even the sober traders and farmers. For after all, "Barren Ground" is but a thankless misnomer for the Northland of Canada. It is barren only in the sense that it is bare of trees; "De-chin-u-le" (no trees) is the Indian name for it.

Of the dogs used in "tripping," we learn that the Husky dog, with his pricked ears, his shaggy coat, and his tail curled close over his back, is the gentleman of his profession, and that his disposition is attractive, in spite of his incorrigible pugnacity. At work he seldom tires; his feet are tough, and he can endure hunger to an incredible degree. Tho he is slow, going at the rate of five miles an hour, he can keep that pace all day, if the weather is cool, and he is not overloaded. Considering the importance of the dog, it seems strange that so little thought has been taken for the improvement of the breed. Crosses have been tried with the Scotch deerhound, the mastiff, the setter, and even with the wolf, but with no approved results. They are hard-worked, these creatures; the usual load for a single dog is about 100 pounds—400 pounds to a train of four dogs; and 80 miles is not an uncommon day's journey when weather and ice are favorable. At Berens River, Mr. Hanbury rode in a sleigh drawn by a team which included a wolf, rather savage, and carefully muzzled, but working well. John Sand, a pure Indian, traveled with dogs from Little Grand Rapids to Norway House (250 miles) in three days—not driving the dogs, but running in front of them.

On the main Ark-i-linik River there is a stretch of country about eighty miles long into which no human being enters. The Eskimo do not hunt so far west, and the Yellow Knives and Dog Ribs from Slave Lake do not go so far east. To penetrate this country in the dead of winter would be to court starvation. Thus, there still remains one spot in this Great Barren Northland which is sacred to the musk ox. Here the great beasts roam in their primeval state, showing no fear, only curiosity. The hunter approached several herds within thirty yards, photographed them at his leisure, and left them staring in stupid wonder.

HUMAN NATURE AND PARIS.

THE TRANSGRESSION OF ANDREW VANE. By Guy Wetmore Carryl. Cloth, 326 pp. Price, $1.50. Henry Holt & Co.

THIS is the last novel of a young American who recently died. It is a mixed pleasure to the critic to accord hearty praise to "The Transgression of Andrew Vane." The gratification of extolling it and pointing out its merits is somewhat dampened by the thought that praise or condemnation of this book must now fall alike on his dead ears.

It is excellently done. The story is full of invention, close to melodrama, but yet *vraisemble*, save for its corner-stone, mesmeric power. He will be an exacting reader indeed who can not lightly "bolt" that, in view of the entertainment which follows such acceptance. The elements of the tale are trite, almost cheap. But it is all the more credit to Mr. Carryl that he vivifies banal things into acutely emotional ones. This much for the story as such.

GUY WETMORE CARRYL.

A more delectable quality of the book is the knowledge of human nature it displays, and the wholesome note in the leading characters. Andrew Vane is an extremely "good sort," human enough to sin, but noble enough not to do so meanly and to rise from it chastened and refined by its purging discipline. The heroine, too, is his proper counterpart, a woman all through, sensitive, proud, utterly loving, generous enough to forgive, without imposing on her lover even the humiliation of confessing his transgression. In these two the good and the bad are blended in very just proportion. Mr. Carryl does not shirk evil in his characters. Andrew's transgression clearly merits the name even tho it has "mitigating circumstances." It is not disgusting weakness in a wholesome, red-blooded young man to be impelled by a misjudgment that wounds his integrity of poise into a vehement lapse, as Vane was. It is this judicious blend of good and bad which makes him stand forth a real thing, a man, and a decent one, if no saint.

In dealing with badness, Mr. Carryl is not so clever. He accepts the convention of an utterly vicious man. A devil wicked all through is thoroughly conceivable, not so a human being. Certainly not in the utterly vicious, cold-blooded way in which Thomas Radwaleder, American blackmailer in Paris, was evil. The story has as its *milieu* the American colony in *la Ville Lumière*, and Mr. Carryl knew it from a to izzard. Again, that charming *cocotte*, Mirabelle Tremonceau, is represented as displaying a womanliness, a tender generosity, and pure affection, beside which *la Dame aux Camellias* shows sooty. And this jars.

In Mrs. Jeremy Carnby he has drawn with more unerring strokes a perfect type of the American woman. "Prolonged experience of the world had invested her with an admirable broad-mindedness, which caused her to tread the notoriously dangerous paths of the American colony, with the assurance of an Indian fakir walking on broken glass—pleasurably appreciative of the risk, that is, while assured by consummate *savoir faire* against cutting her feet."

Mr. Carryl introduces his reader to smart Paris in a way that the initiated will enjoy even more than the stranger. He conveys, too, by an adroit touch, now and then, an enlightenment beyond mere conscientious description. He is artist enough to know that the indirect conveyance of truth is more telling than the literally direct. That he has wit and a nice capacity for epigrammatic flips seems in the nature of things. He has the bad taste to make not a few puns, whose goodness as such does not redeem them.

The "GEM," the best shaving device manufactured—acknowledged as such the world over. Mechanically perfect—*always* ready for use.
Write for interesting FREE Booklet for shavers.
Price, Razor Complete, $2.00. Set in Morocco Case, containing 2 blades, $3.50. Stropping Machine and Strop $2.00.
At leading dealers or direct on receipt of price.
GEM CUTLERY CO., Dept. N, 34 Reade St., New York.

When You Visit the World's Fair

...GO TO THE...

INSIDE INN.

The only hotel within the grounds. 2,257 rooms with and without baths. Dining-room seats 2,500 people. Absolute fire protection. Close to State Buildings and all chief attractions. Reservations made for any date to Dec. 1. Rates $1.50 to $5.50 European, $3.00 to $7.00 American plan. Address,

INSIDE INN,
World's Fair Grounds, ST. LOUIS.

Ask your dealer.
LOOK FOR OUR MARK.

Cut right. Fit easily and perfectly

Model Shirts

Correct styles. Equal to custom made. Popular prices. Stiff bosom and negligee in cool, snappy fabrics, big variety—all new.

Try our coat shirts.

Send for our free book—All about good shirts and styles to wear.

MODEL SHIRT CO.,
31 Century Building,
Indianapolis, Ind.

At the same price no others contain so much gold as the Krementz Plated Collar Button. Easily buttoned, easily unbuttoned. Stays buttoned. Booklet for postal giving much information. Krementz & Co., 63 Chestnut St., Newark, N. J.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Adolescence."—G. Stanley Hall. (Two volumes, 1373 pp.; $7.50 net per set. D. Appleton & Co.)

"The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898."—Edited by Emma H. Blair and James A. Robertson. Vol. XIII. 1604-1605. (Arthur H. Clark Company.)

"The Magnetic North."—Elizabeth Robins. (Frederick A. Stokes Company, $1.50.)

"Working with the Hands."—Booker T. Washington. (246 pp.; $1.50 net. Doubleday, Page & Co.)

"The Penetration of Arabia."—David George Hogarth. (Frederick A. Stokes Company, $1.35 net.)

"Evelyn Byrd."—George Cary Eggleston. (Lothrop Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"Nature's Comedian."—W. E. Norris. (D. Appleton & Co.)

"Experimental Religion;" "The Experiences of Christophoros."—F. K. Virginius. (James H. Earle & Co., Boston.)

"The Barrier."—Allen French. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"The Crossing."—Winston Churchill. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"How to Know the Butterflies."—John H. Comstock. (311 pp.; $2.25 net. D. Appleton & Co.)

"The Hayfield Mower and Scythe of Progress." (The Hayfield Mower, P. O. Box 1765, Boston, Mass.)

"A Texas Matchmaker."—Andy Adams. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"The Penobscot Man."—Fannie Hardy Eckstorm. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25)

"Francis Parkman."—Henry Dwight Sedgwick. (345 pp.; $1.10 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"English and Scottish Popular Ballads."—Edited by Helen Child Sargent. (729 pp.; $3. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"Princess and Pilgrim in England."—Caroline Sheldon. (Lucas-Lincoln Company, Washington, D. C., $1.25.)

"Five-Minute Talks."—Clinton Locke. (The Young Churchman Company, $1.25 net.)

"The Hawley Collection of Violins."—With history of their makers. (Lyon-Healy, Chicago.)

"A History of Theatrical Art in Ancient and Modern Times."—Karl Mantzius. (3 vols. J. B Lippincott Company.)

"The American City: A Problem in Democracy."—Delos F. Wilcox. (423 pp.; $1.25 net. The Macmillan Company.)

"Poems of Thomas Campbell."—Selected and arranged by Lewis Campbell. (The Macmillan Company.)

"The Religion of the Universe."—J. Allanson Picton. (380 pp. The Macmillan Company.)

"North American Birds' Eggs."—Chester A. Reed. (356 pp. Doubleday, Page & Co.)

"Instructive Pieces for the Pianoforte."—Hubbard William Harris. "Caprice" and "Elves Frolic." (Clayton F. Summy Company, Chicago, $0.40 each.)

"Anima."—Concert waltz by Hubbard William Harris. (C. F. Summy Company, $1.)

"Three Songs: "To the Moon," "The Deep Sea Pearl" and "The Eagle."—Set to music for voice and piano by Edward F. Schneider. (C. F. Summy Company, $0.50.)

"Olive Latham."—E. L. Voynich. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.50.)

"Our Political Degradation."—Ruch C. Hawkins. (289 pp.; $1.50 net. The Grafton Press.)

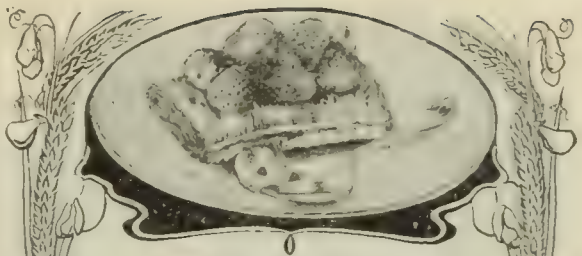
"A Selection from the World's Great Orations."—Sherwin Cody. (A. C. McClurg & Co., $1 net.)

"Sermonettes of Félicité Robert de Lamennais." (A. C. McClurg & Co.)

"Pseudo-Criticism."—Sir Robert Anderson. (123 pp.; $0.75 net. Fleming H. Revell Company.)

"Monument Facts and Higher Critical Fancies."—Prof. A. H. Sayce. (128 pp.; $0.75 net. F. H. Revell Company.)

"Tomfoolery."—James Montgomery Flagg. (Life Publishing Company, $1.50.)



BISCUIT WITH BERRIES

There Are Millions In It

MILLIONS of years were required through natural processes, to clothe the earth with a soil containing properties capable of producing in the process of growth, as food for man, the marvelously perfect grain of wheat; and now

MILLIONS of people testify to the integrity and sufficiency of the chemistry of nature in extracting from the earth and the air and compounding in nature's perfect laboratory the properties found in whole wheat as proper food for man, and so rapidly are the people awakening to a comprehension of this great truth and the potency thereof; that

MILLIONS of people refuse to continue to lean on that "false staff" white flour, and are wisely selecting for their children and themselves the whole wheat with all the properties thereof; as expressed in Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit and Triscuit, in making which no attempt has been made to improve on nature's perfect organization; and

BILLIONS of feet of shreds are necessary to supply the demand, or to be more particular in statement of fact: the total length of shreds in one year's output of the Natural Food Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., in the manufacture of Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit and Triscuit is Two Hundred and Eighty-three Billion Forty-six Million Four Hundred Thousand Feet, or Fifty-three Million Six Hundred and Seven Thousand Two Hundred and Seventy-two miles, a length of shreds that would girdle the earth more than Two Thousand One Hundred and Forty-four times—and the wonder is who eats these Millions upon Millions of Shredded Wheat Biscuit and Triscuit.

We will send FREE, our Illustrated Cook Book, "The Vital Question."

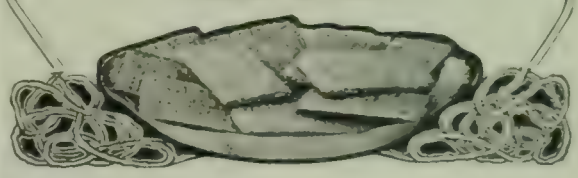
Write to-day

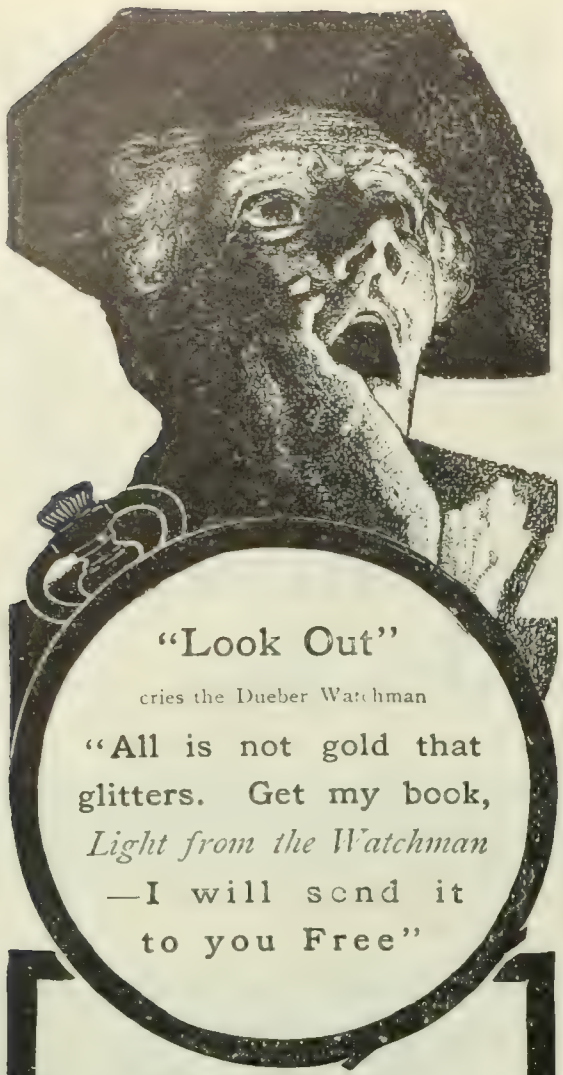
The Natural Food Co.

Makers of Shredded Whole Wheat Products,

Niagara Falls, N. Y.

TRISCUIT AS TOAST





"Look Out"

cries the Dueber Watchman

"All is not gold that glitters. Get my book, *Light from the Watchman* —I will send it to you Free"

The makers of the famous *"Accurate-to-the-Second"*

Dueber-Hampden Watches

are the only company in the United States who can say they have never made a single case that was not up to the standard, and that the gold and silver used in their cases is equal in quality to that stamped with the Hall-mark of England.

DUEBER-HAMPDEN WATCH WORKS
Canton, Ohio.

The Rational Vehicles of Health and Pleasure

Bicycles

Equipped with

Two-Speed Gear

and

Coaster Brake

The return of bicycling finds our American roads greatly improved and the bicycle itself perfected in design and construction and equipped with new and marvelous devices.

To learn all about modern bicycles, get catalogues free from our 10,000 dealers, or send stamp for any one of them.

Pope Manufacturing Co.

EASTERN DEPARTMENT Hartford, Conn.	WESTERN DEPARTMENT Chicago, Ill.
"Columbia" "Cleveland"	"Rambler" "Monarch"
"Tribune" "Crawford"	"Crescent" "Imperial"

You See Them Everywhere

WANTED Teachers, clergymen, and other educated men of business ability to represent us: weekly salary or guarantee paid. Give age, qualifications, references. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

CURRENT POETRY.

Paul Lenthier's Feeshin'-Pole.

By Francis Sterne Palmer.

All his neighbors grew richer than
Old Paul Lenthier, trout-fisherman.

Yet what man in the settlement
Possessed his soul in more content?
Those days he paddled to some clear pool
Where trout lay deep in waters cool,
Those days he sat with pole and line
Drinking the air that was like good wine,
Watching the duck-brood learn to dive,
Glad like them to be there and alive.
He sang, and taught little Jeanne to fish,
To go with him was Jeanne's first wish;
" Rich Joe Bruseau he make charcoal,
On de lake he can not go;
We, Jeanne, have only de feeshin'-pole,
But we're richer dan rich Joe!"

Jeanne grew fair as that white birch there,
Bruseau's Marie and she were a pair;
But Bruseau's Marie had money to buy
Finery for a French girl's eye;
Jeanne almost cried her bright eyes out,
" Dere comes no money from feeshin' trout!"
Paul heard, and sadly stole away
To fish alone the whole of a day;
That night he hung up his pole and net
Slowly, with just a sigh of regret;
Then whistled as gay as blackbirds can
And bargained to be Joe Bruseau's man,
Vowing so stoutly that he was fit,
Joe gave him work in the charcoal pit.
And now Jeanne laughs, she's covered o'er
With ribbons from the notion-store:
Old Paul laughs too, through dust of the coal—
And tries to forget his fishing-pole.

But in the bays, spruce-darkened, dim,
The splashing duck-brood watch for him:
" Come back! come back!" they make their cry,
" Come back to lake and wood;
Quick back, old Paul, you soon must die;
Come back where life is good!"

—*From The Atlantic Monthly.*

PERSONALS.

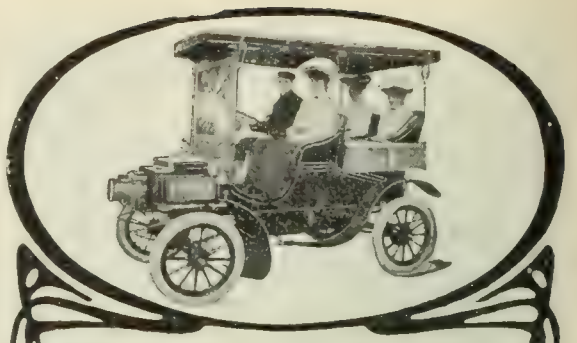
Quay's Career in the Civil War.—The Hon. Alexander K. McClure, of Philadelphia, told, the other day, the true story of Senator Matthew S. Quay's going into battle at Fredericksburg with a large amount of greenbacks secured in a belt on his person. The New York *Sun* repeats the colonel's story as follows:

"In the early summer of 1862 Quay was appointed colonel of one of the nine-months regiments raised in Pennsylvania by a draft under the state laws. He was then secretary to Governor Curtin, and was anxious to go to the field, and he was commissioned as colonel of a regiment embracing a number of people from his own section of the State, but he never got into action while commanding it. He made an all-day and nearly an all-night march on the day that the battle of Antietam was fought, and reached McClellan's army early on the morning of the day after the battle was fought. I visited him at his headquarters, and therefore speak advisedly. General McClellan did not renew the attack, and Lee retreated across the Potomac the night following. After considerable controversy between the Government and McClellan as to his tardy movements, he was finally relieved of his command, and General Burnside was placed in command

Real Estate Wanted

To supply the wants of CASH BUYERS, SELLERS, and EXCHANGERS advertising in our JOURNAL each month. Subscribers can write to these advertisers and make their own deals, FREE. Ours is the best, largest, and most reliable Real Estate Magazine published, and is now in its fourth year. Has good stories, news, and current topics. Circulation covers the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and Hawaii. Three months' trial, 25c. Three full years, only $1.00.

U. S. REAL ESTATE JOURNAL,
171 West Brighton Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.



Rambler

TOURING CARS

Model "L." 16 horse power, complete with canopy top, side baskets, horn and lamps, only $1,350.00.

Our cars represent absolutely the highest value—our reputation is back of them.

Eight models, **$650.00 to $1,350.00** at the factory.

THOS. B. JEFFERY & CO.
KENOSHA, WIS., U. S. A.
Chicago Branch, 304 Wabash Ave.
Boston Branch, 145 Columbus Ave.

You want a good noise maker. Don't risk your life fooling with a toy pistol, but buy a

Young America Double Action Revolver

$2.50

Safe Reliable Durable

22 caliber, 7 shot, rim fire.
32 caliber, 5 shot, rim or center fire.

If not to be had of your dealer write us, stating preference and enclosing amount, and we will supply you by return mail or express, sending prepaid. *Write for Free Catalog.*

HARRINGTON & RICHARDSON ARMS CO. 351 PARK AVE. WORCESTER, MASS.

"The Car of Quality"

Premier

The Premier will interest anyone interested in automobiles. They rush the hills at 20 miles an hour where other cars take the low gear. Four cylinders air cooled do the work. Engine in front, simple and accessible. 16 h. p. 1400 pounds. 32 x 3½-inch clincher tires. Powerful transmission. Every part built to wear and to stand the strain of American roads. The Premier, a quality car for the gentleman driver who wants power, speed, accessibility and satisfaction.

Write for illustrated descriptive catalogue.

PREMIER MOTOR MFG. CO.
205 Ft. Wayne Ave. Indianapolis, Ind.

7% GUARANTEED Interest for **Life** on **Life Annuities** issued at age 50, at age 62, **Ten Per Cent.** Tax exempt. Sales in 1903, **Ten Million Dollars. J. A. Steele, 115 B'dway, New York.**

of the Army of the Potomac. He immediately planned a movement against Fredericksburg.

"Before General Burnside began his march to Fredericksburg a vacancy occurred in the important office of Military State Agent at Washington. Each State had an immediate representative of the state government at Washington to give prompt attention to everything relating to the interest of the soldiers from such State. The agent had the entrée to all departments, and with nearly 70,000 soldiers in the field from Pennsylvania, the importance of the office can be appreciated. Governor Curtin knew Quay's capacity and his fidelity, and he decided that Quay must take the office. Quay was very reluctant to leave the command of his regiment, but finally, in obedience to the personal appeals of Curtin, he agreed to accept the state agency, and sent in his resignation as colonel.

"Within a week of Burnside's arrival in front of Fredericksburg Colonel Quay received notice of the acceptance of his resignation, and he was mustered out of the service. His regiment was paid off at the same time, and some $8,000 in greenbacks were given to Quay to take home to the families of the soldiers. He placed the money in a belt which he fastened securely on his body, and as a battle was imminent he remained on the field and volunteered to serve on the staff of General Tyler, whose command made the desperate charge of Marye's Heights, a charge nearly as bloody and quite as fruitless as Pickett's charge at Gettysburg. The order of the charge was: 'Officers in front of your men, charge.' Quay was among the officers in front; he went as far as the farthest in approaching the enemy's intrenchment, and fortunately escaped without a scratch. In his interest in the battle he had entirely forgotten about the money belted on his person, and went into the charge without removing it. Had he fallen as many hundreds of his fellows did, the money would most likely have been found and appropriated by the enemy. For this act, the only time Quay was in battle, he was very justly awarded a medal of honor. He went home soon after the battle, delivered the money to the families of the soldiers, and held the office of state agent until the close of the war."

Mark Twain as a Printer's Boy.—A new story about Mark Twain has just come out in the New York *Sun*. It seems that in the year 1851 Major Daulton set type on the Hannibal (Mo.) *Union* for Orion Clemens, an elder brother of Mark Twain. Mark was a printer boy in the office of *The Union* then. A few weeks ago Major Daulton told some reminiscences of Twain. Said the major:

"What I remember most particularly about Sam is that he could get more ink and grease on him for the amount of work he did than any man in the shop. He had a holy horror of Sunday-school and church, and generally went fishing or swimming on the day of rest.

"No, I can't recall one single humorous story that he ever told in his printer days. Truth is I don't think he was overly bright.

"I read his 'Huckleberry Finn,' but don't think it's much of a book. Do you?

"Sam said he edited the paper, but I never struck any of his copy while I worked on it. It was a tremendous surprise to me to see him forging to the front in after-years as a man of letters. Guess the gift came to him when he was out in the West.

"It certainly hadn't shown any indications of lighting on him when he was at Hannibal. His ambition then was in another direction altogether. He wanted to be a pilot. The real halo of glory in those days, in the eyes of youth, surrounded steamboat men. They were the real kings of the earth.

"Sam wanted to be a pilot. I decided to be a captain. Jim Wolf, the roller boy, thought he'd be a mate. Sam was the only one of us that realized his ambition, and I've heard he got so he knew every reef and sandbar between St. Louis and New Orleans, and could locate 'em blindfolded."

Isn't it Queer?—"It's mighty queer about families. There's Mrs. O'Shaugnessy—she has no childern, an' if I raymimber corrictly, it was the same with her mother."—*Life*.

LAKESIDE HOME

DR. RICHARDSON

"Brain Fag" is characteristic of the strenuous life of American men. A week or ten days at my sanitarium under my direct personal care is the most rational treatment. I prefer to make personal examination at the sanitarium, but will carefully answer letters in which specific details are given. The sanitarium overlooks Lake Michigan, is only 10 minutes from the heart of the city, and is located amidst cheerful surroundings. The fact that I personally administer all important treatments has brought me patients from all parts of the country and from foreign lands. My book, Revised Edition No. viii. explains my methods.

DELMER D. RICHARDSON, M. D.
123 Michigan Avenue, Chicago

Used by U. S. Signal Corps.

Geneva Superior Binocular $15.

Our handsome book *The Near Distance* sent free on request.

Its magnifying power, field view and clearness of definition is seldom equalled. Price $15. delivered. If not satisfactory, return at our expense. We refund your money.

GENEVA OPTICAL COMPANY
99 Linden Street, Geneva, N. Y.

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

New England: Lloyd & Co., 323 Washington St., Boston
New York: Gall & Lembke, 21 Union Sq and 1 W. 42d St.
Pittsburgh: W. E. Stieren Co., 554 Smithfield St.
California: C. H. Wood, 1153 Washington St., Oakland

DO YOU WANT CASH

FOR YOUR

Real Estate or Business?

I can get it for you. Send me full description and lowest cash price. My methods differ from all others. My office is headquarters for cash buyers. Makes no difference where you are located. Write to-day. Established 1881. Bank references.

FRANK P. CLEVELAND
Real Estate Expert, 7825 Adams Express Bldg., Chicago.

USE Le Page's Photo Paste

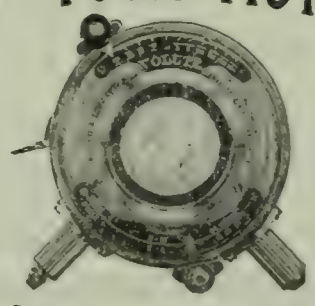
LE PAGE'S GLUE STRONGEST IN THE WORLD

Le Page's Gold Medal Mucilage.

LEXICOGRAPHY AND MEDICINE—TRIBUTE FROM A MAN WHO HAS MADE A STUDY OF BOTH.

"From childhood I have always been eager to get hold of the true meaning and value of words: of their derivation and proper orthography. I therefore feel somewhat competent to appreciate this noble work, The Standard Dictionary, which the editors and colaborers have produced through so much painstaking ability and the incident expenditure of labor and money. They have built a monument more durable than bronze or marble, and more creditable than if ornamented with the symbols and trophies of war."—O. O. BURGESS, M.D., San Francisco, Cal.

PUT YOUR MONEY



IN THE LENS

WHEN BUYING A CAMERA

BAUSCH & LOMB

Plastigmat

WITH THE VOLUTE SHUTTER does better work in every class of photography than the lenses ordinarily supplied with cameras. *Our Booklet tells why*

BAUSCH & LOMB OPTICAL CO.
Rochester, N. Y.
New York Boston Chicago

"A picture of Washington, both informing and entertaining."—*Christian Intelligencer*.

WASHINGTON

Its Sights and Insights

By HARRIET EARHART MONROE

A chatty, entertaining guide to the National Capital, full of anecdote and unconventional description.

"This is an extraordinarily readable account of the great capital."—*Lutheran Observer*, Phila.

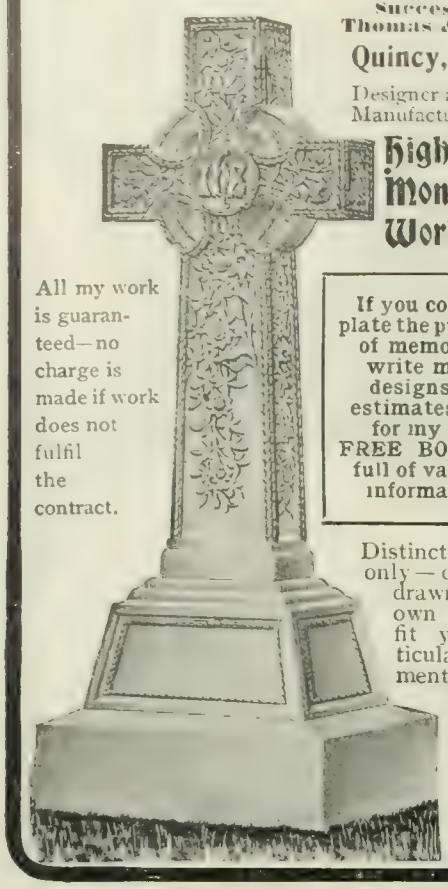
12mo. Cloth. 184 Pages of Text & 40 Pages of Inserted Illustrations
Price, $1.00, net; by mail, $1.09

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

MSS. Expert help to authors. Criticism and revision by former N. Y. editor. Resartus Literary Bureau, 27 William St., New York.

J. L. MILLER

(Successor to Thomas & Miller)
Quincy, Mass.
Designer and Manufacturer of
High-Grade Monumental Work



All my work is guaranteed—no charge is made if work does not fulfil the contract.

If you contemplate the purchase of memorials, write me for designs and estimates, also for my new FREE BOOKLET full of valuable information.

Distinctive work only—designs drawn by my own artists to fit your particular requirements of materials, cost, size and location of plot.

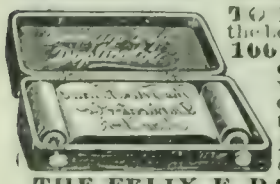
Boody, McLellan & Co.
Bankers
57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Members of the New York Stock Exchange

ORDERS EXECUTED FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN
Interest allowed on deposits subject to cheque

BRANCH OFFICES
Albany Poughkeepsie New Haven
Bridgeport and Brooklyn

1000 Pencils for 1000 Purposes
which ones of the 1000 ought I use?—that's the question—quickly answered by
DIXON'S PENCIL GUIDE
Points you to the right pencils for your work. A 32p. booklet, *free*—indexed by vocations for quick reference.
Dept. U
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.
Jersey City, N. J.

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?



TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-Top" is the best and simplest device for making **100 copies** from pen-written and **50 copies** from typewritten original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, **without deposit**, on **ten (10) days' trial.**
Price $7.50 less trade discount of 33⅓%, or **$5 net**
THE FELIX F. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.
Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City.

TYPEWRITERS Low prices will surprise you
All standard makes for sale. Shipped for trial. Immense stock. Title to each guaranteed. Catalog free.
ELI H. ELDREDGE, 23 S. Broad St., Phila., Pa.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

First Baby.—FOND YOUNG MOTHER (to proud young father): "Albert, dear, did you hear the sweet, precious darling cry his little eyes out last night?"

PROUD YOUNG FATHER: "I thought I heard our angel twitter."

SECOND BABY.—SHE: "Albert, you unfeeling wretch! To hear that child screeching all night and never offer to take him!"

HE: "Let the little demon howl!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Material for Slinging. SUBBUBS (plodding home from the station): "Goodness! I never saw so much mud as there is this year."

BACKLOTZ: "No wonder. This is a presidential year."—Philadelphia *Press.*

She Did Some Good.—LADY VISITOR (to old parishioner): "Well, Mr. Huggins, and has the nurse been to see you yet?"

OLD PARISHNER: "Yes, mum, thank 'ee. She's called once, an' done my foot more good than all the imprecations I've ever used!"—*Punch.*

Explained.—TEACHER: "Can any little boy tell me how it was that David prevailed against the giant Goliath?"

PUPIL: "My pa says brute strength never is in it with the feller with a pocketful of rocks."—Boston *Transcript.*

Wanted Him to Test It.—HE: "I see there's a Yale man, don't you know, who has a machine for weighing thought."

SHE: "Indeed. But suppose a man never thinks? What then?"

HE: "I don't know, I'm sure."

SHE: "Why don't you go up and test it?"—Cleveland *Plain Dealer.*

Highly Educated. MR. NOOWEALTHY: "Yes sir; I found the people of Paris to be the best eddicated in the world."

MR. WANTERKNOW: "How so?"

MR. NOOWEALTHY: "How so? Why, dang it, even the laborers kin talk French."—Houston *Chronicle.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

May 30.—The Japanese under General Oku occupy Dalny, which the Russians abandoned after setting fire to the town. General Oku reports that the Russians have abandoned three towns before the Japanese advance on the Kwan-Tung peninsula; four more guns are captured. The Japanese defeat 2,000 Cossacks at I-Yang-Pien-Men, northeast of Feng-Wang-Cheng. The Japanese fourth army corps, consisting of 15,000 men, sails for Korea, presumably to close in on the Russian rear in Northeast Korea, and cut off raiding parties that threaten Kuroki's communications.

May 31.—General Kuropatkin reports a severe engagement between Cossacks and about 2,000 Japanese at Vagen-Fu-Chu, a railroad station, south of Hai-Cheng; the Cossacks were forced to retire under a heavy fire. The Japanese torpedo flotilla, making a reconnoissance at Port Arthur, forces a heavy fire from the land batteries; one Japanese gunboat is struck by a shell, killing an officer.

June 1.—Samaja is occupied by the Japanese.

June 2. General Kuropatkin sends General Stalkenberg, with 14,000 troops, southward from Liao-Yang, to harass General Oku's army, which is proceeding to the investment of Port Arthur. The Japanese are said to be landing another army of 50,000 men at Takushan to reinforce General Oku. The Russian garrison at Port Arthur is said to have food enough to serve them with half rations for five months.

June 3.—It is reported that General Oku's army has

Pears'

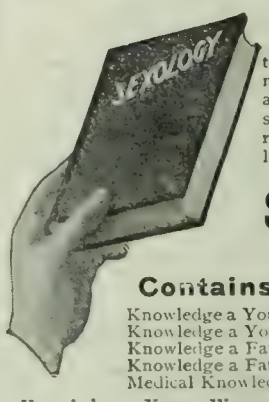
"Beauty is but skin-deep" was probably meant to disparage beauty. Instead it tells how easy that beauty is to attain.

"There is no beauty like the beauty of health" was also meant to disparage. Instead it encourages beauty.

Pears' Soap is the means of health to the skin, and so to both these sorts of beauty.

Sold all over the world.

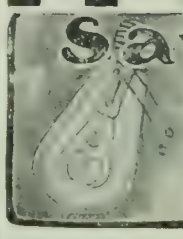
Learn the Truth
Do you know



that the main cause of unhappiness, ill-health, sickly children and divorce is admitted by physicians and shown by court records to be ignorance of the laws of self and sex?

Sexology
Illustrated
Contains in one volume—
Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.
—*By William H. Walling, A. M., M. D.*
New Edition, Enlarged and Illustrated, Rich Cloth Binding, Full Gold Stamp, $2.00.
Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents, also 100 page illustrated catalogue of books of merit—FREE.
PURITAN PUB. CO., Dept. B, PHILADELPHIA

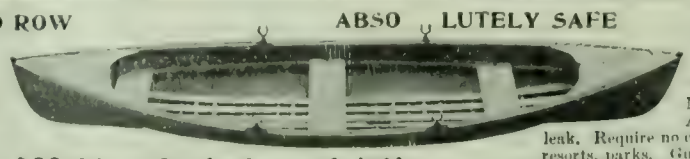
HYLO
Saves 5/6



Turns down like gas. Fits *your* fixtures the same as a common electric bulb. Low cost. Sold by all dealers or direct from factory. Name HYLO in every bulb. Insist on the genuine. Send stamp for "How to Read Your Meter." **The Phelps Co., 46 Rowland St., Detroit, Mich.**

RELIABLE MAN WANTED
An established cereal food company desires the services of a reliable man to fill responsible position. Compensation $1,800 per annum, with commissions. Highest references required and given. Address MANAGER, Box 720, Bellevue, Mich.

EASIER TO ROW ABSOLUTELY SAFE



Write to-day for free catalogue

15 foot boat, crated, $29.00

No other boat so desirable for ladies and children.

Mullins Unsinkable Steel Pleasure Boats
Made of steel. Practically indestructible. Air chamber each end. Cannot sink. Cannot leak. Require no caulking. Ideal boat for family use, summer resorts, parks. Guaranteed. Will seat five persons in comfort. The modern row-boat for pleasure, safety and durability.
W. H. MULLINS, 117 Depot Street, Salem, Ohio.

occupied the first line of the outer fortifications of Port Arthur, and that the Japanese have placed artillery on the heights commanding the town. The Russian war-ships at Port Arthur attempt to make a sortie from the harbor, but are driven back by the Japanese fleet. Advices from Wonsan, Korea, say that the advance guard of a Russian force has reached a point twenty-two miles north of the town.

June 4.—Cossacks defeat the Japanese in a pass forty miles north of Feng-Wang-Cheng.

June 5.—It is reported that 2,000 Russians were defeated, on June 3, by the Japanese, north of Polien-Tien, on the Liao-Tung Peninsula; the battle lasted five hours. General Kuroki reports a fight near Samaja in which 600 Russians were repulsed, losing many men.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

May 30. Bitter resentment is shown in the Italian Chamber of Deputies over the protest of the Vatican against President Loubet's visit to King Victor Emmanuel.

May 31.—France promises to use her good offices to effect the release of Perdicaris, the American who is held for ransom by Moorish brigands; seven United States war-ships are at Tangier, Morocco.

June 2.—France begins negotiations for the release of Perdicaris.

June 3. Walter J. Travis, an American, wins the British amateur golf championship.

June 4.—Peace is said to have been agreed upon in Santo Domingo by the representatives of the insurgents and the Morales government.

Dutch troops, after losing 33 men, capture a native fortress in Sumatra: 176 Achinese are killed.

June 5.—Three Spanish war-ships sail for Tangier to assist in exercising pressure upon Morocco to compel the release of Ion Perdicaris and Cromwell Varley.

The Tibetans at Gyantse returned without comment and unopened, Colonel Younghusband's ultimatum in which he demanded that the Chinese governor be sent to him to settle outstanding differences with Great Britain.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

May 31.—The Illinois Republican state convention reconvenes at Springfield, but the deadlock over the nomination for governor continues unbroken.

June 1.—Georgia Democrats instructed for Judge Parker, while Michigan and Oklahoma name uninstructed delegation. The Nebraska Democratic state convention adopts a platform written by W. J. Bryan reaffirming the Kansas City platform and puts Mr. Bryan at the head of the state delegation to St. Louis.

June 3.—The Illinois Republican state convention nominates Charles S. Deneen for governor on the seventy-ninth ballot.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 30.—President Roosevelt is the principal Memorial Day speaker at Gettysburg; the day is generally observed throughout the country.

Mayor Robert M. McLane, of Baltimore, commits suicide by shooting at his home; his act is regarded as a sequel to the Baltimore fire of last February.

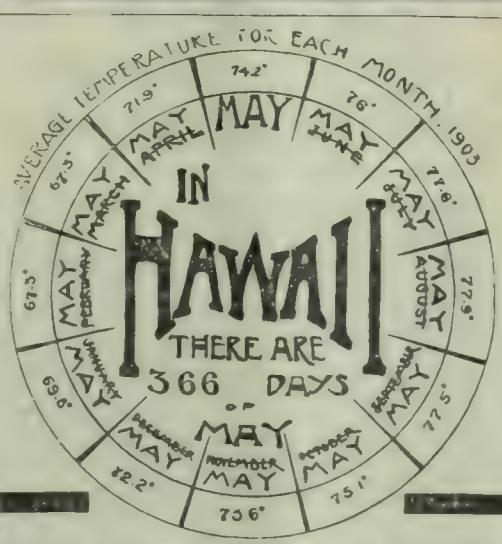
May 31.—Senator Quay is buried at Beaver, Pa.

The United States Supreme Court holds that trial by jury is lawfully withheld in the Philippines, and declaring that Congress has the right to legislate for the islands.

June 1.—The tenth annual conference on arbitration opens at Lake Mohonk, N. Y.

June 5.—The stopping of a Spanish bull-fight by the World's Fair authorities, at St. Louis, causes a riot by 7,000 men and boys.

The first memorial exercises ever held in Arlington Cemetery over the Confederate dead is attended by thousands of ex-Confederate and ex-Union soldiers and many army officers.



"It's Always May in Hawaii"

Average Temperature for the year 1903 was 73.07 Degrees

These beautiful Tropical Islands are cooled by constant trade winds. A wonderful variety of impressive scenery. Summer seas for bathing the year round. Unexcelled modern accommodations. Before fixing an Itinerary for your outing

HEAR OF HAWAII!

Full information from all railroads, or address

Hawaii Promotion Committee

Representing the Territory of Hawaii Chamber of Commerce Merchants Association
HONOLULU, T. H.

Send for beautiful souvenir book, full of interesting photographs and valuable information.

The Perfect Perpetual Calendar

Simplest, most reliable: 50 cents. Post-free. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

DO YOU WANT TO KNOW

about the most delightful places in this country to spend the summer?

A region easy to get to, beautiful scenery, pure, bracing, cool air, plenty of attractive resorts, good hotels, good fishing, golf, something to do all the time—economical living, health, rest and comfort.

Then write today enclosing 2c stamp to pay postage) and mention this magazine and we will send you our 1904 edition of

"Michigan in Summer"

containing 64 pages, 200 pictures, maps, hotel rates, etc., and interesting information about this famous resort region reached by the

Grand Rapids & Indiana R'y

"THE FISHING LINE"

PETOSKEY	WEQUETONSING	MACKINAC ISLAND
BAY VIEW	WALLOON LAKE	TRAVERSE CITY
HARBOR POINT	CROOKED LAKE	NORTHPORT

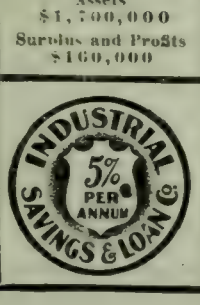
A fine train service, fast time, excellent dining cars, etc., from St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Chicago.

C. L. LOCKWOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R'y, Grand Rapids, Michigan

Does Your Money Earn 5%

Assets $1,700,000
Surplus and Profits $160,000



Invested with the INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO. it will bear earnings at this rate for every day in our care. Subject to withdrawal whenever you desire. Established over ten years. Our patrons, prominent clergymen, professional and business men all over the country, heartily endorse our methods.

Our business conducted under N. Y. Banking Dept. supervision. Write for full particulars.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.
1139 Broadway New York

W. E. HOYT, G. E. P. Agent, 335 Broadway, New York.

CHESS.

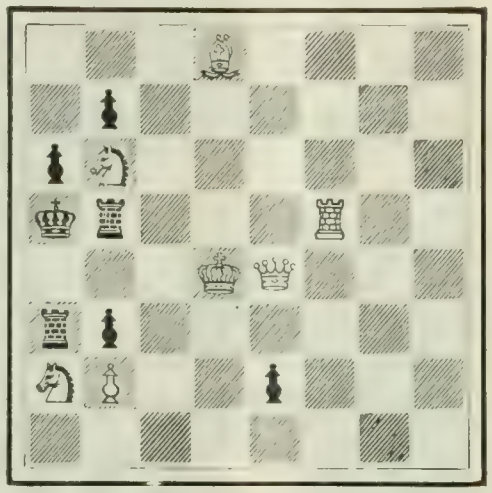
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 940.

F. W. WYNNE.

First Prize *Tidskrift för Schack.*

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

3 B 4; 1 p 6; p S 6; k r 3 R 2; 3 K Q 3; r p 6; S P 2 p 3; 8

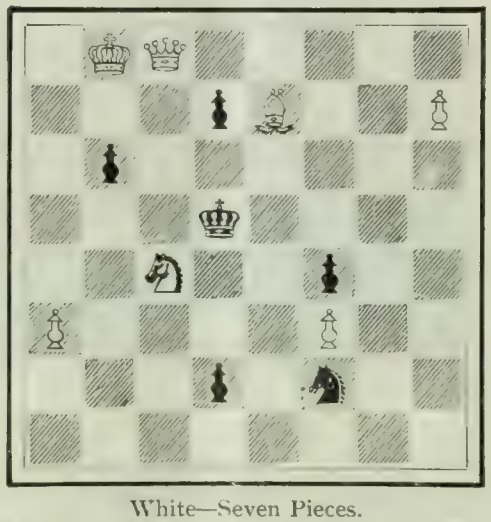
White mates in two moves.

Problem 941.

By J. MOLLER.

First Prize *Tidskrift för Schack.*

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

1 K Q 5; 3 p B 2 P; 1 p 6; 3 k 4; 2 S 2 p 2; P 4 P 2; 3 p 1 s 2; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 932. Key-move: R—K 2

No. 933.

Author's Key: B—K B 7.

Second solution:

R—Q 4 ch	Q x Kt ch	B—K 8, mate
1. ———	2. ———	3. ———
Kt x R	K—B 3	
	.....	Q—Q 6, mate
	2	3
	K—K 3	
.....	B—K 8 ch	Q—Q B sq, mate
1.	2.	3
K—B 3	K—B 4 (must)	
.....	B—K 8	Q mates.
1. ———	2. ———	3. ———
K—B 4	Any	

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the

THE ART 150-paged discussion by H. H. Powers Ph.D., of travel problems—clothing, seasons, baggage, etc. Sent for cost of wrapping and mailing 15c. (coin or stamps) OF TRAVEL
BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL, 203 Clarendon St., Boston.

Agents Wanted

KLIP BINDER
The KLIPS and the Cover from the KLIP BINDER. You can cover a magazine or bind a volume in ten seconds. Instantly removable. Sample dozen Klips, with keys, mailed for 75 cents. Cover price-list free.
H. H. BALLARD, 327, Pittsfield, Mass.

MORE SALARY We know of a profession in which situations are daily created in excess of the qualified persons, and which commands the highest salaries, with no discrimination on account of sex. Would you like to know what it is? Write us
HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. F, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE "BEST" LIGHT
is a portable 100 candle power light, costing only 2cts per week. Makes and burns its own gas. Brighter than electricity or acetyline, and cheaper than kerosene. No Dirt. No Grease. No Odor. Over 100 styles. Lighted instantly with a match. Every lamp warranted.
Agents Wanted Everywhere.
THE BEST LIGHT CO.,
92 E. 5th St., Canton, Ohio.

A Clear Complexion
Pure sulphur, as compounded in Glenn's Sulphur Soap, will clear the complexion of pimples, liver spots, dry scaling and other defects. Glenn's is the only fine toilet soap that contains enough pure sulphur to make it a specific for skin diseases.
Use Glenn's Sulphur Soap
25c. a cake at all drug stores or mailed for 30c. by The Charles N. Crittenton Co., 115 Fulton Street, New York.

"Old Hickory" Lounging Chair $6.00
Just as comfortable as it looks. Made of hickory with natural bark finish. Beautiful, rustic and durable. Unexcelled for Porch, Lawn and Outdoor use. Arm rests 3 inches wide, seat 19 inches wide, 16 inches deep, height over all 44 inches. Price $6.00. Freight paid east of Miss. River. Eighty other styles Chairs, Settees, Tables, etc., from $1.50 to $25.00.
If your dealer will not supply you, we will. Write for 48-page illustrated catalogue FREE.
Old Hickory Chair Co.,
363 Cherry Street,
Martinsville, Ind.
"The Original Old Hickory Furniture Manufacturers."
See our advertisement in last issue of this publication.

Style No. 66

Don't fool with your face. Insist on having Williams' Shaving Soap.
Williams' Shaving Sticks and Tablets sold everywhere. The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn.

LEARN TO WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS
Taught by Mail Thoroughly. Taught by the founders of the original school. Taught in an expert manner, enabling you to earn expert salary. Seven years' success and hundreds of successful graduates. Large prospectus free on request.
PAGE-DAVIS CO., Suite 31, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago

TO GARDEN LOVERS
A BOOK OF SUN DIAL MOTTOES
Cloth, gilt edges. Price $1 net
THE GARDEN-LOVER'S BIRTHDAY BOOK
Cloth, gilt edges. Price $1 net.
SCOTT-THAW CO., 542 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; C. B. E., Youngstown, N. Y.; R. O'C., San Francisco; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; the Rev. R. Rech, Kiel, Wis.; H. P. Brunner, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. O. H. Thiele, Cassville, Mo.; H. A. Smith, Dayton, O.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; J. B. Hornung, Detroit; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; W. T. Moore, Anthony, Kans.; W. E. Kern, Philadelphia; S. G. Howison, Fredericksburg, Va.; B. Alten, Elyria, O.

932: J. F. Court, New York City; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. J. Cadbury, Cambridge. Mass.; W. S. Brown, Poplar Bluff, Mo.; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.; H. J. Bothe, Baltimore; W. K. Greeley, Boston; J. W. Speakman, Birmingham, Ala.; H. Stanberry, Cincinnati; Z. G. Detroit; J. B. W., West Seneca, N. Y.; L. P. Worl, Birmingham, Ala.; A. Zinkin, New York City; The Misses Spencer, Blackstone, Va.

933: Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.

Comments (932): "Good work"—M. M.; "The idea tho good is seen at a glance"—G. D.; "The wrinkles in this are not from age"—J. H. S.; "Most charming"—W. R.; "Very good"—J. E. W.; "Modern composers have not improved on this fine old-timer"—J. G. L.; "Interesting and practical, as well as logical and plausible"—J. F. C.

In addition to those reported, J. W. S., H. S. and Miss S. N., Naylor, Mason City, Ill.; the Rev. A. Mainville, Brimfield, Ill., got 930; H. F. Riley, Cedarville, Kans., 931; W. S. B., 926; Dr. Henry Hayes, Hilo, Hawaii, 924, 927; Dr. E. B. K., 930, 931; J. H. Cravens, Kansas City, 926, 927.

Games from the Cambridge Springs Tourney.

MARSHALL DRAWS WITH LASKER.

	LASKER. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*		LASKER. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—Q B 4	24	Kt—B 2	R—R 7
2	Kt—KB 3	P—K 3	25	R—R sq	Q—R 2
3	Kt—B 3	P—Q 4	26	Q—B sq	B—B 4
4	P x P	P x P	27	R x R	Q x R
5	B-Kt 5 ch	Kt—B 3	28	K Kt—Q 4	B—Q 6
6	Castles	Kt—B 3	29	Q—K 3	K B x Kt
7	P—Q 4	B—K 2	30	Kt x B	Q—R 8 ch
8	P x P	Castles (a)	31	K—B 2	Q—Kt 7 ch
9	B—Kt 5	B—K 3	32	K—Kt 3	B—B 8
10	B x Q Kt	P x B	33	K-B 4 (b)	Q x K Kt P
11	P—Q Kt 4	P—K R 3	34	K—K 5	Q—Kt 3
12	B x Kt	B x B	35	Q—B 4	B—Q 6
13	Q—Q 2	P—Q R 4	36	P—Kt 5	B x P
14	P—Q R 3	Q—Kt sq	37	Kt x B	P x Kt
15	Q R-Kt sq	P x P	38	K—Q 4	Q—B 7
16	P x P	R—R 6	39	P—B 6	Q—R 4 ch
17	Kt—Q 4	Q—K 4	40	K—K 3	Q—R 2 ch
18	Q Kt—K 2	B—Kt 5	41	K—Q 3	P—Kt 5
19	P—K B 3	B—Q 2	42	P—B 7	Q—R 3 ch
20	P—Q B 3	R—K sq	43	K—Q 2	P x P ch
21	R—R sq	K R—R sq	44	K x P	Q—B 3 ch
22	R x R	R x R	45	K—Q 2	P—B 3
23	R—K sq	Q—B 2		Draw.	

(a) If 8.., B x P; 9 R—K sq ch, and White has the better game.

(b) This seems like a strange move; yet the analysis shows it to be the best move; the white King must get out in the fight.

LASKER BEATS JANOWSKI.

	JANOWSKI. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*		JANOWSKI. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	19	P—B 5	Q—R 3
2	K Kt—B 3	Q Kt—B 3	20	Q—R 6	B—K 3
3	Kt—B 3	Kt—B 3	21	Kt x P ch	K—B 2
4	B—Kt 5	B—B 4	22	Kt-K 4 (a)	Kt—B 4
5	Kt x P	Kt x Kt	23	Q—R 3	B—K 2
6	P—Q 4	B—Q 3	24	B—B 3	B—Q 4
7	P—B 4	Kt—Kt 3	25	P—K Kt 4	Kt—R 5
8	P—K 5	P—B 3	26	Kt-Q 6 ch	K—B sq
9	B—Q B 4	B—B 2	27	R x B	Kt—B 6 ch
10	P x Kt	Q x P	28	Q x Kt	B x Q
11	Castles	P—Q 4	29	R—B 7 ch	K—Kt sq
12	B x P	P x B	30	P—Q 5	B x Q P
13	Kt x P	Q—Q 3	31	R-Kt 7 ch	K—B sq
14	Q—K 2 ch	Kt—K 2	32	R—K sq	Q—B 3
15	R—K sq	B—Q sq	33	P—Q Kt 4	R—Q sq
16	P—Q B 4	P—B 3	34	B—Q 4	R x Kt
17	B—Q 2	P—Q R 4	35	P x R	B—R 8 wins.
18	Q—R 5 ch	P—Kt 3			

(a) Janowski overlooked a good continuation: 22 P—Q 5, Kt x P; 23 Kt—K 8, if K x Kt; 24 R x B ch, Q x R; 25 R—K sq. If 22.., B x P; 23 Kt—Q 7.

MEDICAL OPINIONS OF
BUFFALO
LITHIA WATER
Strong Testimony From the University of Virginia.

"IT SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED AS AN ARTICLE OF MATERIA MEDICA."

James L. Cabell, M.D., A.M., LL.D., *former Prof. Physiology and Surgery in the Medical Department of the University of Virginia, and Pres. of the National Board of Health:* "BUFFALO LITHIA WATER in Uric Acid Diathesis is a well-known therapeutic resource. It should be recognized by the profession as an article of Materia Medica."

"NOTHING TO COMPARE WITH IT IN PREVENTING URIC ACID DEPOSITS IN THE BODY."

Dr. P. B. Barringer, *Chairman of Faculty and Professor of Physiology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.:* "After twenty years' practice I have no hesitancy in stating that for prompt results I have found nothing to compare with BUFFALO LITHIA WATER in preventing Uric Acid Deposits in the body."

"I KNOW OF NO REMEDY COMPARABLE TO IT."

Wm. B. Towles, M.D., *late Prof. of Anatomy and Materia Medica, University of Va.:* "In Uric Acid Diathesis, Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Renal Calculi and Stone in the Bladder, I know of no remedy comparable to BUFFALO LITHIA WATER Spring No. 2."

Voluminous medical testimony sent on request. For sale by the general drug and mineral water trade.

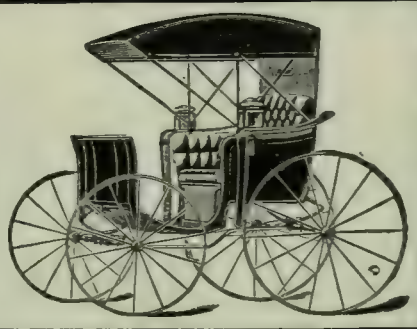
Hotel opens June 15th.

PROPRIETOR, BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VA.

SAVE ONE THIRD
By Buying of the Makers

We are actual manufacturers—not a commission house. We can and do save our customers one third on retail prices by selling direct to user and cutting out all dealers' profits. All our goods carry our guarantee. Our free illustrated catalogue shows a greater assortment of carriages and harness than any dealer can show you. Send for it.

THE COLUMBUS CARRIAGE AND HARNESS COMPANY, COLUMBUS, OHIO.



MOUTH-BREATHING permanently cured and SNORING stopped at once

by wearing MITCHELL'S INHIBITOR. Not a rubber or celluloid imposition, but the invention of an acknowledged throat specialist. Worn while sleeping. Easily adjusted, effective, comfortable, and a positive boon to voice users who are mouth-breathers. Price, $1.00. Send for leaflet.

DR. H. MITCHELL KEYES
178 York Street Buffalo, N. Y.

STARK TREES SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL
Largest Nursery. Fruit Book Free. Result of 78 years' experience
STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

THE IDEAL SIGHT RESTORER

RESTORES THE SIGHT
WEAK EYES MADE STRONG.
SPECTACLES ARE A NUISANCE, NECESSITY ONLY MAKES ONE WEAR THEM.

PREVENTS FAILING SIGHT
DULL EYES MADE BRIGHT.
Write for ILLUSTRATED TREATISE ON THE EYE, Mailed Free.
THE IDEAL COMPANY, 239 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Lasker—Showalter.

Lasker. *White.*	Showalter. *Black.*	Lasker. *White.*	Showalter. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	24 R x R	R—Q sq
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	25 R x R ch	K x R
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	26 Kt—Kt 5	B—K sq
4 B x Kt (a)	Q P x B	27 P—K B 4	P—Q B 3
5 P—Q 4	P x P	28 P—K 5	P—Kt 4
6 Q x P	Q x Q	29 P—Kt 3	B—B sq
7 Kt x Q	Kt—B 3	30 P—B 4	B—K 2
8 P—K B 3	B—Q 2	31 P—B 5	B x Kt
9 B—K 3	Castles	32 P x B	B—Q 2
10 Kt—Q 2	R—K sq	33 P—K 6	P x K P
11 K—B 2	P—K Kt 3	34 P x Kt P	K—K 2
12 Q R—Q sq	P—K R 4	35 K—B 3	B—K sq
13 P—K R 4	P—Q B 4	36 P—Kt 7	K—B 2
14 Kt—K 2	P—Kt 3	37 K—B 4	K x P
15 K R—K sq	B—B 3	38 K—K 5	B—Kt 3
16 B—B 4	B—K Kt 2	39 K—Q 6	B—Kt 8
17 Kt—B 4	Kt—Q 2	40 P—R 4	B—R 7
18 P—B 3	B—Kt 4	41 K x P(B3)	B x P
19 Kt—K 3	Kt—K 4	42 R P x P	P x P
20 B x Kt	B x B	43 P x P	B—R 5
21 P—K Kt 3	B—Kt 2	44 K x P	B x P
22 Kt—K B 4	R—Q sq	45 K x B	K—Kt 3
23 Kt—R 3	R x R	Drawn (b).	

(a) Not often played. Dr. Lasker, however, advises it on the ground that by it White gains a move.

(b) White can not win, as he can not save the P on Kt 5, and Black forces exchange of other white P.

Janowski Beats Mieses.

Mieses. *White.*	Janowski. *Black.*	Mieses. *White.*	Janowski. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	21 Kt—R 4	B—B 5
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	22 R—Q 2	B—Kt 4
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	23 P—Kt 3	P—B 5
4 B x Kt	Q P x B	24 Kt—Q 4	P—B 6
5 P—Q 4	P x P	25 R—Q sq	B—Q 2
6 Q x P	B—K 3 (a)	26 B—B 2	B—Q 3
7 B—K 3	Kt—B 3	27 K—Kt sq	K—Kt 2
8 Kt—B 3	B—K 2	28 Kt—K 2	B—Kt 4
9 Castles Q R	Q x Q	29 Kt—Q 4	B—Q 2
10 Kt x Q	B—Q 2	30 Kt—K 2	Kt x K P(b)
11 P—B 3	Castles Q R	31 P x Kt	B x Kt P
12 P—K Kt 4	P—K Kt 3	32 R—K sq	R x P
13 B—Kt 5	P—R 3	33 Kt—Kt 3	R x R ch
14 B—R 4	P—B 4	34 B x R	P—K B 4
15 K Kt—K 2	P—K Kt 4	35 B—B 2	K—B 3
16 B—Kt 3	B—K 3	36 Kt—B sq	P—B 5
17 R x R ch	R x R	37 B—Q 4	B x P
18 P—K R 4	P—Kt 4	38 B—Kt 7	B—K 7
19 R—Q sq	R—K sq	39 Kt—R 2	P—K R 4
20 P—R 5	P—Kt 5	Resigns.	

(a) Notice the play in the Lasker-Showalter game. Janowski does not exchange Queens until after he gets his pieces developed.

(b) Beautiful play. White's pieces are virtually useless, and the black P's on K-side can not be stopped.

Janowski's Fine Play.

Janowski. *White.*	Schlechter. *Black.*	Janowski. *White.*	Schlechter. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	25 B x B	Kt x B
2 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	26 Q—Q 2	P—K Kt 4
3 Kt—B 3	Kt—B 3	27 Kt—K 5	P—B 3
4 B—Kt 5	B—Kt 5	28 R x Kt	P x R
5 Castles	Castles	29 Kt—Kt 6	B—B 2
6 P—Q 3	P—Q 3	30 Kt x R	R x Kt
7 Kt—K 2	Kt—K 2	31 R—K B sq	R—K 6
8 Kt—Kt 3	P—B 3	32 P—Kt 3	Q—K 2
9 B—R 4	Kt—Kt 3	33 R x P	R—K 7
10 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	34 Q—Q 3	K—Kt 2
11 P x Q P	P—K 5	35 B—B 2	P—B 4
12 Kt—K 5	P x P	36 R—B 2	R—K 8 ch
13 P—K B 4	P x P *e. p.*	37 K—Kt 2	B—Kt 3
14 Kt x P(B6)	B—Q 3	38 Q—B 3	R—K 6
15 Kt—R sq	Kt—K 5	39 Q—B 4	R—K 7
16 B—Kt 3	B—K 3	40 B x P	B x B
17 Kt—B 2	Kt x Kt	41 Q x B	R x R ch
18 R x Kt	Q—B 2	42 K x R	Q—Q sq
19 B—K 3	P—K R 3	43 P—K R 4	Q—Kt 3
20 Q—Q 3	K R—K sq	44 Q—K 5 ch	K—R 2
21 Q R-K Bsq	R—K 2	45 Q—K 7 ch	K—R sq
22 P—B 3	Q R—K sq	46 Q—K 8 ch	K—Kt 2
23 B—Q 2	P—Q R 3	47 Q—Q 7 ch	K—R sq
24 R—K sq	B—B 5	48 P—Kt 3	Resigns.

Fox Outplays Barry.

Fox. *White.*	Barry. *Black.*	Fox. *White.*	Barry. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	27 R—Kt 4	B x R
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	28 P x B	B—B 3
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	29 P—Kt 5	P x P
4 B—R 4	Kt—B 3	30 Kt x P	B x Kt
5 Castles	B—K 2	31 Q x B	Q—R 3
6 P—Q 3	P—Q 3	32 Q—Kt 4	Kt—Q sq
7 P—K R 3	Castles	33 R—K sq	P—K Kt 3
8 Kt—Q B 3	K Kt—Q 2	34 Q x P	Q x Q
9 B—K 3	P—K B 4	35 B x Q	R—K 3
10 B—Kt 3 ch	K—R sq	36 B—K 4	P—B 3
11 P x P	R x P	37 R—K 3	Kt—B 2
12 Kt—K 4	Kt—Q B 4	38 R—B 3	R (K 3)—K sq
13 B x Kt	P x B	39 R—B 6	R—Q sq
14 Kt—Kt 3	R—B sq	40 B—B 5	R—Q 3
15 R—K sq	B—Q 3	41 B—K 6	R—K sq
16 R—K 4	B—Q 2	42 B x Kt	R x R
17 P—Q B 3	Q—B 3	43 B x R	R—Q 3
18 Kt—R 5	Q—R 3	44 K—B sq	R x P
19 Kt—Kt 3	Q—B 3	45 K—K 2	R—Q sq
20 Kt—R 5	Q—R 3	46 B—Kt 6	P—Kt 4
21 Kt—Kt 3	Q R—K sq	47 B—K 4	R—Q 3
22 R—R 4	Q—Kt 3	48 Kt—Kt 3	P—R 4
23 B—Q 5	P—R 3	49 Kt—B 5	R—K 3
24 B—K 4	Q—B 3	50 K—K 3	P—B 5
25 Q—Q 2	B—K 2	51 B—B 3	P—Kt 5
26 Kt—R 5	Q—Q 3	52 B—K 2	Resigns.

Special Treatment for the Successful Cure of every Variety of

Rheumatism and Gout.

WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION

There are fifty-six varieties of Rheumatism, each variety of which requires its Special Treatment. There are seventeen forms of Gout, each of which requires its Special Treatment.

The Treatment is by internal medication, to eradicate the poison from the system, and to restore the organs to a healthy working condition.

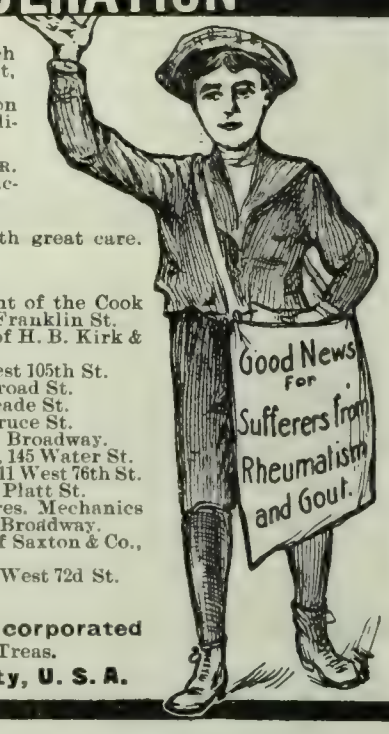
The services have been secured of the Eminent Physician, Dr. Roland D. Jones, who has secured a world-wide reputation as a successful Specialist in the treatment of Rheumatism and Gout.

Our Physicians are men of Superior Ability, and selected with great care.

NEW YORK CITY REFERENCES:

Mr. J. F. Thompson, Vice-President of the Bankers' Trust Co., 7 Wall St.
Mr. Stuart G. Nelson, Vice-Pres. of the Seaboard National Bank, 18 Broadway.
Mr. Sydney J. Smith, 45 William St.
Mr. Chas. A. Otis, "The Barnard," 71st St. and Central Park West.
Mr. S. G. Bayne, President of the Seaboard National Bank, 18 Broadway.
Mr. John Andresen, 89 Gold St.
Mr. H. A. Hutchins, 26 Broadway.
Mr. George Cox, Jr., 66 Beaver St.
Mr. M. J. Degnon, Degnon Contracting Co., 21 Park Row.
Mr. D. J. McComb, President of the Real Estate Management Co., 5-7 E. 42d St.
Mr. John Bradley, 273 West St.
Mr. M. R. Cook, President of the Cook & Bernheimer Co., 144 Franklin St.
Mr. W. G. Moore, Firm of H. B. Kirk & Co., 156 Franklin St.
Mr. Paul Latham, 106 West 105th St.
Mr. Oliver F. Berry, 65 Broad St.
Mr. Henry Koster, 138 Reade St.
Mr. Oscar Scherer, 29 Spruce St.
Mr. Evan L. Jenkins, 931 Broadway.
Mr. Sigmund Rosenwald, 145 Water St.
Mr. Robert H. Graham, 211 West 76th St.
Mr. William Ungerer, 15 Platt St.
Mr. Leo. Schlesinger, Pres. Mechanics and Traders' Bank, 565 Broadway.
Mr. W. H. Benett, care of Saxton & Co., 13 Hudson St.
Mr. John McDonald, 216 West 72d St.

Additional references on application.



THE MEDICAL SPECIALTY CO., Incorporated
Dr. Walter R. Bruyere, President. B. Dixon, Sec. & Treas.
Offices: 56, 58 and 60 East 59th St., New York City, U. S. A.

RHEUMATISM

Relieved Through the Feet

Poisons Drawn from the Blood through the Large Foot Pores by New Discovery.

TRY IT FREE.

At last has been discovered the method by which nature evidently intended to cleanse the blood of pain-causing poisons. The new Magic Foot Drafts, which draw out and absorb the uric acid from the blood, are meeting with marvelous success in relieving rheumatism of every kind, chronic or acute, muscular, sciatic, lumbago, gout, etc., no matter where located or how severe. They are relieving cases before considered incurable, and in fact no one is too far gone to get relief from them. No other remedy ever made such a record. They are so efficacious that the makers are sending them on approval to every sufferer who writes for them.

Send us your name. We will send you by return mail a pair of the wonderful Drafts. Try them. Then if you are satisfied with the benefit received from them, send us One Dollar. If not, send nothing. **You decide.** You can see that we couldn't afford to send the Drafts on approval if they didn't relieve, and if so, one dollar is little to pay. **Booklet** about Rheumatism—illustrating **in colors** the processes by which Magic Foot Drafts relieve Rheumatism—**Sent Free.** If you have Rheumatism, write to-day for the booklet and the Drafts to try free. MAGIC FOOT DRAFT CO., T F 11, Oliver Building, Jackson, Mich.

HAY FEVER AND ASTHMA Prompt relief. Cause removed. Symptoms never return. A constitutional treatment that produces permanent freedom from attacks and restores health. Write for **BOOK 25A FREE.**
P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.

OPIUM DISEASE

Yields To Formula Of Noted Southern Specialist

Who requests every user of the drug to write him at once for sealed book—and free package of his medicine.

The only method absolutely and positively free from all pain, nervousness and distress at all stages. Patients continue regular work or business every day, and closest associates need not know they are on treatment. All drug symptoms and desire for opiates disappear at once, with rapid improvement in weight, strength and appearance. Not a substitute, but a reliable remedy. All correspondence confidential and with the doctor only.

Address Dr. K. F. PURDY, Room 37 Mitchell Building, Houston, Texas.

30,000 CHOICE QUOTATIONS

Hon. Joseph H. Choate:—"I have always found it the most complete and useful book of the kind ever published."

General Stewart L. Woodford:—"Useful and valuable. It has been to me a practical help."

THE CYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL QUOTATIONS

Thirty Thousand Choice Quotations with Eighty-six Thousand lines of Concordance. Proverbs from the French, German, and other modern foreign languages, each followed by its English translation. Also a full list of Latin law terms and their translations. By J. K. Hoyt.

Hon A. S. Hewitt said:—"The work, always indispensable to the scholar and the author, appears to me to be incapable of further improvement."

8vo, 1205 pp. Prices Buckram, $6.00; Law Sheep, $8.00; Half Morocco, $10.00; Full Morocco, $12.00.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers, NEW YORK

The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVIII., No. 25 New York, June 18, 1904 Whole Number, 739

Published Weekly by
Funk & Wagnalls Company.
44-60 E. 23d St., New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given**.

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

NEW LOCATION.

Subscribers and exchanges are requested to notice that our offices have been removed to Nos. 44-60 East 23d St., New York City.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

WHAT THE COUNTRY THINKS OF COLORADO.

SYMPATHY with the striking miners in Colorado received such a staggering blow last week, when fifteen non-union men were blown to pieces with dynamite, that the subsequent hunting down and exile of unionists by the militia, and the forced resignations of local officials, by threat of rope, have been regarded by the newspapers without a word of protest. The miners' union denies that it is in sympathy with the murderers, but nobody denies that the murderers were in sympathy with the union, and the union gets the blame for the crime. The Victor *Record*, organ of the miners' union in the Cripple Creek district, recognizes the fact that public sentiment has turned against them, and urges that the strike "be called off at once." The convention of the Western Federation of Miners in Denver adopted unanimously a resolution condemning the "nefarious dynamiting plot which sent fifteen miners to their death," and offered a reward of $5,000 for the capture of the criminals; and the local committee of the union at Cripple Creek declared in a formal statement:

"No men who deserve to live would or could approve the awful deed. The fiends who planned and carried out the devilish crime should be detected and punished to the full extent of the law. The crime must be unearthed and the perpetrators punished. The committee and all local members of the Western Federation of Miners are ready and willing to assist in uncovering the guilty ones, and will use every endeavor to assist the authorities in their efforts; and we herewith tender the services of all our members. We will also join in offering a suitable reward for the arrest and conviction of the guilty persons."

The rough sort of frontier justice that is trying to reign in Colorado just now, however, does not seem to accept this disclaimer at its face value. On the day of the dynamiting (Monday) the militia stormed the unionist hall in Victor, and then organized a man-hunt that brought on a small battle in the hills on Wednesday and resulted in the imprisonment or deportation of every union miner within reach. Three men were killed and some twenty-five wounded in these operations. Meanwhile every sheriff, judge, and district attorney in Victor who was thought to sympathize with the union resigned. "All officeholders whose resignations have been demanded," says the press despatch, naïvely, "furnished them when threatened with hanging." Damaging evidence of union guilt is thought by the local authorities to have been found in the raided union headquarters. A New York *Tribune* despatch says:

"All the books and records of the union were searched when the hall was raided yesterday, and among the archives was a quantity of photographs of non-union men who have been employed in the mines of the district since the strike began last fall. Some of these photographs are peculiarly marked, and these are of the men who were dynamited yesterday, many who were shot or beaten at various times, and a large number who have disappeared."

Several of the unionists have appealed to the President for protection from the militia, but the Washington correspondents say that he can not constitutionally interfere. One of the unionists says, in a letter to the President:

"The United States is sending soldiers and navy to try and release a millionaire that has been kidnapped in Morocco, but here in the midst of the United States we are being kidnapped and kept from our homes; and are you going to ignore us altogether?

"Will you stay mum in the matter and let us suffer until we are driven by persecution, and perhaps later on, if this continues, by starvation, to strike back in order to maintain our very existence?

"If I or any of the one hundred and fifty men that have already been taken forcibly from their homes from Telluride are guilty of any offense against any of the laws of the land, we are ready and willing to stand trial before any legally constituted court and suffer for that crime."

All this violence, by miners and military, is thought by many papers to be the natural result of the socialistic doctrine preached in Colorado that the mines belong to the men who work them, and the doctrine practised by the governor in placing the militia in the pay and service of the corporations. "From top to bottom," says the New York *World*, "from subservient governor and corrupt legislature to lawless dynamiters and lawless vigilants—the State is utterly demoralized." "Colorado is rapidly becoming a black spot," declares the Baltimore *Herald*; and the Indianapolis *News* says that "Colorado is to-day in a condition to be compared with parts of the Turkish Empire." In the private warfare between the corporations and the unions, the state government, not being powerful enough to control both, tried to restore order, as General Bell tells us, by helping the corporations defeat the unions. The Citizens' Alliance, an irregular, volunteer, armed organization that recalls the vigilantes of early frontier days, joined in the war on the unions, violence was met with violence, and, as the Philadelphia *Ledger* puts it, "there is none so poor in the whole district to do the state authority reverence except at the point of the bayonet." On the very day of the dynamite outrage the state Supreme Court handed down a decision sustaining Governor Peabody's arrest and imprisonment of Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, under martial law. The Boston *Transcript* suggests that in the light of events it begins to look as if Governor Peabody's course was the wisest one under the circumstances. The Chicago *News* says:

"If Colorado is not to lose all claim to a place among civilized

States, it must clear itself of the stain of lawlessness. It must go to the root of the evil and purge every element in the commonwealth of the virus of criminality which now poisons the entire social and political system. While the outrage of yesterday was more atrocious in character and greater in degree than any which have preceded it in the mining war, it is exactly of a piece with numerous crimes hitherto committed. It was merely an extreme manifestation of the same spirit which has actuated the miners in defying legal authority and the corporations in overriding every principle and every institution necessary to the maintenance of free government.

"In communities where there is little regard for the law against civil offenses and minor misdeeds it is inevitable that there should be a disregard for the law against murder. The people of Colorado must put an end to lawbreaking by both sides in this ghastly labor war. Anarchy must be put down not merely by force, but by the just administration of the law."

A Fight with Socialism and Anarchism.—"Possibly more than fifty per cent. of the men who belong to the unions do so unwillingly, and are not in sympathy with the turbulent leaders who control the unions. The actual management of many of the unions is in the hands of agitators whose greatest purpose is to draw salaries or work some graft. Within the union they ride rough shod over the conservative members. The harvest time of an agitator is during a strike, and it is, therefore, his object always to have a fight on hand.

"A large percentage of the unions of Colorado are controlled by methods which are socialistic and anarchistic, altho a majority of union men are neither socialists nor anarchists. The socialists and anarchists of the United States have selected Colorado as the best field in which to exploit their peculiar ideas politically, and funds have been gathered from all over the United States to promote the passage of eight-hour bills, employers' liability bills, the initiative and referendum, the single tax and other labor measures, and to capture the political machine generally. It has, therefore, been necessary that citizens' alliances should be formed in every considerable town throughout the State, and that these bodies act together in harmony to resist the political encroachments of the

HIS WORST ENEMY.

—Leipziger in the Detroit *News*.

socialists and anarchists. Otherwise the political offices will soon be filled by this dangerous element."—*James C. Craig, President of the Citizens' Alliance of Denver, in American Industries (anti-unionist), New York.*

Governor Peabody Responsible.—"Governor Peabody has done more by his acts to provoke bitterness than all other elements in Colorado combined. If he acts the outlaw himself, he, the highest officer of the State, is the present unfortunate situation surprising? . . I can not believe that such an act of lawlessness was the result of any prearranged plan of any body of miners. It must have been an individual act. The Western Federation of Miners is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, but I can say that I do not believe that such an act can be traced to any union.

"I have watched the Colorado situation with great care and concern. I was on the ground for two weeks this spring and had opportunity for personal investigation. I am to-day more than ever firm in my belief that the acts of Governor Peabody himself were originally and solely responsible for the present situation. As the highest official of the State, he is a creature of the smelters and mine-owners. They were responsible for his nomination and election, and he promised them that he, as governor, would prevent the enactment of the eight-hour law. No one denies this. He is either given credit for it on the one side or denounced for it on the other. There is no dispute about the fact itself.

"The eight-hour law in Colorado, you will remember, was declared unconstitutional by the courts. The legislature then submitted a constitutional amendment, which was adopted by the people of Colorado by a large majority, not only empowering, but obliging, the legislature to enact the eight-hour law. By this process it was entirely constitutional, but Governor Peabody kept his word to the mine-owners and prevented the legislature from taking the final steps. That was only the beginning of the trouble.

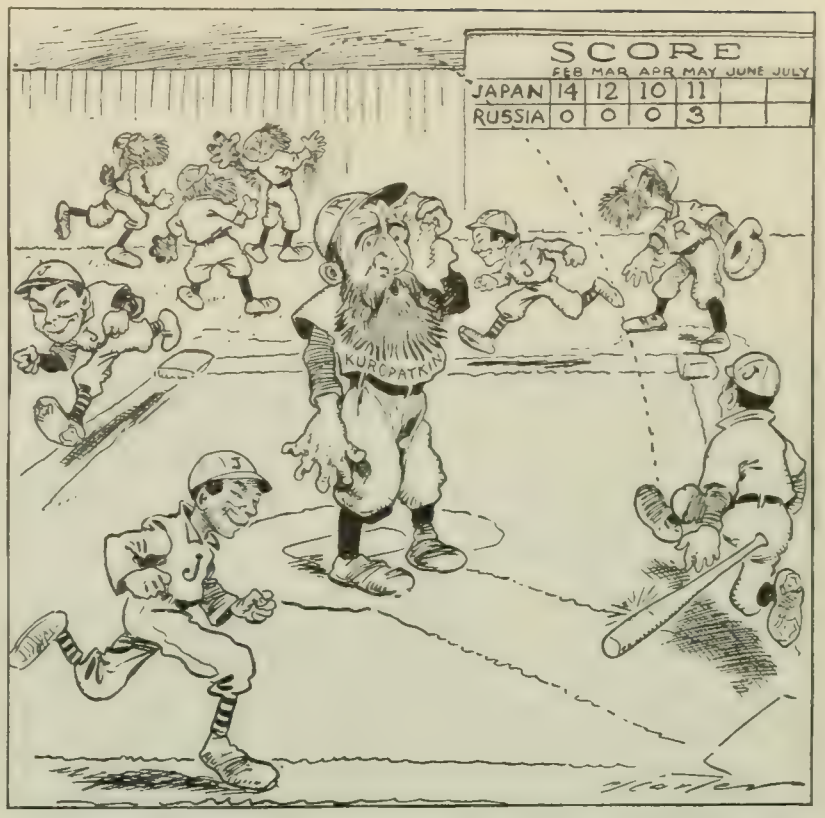
"When the miners, independent of the legislative agitation, asked for an eight-hour day, Governor Peabody again appeared upon the scene in high-handed and most flagrant acts of lawlessness, such as I have never heard of in any chief executive of any State. Making a mere street brawl the pretext and without request and without any authority, he declared martial law. There is hardly a constitutional provision in favor of individual liberty or personal security that he has not violated. Men have been imprisoned without warrant, held without charges, and no opportunity for hearing granted. Others have been driven from their homes and forbidden to return on pain of personal violence or death. A citizen's home is almost the highest citizen's right. Men have been deported from their homes in groups without process of law and without being directly charged with any offense. In one case an attorney employed by a miners' union was shot because he resisted such deportation.

"In short, the acts of the governor and the manner of his acts have all tended to provoke rather than to allay hostilities. Under such circumstances the present situation of lawlessness is not surprising. If civil law is to be trampled under foot by the highest officer of the State, sworn to enforce such law, no one can deny that citizens themselves are encouraged thereby to a spirit of disregard for law and the rights of others. I reiterate, Governor Peabody has violated plainly and most shamelessly all legal and human rights and is directly responsible. His own acts are nothing less than anarchy.

"I wish also to say that from my personal observations in Colorado I found that the so-called Citizens' Alliance was a provoker of trouble rather than a pacifier. The Alliance is nothing less than a body of capitalistic anarchists. There is nothing that has been charged against organized labor that its members themselves have not been guilty of."—*Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, in an interview in the New York Herald.*

Where the Employer is to Blame.—"If there are any anarchists or criminals in the ranks of organized labor, the employers of labor are alone to blame. When the organizer of a labor-union goes to a mine, a mill, or a shop, the material from which he makes up [the local depends upon the] class of men the employer has at work. If he employs a sober, conservative, law-abiding class of men, then the union is made up of that species. If, on the other hand, in his desire to get cheap labor, he has screened the dregs of society and secured its lawless, careless, indifferent members, who through ignorance, or worse, will work for a pittance, then the union will be made up of such. The employer solely and alone determines the character of the membership of a union. The labor-unions do not hire, they do not discharge, but they do take the crude and lawless employee and attempt to teach him fundamental truths and his duties toward himself and society in general. The union endeavors to cultivate friendship and confidence between employee and employer. If it fails in this mission, a greater share of the responsibility rests upon the employer. If he will but come part of the way, the union will go the rest cheerfully. If he refuses to meet a committee of his employees and refuses to discuss questions in which both are mutually interested, and assumes a high-handed attitude toward them, it ill becomes him to characterize them as criminals and anarchists. If they are such, they are in his shop and in their union because he hired them. His sense of perception must be abnormally small when he

A SHELL THAT WILL MAKE BOTH WINCE.
—Biggers in the Nashville *Banner*.



PITCHER KUROPATKIN—"Wait until the sixth inning; then you'll see me strike 'em out!" —Carter in the Minneapolis *Times*.

ASPECTS OF THE WAR IN CARTOON.

only discovers they are criminals after they join a labor-union. Most of them have worked for him for years. He trusted them in hundreds of delicate situations, where malice or inattention would have destroyed thousands of dollars' worth of property in an instant. But the property remained intact, and he boasted of his workmen until they joined the union. Then he suddenly discovers, or thinks or says he discovers, that they are criminals and not to be trusted. That employer is lacking in something."—*The United Mine Workers' Journal, Indianapolis, May 19.*

Both Sides in the Wrong.—"The unprejudiced students of the situation can not evade the conviction that both the miners and the state authorities have been wofully in the wrong. While direct evidence has not been obtained, it is the general conviction that members of the miners' union have been directly responsible for the blowing up of certain mining properties, the assassination of mine managers who were opposed to the union, and the brutal maltreatment of non-union workmen who have accepted employment in the mines.

"On the other hand, the action of Governor Peabody and the officers of the Colorado militia has been outrageous. Miners have been thrown into military 'bull pens,' denied the right of trial, chained to telegraph poles, and ordered out of the State without due legal process. Sherman Bell, a former officer in President Roosevelt's rough riders, recently resigned as adjutant-general of the Colorado national guard. In tendering his resignation he charged that the militia of the State had been used as the tool of the mine-owners and were compelled to act for one side of the case only. Instead of being used only to preserve the peace and protect property, the armed forces, according to General Bell's statement, were used as the abject servants of the corporations and flagrantly abused the laws they were supposed to be upholding. General Bell charges that this action was taken in response to the demands of the mine-owners who furnish the contributions for the campaigns of the political party in charge of affairs in Colorado.

"General Bell acted directly under the orders of the Governor of Colorado, and he must be given credit for knowing whereof he speaks. If he is telling the truth, the State is now harvesting the logical crop of its sowing. If the miners used bludgeons and dynamite, the militia, under the direction of the mine-owners, have defied the law and overridden the institutions of free government until all branches of the State's government have been brought into contempt and disgrace. No effort can be made to entertain sympathy for the striking miners, if it be shown that they are in any measure responsible for the dynamite outrage at Victor, yet a share of the blood must necessarily stain the hands of the state officials whose lawless excesses have provoked the resort to violence.

'Colorado has furnished the most disgraceful chapter in the history of state government. She can only redeem herself by civic assertion that will cast out the officials responsible for such conditions and the election of men to official positions, executive and judicial, who will punish violators of the law, be they millionaire owners of mines or the humble workers therein."—*The Washington Post.*

An Appeal to Labor.—"Fellow Americans, what do you think of the situation in Colorado? If any one had told you twenty years ago that an American citizen could pursue his honest employ only at the hourly risk of his life, how would you have regarded the proposition? One hundred and thirty years have passed since the home government (we being then a colony) laid a tax on tea. It was not an exhaustive or prohibitive tax, but the land rose against it and swept the forces of that government. Yet it was an honest and not very oppressive government; it was merely mistaken. Now we have a heavier tyranny to confront than was ever laid upon any nation in the history of the civilized world, and we feel it here, in our homes; we see the tokens of it on our streets; we read it between the lines of legislative measures, and—what is worse—we find it influencing conduct in the White House. This is the tyranny of the labor-union, so-called—not a labor-union in fact, but a union only of those wage-earners as have been willing to sink their own identity, their own liberties for what they conceived to be the benefit of the mass, but which has proved thus far to be for the benefit of the professional agitator, the walking-delegate, the grafter, and the revolutionist. . . . . .

"To the manhood of labor it is time to appeal. Shelter and advance these parasites and oppressors no longer. Wake, and see the truth. You are betrayed; you are led into a fool's paradise; you are made party to outrage and crime. Can you afford this? Have you forgotten that, altho you are miners, bricklayers, street-pavers, you are citizens and men? Do you conceive that an industrial system based on the rule of the irresponsible and directed against thrift, intelligence, enterprise, and honesty can survive? Do you imagine that political conditions which arise from the rule of the worst can belong to your gain in safety, liberty, or even place? Do you not see that you are falling into a state more abject than labor has ever known in this land; that you are estranging friendship; that violence and the boycott are reactionary; that the law you seek for the class—your limited class of the unionized—will be overthrown by the mass? You promise heaven in your socialistic plattorms. With your hands you are paving the road to hell. Twenty-two victims to union tyranny lie dead in Colorado. Only eight were killed at Lexington. From the killing in that Massachusetts village we date the rise of a nation founded upon human liberty. We shall cement no meaner structure with the blood of the martyrs in Colorado."—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE DEFICIT.

DESPITE the Republican explanations that the Treasury deficit of $52,272,841 at the end of May is due mainly to the payment of $40,000,000 to the French Canal Company, $10,000,000 to the republic of Panama, and $4 600,000 to the St. Louis Exposition—"extraordinary expenses" that will not recur—it is becoming evident that the condition of the Treasury will be a fruitful theme of Democratic criticism during the coming campaign. The Providence *Journal*, an independent paper with strong Republican inclinations, admits that "the figures that will appear on the Treasury books at the time of balancing the fiscal year's accounts at the end of this month are going to be somewhat awkward for the party in power, as it goes before the people for the indorsement of a continuance in power," and it adds that "the readiness of unprejudiced persons to hold that party responsible will be the greater because, when much the same thing happened about ten years ago, the Republicans were emphatic in placing the blame on the Democrats, who had then been two years in power."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* (Fin.) predicts that the condition of the Treasury next year will be worse than this year, and remarks that while this state of things is not creditable to the Administration, the opposition can not make much capital out of it. To quote:

"The next fiscal year will be, so far as what are called 'ordinary expenses' are concerned, one of still larger outgo, with no probability of increased income, for the appropriations of the last session of Congress were greater than ever. This condition can not be regarded as creditable to the present Administration, which certainly has not been an economical one, but its opponents can not make much capital out of it in the campaign, inasmuch as there will be no such deficit to struggle with as was in immediate prospect in 1892, when the Democrats won their most recent victory. On the last day of May the Treasury still had an available cash balance over all accrued liabilities of $163,149,759. This will carry the Government along many months without any outcry on account of deficient revenues. Such a surplus as we have been having is a double misfortune, as it has encouraged extravagant expenditures, and its gradual diminution will furnish an excuse against reducing the excessive taxation by which it has been created. Besides, it has been the occasion and the means for an official manipulation of the money market and the bank currency, which is altogether undesirable."

The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) thinks that "we have passed from a period of large surpluses in the Treasury to a period of deficits," but, it goes on to say:

"The chief significance of these figures, however, is not in the specific change they disclose. It is in the fact that changes are constantly taking place, sometimes in one direction and then in another, without the Government, either the executive or the legislative branch, being able to foresee them or to provide against them. The yield of our taxes, especially of our tariff taxes, is not capable of anything like accurate estimate. The tariff duties are not imposed for revenue; they are very high, they give heavy returns when the country is prosperous, and they fall off rapidly and largely under the influence of the first impulse toward economy. While the returns are large, the drafts on them are sure to be still larger. The protected interests, dreading a possible reduction, press for fast spending. All sorts of jobbers, big and little, join in the pressure, and the rate of expenditure is forced up, and is not easily cut down again. This was what happened under the Administration of President Harrison a dozen years ago, and it is bound to happen over and again unless the system of taxation and the mode of regulating expenditure are changed. We are a rich and a strong people, and we can stand a pretty irregular method of life, but in the long run it will tell upon us. It is no more desirable or safe for a nation than for a man to pass continually from a feast to a famine."

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle, an authority of the first rank, warns us, however, against laying too much stress on the figures for a single month. "The falling-off has been entirely in the customs receipts, the other items showing gains," it notes, and the trade depression which has caused the decline in customs receipts "may improve at almost any moment, and in the opinion of most good judges is not likely in any event to be prolonged beyond the period of the Presidential canvass."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) replies to the Administration's critics thus:

"It is true that receipts this year have steadily shrunk, while expenditures have steadily advanced. But Congress twice reduced taxation to prevent the continual accumulation of surplus revenue. Receipts and expenditures this year have practically balanced, while a year ago, after the lapse of eleven months, there was a surplus of $38,948,616. Compared with last year, receipts have fallen about $18,000,000 and expenditures have risen about $21,000,000. Where has this increased expenditure gone? Virtually all of it into the enlargement of the navy. For the first eleven months of 1902-03 naval expenditures were $74,861,329. For the

"THE POLITICIAN" (W. J. B.).
(After the famous cartoon by Hogarth.)
The New York *Herald*.

HE WANTS THEM BOTH.
—Rogers in *Harper's Weekly*.

CARTOON RAPS AT THE DEMOCRACY.

first eleven months of 1903–04 they were $93,808,600. That tells the whole story of 'Republican extravagance.' Republican legislation is responsible for the purchase of the French Panama Canal Company's isthmian plant and for the payment of $10,000,000 to the republic of Panama. It is also responsible for the continuation of the policy of naval development on which this country entered some twenty years ago. The whole excess expenditure of which Democratic critics complain has gone to the construction of an ismthism canal and enlargement of the navy. It gladly and openly accepts responsibility for these 'extravagances.' If the Democratic party is willing to denounce the canal project as a national folly and the building of an adequate American navy as a needless extravagance, well and good. But, if it is not willing to take that attitude, it should cease to clamor over deficits—real or apparent—due solely to increased canal and naval expenditures."

THE KNOX APPOINTMENT AND THE TRUSTS.

WHILE the appointment of Attorney-General Knox to succeed Mr. Quay as Senator from Pennsylvania meets the hearty approval even of such keen critics as the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) and the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), there are other journals that look askance at the conference that selected him. Mr. Knox was chosen, it appears, at a conference of Senator Penrose, Governor Pennypacker, and one or two other politicians, with H. C. Frick, a prominent director of the steel trust, and President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who is reported to be a Democrat. The two latter, we are told, practically dictated the appointment. This report causes some of the opposition papers to conjecture that the "trusts" desire to see Attorney-General Knox out of the cabinet and in the Senate; but they do not agree among themselves as to whether this alleged desire to oust him from the cabinet is because he has been too zealous in prosecuting the trusts or because he has earned their gratitude by inactivity and is entitled to the reward of a seat in the Senate. The former view is held by the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), the latter by Mr. Hearst's New York *American*. Even so conservative a paper as the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Fin.), however, expresses surprise and wonder at the part played by Messrs. Frick and Cassatt in the Senatorial conference, and remarks: "It raises an interesting question as to what United States Senators are to represent, and by what power they are to be chosen. Whatever that power may be, it is pretty sure to be served by the men who owe their advancement to it."

The New York *Tribune*, the Hartford *Courant*, and other leading Republican papers, however, scoff at the suggestion that the transfer of Mr. Knox from the cabinet to the Senate (which will not take place, by the way, until a short time before Congress meets in December) will have any effect on the Administration's trust program. "President Roosevelt's anti-trust policies are his own, and my leaving his cabinet can have no conceivable effect upon them," said Mr. Knox to a Philadelphia *North American* representative. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*, which is supposed to be closely associated with certain large financial interests, says that the transfer of Mr. Knox, instead of hindering the Roosevelt trust campaign, may help it. He says:

"It is not in the calculation of President Roosevelt that he will lose the wise councils of Philander C. Knox on questions affecting the trusts when Mr. Knox leaves the cabinet to enter the United States Senate. On the contrary, the President views the retirement of his Attorney-General with little regret, for in the execution of certain plans which Mr. Roosevelt now has on foot he conceives that Mr. Knox will be even more useful to him as a member of the Senate than as the chief legal adviser of his cabinet.

"The President has by no means completed his program of trust regulation, for it is learned on the highest authority that the Administration's work in this direction is not to end with the Northern Securities prosecution, the beef trust cases, and the contemplated prosecution of the coal-carrying railroads. The inquiry now being carried on by the Interstate Commerce Commission is expected to furnish a basis upon which the Department of Justice will feel warranted in filing a bill in equity against the anthracite coal roads of Pennsylvania. With this work ended (and it may be begun some time before Attorney-General Knox leaves the cabinet) the chances are that President Roosevelt will feel that he has proceeded quite far enough in the prosecution of the corporations which he conceives to exist in restraint of trade.

"Mr. Roosevelt, however, has a well-defined plan for the enactment of certain constructive legislation affecting the great corporations of the country engaged in trade and commerce. It was given out a year and a half ago, when the new anti-trust legislation was being urged upon Congress by the President and the Attorney-General, that this legislation was of a preliminary character and in a sense experimental. It was admitted that the legal department of the Government was in doubt as to the extent of the powers conferred by the Sherman anti-trust law, and that the weak points in that statute could not be determined fully until the Supreme Court should pass on the Northern Securities case and the beef trust case. Certain legislation was recommended, however, and was enacted by Congress a year ago, one of the acts being the creation of the Bureau of Corporations in the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Copyright by Clinedinst, Washington.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND SENATOR P. C. KNOX.

Newspapers that have been criticising his manner of enforcing the anti-trust laws are wondering what his transfer from the Cabinet to the Senate may mean.

"Attorney-General Knox has now had the benefit of the Supreme Court's decision in the railway merger case and is, therefore, enlightened to some further extent as to the scope of the Sherman law. The Circuit Court decided that the Sherman act applied effectively in the case of the beef packers, but this case has not been appealed to the Supreme Court, and Mr. Knox probably takes this as an indication that the defendants in the suit acknowledge the efficacy of the law as applied to them by the lower court. Mr. Knox made it clear in his communication to Congress shortly before the adjournment of the late session that the delay in deciding whether or not to prosecute the coal carriers was caused for one thing by the Government's desire to have the benefit of court decisions on pending cases involving the Sherman law.

"It is expected that by the time Mr. Knox enters upon the discharge of his duties as a Senator he will have a pretty comprehensive idea of the scope of present statutes relating to the so-called trusts and will be ready to advise Mr. Roosevelt in his ambitious scheme of securing further legislation. The President believes that certain constructive legislation is necessary, but does not know just what it is. Senator Knox will be his adviser in these matters, and will be the President's personal representative on the floor of the Senate."

A REPUBLICAN BOOM FOR FOLK IN MISSOURI.

AS if it were not sensational enough for the young Democratic circuit attorney of St. Louis to beat the bosses of his own party in the fight for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, the newspapers are now printing reports from Missouri that he may also capture the Republican nomination. In every campaign in Missouri the chief Republican slogan has been, "Turn the rascals out," and now that the Democrats are nominating Folk for governor on this very issue, some of the Republicans see no point in putting up another candidate on the same contention. "You stand for the best things that we have hoped and fought for for years," Mr. Folk was told by B. B. Cahoon, the recognized Republican leader in southwestern Missouri, when Mr. Folk visited that part of the State recently, and it is Mr. Cahoon's reported intention to make a fight in the Republican convention for the indorsement of Folk. A prominent Republican lawyer in Missouri is quoted as saying:

"I believe that the Democratic movement embodies the Republican hope. The Democratic party fairly promises, with evidence of ability to execute their purposes to a great extent, the very thing for which the Republicans of Missouri have been clamoring. I believe that we should accept the good where we find it—not because it is Democratic, but because it is good. Preferably I would have Republican good government, but shall I refuse good government just because it has a Democratic wrapper on it? I am a supporter of the Democratic good-government tendency because it is the only means of securing good government in Missouri. We Republicans who earnestly desire high-grade administration for the State must seek it through the Democratic party at this time."

The Republican newspapers in Missouri have nothing to say as yet on this interesting proposition. They supported Mr. Folk so strongly during the early stages of his canvass for the Democratic nomination that the Democratic papers began to ask them why they should not support him for election. Their reply to this is that while Mr. Folk will be an excellent nominee for governor, his associates on the state ticket are likely to be of the same old Democratic stamp and, therefore, unacceptable. This plea, of course, would not hold good as an objection to a Republican indorsement of his candidacy, with Republican nominees for the other places on the ticket, but it may appear, when the Republican papers take the matter up, that there are other objections to the plan. "Probably the Republican machine will be powerful enough to prevent such a surrender to an ideal," remarks the Boston *Herald* (Ind.).

President Roosevelt is credited by the New York *Sun* (Ind.) with having devised this plan; and the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) says:

"Some of the best local Republican sentiment favors the idea, on the ground that the claims which will be made for Roosevelt will be the same as those made for Folk, and that it would be 'bad politics' for the party leaders to be urging the election of a Presidential candidate and the rejection of a gubernatorial candidate on grounds which can hardly be distinguished from each other. Moreover, all the present signs indicate that Folk will carry Missouri anyway, regardless of the party title on his ticket or the personality or politics of his opponent; and that his majority will be swelled by several thousand Republican votes. So, argue the champions of indorsement, why should not the Republicans keep their own party together, have the credit of forgetting mere names in the larger interest of principles, and get the full benefit of Folk's wave of enthusiasm?

"There is another, and not inconsiderable, argument leading in the same direction. As already forecasted in this correspondence, the old Democratic ring in Missouri will try to load down the tail of the Folk ticket with men satisfactory to themselves, but obnoxious to the better element in local politics. If the Republicans put up a ticket with Folk's name at the top and an unexceptionable list of candidates for the secondary places, they stand at least a chance of carrying the State. Such success might not have any substantial influence on the fate of their electoral ticket, but its moral momentum no party could afford to despise."

Secretary Hitchcock, who is from Missouri, denies that there is any intention to indorse Folk. He says, in a newspaper interview:

"Some of the stories even went so far as to say that I was sent out to St. Louis as the emissary of the President to fix up the deal. Mr. Folk is in a peculiar position this fall. And he stands a pretty good chance of losing any way events turn out. If the party adopts the platform of the machine, he can not stand on it. If the party adopts his reform platform, the 'Indians' will knife him and help secure his defeat. The men who are to be placed on the ticket with him are not at all in sympathy with his reforms, and, as they stand for what the people believe is a régime of 'graft,' it would seem to an unprejudiced observer that he is in a bad predicament."

SECRETARY SHAW AND THE EXPOSITION FINANCES.

SECRETARY SHAW'S anxiety about the loan of $4,600,000 which was made by the Federal Government to the St. Louis Exposition has suddenly developed a newspaper discussion of the financial success of the fair; and the apprehension of most of the papers that have so far commented on it is that the exposition is doomed to failure on the financial side. Secretary Shaw, in a letter to President D. R. Francis, of the fair, seems to have some misgivings as to the extent of the business which the big show is doing, and complains that the exposition has not been thoroughly enough advertised in the newspapers. He states that if payments on the loan are not promptly forthcoming when due, he, as guardian of the United States Treasury, will step in and take charge of the receipts, thus assuming practically the position of receiver for the concern. The attitude of the Government, says a press despatch, is most friendly, but at the same time it is quite evident that the Administration, under as lenient terms as possible, intends to carry out the provisions of the law in the matter of repayment if the company makes any default. The first payment, 40 per cent. of the gross receipts from June 1, was due on June 15. However, President Francis was prompt in replying to Secretary Shaw, stating that "the first payment on the loan will be made promptly on the date required, and every cent of the amount due will be paid without the slightest difficulty."

Secretary Shaw's threat to levy on the receipts of the exposition suggests to the Philadelphia *Ledger* "a possible condition of affairs which would be a national scandal and disgrace," and it adds that "if St. Louis fails to finance her great enterprise, the failure will be a matter of regret throughout the entire country; but the attitude of the national Government in hastening to assume the position of a preferred creditor at a great exposition to which it has invited the whole world will add an element of mortification to that regret." The New York *Times* remarks that "from every point of view the outlook is less encouraging than could be wished. It is undoubtedly a great exposition, but the conditions do not seem to favor financial success. If the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is disappointing in these respects, the fact will be regrettable, of course; but it is difficult to resist the conclusion that it might have been anticipated." The Philadelphia *Inquirer* explains the situation in the following paragraphs:

"It is a fact that the newspapers, for one reason and another, have not paid so much attention to the St. Louis Exposition as they did to the World's Fair of 1893. This is partly because world's fairs have ceased to be a novelty and have become an old story. Yet they have treated the St. Louis show very liberally in the matter of free advertising, and if they have not done more it does not follow that any lack of merit on the part of the show itself is responsible for the circumstance. If the attendance has been

disappointing, that is probably rather attributable to what the newspapers have published about it than to their failure to publish more. Ever since the exposition was opened complaints have been in circulation about the extortion said to be practised at St. Louis upon visitors by speculative persons who are altogether too anxious to make hay while the sun shines. . . . . .

"Most of those upon whose attendance the exposition is dependent for its popular and financial success were at Chicago eleven

VISITING RELATIVES IN ST. LOUIS DURING THE EXPOSITION.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

years ago, and they retain a lively recollection of the beauty and splendor of the spectacle which they witnessed there. They do not think that it can be surpassed; they are not quite certain that it can be equaled, and so their interest in the present exhibition is just a little languid. It needs to be stimulated in order to become an impelling motive. But instead of being stimulated, it has thus far been dampened, discouraged, and depressed. The stories in circulation about the exorbitant prices which are being charged by the St. Louis hotel-keepers are doing the exhibition a great deal of harm. There is no doubt about that, and if it is wise the management will not lose a moment in issuing a formal denial of these reports, if they are exaggerated or untrue, and in doing all it can to convince the public that people can go to St. Louis any time between now and next November without being obliged to submit to a kind of a highway robbery as the price of their pleasure.

"There are times when people are willing to be fleeced, if need be, for the sake of the enjoyment to which the fleecing is incidental, but this is not one of them."

Turning to the other side, we find this in the St. Louis *Republic:*

"We have had forty days of the fair. Results have been excellent, considering the unusual quantity of rain. We are ready to pay back the Government's loan of $4,600,000, and have a margin left for expenses. Yet the visiting attendance has scarcely told in the appearance of St. Louis. It has by no means filled the hotels. The available hotel and boarding-house accommodations are ample for a World's Fair season with attendance around the half-million mark. Transportation has not even begun to be taxed. It is good to perceive that the scare-story about our lack of hotels and transportation is being generally counteracted over the country by people who have gone home with the truth. Another truth is being disseminated by the returning visitor. He is telling the people at home about the reasonableness of rates and charges in St. Louis.

"The fact is that a person in any part of the United States can come to St. Louis, see the fair for ten days in something like style, and go home with a total expenditure of about a hundred dollars. A hundred dollars isn't much to spend on a two-weeks' vacation. Few people who take what are known as vacations spend less. At no other place on earth can so much be had in the way of a vacation."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE next time Russia wants a war loan, she might apply to the St. Louis hotel men.—*The Houston Post.*

LOOKING over the field, it must appear to Mr. Bryan that there are only a few of the common people left.—*The Chicago News.*

IT'S dollars to cents that as soon as Judge Parker begins to talk the Republican newspapers will want him to stop.—*The Buffalo Evening Times.*

IF Russia really wants to win this war she should hypnotize Kuropatkin into the belief that Kuroki is Alexeieff.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

WHEN the time comes for Judge Parker to talk he will have an accumulation of ideas on hand that will be something formidable.—*The Washington Star.*

WE notice the magazines advertise several schools for the teaching of conversation by mail. Here is a splendid opportunity for Judge Parker.—*The Chicago News.*

THE attempt to nominate a candidate who declines to talk looks like a studied effort to make Colonel Bryan's overthrow as humiliating as possible.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

IN London credence is given to the report that the Philippines have been sold to Japan and yet it is not disputed that the United States are friendly to the Mikado.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

WE now learn that Judge Parker is six feet in height, weighs 196 pounds, and is of enormous strength. That's different. Judge Parker needn't talk unless he wants to.—*The New York Telegram.*

PERSONS who use envelopes of only ordinary size would be obliged if the postal officials would leave a blank space for name and address on the next issues of souvenir stamps.—*The Chicago News.*

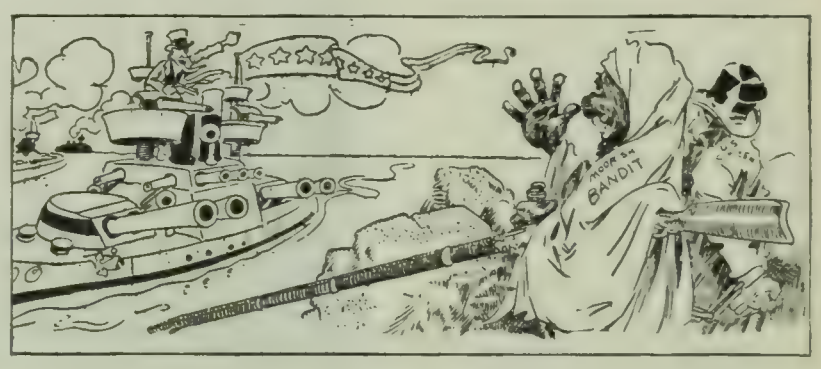
IT is asserted that the highest waterfall in the world is that of the Yosemite in California. This does not appear to have taken proper account of the fall of Steel common.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

The Sun says that the Democratic factions can be united if Mr. Bryan will consent. If Mr. Bryan's consent can't be obtained, seems to us an elopement will be in order.—*The Charlestown (W. Va.) Free Press.*

As chairman of the national Republican committee, Mr. George B. Cortelyou will not be as easy upon the trusts as was Mr. George B. Cortelyou, the secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

ACCORDING to the testimony before the Marine Commission, the shippers would make a little money if the Government would build the ships, pay the seamen, offer a bonus for operation, and pay a liberal share of the freight rates.—*The Washington Post.*

AMERICA'S golf victory took the English by surprise. The foreign attachés located in this city should not allow their ideas of this country's athletic abilities to be influenced too far by the performances of the Washington baseball club.—*The Washington Star.*



WHY IS IT THAT THE FOREIGN BANDIT WHO HOLDS AN AMERICAN CITIZEN AROUSES UNCLE SAM TO FURY—

WHILE THE HOME-GROWN OPPRESSOR DOES BUSINESS AS A MATTER OF COURSE?
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

LETTERS AND ART.

ART TENDENCIES AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

SINCE the opening last month of the one hundred and thirty-sixth exhibition of the Royal Academy in London British critics have been busy examining and appraising the tendencies of British art. In *The Outlook* (London), "A. C. R. C." complains that "the English pitch in painting is as high as that in music—the color screams and gets hot"; but adds that after a careful survey of the exhibition it is impossible to the discerning critic not to feel hopeful, for, altho he still discovers plenty of "raw, unluminous, unrelated color," he perceives also "a strong minority of exercises in which color is enveloped in atmosphere, and graduated according to the laws of light." During the past ten years, says "A. C. R. C.," this minority has steadily and surely increased.

This year's exhibits total 1,842. "Five just pictures," remarks *The Tablet* (London), "should suffice to save this city of paint"; and *The Pilot* finds not only five "just pictures," but five exhibitors of the first rank. "One of the five is a foreigner, while another—Mr. Sargent, of course—belongs to that new race which America and absence from America are drawing out of the Anglo-Saxon stock."

There has been general comment on the large number of portraits exhibited—including miniatures, some five hundred in all. Of these possibly one-tenth, according to one critic, have some genuine claim to figure in an exhibition of works of art. Battle pictures are less in evidence than usual, but in pictures of incident derived from literature a slight revival is remarked: and the exhibition is said to be particularly strong in animal pictures.

SARGENT'S PORTRAIT OF MRS. ASHER WERTHEIMER,
Acclaimed by many critics of the Royal Academy exhibition the picture of the year.

Mr. Walter Armstrong, writing in *The Guardian* (London), detects a gain in technical efficiency, together with a loss of individuality and native sincerity. He writes: "The level of accomplishment, altho much higher than it was twenty years ago, is not high enough to make up for that steady fall in native sincerity which cosmopolitanism and the general rush into art of one sort or another have brought with them. The consequence is that, altho the general aspect of the Academy has changed, the sense of inefficiency remains, and we feel that if four-fifths of the pictures were taken away, the part would, indeed, become greater than the whole." The characteristic difference, says this same critic, between an English and a continental exhibition "lies now, as it always has, in the lesser efficiency of our English painters, in their lack of drill." As bearing upon this statement, we quote the following from the pen of "B. D.," critic of the London *Pilot*:

"Painting to-day is a matter of wit, and skill, and control. Form is the one esthetic virtue still expected. Of passion, exuberance, insistence, we are tired. We prefer appeals to knowledge before appeals to sympathy. We not only require a painter to be first of all a craftsman, we even demand that he shall not veil his craftsmanship in overmuch intention. The sonnet is becoming our standard. We are every day insisting more and more on all works of art being monuments of a moment, embodiments of a single idea or incident, with no more introduction and sequel than illusion requires. All this may be good, but it demands a quality in which the English have never been rich. The sense of form, the power to see a relation between kind and quantity, is a Latin virtue. The Anglo-Saxon is essentially passionate; his artistic instinct is to enrich, rather than to prune; he loves spreading humor more than condensing wit. Shakespeare, in short, is his highest expression, as Voltaire may be that of his nearest rival. And nothing can be more *démodé* just now than a picture on the lines of Hamlet. We should be as surprised to find one well hung at the Academy as to encounter a novel in our Mudie box in which hero and heroine were led from their cradles to their graves. The result is that our English vanity lies wounded for the moment. We have no ideal to hold up against the French. Our best men are playing the French game, and not playing it so well as its rightful owners. They have neither the science, nor the instinctive sense of the relevant, nor the facility in design we see flourishing so richly in the soil of Paris."

The critic of the London *Athenæum*, nevertheless, who turned from the exhibition of the Paris Salon "satiated with its terrible monotony, its unfailing efficiency and practical achievement in the business of picture-making," was relieved to find at the Royal Academy "more individuality and more self-reliance than at the Champs de Mars."

First importance among the portraits is generally accorded to the work of Mr. Sargent, who, writes Mr. Walter Armstrong, again compels recognition as the strong man of the year. Of his six exhibits—all of them portraits—"Mrs. Asher Wertheimer" is by general critical acclaim his highest achievement. It is described as a masterly rendering of character and a marvelous illustration of technique. In the opinion of *The Athenæum*, however, nothing else in the exhibition approaches the "Lilian" of Mr. G. F. Watts. Incidentally *The Athenæum* compares this picture with Mr. Sargent's portraits. We quote as follows:

"After all these ages of sophisticated and contorted mannerisms, after every possible trick of presentment which might shock the spectator into attention or attract and allure him by an unexpected caprice, to present a personality as directly and as simply as in a chance meeting in life was surely the thought of a singular genius, and one peculiarly and delightfully out of touch with the movements of his time. It is intensely English, and tho Mr. Watts is not, alas! representative of English art, his picture is exquisitely representative of an ideal of type and character peculiar to English life. It is in such a picture as this or in one of Mr. Meredith's novels that

posterity may find the explanation of why the English aristocracy retained its power so long. Mr. Sargent paints his aristocrats, or his aspirants to aristocracy, on their guard, socially on the defensive—supercilious and self-conscious. Mr. Watts has given a type of distinction and breeding carried to the point of perfect simplicity and self-forgetfulness. It is a type that exists in numberless country families, but no one else has rendered it or guessed at its possibilities for poetically pictorial treatment."

Outside of the portraits, many critics hail Mr. George Clausen's "Gleaners Coming Home" as the picture of the year. *The Guardian's* critic describes it as a masterpiece, but continues:

"It is so original, so unlike what most people expect in anything presented through the medium of oil paint, that it may excite more fault-finding than praise. The real subject is unmitigated sunlight. Half a dozen gleaners, mostly women, are plodding homeward with their harvest. They raise the dust, which the sun turns into a veil of shimmering light. Through this their hot, happy faces and their brilliant draperies are little more than half seen. The color problem is attacked with extraordinary boldness and success, and the design is good. This is the sort of picture one would like to see in the Chantrey collection. The only weak point is a reliance on the brilliancy of pigments, which time may affect."

Mr. Clausen's picture is greeted with the more enthusiasm because of prevalent misgivings lest English artists had lost the art of using landscape as a medium of individual expression.

A colossal equestrian statue, called "Physical Energy," another proof of the unfailing powers of G. F. Watts, the venerable academician, has attracted the attention of the critics. It represents a nude youth, an ideal of vigorous manhood, bestriding and controlling a restive horse. According to *The Spectator*, the group embodies "the great sculptural idea," expressed with "that power which stultifies criticism of details." Of the difficulties of the subject and of the artist's incomplete success *The Athenæum* says:

"It seems to be a nearly impossible feat to discover a rhythm which will perfectly unite into a single indissoluble whole the figures of a horse and his rider, a rhythm so pervasive and irresistible that it presents us from every point of view with a harmonious play of lines and sequence of planes. Indeed, we know of but one solution which can be held complete—Donatello's. Mr. Watts has not found it. He has had some magnificent glimpses of what a new solution might be like; he has caught it from several points of view, but he has not conceived it in its entirety. Looking from the west—just a little to the north of due west—we get a magnificent impression. From here we find two main lines: one, starting from the horse's hind hoofs and pressing forward and upward to the head and curved fore-leg, is admirably expressive of the forward plunge; the other, made by the curved body of the rider, passing down his right leg and ending in the upright of the horse's fore-leg, at once balances the first line and expresses the counteracting movement of restraint. Something of this beautiful balance of two counterpoising lines of force remains while we walk round until we turn the corner of the horse's head, and then suddenly there is disaster. We find that the lateral saliences on either side have no such controlling rhythm; that the head sticks one way, the fore hoof another; and that the man's body has no ascertainable meaning in the composition. All these saliences, in the perspective of a side view, helped to the harmonious result, and yet to get that, they had to be made meaningless, almost grotesque in profile. What we have, then, at the worst, is a stupendous *alto relievo;* some day we hope it will be applied to a wall—why not the basement of the national gallery toward Trafalgar Square?—so that only its astonishing beauties as *alto relievo*, and not its serious defects as sculpture in the round, may be visible. On those beauties it is scarcely necessary to dwell, so apparent must it be that we have at last a heroic design on a heroic scale, and executed with that large and ennobling simplicity, the secret of which seemed to be lost to us forever. Mr. Watts has found how to build his figures with straight lines, and the discovery has made him a master of the grand style. We have never had anything like this, never the beginnings even of a monumental conception in England before, and we do well to be proud of it."

Other critics feel in regard to this statue that Mr. Watts has failed to completely "pull it together," but there is a general opinion that "even if it be a failure, it is a great failure."

A SEVERE RUSSIAN CRITICISM OF THE FRENCH DRAMA OF TO-DAY.

SYMPATHY and mutual appreciation are supposed to distinguish the intellectual relations between the Russians and the French. Gallic literature and art are nowhere more popular than in the educated circles of Russia. A scathing review of the contemporary French drama by a writer of the leading St. Petersburg paper, the *Novoye Vremya*, is an unusual thing, which will unpleasantly surprise the French, especially as they are all of the firm opinion that, decadent and inane and trivial as the drama is everywhere else, in Paris it flourishes and remains artistic, significant, and vital.

The writer surveys the theatrical situation of the world at large, and concludes that Germany alone has reason for self-gratulation with reference to the drama. There, he says, there are strong, individual playwrights, the latest addition to the galaxy being Arthur Schnitzler. Besides, in Germany they understand and value Ibsen, the portraitist, realist, and psychologist, who, if unduly occupied with social pathology, never fails to stir and impress the auditor. Love of the Ibsen drama is a sign of seriousness, of strength, of an intelligent attitude toward the stage. France professes to admire Ibsen's skill, but she fights shy of him, preferring light and airy, superficial and sentimental, treatment of more or less general ideas. Sardou is a mechanic, not an artist, a dramatic carpenter who has no inspiration and no message, while the younger men, with less technique, are content to play with the fringe of the social themes they affect to treat. England and Russia have no drama worth mentioning, nothing that can expect to survive the day which sees its birth. The detailed review of this season's plays in Paris leads up to the following summary:

"The French theater, notwithstanding its glitter and the finish of its work on the interpretative side, is asleep in a literary sense. It furnishes no true type. In its reflection of contemporary life it is journalistic. The world-writers, like Shakespeare, Goethe, Schiller, Calderon, are foreign to it. Antique tragedy is produced by it in new style, and, for example, Œdipus, as given by Mounet-Sully, suggests rather Victor Hugo than Sophocles. Racine and Corneille are superannuated, and even school-boys do not attend their plays. It is still pretended that Hugo is interesting, but the truth is that for the stage he is heavy and awkward. Only his brilliant verse saves him.

"We are reduced to the contemporary drama. It should be recognized as an important circumstance that nowhere are the artists and the playwrights so dependent on one another and so closely united as in Paris. Pretty children are begotten of this union. Without Sarah Bernhardt, Rostand would be half 'Princess,' half 'Aiglon;' without Coquelin, he would have scored no phenomenal success in 'Cyrano'; without Rejane, Sardou's 'Pamela' would have been a very ordinary piece. . . . . .

"Of late there has been a whole cycle of semi-*feuilleton* plays which touch upon live social problems, such as: Shall mothers nurse their infants? (*Les Remplaçantes*), decadence of the nobility, Russian nihilism, inherited disease, etc. These plays may be of some worth, but they are too ephemeral; the impress of the day is upon them.

"Universal, profound, truly human questions, capable of inducing deep thought upon the tangled relations of life and of arousing genuine emotion, the modern French theater does not raise."

The critic analyzes the most popular recent successes, and says of each of them that it is either banal, or machine-made, or merely neat and superficially elegant, or sensational in a journalistic sense. All he praises is the French method of interpreting and acting plays. Here, he says, the French are in truth masters, and have a delicacy, a refinement, a grace and naturalness which can not be found either in Germany or in Russia. This, however, he holds, is not true of the Théâtre Français, which is tradition-ridden and

antiquated and fossilized. It is true of the younger theaters and younger actors, and especially of the Antoine Theater, which has recreated the art of acting and of staging plays. Dramatic criticism, on the other hand, this Russian writer is unable to find in France. What passes for it, he says, is terribly shallow and unoriginal.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LONDON AS A MUSIC-CENTER.

"LONDON, notwithstanding the existence of many other centers of musical activity, is the great center of the musical world." This statement by David Bispham, the famous American baritone, led Mr. Clarence Lucas to make an examination of the facts on which it rests. His own impression, in the first place, had been that the English were an unmusical race, and that "there was no music of any account in London." After ten years' residence in England, however, he has so far modified this view that he takes up his pen in support of Mr. Bispham's sweeping assertion. As a matter of fact, says Mr. Lucas, the English in the aggregate are as musical as any other nation, altho "Puritanism, failing to prohibit the organ altogether, has at least been able to keep English musical thought from straying very far from the organ-loft." In proof of the activity of musical interests in London, Mr. Lucas marshals the following facts: The Sunday League Society, which aims to develop a musical taste in the Sunday idlers who have little chance of hearing music during the week, gave, during the past year, a total of 381 concerts, mostly oratorio performances. In the various districts of London there are at least 33 local but important Philharmonic societies, or choral unions, which "not only develop the ability of the amateur, but bring the art of the great metropolitan soloists to the very doors of the people." Every three years, at the Crystal Palace, the Handel Festival, in which 5,000 performers take part, "affords one the opportunity of hearing the most massive choral effects." The London Choral Union gives its regular concerts in the Queen's Hall; and the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, with a choir and orchestra of 1,000 performers, gives an annual series of eight concerts. In addition, Mr. Lucas mentions over a hundred performances of grand opera during the past year, as well as the productions of some half-dozen London theaters which are devoted to comic operas and musical plays. Continuing his evidence, Mr. Lucas writes (in *The North American Review*, May):

Copyright by A. Dupont N. Y.

MR. DAVID BISPHAM.
He claims that London is the chief music-center of the world.

"The 'chamber concerts,' so-called, including string quartets, violin, piano, and other solo instrumental recitals, can literally be counted by hundreds. The most important quartet in London at present is Johann Kruse's—an organization which gave some forty concerts last season. Not long ago I noticed nine piano recitals announced for one day. It would be almost impossible to give the exact number of organ recitals. Baedeker says that London has 1,400 churches, and it is probable that most, if not all, of these places of worship add something to the vast total of the musical influences of London.

"A popular, tho not very elevating, form of musical entertainment is the ballad concert. These concerts are organized and financed by some of the wealthier publishers of cheap sentimental songs, for the exploiting of their wares for the ubiquitous musical trifler. The performances, as a rule, are excellent, for the best artists are engaged; but the programs are of the flimsiest nature. It is an unfortunate contest between commercialism and art, in which art, as usual, is worsted.

"Then there are 'The Magpies' and other small choirs and part-song singers; and antiquarian societies which strive to resuscitate the lute and virginal and perpetuate the tinkling harpsichord.

"A more reassuring feature of London's musical activity is the enormous number of orchestral concerts. Mention must first be made of the venerable Philharmonic Society, organized in the year 1813, and including in its list of conductors the names of Cherubini, Spohr, Weber, Mendelssohn, Wagner, to say nothing of the latter-day celebrities. Dr. Frederic Cowen at present conducts the Philharmonic Society's eight annual concerts. Tho of recent origin, the Queen's Hall Symphony Orchestra, so ably conducted by Mr. Henry J. Wood, is the most potent factor for musical good in London to-day. This magnificent orchestra gives Symphony concerts on Saturday and Sunday afternoons throughout the season. During the late summer season, the season when Londoners speak of London as 'empty,' the Queen's Hall orchestra gave a series of promenade concerts nightly, Sundays excepted, from about the middle of August to the end of October—concerts of the highest excellence, at which all the great symphonies, overtures, suites, and symphonic poems were to be hear for the ludicrously low price of about fourpence a concert, by subscription for a season ticket. Then there are the Richter orchestral concerts, for many years held in St. James's Hall, but transferred to the Queen's Hall since Dr. Richter took up his residence in England and began to bring his Manchester orchestra to London. Last season there was the Beethoven festival, conducted by Felix Weingartner, of Berlin; and the Strauss festival, for which the Concertgebou Orchestra, of Amsterdam, was brought to London, conducted, for the greater part of the festival, by Richard Strauss himself.

"The famous Manheim Orchestra recently gave a series of splendid concerts in St. James's Hall, consisting principally of works by Brahms. The Parisian orchestras of Lamoureux and Colonne are familiar friends and welcome visitors of the London musical public. During the past few years there is hardly a conductor of note who has not had the opportunity of wielding the batôn in the British metropolis."

In regard to the open-air concerts in London Mr. Lucas is unable to give complete statistics, but states that during six months of last year the London County Council provided 1,250 band concerts in the parks and open spaces under its control. But this statement does not include the royal parks—Hyde, Regent, and St. James—in which Mr. Lucas thinks that "the military band concerts are certainly not proportionately less numerous."

MAURICE JÓKAI, THE GREAT MAGYAR ROMANCIST.

TEN years ago, when Hungary celebrated with conspicuous enthusiasm the fifteenth anniversary of the publication of Maurice Jókai's first novel, we realized something of the affection inspired in the Magyar heart by this writer. He appears to have been literally the darling of his country. But extraordinary as was the influence of his work and his personality within the boundaries of Hungary, it seems that he had little or no message for the world at large. Such at least is the consensus of criticism in the English and American press, following the announcement of Jókai's death on the fourth of last month. His career and personality, however, present points of remarkable interest. The story of his life reveals him as a patriot and a revolutionist, a soldier, a member of parliament, a novelist, poet, historian, and journalist, and incidentally as a duelist, a painter, a sculptor, and a caricaturist. Born in 1825, Jókai died at the age of seventy-nine with an output to his credit of no fewer than two hundred and fifty-one novels. Many of these novels have been translated into every European language, yet his influence beyond his own country has

been but slight. On this point a writer in the literary supplement of the London *Times* says:

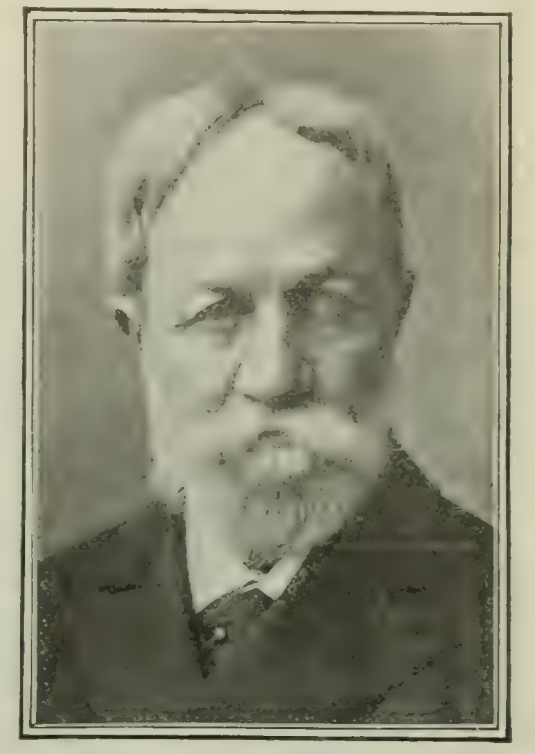
"He was for a long period the only Hungarian writer with a European reputation, representing the literature of his country before the world in the same full sense in which the literature of Flanders used to be represented by Henri Conscience, and in which the literature of Provence is now represented by 'Mistral.' That fact, far more than any intrinsic merit which his work possesses, constitutes his claim to notice. As a rule, a writer of world-wide renown has something of world-wide interest to say. Zola and Victor Hugo had, and so have Count Tolstoy and Dr. Ibsen. Maurice Jókai had not; and no parallel can profitably be drawn between his genius and position and theirs. The true parallel is with Henri Conscience, and it is a very close parallel indeed. They were both novelists of the second—or, at any rate, not of the first—rank. They were both story-tellers rather than psychologists or critics of life. They were both intensely 'national,' concerned with national movements, and indebted, in large measure, to their patriotism for their popularity; Henri Conscience being honored as the man whose literary influence did much to secure the official recognition of the Flemish language in Belgium, and Jókai as the man who, first as a revolutionist and subsequently as a politician, had withstood the Austrian in the interest of the Magyar. Both of them, again, were too prolific to be profound; both of them, championing a nation within a nation, went to history as well as to contemporary life for the lessons of tribal patriotism which they sought to teach; both of them lived to be hailed as the 'Grand Old Man' of their respective countries, and to see great public demonstrations organized in their honor."

It is not easy, this writer claims, to name any literary artist of equal eminence who was a man of action to the same extent. He continues:

"Dumas's antics in the Revolution of 1830, Victor Hugo's performances at the time of the *coup d'état*, and Eugène Sue's attempts to apply as a legislator the socialistic schemes which he had improvised as a feuilletonist are not worthy to be mentioned in the same sentence with Jókai's campaigns in the rising of 1848 and subsequent political activities. No man ever brought to the art of the story-teller a mind more richly stored with thrilling experiences than his. One hardly passes from metaphor to sober fact in saying that he married his wife on the battle-field with the booming of the cannon for the music of his wedding-march. It is actual fact that, in the midst of his honeymoon, he was arrested and sentenced to be shot as a rebel, and that his bride pawned her jewels to purchase the opportunity of his escape. Nor did his active life end with the disastrous failure of the revolt. He became a member of parliament, and endured imprisonment as a political offender. He became a journalist—not merely a contributor to journals, but an editor; founding the Hungarian *Punch*, and conducting several of the leading Hungarian dailies. And while he was doing this he found time to write more books than the ordinary man can find time to write even if he has no parliamentary or journalistic duties to attend to. He wrote his memoirs; he wrote a history of Hungary; he wrote the Hungarian part of the late Crown Prince Rudolph's great work on Austria-Hungary, and he also wrote about two hundred and fifty novels—many of them of what we call, or used to call, 'three-volume length.' It is an output rivaling that of the great Dumas himself; and we have never heard it suggested that he adopted Dumas's plan of employing 'ghosts.'

"It stands to reason that work of the very highest quality could not be produced in such conditions of headlong haste. Really great thoughts do not flow from any pen in such an incessant stream. Inspiration needs to be tempered by reflection, and emotion to be remembered in tranquillity. That a man who worked so hard as Jókai should have found any time for emotion is already wonderful enough; that he can also have found time for tranquillity is incredible. But his impetuous speed may have suited his genius, tho it would not have suited the genius of a greater artist or a deeper thinker. His methods, tho not absolutely the best, may have been the best relatively to the public which he addressed for he had no intention of writing for the world. He only meant to write for Hungary, and the Hungarians are a people still in their intellectual youth, if not in their intellectual childhood. They are not prepared to receive philosophy, but they like to listen to stories—especially to stories about themselves, appealing to their national pride. Maurice Jókai gave them such stories in abundance—admirable stories of their kind, quite good enough to appeal to the large public of all countries which knows a good story when it sees it, and does not care whether it illustrates a point of view of more than local significance or helps to interpret any of the mysteries of life."

A higher estimate is put upon Jókai's art by Mr. R. Nisbet Bain, a writer in *The Athenæum*, who maintains that a large portion of his astounding literary output—which consisted of plays, poems, essays, and a history of Hungary, in addition to the novels—is of permanent literary value. He says further:



THE LATE MAURICE JÓKAI,

Perhaps the most striking example of the man of literature who is also the man of action. During a life of crowded activities he wrote some 250 novels.

"Jókai was the most romantic of the romantics, and the eccentricities, artificialities, and exaggerations of the romantic school abound in his novels, and to a lesser extent in his tales. But he was also a great humorist, a still greater poet, a perfect master of style, and a consummate story-teller. In some respects he reminds one of the elder Dumas, in others he is close akin to Dickens; in others, again, we detect the influence of Hugo and George Sand. But all these resemblances are, after all, slight and superficial. The great Magyar romancer really owed very little to any of his contemporaries, and drew his inspiration mainly from his own inexhaustible resources."

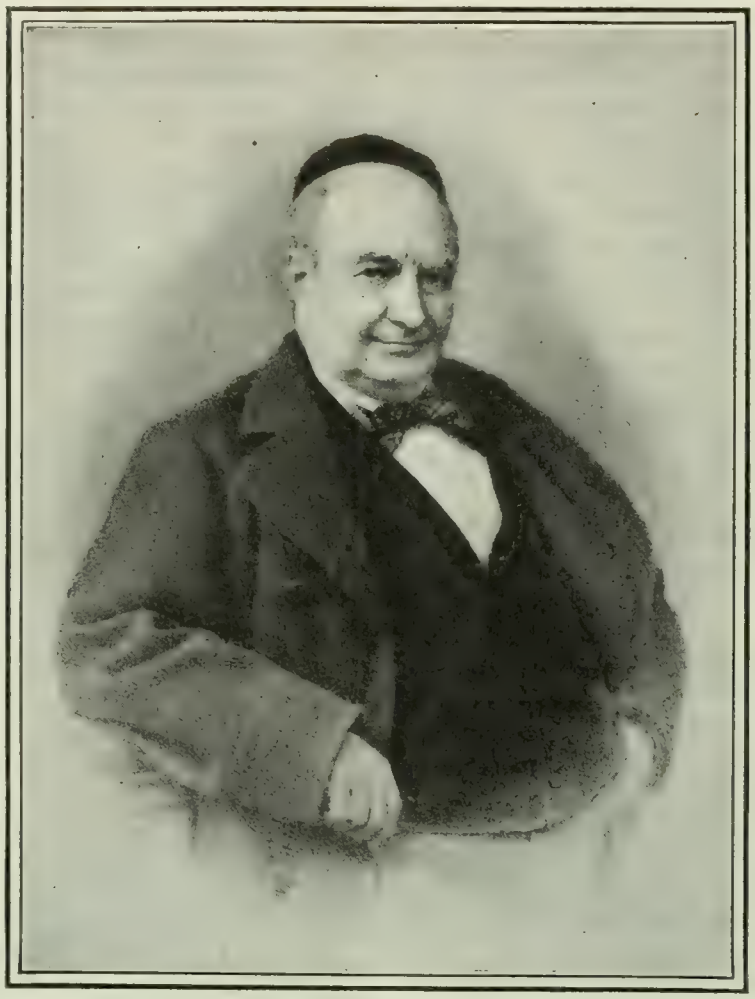
Among Jókai's books which have been translated into English are "Black Diamonds," "An Hungarian Nabob," "The Green Book," "The Nameless Castle," and "The Carpathian Sultan."

SAINTE-BEUVE AND MODERN CRITICISM.

THE most ambitious effort yet made toward an estimate of the literary conditions of the nineteenth century is the work of George Brandes, appearing under the general title, "Main Currents in Nineteenth-Century Literature." In the fifth and latest volume of the series, which bears the sub-title "The Romantic School of France," the place of Sainte-Beuve as the reformer of criticism and the founder of a new critical method is considered. It was through the work of the great French critic, Herr Brandes points out, that the "history of literature, which used to be a kind of secondary, inferior branch of the science of history, has become the guide of history proper . . . for the literature of nations is the most attractive and most instructive material with which history has to deal." Furthermore, the art of the critic, as practised by Sainte-Beuve, hand-in-hand with the art of poetry, took on a synthetic character in response to the intellectual movement of the time, which was a "gradual conquest by science of the whole domain of modern intellectual life." Upon the subject of this transformation Herr Brandes writes:

"At the beginning of the century imagination was considered the essential quality in poetry. It was his capacity of invention which made the poet a poet; he was not tied down to nature and reality, but was as much at home in the supernatural as in the actual world. In the generation of 1830 such authors as Nodier and

Alexandre Dumas express this view of the matter each in his own way. But as romanticism by degrees developed into realism, creative literature by degrees gave up its fantastic excursions into space. It exerted itself even more to understand than to invent, and this produced a close connection with criticism. Fiction became psychological. The point of departure of the novelist and of the critic in their respective descriptions is now the same—namely, the spiritual history of a period. In it the real or invented characters appear to us; the novelist's aim is to represent and interpret the actions of a human being, the critic's to represent and interpret a work in such a manner that the reader may see both the actions and the work to be results produced with real or apparent inevitability, when certain inward qualities or tendencies are acted upon by suggestions from without. The only fundamental difference is that the creative author makes the speech and the actions of his characters, who, fictitious tho they are, are generally drawn from life, the probable consequences of given circumstances; whereas the critic's imagination, fettered by facts, necessarily restricts itself to the representation of the psychical condition which led to or influenced the utterances and actions he describes. The novelist deduces a man's probable actions from what he has observed of his character. The critic deduces a man's character from his work."



SAINTE-BEUVE.

"Criticism, which had hitherto been a disintegrating, separating process, became in his hands an organizing, constructive process."

As to some of the particular reforms wrought by Sainte-Beuve in the art of criticism, the following statement is given:

"In the first place, he put solid ground beneath its feet, gave it the firm foothold of history and science. The old, so-called philosophic criticism treated the literary document as if it had fallen from the clouds, judged it without taking its author into account at all, and placed it under some particular heading in a historical or esthetic chart. Sainte-Beuve found the author in his work. Behind the paper he discovered the man. He taught his own generation and the generations to come that no book, no document of the past, can be understood before we have gained an understanding of the psychical conditions which produced it, and formed an idea of the personality of the man who wrote it. Not until then does the document live. Not until then does a soul animate history. Not until then does the work of art become transparently intelligible."

The peculiar and individual endowment of Sainte-Beuve was a thirst for knowledge different from that possessed by others and denominated by Brandes as "scientific inquisitiveness." This is not strongly perceptible in his early work when he indulged in unlimited praise of his contemporaries, the early romanticists. In those times he stood too near to his contemporaries; but it was not long before he began to divine the difference between books and life and was less apt than others to accept the author's own account of himself,—the image of himself which he desired, by means of his book, to imprint on his reader's minds. "And it was the unconscious instinct of investigation, the keen interest of the born psychologist, the longing to see for himself and close at hand, the inclination to pass by all that was official and conventional and make straight for the truth that is concealed, the small facts which explain, that led him to seek personal acquaintance; tho he himself believed that it was his enthusiasm for ideas which attracted him irresistibly to their originators."

The definition of the scientific critic is admirably given in the fo lowing words, which analyze the relation taken up by Sainte-Beuve toward his author during the period when his critical faculty had reached its position of personal detachment. It is at this time that he finds the golden mean between praise and blame. To quote:

"He does not admire everything and attribute everything to noble motives; but neither does he search for base ones. He neither praises nor depreciates human nature. He understands it. And intercourse with men and women of every description, constant critical observation, French delicacy of perception, and a Parisian training have given him an extraordinary power of discernment. At his best the many-sidedness of his mind actually reminds us of Goethe. We are at times tempted to call him 'wise'; and few, indeed, are the critics who tempt us to apply this adjective to them. He very seldom allows himself to be confused or influenced by the popular sentiment connected with a name, no matter whether it is lofty, or pathetic, or depreciatory. He inquires into the pedigree of his author, his constitution and health, his economic position; he snaps up some involuntary confession he has made, and shows that it is supported by other utterances, and that it throws light on and explains the actions of the man. He describes him in his bright and noble moments; he surprises him in *déshabille;* with his marvelous capacity for 'finding a needle in a haystack,' he discovers what the dead man concealed in the inmost recesses of his heart. With the judicial calm of the scientific investigator, he enumerates his tendencies toward good and his tendencies toward evil, and weighs them in the balance. And by such means he produces a trustworthy portrait."

Tho Sainte-Beuve saw with the acuteness of an astute detective, he reported, for the most part, with the wise discretion of the highest of that order. He generally contented himself with showing that he divined or knew much on which he did not choose to dwell. As the scientific habit grew upon him, however, he became bolder in his psychological analyses, and in a letter written in 1863 he thus defends his right to be so:

"Art—and especially a purely intellectual art like that of criticism—is an instrument which is difficult to handle, and its worth is dependent upon the worth of the artist. Granted this, is it not absolutely necessary to have done with that foolish conventionality, that cant, which compels us to judge an author not only by his intentions, but also by his pretensions? . . . Are men of letters, historians, and moralists merely actors whom we have no right to study except in the rôles which they have chosen and defined for themselves? Are we only permitted to see them on the stage? Or is it allowable, when our knowledge is sufficient, boldly and yet gently to insert the scalpel and show the weak points of the armor, the faulty joints between the talent and the soul; allowable to praise the talent while indicating the defects in the soul which actually affect the talent and any permanent influence it may exercise? Will literature lose by such a proceeding? It is possible that it may; but the science of psychology will gain."

Says Herr Brandes: "His criticism produces an organism, a life, as poetry does. . . . . It does not break up the human soul into its component parts, so that we only gain an understanding of it as a piece of dead mechanism, without having any idea what it is like when it is in movement. No, he shows us the machine at work. We see the fire that drives it and hear the noise it makes while we are learning the secrets of its construction."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE MIND OF A MONKEY.

INTERESTING additions to our stock of facts in animal psychology are made by the recent experiments of Kinnaman on monkeys. These are described and analyzed in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, May 14) by Messrs. N. Vaschide and P. Rousseau. Like most recent writers on the subject, these investigators will not admit that animals reason; but they show clearly that the acts of a monkey exhibit features that remind one of the intelligent movements of a human being. Evidently much depends on one's definition of intellect, and those who maintain that "reason" is not too strong a word to apply to some of the mental processes of an animal will find much in these experiments to confirm them in this attitude. In his attempts to see whether monkeys could distinguish sizes, forms, and colors, the experimenter placed food in boxes or other receptacles that differed only in size, form, or color from other receptacles containing no food. In many cases the animals were able, after a number of trials, to select the vessel containing the food merely from its form, size, or color. These experiments are compared by the authors with corresponding experiments made some time ago on dogs, cats, and other animals by Dr. Thorndike. They write:

"Regarding the researches made on association, the author agrees with Thorndike's thesis: He has proved no fact that necessitates for its interpretation an appeal to the existence of reason; he accepts the law already laid down by Thorndike in his investigations of hens, dogs, and cats, that progress consists in a gradual elimination of useless and unlucky movements and the reinforcements of movements that lead to success. He shows also that even a well-established association is susceptible of being disturbed. As to phenomena of imitation, they are limited to the female. Perhaps this may be only the result of chance. It would seem that experiments should be repeated on this point with more numerous subjects.

"Regarding the studies made of the perception and recognition of forms, sizes, and colors, it would seem that we must grant to monkeys at least the discernment of forms and sizes; but in relation to the latter the reason for it remains to be explained . . . we must determine the mathematical relation that causes certain dimensions to attract the monkey's attention rather than others.

"The series of experiments whose conclusions are most incontestable are those relating to colors. The following points seem to be established:

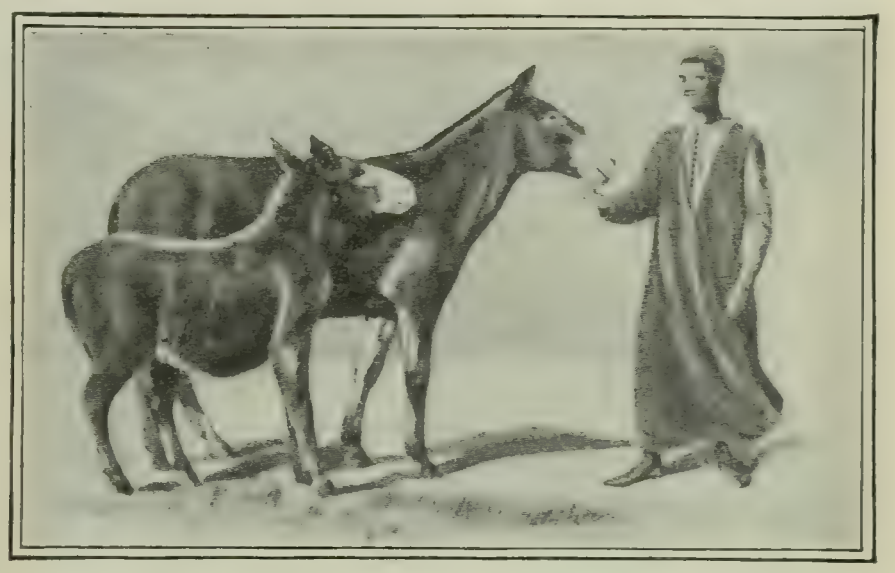
"1. Monkeys perceive colors. 2. Two grays that differ in clearness are distinguished less easily than two colors presenting an equal difference in clearness. 3. That the difference of clearness between two grays may be perceived, they must contain at least nine per cent. of white. 4. Monkeys are capable of distinguishing colors placed on gray whose degree of clearness is the same. 5. The male seems to prefer bright colors. . . . . .

"Two facts seem to merit particular attention: The first . . . consists, on the part of the animal, of substitution, for a system of movements that does not attain the end sought for, of a different system. Thus, when the monkey could not open a fastening with his hands, he tried to do it with his teeth. This trait . . . evidently reminds us of human movements directed by an idea, and we may consider it as indicating 'a psychologic life superior to that of animals incapable of this substitution.' Dr. Thorndike noted in hens, cats, and dogs an analogous succession of different motions; but there was this essential difference, that the succession of these acts indicated only the discontent, rage, and powerlessness of the animal shut up in the cage. Each of the acts was not applied systematically to a single mode of fastening. On the contrary, the persistence of the monkey should be noted. Doubtless we can not consider it the effect of an act of reasoning will, but the novelty of the attitude allows us to consider it as a step toward the coordination, systemization, and finality that characterize human acts.

"The second fact relates to the attitude of the subjects when it was necessary to follow a rigorous and definite order in opening successively the different fastenings of the box. . . . At the eighty-sixth trial one of the monkeys reached the following succession: 2, 1, 2, 4, 3, 4, or only two errors in a series of acts of some difficulty. The considerable progress made indicates the existence of a memory already strongly organized. This is the criterion that, taking these investigations, as a whole, seems to us to definitely characterize the monkey's psychologic life. The persistence of precise and organized recollections presents itself as the index of a psychologic consciousness that is already of a superior quality."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A MULE AND ITS OFFSPRING.

THE offspring of two different species, when such offspring is possible, is usually sterile. It is this fact which renders a general mixture of species impossible, and it was relied upon by the early opponents of Darwin to show the falsity of his theory of the origin of species. Since a species must always remain separate, they argued, it must have been separate in the past, and each species must have descended from a separate pair of created ancestors. One of our most familiar hybrids, the mule, usually follows the law of species with great rigidity. Much interest, therefore, attaches to the news that an Egyptian mule has recently given birth to a foal. Even here, however, the father was not another mule, but a donkey. Whether the new hybrid will be the progenitor of a species remains to be seen. Probably the law of sterility, tho suspended for one generation, will appear in the next and preclude such an interesting result. The following paragraphs are translated from a brief article contributed to *La Nature* (Paris) by M. Paviot, a French engineer at Fachen, Upper Egypt:



EGYPTIAN MULE AND ITS YOUNG.

"Egypt is the country of wonders and prodigies. Nature there is not content with astonishing fertility of soil. She also confounds us with the fecundity of the native races—both vegetable and animal. Apropos of this, we have a case of a mule that has given birth to a colt—an instance that is unique, or, at any rate, exceedingly rare.

"In a little village of Upper Egypt a mule of good form and distinguished bearing—almost an aristocratic mule—brought an offspring into the world about nine months ago. The event caused some stir. . . . . .

"The pedigree of the mule is unknown . . . but she is remarkable for a fine head and large body that distinguish her from other mules of the vicinity. She must be about five years old. The father of the new arrival was an ordinary donkey.

"The little 'three-quarters' is a donkey in its head and shoulders and a mule in the crupper and hind-legs. The fore-parts are covered with the black hair of a donkey, and its belly and legs with a mule's long reddish hair. Its tail is long and resembles that of a colt. In three months it will be taught to bear burdens if fate does not prepare some other destiny for it. In any case the animal is doing well and growing wonderfully.

"If the line of descent continues, what will the naturalists say? Will there arise a new species? This is hardly probable, altho they think in Egypt that it may take place. There are precedents,

but in general at the second or third generation sterility appears and all hope is deceived. The laws of the derivation of species remain victorious. The case that we have reported is none the less interesting, however, since it enables us to check once more our preconceived notions on the subject."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

STRAIGHTENING THE BENT SHAFT OF A BATTLE-SHIP.

THE recent collision between the battle-ships *Illinois* and *Missouri* bent the latter's propeller-shaft, and this has just been straightened out at the Brooklyn Navy Yard by what is regarded by machinists as a particularly neat piece of work. Says *The American Machinist* (June 2) under the heading, "A Great Feat in Shaft-straightening":

"It seems that in maneuvering, the *Missouri's* stem fouled the port-propeller of the *Illinois*, tearing away the upper strut, damaging the blades of the propeller, and bending the shaft near where the taper seat for the propeller begins. The propeller, having lost the support of the upper strut, sagged apparently about twelve inches. The department in Washington was of the opinion that the straightening operation, if possible at all, could not be done outside of the great steel-mills, and as a precautionary measure got bids for a new shaft. Captain Smith, however [chief of the Engineering Department at the Brooklyn Navy Yard], did not agree with the department, and stated that if it could be straightened at all he could do it, and in any case it would be well for the department to know what could or could not be done at the Brooklyn navy-yard.

"The shaft is 53 feet long, 16 inches in diameter, with a 9-inch hole reaching the entire length of the straight part, the hole in taper part being reduced to 4 inches. After considerable trouble (caused by the flange which had to be removed) the shaft was taken out and brought to the shops.. Two lengths of the bronze casing were removed by planing a groove on one side. . . . These two lengths of casing were immediately over the bent portion of the shaft. On placing the shaft in the steady-rests in the lathe it was found to be 3½ inches out of true. A sheet-iron furnace was improvised, and with charcoal as fuel the shaft was heated to a moderate red heat. This took several hours, and when ready the shaft was put into a Watson-Stillman press and subjected to pressure to take the kink out; it was then allowed to cool over night (it takes special legislation to work overtime at the navy-yard), and on being put in the lathe next morning was found to be only about one-half an inch out of straight.

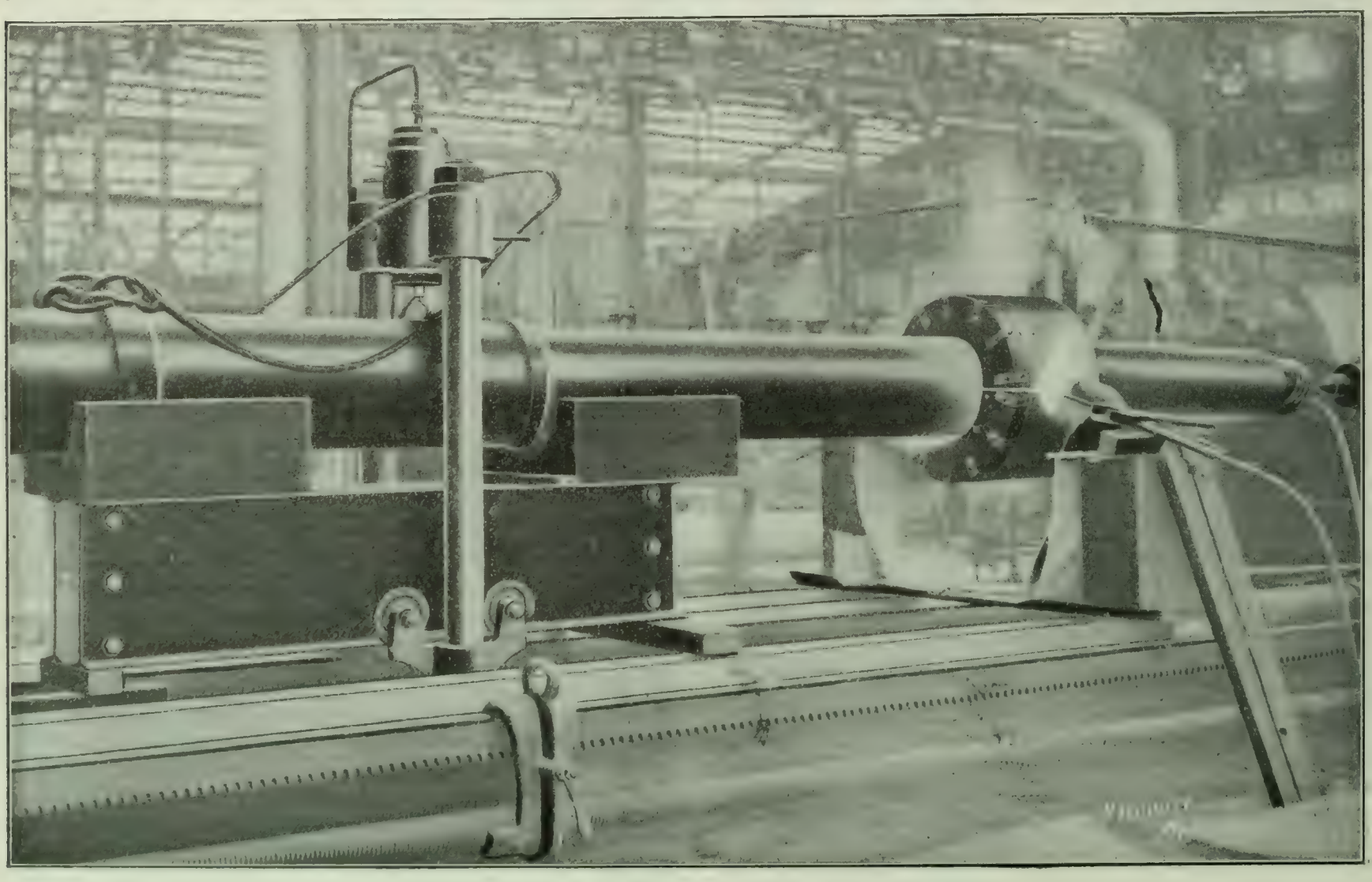
"While in position in the lathe it occurred to Captain Smith that it would be less trouble to apply the heat without removal from the lathe, so the boilermaker made the sheet-iron furnace in halves, which is seen in position in the illustration. The heat for this was obtained from a Buckeye oil-furnace, four jets of flame playing on either side of the shaft within the iron box.

"A rather interesting thing about this iron box is that the boilermakers asserted that it would be burnt out before the job was completed, owing to the fact that it was not lined with a non-conductor of heat; this was, however, not the case, the box being in good condition when the job was completed.

"The Watson-Stillman 130-ton press is shown resting on the lathe bed and supporting the center of the shaft upon two gray-iron bearing blocks; the extreme end of the taper end of the shaft may be seen resting upon blocking on the lathe bed to the right of illustration. As soon as the desired heat was obtained, the oil-furnace and sheet-iron box were removed (in less than two minutes), the electric traveling-crane picked up the part of shaft supported by the Watson-Stillman press, the press was moved forward, a semicircular piece of metal placed on top of the shaft for the press ram to bear upon, and the pressure applied. Altho the rated power of the press used is 130 tons, the makers assured Captain Smith a pressure of 175 tons would not injure it. An ultimate pressure of 160 tons was put on the shaft, and by successive heating and bending the shaft was brought within $\frac{1}{32}$ inch of straight, which is as near as any one could desire."

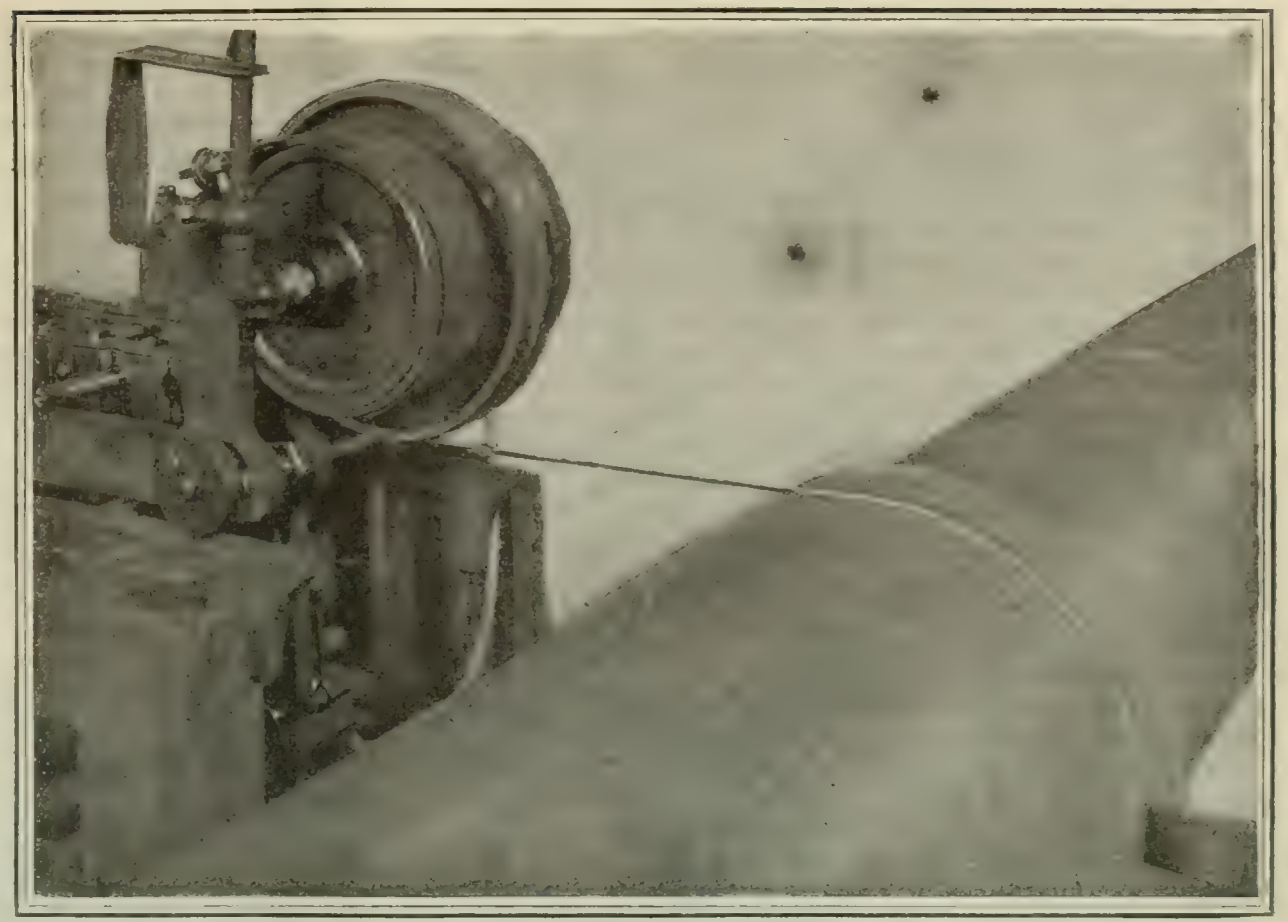
HIGH-POWER WIRE-WOUND GUNS.

CANNON wound with wire are something of a novelty in this country, altho they have been brought to great perfection abroad. One of these pieces, however, now building under the plans of the Board of Ordnance of the United States Army, and shortly to be tested at Sandy Hook, will, it is expected, be the



A GREAT FEAT IN SHAFT STRAIGHTENING.
Courtesy of *The American Machinist* (New York).

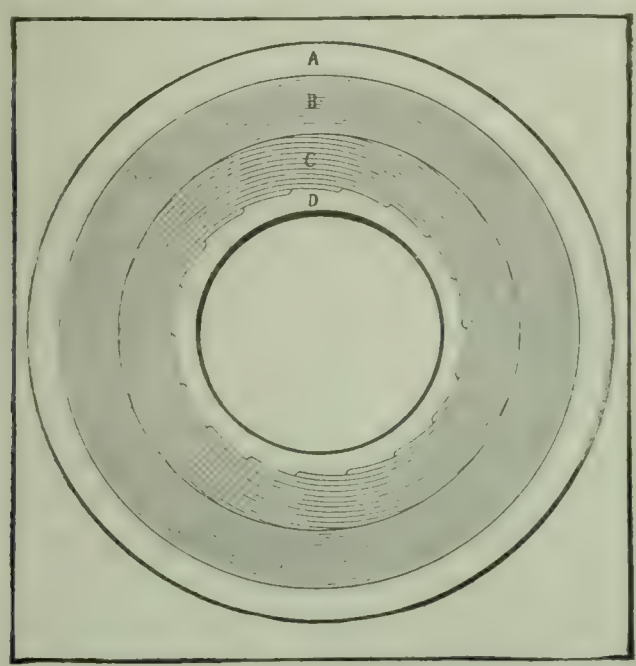
most powerful weapon of its size and weight in existence. *The Scientific American* prints a discussion of wire-wound guns in general, and a description of this one in particular, from which we quote the following paragraphs:



WINDING THE WIRE UPON THE GUN, UNDER A TENSION OF 2,500 POUNDS PER WIRE.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American.*

"If a person who was quite unacquainted with modern gun-construction were to watch the tedious and costly process of building up a modern high-power gun, he would naturally ask why it is not forged out of one solid piece. The gunmaker, in explaining to the inquiring layman why guns must be built up piecemeal, would point out that, in forging masses of metal of the size that would be required, it would be impossible to detect any hidden defects, and that, steel being a highly elastic material, it is necessary that in the finished gun, if the whole mass of the gun is to be available in resisting the bursting effects of the powder, the metal be brought into a certain condition of initial strain. He would tell him that in a 12-inch gun, for instance, where there may be a foot or more of solid metal surrounding the bore, the pressure of the powder gases would stretch the metal at the bore of the gun to the rupture point before the outer layers of metal were able to add their full resistance to that of the inner layers; that the bore of the gun would be cracked, and that the crack would eventually extend from bore to circumference. He would explain to him how Rodman, an army officer at the time of our Civil War, very cleverly met the difficulty in cast-iron guns by running a stream of cold water through the bore of the gun when it was being cast, chilling and contracting the metal at the bore, with the result that as the body of the metal throughout the gun cooled from bore to circumference it contracted and gripped the bore, throwing the latter into a state of compression, and placing the rest of the metal of the gun in a state of initial tension. The effect of this was that when the gun was fired the pressure of the powder gases was felt throughout the whole section of the gun from bore to circumference and every part of the metal did its share of duty.

"He would then explain to him that as the manufacture of steel developed, the superiority of this metal to cast-iron for gun manufacture became evident, and the Rodman principle of gun-construction was applied by first making a steel tube containing the bore of the gun, and then shrinking on successive hoops of steel which, as they cooled, threw the inner tube into a state of compression, and were themselves left in a state of tension. He would explain to him further that in addition to the higher resisting qualities of steel over cast-iron, the former metal, having the advantage of being built up in hoops which are forged on a mandrel, the metal of the hoops can be subjected to more thorough working and inspection, with a view to improving the quality of the steel and eliminating all defects. The gun manufacturer would then proceed to explain to our supposititious layman that the system of building up guns by winding steel wire upon an inner tube was a further step in the direction of securing thorough inspection of the steel, and of placing the finished gun under conditions of initial compression and tension which would be accurately known to the maker.



A. Trunnion jacket. B. Wire. C. Segmental tube. D. Liner.

CROSS-SECTION THROUGH THE GUN AT THE POWDER CHAMBER.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American.*

"Altho the wire-wound gun is but little known in the United States, the gun built by Captain Crozier and the various Brown wire guns which have been built and tested by the army being the only guns of the wire type that have been built in this country, the wire-wound system has been adopted by the English navy and is the standard type that is built by the two great gun-making firms of Armstrong and Vickers-Maxim in England. All the large guns of the latest English war-ships are wire guns, as are the weapons which are doing such good service in the Japanese navy during the present war in the Far East. The system has, therefore, long ago passed beyond the experimental stage. The difference between the wire gun herewith described and the English and Japanese guns is that in the former the fundamental principles upon which wire guns are constructed have been carried farther along their logical lines of development, with ballistic results that are proportionately superior."

The new gun, the writer goes on to explain, is built on a foundation consisting of a forged steel tube with an elastic limit of 60,000 pounds, covered with a so-called "segmental tube" consisting of a series of sheets of rolled steel. On this the wire, one-seventh of an inch in diameter, is wound under a tension of 2,500 pounds, the thickness varying from seven layers at the breech to 21 [3 inches] over the powder-chamber. A trunnion-jacket, extending from the breech about twelve feet forward, is then shrunk on over the wire. An investigation of the strength of this form of gun by Professor Denton, of Stevens's Institute, Hoboken, has brought out the following facts, among others:

"The distribution of the wire windings secured a practically uniform compressive resistance in the lining tube throughout its

length, and without exceeding about ninety per cent. of the elastic strength of the tightest wire. The lining of the tube was probably compressed so that under 50,000 pounds per square inch of powder pressure it was not required to exert a tensile resistance. In other words, the principles of the wire gun had by this system developed to such a high point that when this gun is fired at Sandy Hook in the last few rounds, with a maximum powder pressure of 50,000 pounds to the square inch, and a corresponding muzzle velocity of about 3,900 feet per second, the lining tube will still be under some of the initial compression which was given to it when the wire was wound on; which means that the wire, with its high elastic limit of 150,000 pounds to the square inch, will be comfortably taking care of the enormous forces developed by the powder.

"The unusually high velocities secured in this gun are due to the exceptionally large powder-chamber. Owing to the abundant supply of gas given off by the burning powder, the pressure on the base of the shell is maintained at a high figure even to the moment that the shell leaves the muzzle, when the pressure is no less than 23,721 pounds to the square inch. In the earlier guns the powder pressures fell rapidly toward the muzzle, and it is this high muzzle-pressure that has caused the blowing off or bursting of the chase of several guns of the hooped type during the past few months. It can be seen at once that by increasing the number of windings of wire over the muzzle this part of the gun may be made relatively just as strong and reliable as any other portion."

A MACHINE FOR MAGNIFYING TIME.

THIS somewhat startling name is applied by *The Technical World* (Chicago) to the stroboscope, a device which, altho by no means new, has been used of late in some interesting investigations of the nature of certain rapid motions. The paper just mentioned acknowledges at the outset of its article that its title is really a misnomer—for, of course, time can not be magnified any more than space. It goes on to say:

"But just as it is possible for the microscope to project upon the retina impressions that render objects visible which are really invisible to the naked eye, so it is possible by mechanical means to reproduce at moderate speed successive views of an object which is moving so rapidly that it can not be seen by the unaided vision. . . . . .

"In the case of a rapidly revolving wheel, for example, the spokes appear a mere blur or wholly invisible to the eye. The stroboscope, however, enables us to realize the exact appearance of the moving object at a definite instant in its progress. By this means a movement that really takes place in a hundredth or a thousandth of a second may be seen drawn out to a quarter of a minute or more. The time of the movement is, as it were, magnified so as to enable it to be watched and examined at leisure.

"The instrument that produces this wonderful result is almost ludicrously simple when one understands its principle. By means of electric sparks fired at rapidly recurring periods, or a revolving disk with slits passed before a lantern, the moving object is illuminated in a succession of flashes. If the flashes coincide exactly with the period of the machine's revolution, they will show it always in one position, and to the observer it will seem at rest. By slightly retarding the flashes, so that they lag behind their time, the machine under observation will seem to move slowly, because at each revolution it is shown at a slightly later stage. Thus a movement too rapid for direct observation may be analyzed and watched slowly, the strains or vibrations at every point being clearly noted. You may, for example, watch the formation of the stitch in a sewing-machine, the exact way in which a gasoline motor works, and a thousand other machine movements where it is important to see slowly what goes on with lightning speed. The great glare of the arc-lamp is not a continuous light, but the see-saw of an alternating current, so fast that the eye can not catch the rise and fall of the illumination. The stroboscope will throw the image of the arc and screen so that the rise and fall of the light appear quite slow, and the effects of different kinds of carbons, different frequencies, and different methods of regulation can be judged.

"The stroboscope principle has many applications, being used in the *ondographe* (wave recorder) and *puissancegraphe* (power recorder), by which electric currents of immense rapidity can be studied and the exact nature of their periodic action determined and recorded."

Nerve-Oscillations.—That an excited nerve does not respond steadily, but in waves or alternations of intensity, was shown by Dr. Charpentier, the French physiologist, several years ago in the case of the eye. He proved that a persistent luminous impression does not fade away gradually, but that before it vanishes it undergoes several brief increases of intensity. Dr. Charpentier's recent discovery of radiations given off by nervous tissue is fresh in our minds, and he has now, according to a report by M. C. de Villedeuil in *La Nature* (Paris), proved that nervous energy may be transmitted over a metallic wire to a plate of phosphorescent calcium sulfid, whose brightness it increases in the same manner as the nervous radiations increase it, thus enabling the oscillations of intensity to be detected, and even measured. Says M. de Villedeuil:

"Direct measurements of the nerve-oscillations have already enabled him [Dr. Charpentier] to show that they are in number from 750 to 800 per second, which, taking into account the speed of propagation of the nervous force, corresponds to a wave-length of 35 to 36 millimeters [about 1½ inches]. M. Charpentier has made a very important new experiment. He takes two identical wire conductors, fixes them in two neighboring points of the nerve and connects them to the same screen. If they work separately, they produce an augmentation of the brilliancy of the plate. But if they work together it happens, for a certain distance of the points of insertion in the nerve, that the effect vanishes. He finds that this length of nerve is 15 to 16 millimeters, or about a half wave-length. The observed fact is thus to be explained as an instance of wave-interference."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Reversed Locomotive.—A powerful new four-cylinder compound locomotive in use on the Adriatic Railway, Italy, is described in *Popular Mechanics* (June). It has the cab in front of the boiler, the chimney coming behind and next to the water-tender. Says the writer:

"This arrangement enables the use of a furnace of exceptional width without raising the boiler to a height impracticable on the railways, for the fire-box drops into the free space above the low wheels of the usual front truck. Arranged in this manner, a value of nine pounds of steam for each pound of coal, an increase of two pounds over that of the former arrangement, results. In fact, the entire mechanism conduces to economy of power; but two distributors are used for the four cylinders, and Smith's system of segmental valve-rings is employed. The position of the cab gives the enginemen a fine range of lookout and considerably lessens the dangers of railroading. This four-cylinder compound locomotive is superior to any other now in use. In daily service it hauls five times its own weight at a minimum expense; on one trip, with a load of 413 tons, using but 45 pounds of fuel per real train mile, with a maximum speed of 65¾ miles per hour. Its power of acceleration is remarkable."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"A GERMAN inventor has formulated the theory that many persons able to swim are drowned, when wrecked or accidentally thrown into the water, by being unable to keep the waves from dashing in their faces, and so gradually smothering them," says *The American Inventor*. "In order to overcome this danger, he has invented a life mask, which is to be worn with the life preserver. It is provided with valves which check the entrance of water, but which respond readily to suction so that the wearer may readily breathe."

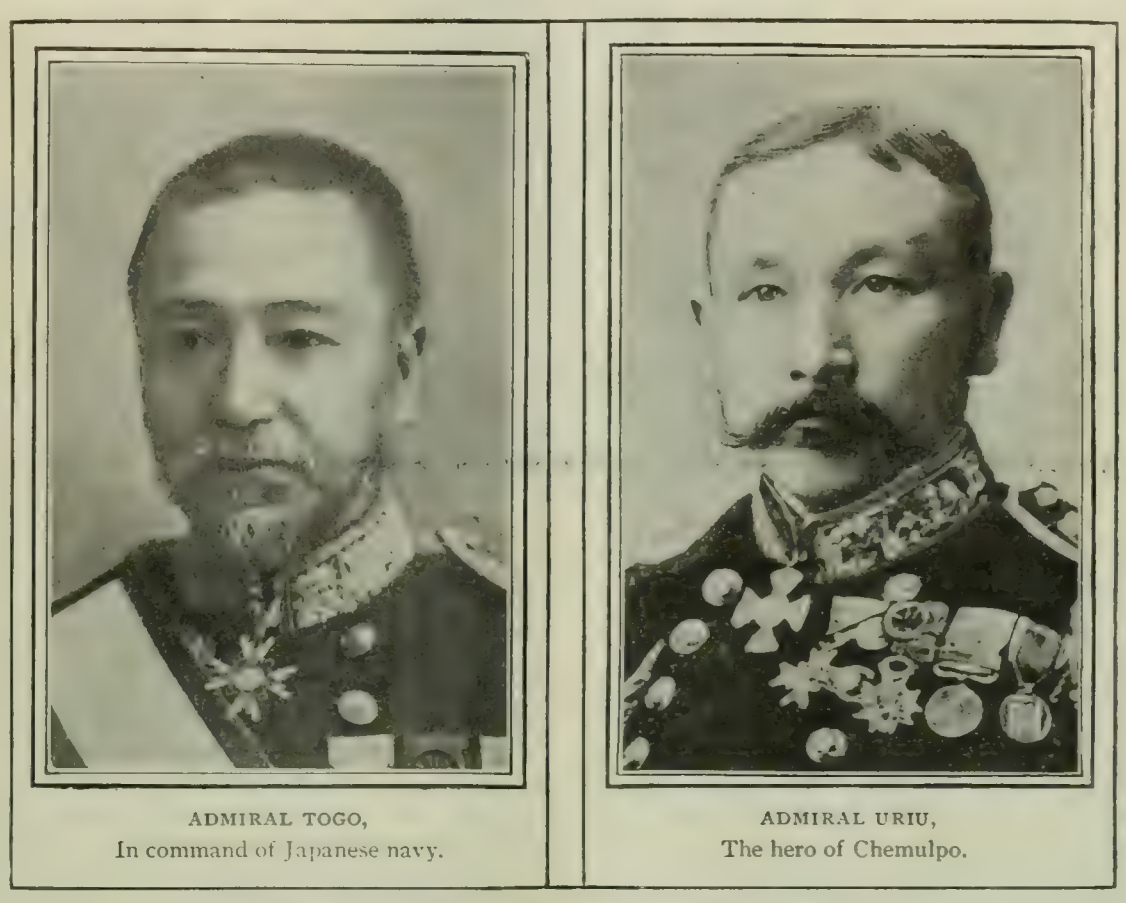
"A GERMAN has invented a new clock system which has some original features worthy of mention," says *The American Inventor*. "The system is that of a master clock which controls electrically as many individual clock installations as may be required. The clock, which is installed in the house or place of business of the subscriber to the system, is similar to the ordinary one, inasmuch as it has a face and two hands; but the works are replaced by a couple of magnets and a balance-wheel. The master clock is provided with a transmitting apparatus designed to be operated by the movement of the hands. An impulse is sent from the wires when the hands of the master clock advance one minute on the face of the dial. This impulse affects the magnets in the small clocks in such a way that the hands are advanced the same amount as were the hands of the master clock. This operation is kept up indefinitely, and, of course, all of the small clocks keep exactly the same time as the master clock. The small clocks are inexpensive and comparatively little current is required to operate the system. The invention is in successful operation in several towns in France and Germany, and is at present being introduced into England."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WILL JAPAN BECOME CHRISTIAN?

ABOUT the middle of last month the following cablegram from Tokyo to the London *Daily Telegraph* caught the attention of both the secular and the religious press: "A great religious meeting, promoted by influential men, was held in the park to-day to determine the question of founding in Japan a church pro-Christian in character, but on independent lines. Leading men consider that the time has arrived to adopt the elements approved by the majority of civilized nations. An edict establishing a national church is not improbable."

It will be remembered that about fifteen years ago the idea of making Japan a Christian nation by edict was seriously considered by the Mikado and his advisors. This was in the flush of Japan's enthusiasm for everything Western. Later there came a reaction against Western religion, and the Christian missions in Japan, which for a time had flourished phenomenally, fell into temporary disfavor. What the attitude of the Japanese people generally toward Christianity now is may perhaps be inferred from the following extract from the report submitted by the Board of Foreign Missions to the Methodist Protestant Conference at Washington: "The opinion held by some that Japan has become a Christian nation is far from correct. Idolatry, superstition, and atheism largely prevail. The great mass of the population has not become impressed with Christian teaching." Nevertheless, in the opinion of the New York *Globe*, the masses would probably loyally embrace Christianity should the Emperor so decree. The same paper continues in explanation



ADMIRAL TOGO,
In command of Japanese navy.

ADMIRAL URIU,
The hero of Chemulpo.

TWO CHRISTIAN JAPANESE ADMIRALS.

"Travelers, listing the peculiarities of the Sunrise Kingdom, have often noted that the Japanese were not so much irreligious as non-religious. The habit of personal devotion, as we understand that state, seems almost altogether absent. The Shintoism and Buddhism which exist are secular rather than sacred. Hence it is that the Christian missionaries, altho the Government and the people are tolerant, have made little progress, the number of converts being pitifully small. Hence it also is (religion being deemed a public rather than a private thing and one form being thought about as good as another) that the majority of the population would probably loyally obey the edict if the Emperor, for secular or other reasons, should proclaim Christianity as the state religion. The clew to the Japanese character is patriotism. To the demands, or supposed demands, of this everything else is subordinate."

The Boston *Watchman* (Baptist) remarks editorially:

"Of course there is no spiritual element in this movement. It does not indicate an adoption of the Christian life, or even an intellectual acceptance of the truths of Christianity. What is proposed is merely a formal adoption of the Christian name, so that Japan may be called a Christian nation and rank with England, Germany, and the United States. The Japanese hate the name pagan; they have now no national religion, and there would be nothing strange in their adopting the name Christian; but how much it would really advance the interests of pure and personal faith in Christ is doubtful."

A writer in *The Christian Commonwealth* (London) offers some statistics showing what progress Christianity has been able to make in Japan through the unaided efforts of the missionaries. He says:

"According to the very latest reports of the German missionary Schiller, the total number of Japanese Christians in 1902 was 129,134, of whom 46,634 were Protestants, 26,680 Greek Catholics, and 55,824 Roman Catholics. In addition to these, there are thousands of children who are not included in the reports of the Protestant churches, so that the total number will easily be 200,000 for the whole empire. This is, indeed, a small percentage in a total population of about 45,000,000. Yet it represents a great achievement when we remember that it is only thirty years since the law punishing persons for becoming Christians was abrogated and the public warnings against Christianity as 'the wicked sect' were taken down from the bulletin-boards."

The Evening Mail (New York) remarks:

"Nothing could be more foolish and shallow than to suppose that a triumph of Japan over Russia would set the wheels of Christian progress in Asia backward. An increase of Japan's power and responsibility could only emphasize the vanity of that country's dependence on its old Asiatic religions and philosophical systems. Its existing religions no more fit into its present political and social development than its old-time philosophical premises fit into the scientific progress, wholly derived from Christendom, upon which it is founding its successes against the Russians.

"The new day for Japan means readjustment all around. The country is irrevocably committed to modern progress. Some form of Christianity which is elastic enough to serve as a sure stepping-stone between the old and the new is altogether likely to make its way. And through Japan the lump of Christian philosophy may be expected to leaven the loaf of Chinese life more surely and expeditiously than it could through direct missionary effort in China itself."

This meeting at Tokyo, *The Mail* adds, may prove an epoch-marking event in the history of Japan even more important than the beginning of the war with Russia.

Is the Theologian Disappearing?—Professor Scott, of the Congregational Theological Seminary, Chicago, said recently: "One result of religious uncertainty is the disappearance of the theologian. The younger scholars, under radical influences, have turned away from theology; so that it is now very difficult in America to find men qualified to become professors of theology." This opinion is held by other careful observers, says *The Presbyterian* (Philadelphia); and it continues:

"It is said that in our theological seminaries very few students are making a specialty of systematic theology. The times do not

length, and without exceeding about ninety per cent. of the elastic strength of the tightest wire. The lining of the tube was probably compressed so that under 50,000 pounds per square inch of powder pressure it was not required to exert a tensile resistance. In other words, the principles of the wire gun had by this system developed to such a high point that when this gun is fired at Sandy Hook in the last few rounds, with a maximum powder pressure of 50,000 pounds to the square inch, and a corresponding muzzle velocity of about 3,900 feet per second, the lining tube will still be under some of the initial compression which was given to it when the wire was wound on; which means that the wire, with its high elastic limit of 150,000 pounds to the square inch, will be comfortably taking care of the enormous forces developed by the powder.

"The unusually high velocities secured in this gun are due to the exceptionally large powder-chamber. Owing to the abundant supply of gas given off by the burning powder, the pressure on the base of the shell is maintained at a high figure even to the moment that the shell leaves the muzzle, when the pressure is no less than 23,721 pounds to the square inch. In the earlier guns the powder pressures fell rapidly toward the muzzle, and it is this high muzzle-pressure that has caused the blowing off or bursting of the chase of several guns of the hooped type during the past few months. It can be seen at once that by increasing the number of windings of wire over the muzzle this part of the gun may be made relatively just as strong and reliable as any other portion."

A MACHINE FOR MAGNIFYING TIME.

THIS somewhat startling name is applied by *The Technical World* (Chicago) to the stroboscope, a device which, altho by no means new, has been used of late in some interesting investigations of the nature of certain rapid motions. The paper just mentioned acknowledges at the outset of its article that its title is really a misnomer—for, of course, time can not be magnified any more than space. It goes on to say:

"But just as it is possible for the microscope to project upon the retina impressions that render objects visible which are really invisible to the naked eye, so it is possible by mechanical means to reproduce at moderate speed successive views of an object which is moving so rapidly that it can not be seen by the unaided vision. . . . . .

"In the case of a rapidly revolving wheel, for example, the spokes appear a mere blur or wholly invisible to the eye. The stroboscope, however, enables us to realize the exact appearance of the moving object at a definite instant in its progress. By this means a movement that really takes place in a hundredth or a thousandth of a second may be seen drawn out to a quarter of a minute or more. The time of the movement is, as it were, magnified so as to enable it to be watched and examined at leisure.

"The instrument that produces this wonderful result is almost ludicrously simple when one understands its principle. By means of electric sparks fired at rapidly recurring periods, or a revolving disk with slits passed before a lantern, the moving object is illuminated in a succession of flashes. If the flashes coincide exactly with the period of the machine's revolution, they will show it always in one position, and to the observer it will seem at rest. By slightly retarding the flashes, so that they lag behind their time, the machine under observation will seem to move slowly, because at each revolution it is shown at a slightly later stage. Thus a movement too rapid for direct observation may be analyzed and watched slowly, the strains or vibrations at every point being clearly noted. You may, for example, watch the formation of the stitch in a sewing-machine, the exact way in which a gasoline motor works, and a thousand other machine movements where it is important to see slowly what goes on with lightning speed. The great glare of the arc-lamp is not a continuous light, but the see-saw of an alternating current, so fast that the eye can not catch the rise and fall of the illumination. The stroboscope will throw the image of the arc and screen so that the rise and fall of the light appear quite slow, and the effects of different kinds of carbons, different frequencies, and different methods of regulation can be judged.

"The stroboscope principle has many applications, being used in the *ondographe* (wave recorder) and *puissancegraphe* (power recorder), by which electric currents of immense rapidity can be studied and the exact nature of their periodic action determined and recorded."

Nerve-Oscillations.—That an excited nerve does not respond steadily, but in waves or alternations of intensity, was shown by Dr. Charpentier, the French physiologist, several years ago in the case of the eye. He proved that a persistent luminous impression does not fade away gradually, but that before it vanishes it undergoes several brief increases of intensity. Dr. Charpentier's recent discovery of radiations given off by nervous tissue is fresh in our minds, and he has now, according to a report by M. C. de Villedeuil in *La Nature* (Paris), proved that nervous energy may be transmitted over a metallic wire to a plate of phosphorescent calcium sulfid, whose brightness it increases in the same manner as the nervous radiations increase it, thus enabling the oscillations of intensity to be detected, and even measured. Says M. de Villedeuil:

"Direct measurements of the nerve-oscillations have already enabled him [Dr. Charpentier] to show that they are in number from 750 to 800 per second, which, taking into account the speed of propagation of the nervous force, corresponds to a wave-length of 35 to 36 millimeters [about 1½ inches]. M. Charpentier has made a very important new experiment. He takes two identical wire conductors, fixes them in two neighboring points of the nerve and connects them to the same screen. If they work separately, they produce an augmentation of the brilliancy of the plate. But if they work together it happens, for a certain distance of the points of insertion in the nerve, that the effect vanishes. He finds that this length of nerve is 15 to 16 millimeters, or about a half wave-length. The observed fact is thus to be explained as an instance of wave-interference."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Reversed Locomotive.—A powerful new four-cylinder compound locomotive in use on the Adriatic Railway, Italy, is described in *Popular Mechanics* (June). It has the cab in front of the boiler, the chimney coming behind and next to the water-tender. Says the writer:

"This arrangement enables the use of a furnace of exceptional width without raising the boiler to a height impracticable on the railways, for the fire-box drops into the free space above the low wheels of the usual front truck. Arranged in this manner, a value of nine pounds of steam for each pound of coal, an increase of two pounds over that of the former arrangement, results. In fact, the entire mechanism conduces to economy of power; but two distributors are used for the four cylinders, and Smith's system of segmental valve-rings is employed. The position of the cab gives the enginemen a fine range of lookout and considerably lessens the dangers of railroading. This four-cylinder compound locomotive is superior to any other now in use. In daily service it hauls five times its own weight at a minimum expense; on one trip, with a load of 413 tons, using but 45 pounds of fuel per real train mile, with a maximum speed of 65¾ miles per hour. Its power of acceleration is remarkable."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"A GERMAN inventor has formulated the theory that many persons able to swim are drowned, when wrecked or accidentally thrown into the water, by being unable to keep the waves from dashing in their faces, and so gradually smothering them," says *The American Inventor*. "In order to overcome this danger, he has invented a life mask, which is to be worn with the life preserver. It is provided with valves which check the entrance of water, but which respond readily to suction so that the wearer may readily breathe."

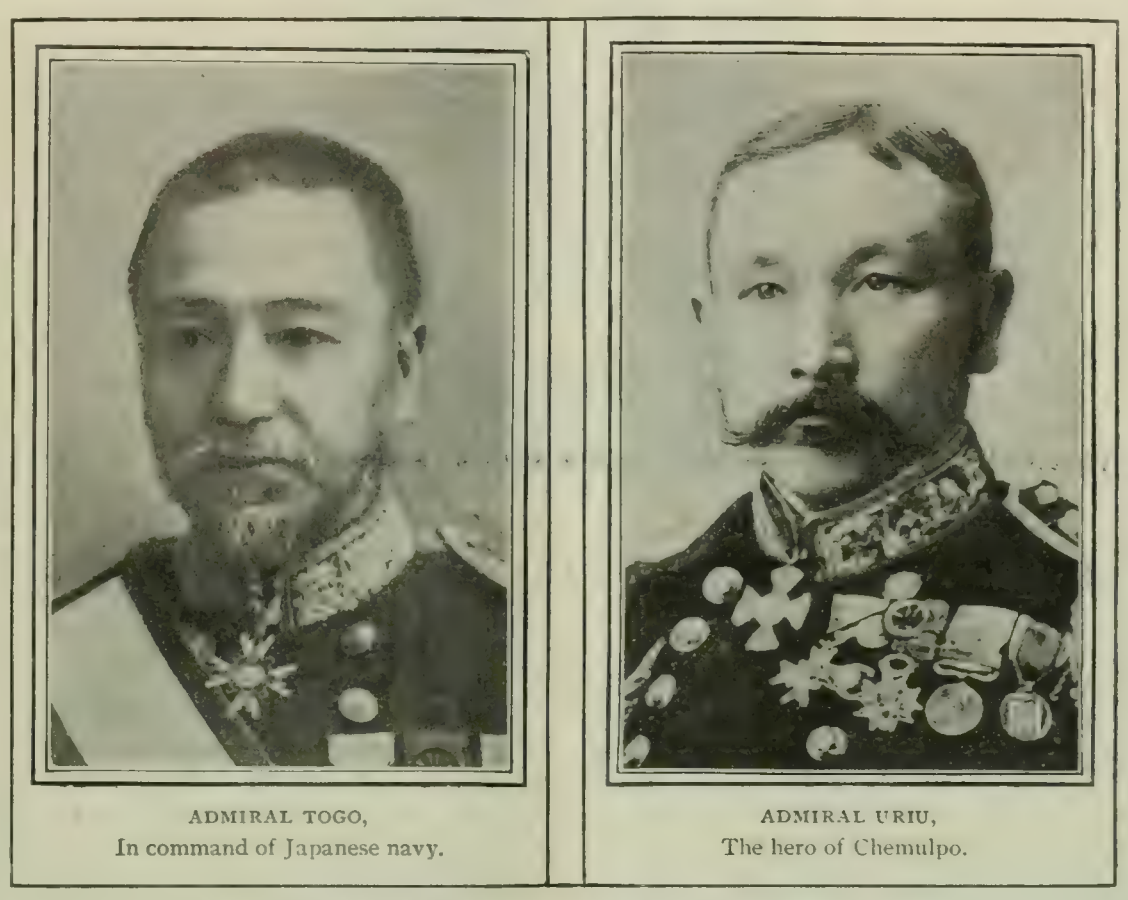
"A GERMAN has invented a new clock system which has some original features worthy of mention," says *The American Inventor*. "The system is that of a master clock which controls electrically as many individual clock installations as may be required. The clock, which is installed in the house or place of business of the subscriber to the system, is similar to the ordinary one, inasmuch as it has a face and two hands; but the works are replaced by a couple of magnets and a balance-wheel. The master clock is provided with a transmitting apparatus designed to be operated by the movement of the hands. An impulse is sent from the wires when the hands of the master clock advance one minute on the face of the dial. This impulse affects the magnets in the small clocks in such a way that the hands are advanced the same amount as were the hands of the master clock. This operation is kept up indefinitely, and, of course, all of the small clocks keep exactly the same time as the master clock. The small clocks are inexpensive and comparatively little current is required to operate the system. The invention is in successful operation in several towns in France and Germany, and is at present being introduced into England."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WILL JAPAN BECOME CHRISTIAN?

ABOUT the middle of last month the following cablegram from Tokyo to the London *Daily Telegraph* caught the attention of both the secular and the religious press: "A great religious meeting, promoted by influential men, was held in the park to-day to determine the question of founding in Japan a church pro-Christian in character, but on independent lines. Leading men consider that the time has arrived to adopt the elements approved by the majority of civilized nations. An edict establishing a national church is not improbable."

It will be remembered that about fifteen years ago the idea of making Japan a Christian nation by edict was seriously considered by the Mikado and his advisors. This was in the flush of Japan's enthusiasm for everything Western. Later there came a reaction against Western religion, and the Christian missions in Japan, which for a time had flourished phenomenally, fell into temporary disfavor. What the attitude of the Japanese people generally toward Christianity now is may perhaps be inferred from the following extract from the report submitted by the Board of Foreign Missions to the Methodist Protestant Conference at Washington: "The opinion held by some that Japan has become a Christian nation is far from correct. Idolatry, superstition, and atheism largely prevail. The great mass of the population has not become impressed with Christian teaching." Nevertheless, in the opinion of the New York *Globe*, the masses would probably loyally embrace Christianity should the Emperor so decree. The same paper continues in explanation



ADMIRAL TOGO,
In command of Japanese navy.

ADMIRAL URIU,
The hero of Chemulpo.

TWO CHRISTIAN JAPANESE ADMIRALS.

"Travelers, listing the peculiarities of the Sunrise Kingdom, have often noted that the Japanese were not so much irreligious as non-religious. The habit of personal devotion, as we understand that state, seems almost altogether absent. The Shintoism and Buddhism which exist are secular rather than sacred. Hence it is that the Christian missionaries, altho the Government and the people are tolerant, have made little progress, the number of converts being pitifully small. Hence it also is (religion being deemed a public rather than a private thing and one form being thought about as good as another) that the majority of the population would probably loyally obey the edict if the Emperor, for secular or other reasons, should proclaim Christianity as the state religion. The clew to the Japanese character is patriotism. To the demands, or supposed demands, of this everything else is subordinate."

The Boston *Watchman* (Baptist) remarks editorially:

"Of course there is no spiritual element in this movement. It does not indicate an adoption of the Christian life, or even an intellectual acceptance of the truths of Christianity. What is proposed is merely a formal adoption of the Christian name, so that Japan may be called a Christian nation and rank with England, Germany, and the United States. The Japanese hate the name pagan; they have now no national religion, and there would be nothing strange in their adopting the name Christian; but how much it would really advance the interests of pure and personal faith in Christ is doubtful."

A writer in *The Christian Commonwealth* (London) offers some statistics showing what progress Christianity has been able to make in Japan through the unaided efforts of the missionaries. He says:

"According to the very latest reports of the German missionary Schiller, the total number of Japanese Christians in 1902 was 129,134, of whom 46,634 were Protestants, 26,680 Greek Catholics, and 55,824 Roman Catholics. In addition to these, there are thousands of children who are not included in the reports of the Protestant churches, so that the total number will easily be 200,000 for the whole empire. This is, indeed, a small percentage in a total population of about 45,000,000. Yet it represents a great achievement when we remember that it is only thirty years since the law punishing persons for becoming Christians was abrogated and the public warnings against Christianity as 'the wicked sect' were taken down from the bulletin-boards."

The Evening Mail (New York) remarks:

"Nothing could be more foolish and shallow than to suppose that a triumph of Japan over Russia would set the wheels of Christian progress in Asia backward. An increase of Japan's power and responsibility could only emphasize the vanity of that country's dependence on its old Asiatic religions and philosophical systems. Its existing religions no more fit into its present political and social development than its old-time philosophical premises fit into the scientific progress, wholly derived from Christendom, upon which it is founding its successes against the Russians.

"The new day for Japan means readjustment all around. The country is irrevocably committed to modern progress. Some form of Christianity which is elastic enough to serve as a sure stepping-stone between the old and the new is altogether likely to make its way. And through Japan the lump of Christian philosophy may be expected to leaven the loaf of Chinese life more surely and expeditiously than it could through direct missionary effort in China itself."

This meeting at Tokyo, *The Mail* adds, may prove an epoch-marking event in the history of Japan even more important than the beginning of the war with Russia.

Is the Theologian Disappearing?—Professor Scott, of the Congregational Theological Seminary, Chicago, said recently: "One result of religious uncertainty is the disappearance of the theologian. The younger scholars, under radical influences, have turned away from theology; so that it is now very difficult in America to find men qualified to become professors of theology." This opinion is held by other careful observers, says *The Presbyterian* (Philadelphia); and it continues:

"It is said that in our theological seminaries very few students are making a specialty of systematic theology. The times do not

favor fine theological distinctions and definitions. Doctrine is not prized, nor understood, as in the days of our fathers. Doubt and uncertainty abound. Loose thinking is dominant. All sorts of opinions prevail in and out of the church. A hearing is given to all kinds of isms. Indifference in regard to what men believe obtains. The reading of the day can hardly be called theologic, even in ministerial circles. . . . . .

"Is it not time our divinity schools were giving special attention to this subject, and were offering special inducements to their brightest men to devote time and energy to the fullest and most accurate mastery of theology? They should be able to turn out men who not only understand it in its various relations and branches for ministerial purposes, but who can teach it, and expound it, and defend it as occasion requires. Theology is the greatest and grandest of sciences, and is bound, sooner or later, to come to its rightful and regal position as an enlightening, stimulating, regulative, and discriminating factor. We do not believe the world has outgrown the need for it, or that any substitute for it exists."

CONDITIONAL FATHERHOOD OF GOD.

THE claim is put forth by the Rev. A. Lincoln Shute, in a volume called "The Fatherhood of God," that, notwithstanding an extremely limited number of works which treat the subject imperfectly, the whole range of Biblical literature contains "no thorough attempt to set forth and establish the Biblical doctrine of the Fatherhood." The design of his book is to supply such a work and to emphasize the only adequate basis that "a true sociology" can adopt for pressing the doctrine of the brotherhood of man. All advocates of the universal divine Fatherhood, according to Dr. Shute, make a vital mistake when they fail to discern that "the Scriptures ground the divine family relationship not in creation, but in redemption." The summary of his fundamental argument is given in the following quotation:

"The Old Testament knows nothing of a universal divine Fatherhood. In perfect harmony and consistency with the writers of the old dispensation Christ and his apostles teach a conditional moral and spiritual Fatherhood and sonship. In the divine family this sonship is by grace and not by nature, not from Adam, but from Christ, not based on creation, but grounded in redemption. Christ by his atonement makes it universal in infancy, universally possible for all free intelligences, but not thereby actually universal for all classes regardless of their moral choice or nature.

"Also : . . the doctrine of the universal Fatherhood is weak in that it is based neither on Scripture nor in any necessity of reason, that it is inconsistent with evangelical Christianity, involves horrible absurdities, is fraught with the gravest dangers because of its fundamental relation to unscriptural systems of theology, and, therefore, is a most cruel and deceptive doctrine.

"On the other hand, the doctrine of moral, spiritual, and conditional Fatherhood and sonship, is consistent with Scripture and reason, meets all the requirements of the case, fits in perfectly with all correlated facts and doctrines of experience and revelation, furnishes the only basis for the solution of earth's social problems, and presents a hope worth entertaining and bounded only by man's insanely wicked determination to choose Satan instead of God to be his Father."

It is the contention of the author that the supreme sociological need of the world is a "truly brotherly brotherhood"; but he finds no sufficient basis for such a brotherhood in the doctrine of the universal Fatherhood. That doctrine merely implies brotherhood from the fact of our descent from a common earthly father, and our relations of interdependence among ourselves. But this natural brotherhood does not succeed in exterminating unbrotherliness. Says the writer:

"The natural son or the natural brother will build his own fortunes on the ruin of his natural father or brother. Such a brotherhood (and the universal Fatherhood has no basis for anything better) would leave the heart of man as barren as socialism leaves it. Any brotherhood which is based on the doctrines of a Fatherhood which teaches that all men are 'equally' the children of God because there is and can be no difference in the essential nature of various groups of men, tho, with the French Revolutionists, it adopts the motto, 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity,' will never recognize the rights of man except in theory. All schemes of social regeneration and theories and doctrines of brotherhood are fundamentally deficient which do not recognize that the reason why there is a burning social problem is that the nature of man is wrong, that there is a radical difference in the essential nature of the two groups of men known in Scripture as the children of the devil and the sons of God, and that this difference of nature arises from a difference of nature between the father of one class and the Father of the other. Unbrotherliness will not cease till the unbrotherly spirit, arising out of a disordered and essentially depraved nature, has been removed by the divine begetting of a new spirit, a new nature."

Hence, continues the author, for the real brotherhood, after which the wise and far-seeing social reformer is striving, the only sufficient basis is in the true doctrine of the Fatherhood. "A new brotherhood is a necessity, a brotherhood which is the outgrowth, not of an imaginary universal Fatherhood that calls men the sons of God by physical relationship, but of a real moral and spiritual relation of sonship that involves a participation in the moral character of the divine Father. When men become children of God, the bond which unites them to the Father will join the children in the real brotherhood. . . . In such a brotherhood, and in such only, will the wrongs which now afflict society become an impossibility."

"THE GREAT DELUSION OF OUR TIME."

THE great delusion of the age, according to the Rev. John Henry Denison, finds expression in the present magisterial attitude of the human mind toward questions of morality and of religion. "This egotistic cast or vogue of thought," says Mr. Denison, who writes in *The Atlantic Monthly* (June), "envelopes the mind of the age; it is more authoritative than Kaiser or Pope, than dogma or creed; it percolates through all classes; it penetrates our literature; it colors our judgment." The age bases its sense of supreme judicial qualification, the writer states, on its conception of evolution, "that philosophy which more than any other is the distinguishing and magisterial equipment of our day." Taking as his text two recent magazine articles, one by Mr. Brooks Adams, the other by Mr. Jack London, in both of which the authors estimate certain social problems in the light of natural selection, Mr. Denison proceeds to his argument. We quote as follows:

"The peculiar feature of our times is not that the world is on a primitive tooth-and-nail basis, but that it stands acquitted—nay, justified—by a verdict apparently based upon the doctrine of evolution, and that conscience is discredited and put out of court by the apparent authority of those standards which have given us a supreme and magisterial position among the ages. The Troglodyte now has an unassailable backer in the scholar who sits on a judgment-seat higher than that of Moses, and who says to the world: 'You have no grounds for crying "*peccavi*"; you have not sinned; you are doing just right; you are debtor to the flesh to live after the flesh. It is nature's decree, not that you should be a brother to your neighbor, but that you should rob him and fight him for a livelihood.'

"Words would fail to tell how, from the time when Darwin's and Spencer's philosophies were published, this magisterial tendency has proceeded to assist the Troglodyte in cheapening character, by its judicial decisions based on the evolutionary hypothesis. It has not only enabled our primitive friend to throw bricks with greater cheerfulness, but it has made his *creed* impregnable —nay, it has enabled him to make all other creeds look foolish. The Troglodyte always believed that preachers of righteousness retained the claw-foot under their shoes and stockings. He knew that prophets and apostles only waited for a chance to show their teeth. His intuition told him that generous people were really scabbing when they went about doing good. He saw by a kind of cosmic light that those great ideals upon which our higher morality fed were silly dreams. His reason told him that the power which makes for righteousness was a sun-god, or a highly developed form

of ghost worship, or a fetish, due to the effect of environment. He always *understood* that the moral nature itself was a product of circumstance without the least atom of final authority, a kind of vermiform appendix which were best removed, since its place has been superseded by the exact knowledge of the cosmic law. Why should a man longer be punched by conscience when he has risen to an understanding of nature's decree? What do we want of morals when reason has become supreme? All this the Troglodyte knew in his heart, but he was a little shy of telling it because the stalwart moralists had the ear of public opinion. Now, behold a Daniel come to judgment, who has not only confirmed his suspicions, proved his creed, and made him a prophet of the cosmos, but has made the stalwart moralists themselves give up the validity of their moral perceptions, while they try to explain that their opinions were really based on evolution.

"If our primitive friend has any sense of humor, his sides must shake over this last performance, for it has made him look not only honest, but authoritative. It has stimulated a natural passion for his primitive ideals, and it has taken the wind out of some of his opponents. Their voice is not as clear, nor their presence as distinguishable, nor is the mass of people as much interested in them. In fact, the popular interest leans toward animalism; the animal cuts more figure than the spiritual. The scientific moralists are thinking their case over; many of them are still trying to patch it up with evolution. They have not yet dreamed of falling back upon the validity of the moral perception itself. And there are a great many people who want to be good, but have lost faith in their moral ideals, and are humbly looking to the scientists and the philosophers for their moral nutriment. As to the prophets and apostles, their voice is still and small in the ear of a moral nature whose main study it is to supply practical ethics enough to make business prosperous and the governing party secure."

REV. JOHN HENRY DENISON.

He deplores the modern magisterial attitude of the human mind toward matters of morality and of religion.

Could there be a greater delusion, asks Mr. Denison, than this sense of magistracy? The age which assumes it holds up as a torch the most authoritative type of evolution, and "by its illumination we see the column of humanity with reversed arms turning its back on all the great ideals toward which it has crawled upward in the space of a hundred thousand years or so, cheapening the moral nature, and marching back without conviction of sin toward the original homunculus."

But there is another element which enters into the situation, an element supplied by a class of men whom Mr. Denison, ironically adopting the magisterial point of view, designates "fools." "This does not mean that they are obliged to have guardians appointed over them; in reality, many of them are guardians of the commonwealth or community to which they belong." Of these men Mr. Denison writes further:

"They are not dull in practical affairs; their foolishness consists in the fact that all their high ideals and inspirations rest upon a so-called semi-mythical or subliminal basis which they can not prove before this infallible tribunal that has indorsed our friend the Troglodyte. They can not make their articles of faith square with any specific type of evolutionary doctrine, or prove their revelations to the latest type of scholarship. . . . They have one supreme authority—it is moral perception *assisted* by science. It is made keen by practical use, and clear by walking in the light of the highest ideals. They and they alone see the value of the moral organism; they see that its supreme organic law is love. They see that there is a power behind it, a power which makes for righteousness, and that it has its supreme embodiment in the gospel of Christ. They see the importance of the struggle for bread. Their heart goes out with sympathy for those who are in that struggle; they themselves are in it, and they know what it means. They know the sinister outlook of the cosmic order; they have felt its dread temptation. They know the bitterness of defeat in battle. Through long ages they have maintained this fight, not for a system of ethics, but for the worth and deliverance of the moral nature itself. Often they have felt the tooth and nail—ay, the beak and the claw—of a degenerate civilization. Often they have been brought before magistrates, robbed of their goods, delivered unto death. Always they have appeared to be opposing the cosmic order, always they have been called fools for their exaggerated valuation of the moral nature. And yet to them it has always appeared to be the one great reality of this life, the soul of humanity, the offspring of the gods, the heir of a life beyond the grave, the bond of a human brotherhood. For all human suffering there seemed to be compensation if only this higher manhood were not debased, but for moral defeat there was no compensation. Therefore, to deliver this moral nature they have dared the worst. . . .

"There is something in this estimate that awakens a response in humanity; it touches a lost chord. It is no vague intuition; it is the testimony of the moral constitution itself, and it appeals to the moral consciousness in every one of us. It is backed up by the logic of life. It is like the testimony of the elm-tree when it tells us that it must have sunlight and air for its top, and moisture and earth for its roots. It is by this authority that the fools speak and act. Not always have they understood; often they have been beguiled into thinking that their real authority was a dogma or a theology. Then they have ceased to be fools; they have become magisterial, and have crushed their religious genuises and killed their prophets. Often they have fancied that they have eliminated the element of mystery from ethics and established morals on a basis of scientific logic; and then they have lost their dynamic force. Now and then there has been a fool who has understood, and his voice has shaken the world. For every great leader of men, whose trumpet note has rallied the army of righteousness, and led it to victory, has been face to face with the power that makes for righteousness, so that he could say with one of old: 'I have heard of thee by the hearing of the ear: but now mine eye seeth thee.'"

History, says Mr. Denison in conclusion, resolves itself into one supreme battle-field, on which is enacted, not the mere physical struggle for existence, but the fight of the moral nature, first for survival, then for conquest, through the power of its suprarational ideals. "It is the battle of the fools; and there is but one great question to-day—namely, whether we will cling to our magisterial tendency, or join the fools and accept the validity of the moral perceptions."

A REACTION TOWARD MYSTICISM.

IN an age generally recognized as intensely commercial a current of public interest setting strongly in the direction of mysticism may seem an incongruity. Yet such a tendency is detected by a writer in *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston), who regards it as a natural reaction from the universal overemphasis on the things of this world, "an oscillation between opposite sentiments and types which keeps us comprehensive and sane." Says this writer:

"The brief and hostile article on mysticism in the 'Encyclopedia Britannica,' written by Professor Seth about twenty years ago, marks the state of opinion then. At that time there was only one important book in English on the subject, Vaughan's 'Hours with the Mystics,' the dying effort of a brilliant young man, which saw the light in 1860, and afterward went out of print. Up to comparatively recent years the mystical point of view was either neglected by English and American thinkers or touched upon with ill-disguised contempt as impossible to people of common sense.

"The reaction has come like a full tide. In 1891 the Glasgow Gifford Lectures by Principal Caird on the Fundamental Ideas of

Christianity presented with keen logical analysis an essentially mystical interpretation of religion. In 1899 the Bampton Lectures at Oxford (the titles of these lectures for over a century fairly indicating the current of English thought) were delivered by W. R. Inge on Christian mysticism. Later Prof. William James's Gifford Lectures on Varieties of Religious Experience gave mysticism its first important psychological recognition. Récéjac's difficult and suggestive discussion of the Philosophy of Mysticism has been translated from the French. And last year appeared Rev. Arthur Devine's huge 'Manual of Mystical Theology,' written from the Roman Catholic point of view. So it is no longer the day of contempt. The mystics are coming into their own. And it is beginning to be suspected that true religion, as given us in the words of Christ, and at more length in the teachings of Paul, and especially of John, is not a little mystical."

The essential characteristic of mystical religion this writer defines simply as the immediate communion of the soul with God."

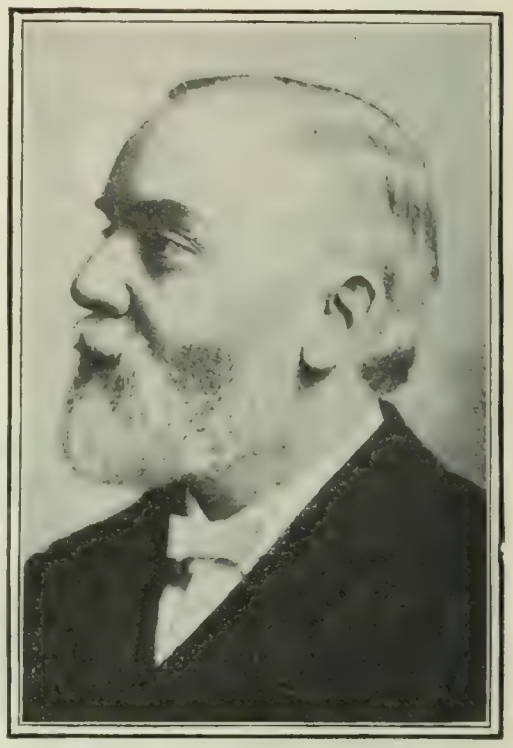
A CLERICAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST DIVORCE.

THE executive committee of the Interchurch Conference on Marriage and Divorce has recently issued its first general address to the public. This takes the form of an appeal to the Christian public for a fuller realization of the sanctity of marriage, and aims to prepare the way for more definite action in the future. Statistics are quoted for 1903, showing the proportion of divorces to marriages in eight States as follows: In Maine, 1 to 6; in New Hampshire, 1 to 8.3; in Vermont, 1 to 10; in Massachusetts, 1 to 16; in Rhode Island, 1 to 8; in Ohio, 1 to 8.8; in Indiana, 1 to 7.6; in Michigan, 1 to 11. These States show "a rapid and steady increase in divorces during the decade," and this condition the committee believes to be true of the country at large. In the course of the appeal we read: "The hope of curing and crushing the horrible tendencies to facile and frequent divorce rests, we believe, upon impressing and inculcating such an intense conviction of what marriage is, and of what marriage means, that it will cease to be entered into 'unadvisedly or lightly' . . . that neither man nor woman shall dare enter the precincts of betrothal without the tested certainty of love, without the full recognition of the mutual duty of service, forbearance, and faithfulness which it involves."

BISHOP WILLIAM C. DOANE,
Chairman of the Interchurch Conference on Marriage and Divorce.

The churches represented by the conference are: The Protestant Episcopal, the Presbyterian, the Methodist, the Methodist South, the Dutch Reformed, the German Reformed, the United Presbyterian, the Lutheran, the Baptist, the Congregationalist, the Universalist, the Unitarian, the Reformed Presbyterian, the Cumberland Presbyterian, and the Alliance of Reformed Churches. "It is noteworthy," remarks the Philadelphia *Press*, "that this Interchurch Conference is the first body in which all the leading Protestant denominations of America have come together by official representation." According to the reported statement of one of its members, the work of the conference is along two lines. It aims, in the first place, to secure some uniformity of attitude among the churches on the question of the remarriage of divorced persons, and, in the second place, to secure better and uniform divorce laws for the whole nation. On the latter point *The Times* (New York) remarks:

"As to legislation, it is probably not feasible, and it is doubtful whether it be desirable, to secure national statutes on the subject. Habits and ways of thinking upon the subject differ in different parts of the country. A state statute may be presumed to represent the local feeling. It has, therefore, a better chance to be obeyed in good faith than a national statute which should go counter to local feeling. And this as a matter of policy and without reference to the serious constitutional question involved. An attempt to legislate, by Congress, on the subject of marriage and divorce would certainly be resented as a usurpation, and would be in danger of being declared so by the courts."



REV. DR. WILLIAM H. ROBERTS,
Secretary of the Interchurch Conference on Marriage and Divorce.

Says *The Church Standard* (Philadelphia):

"On the one hand, it would be impossible to procure the adoption of an amendment of the Constitution of the United States under which *all* divorces should be prohibited; and if it were possible to bring all legislation concerning marriage within the power of Congress, there is every reason to fear that Congressional legislation would represent the lower, and not the higher, view of the sanctity of marriage. The hope of bringing all the States separately to adopt and maintain one and the same law of marriage and divorce is too futile to be seriously entertained. In this, therefore, the very best that can be done is that Christian people, in each and every State of the Union, should labor, in season and out of season, to elevate the legislation of the States to the standard of Christian obligation. There is no other way to proceed, and it is evident that this way can not be immediately successful."

The New York *Independent*, referring to certain pulpit pronouncements which followed upon the publication of the conference's appeal, says:

"These utterances undoubtedly reflect a determination in certain ecclesiastical circles to brand divorce as immoral, and to render it more difficult, by statutory means if possible, and at least by withholding 'the religious sanction' from divorced persons wishing to remarry.

"On the latter point we have nothing whatever to say. The first duty of all professors of religion, of whatever denomination, is to be sincere. If they believe that divorce is always inherently immoral and remarriage essentially 'adulterous'—as the Presbyterian moderator characterized it—let them by all means refuse to condone it or to dignify it in the name of religion. But when ecclesiastical influence is brought to bear upon the civil laws, in such cases made and provided, it is the duty of citizens who think that clerics like other men sometimes err in judgment, to point out their errors, and try to restrain them from doing mischief. . . . Divorce, under modern conditions, is to some extent incidental to the liberation of women from centuries of subjection. It is in a degree correlated with profound changes of moral sentiment touching the right of woman to be a free individual, holding sacred in her own keeping her affections and her person."

While undoubtedly much divorce at the present time, admits *The Independent*, must be attributed to low ideals, instability of character, and uncontrolled sex-passion, this truth, it adds, should not blind us to the further fact that many cases of divorce are attributable to high rather than to low conceptions of what the marriage relation should be.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

KUROPATKIN'S CHOICE BETWEEN OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE.

FROM an attentive perusal of expert effusions in the London *Standard*, the Paris *Figaro*, and the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, General Kuropatkin will ascertain that there are three courses open to him. He may stay where he is, near Liao-Yang, and prepare himself to take the offensive against the approaching Japanese; or he may fall back upon Mukden; finally, he may march to the relief of Port Arthur.

Beyond this point, the strategical education of the Russian commander, so far as the newspapers of Europe are responsible for it, does not go. The experts can not decide for him what he is to do. Yet they all admit that he has, for once, his long-expected opportunity to abandon the defensive and spring to the offensive. The London *Times* reminds General Kuropatkin of French predictions that the Russian army at Liao-Yang was waiting only for the Japanese to come near enough. The Japanese are believed by the London *Standard* to be very near indeed:

"The whole situation calls up very vividly to one's recollection the position of the unfortunate Austrian general in Ulm in October, 1805, when Napoleon and the Grand Army were closing round about him. Kuropatkin, it is true, has no such odds—three to one—against him as yet, but he seems to have all Mack's other difficulties to contend with in an aggravated form. That general was not ruined because he did not know what to do, but because he had no efficient staff and no sufficient organization through which to carry out his designs, which were perfectly sound in themselves. But, like Mack, General Kuropatkin's hands are tied by a makeshift organization and the consequent difficulties of securing the execution of his orders. His great, indeed his only, chance now is resolutely to abandon all stores accumulated along the railway line, and march with every available man against the Japanese seeking to bar his path."

The strategical situation as thus conceived corresponds to the reality, avers the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), which thinks that Russia's forces are now drawn together within a great oval of which Liao-Yang is the southern point and Mukden the northern point. The Japanese are pushing northward upon the Russian lines while Kuropatkin is intrenching himself at Liao-Yang. But the uncertainty regarding Port Arthur makes all the experts—whether those of the London *Times* and *Mail* with pro-Japanese sentiments, or those of the Paris *Figaro*, *Temps*, and *Jonrnal des Débats*, who, of course, favor the Russians—hesitate to predict the next step. The expert of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* argues that Kuropatkin may take the offensive if only because of the "sheer desperation" of his position. But he will have to do this speedily, since the choice will not be left him for long:

"To be sure, even in the event of Kuropatkin's success, the war would not be at an end. But, at any rate, the first Japanese army would be definitely repulsed if not altogether annihilated. It would then be rational—as at present it is highly irrational—to talk in St. Petersburg as if Russia had the alternative of assuming the grand offensive by a forward movement decisive of the whole struggle. In a little while Kuropatkin will have no alternative, for the only thing left him will be inglorious retreat."

Assuming for the sake of argument that there will be a genuine battle at or near Liao-Yang, Kuropatkin will put 100,000 men in the field, says the Paris *Gaulois*, whose expert is a competent and reliable French officer. The Japanese will have more than 100,000 troops with which to oppose Kuropatkin, says this authority, "but their men will be exhausted by the terrible marches they will have made." And we must not forget that Kuropatkin may prefer, after all, to retire to Mukden, before fighting, a hypothesis which the London *Times* ironically indorses. The English do not seem to credit Kuropatkin with a design of marching south to the relief of Port Arthur. Says the expert of the London *Mail:*

"If he retreats, he abandons Port Arthur, which will certainly fall, the Russian troops scattered in small detachments to the south of Liao-Yang, and the holy city of Mukden. He must retire through a hostile territory, for the Chinese and Chunchuses have been exasperated by Admiral Alexeieff's burnings of villages and shootings of reported brigands. He must practically surrender all hope of reconquering southern Manchuria or of lending a hand to the Baltic fleet if that force ever sails.

"If he stands and fights a great battle, he is probably doomed."

No operations of Kuropatkin's can now ameliorate the Port Arthur crisis, thinks the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*. That place must be "left to itself."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPE AND JAPAN.

Europe: "He's ugly, but I will grow accustomed to him."
—*Jugend* (Munich).

THE FALLING IDOL.

"Look out, Japan, or when the Colossus falls he will crush you!"
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

GERMAN JOLLITY OVER RUSSIAN REVERSES.

VICE ADMIRAL BEZOBRAZOFF.

Not to be confused with the Mr. Bezobrazoff whose advice was taken by the Czar during the weeks preceding the war.

GRAND DUKE BORIS.

He was at the front, but went home after the Makaroff episode at Port Arthur.

LIEUT.-GEN. SMYRNOFF.

Said to have marched with a force to establish the whereabouts of the "mysterious army" lost to sight a few weeks ago.

LIEUT.-GEN. ZILINSKY.

He is said to be urging General Kuropatkin to abandon the policy of retreat and to march on Port Arthur.

ADMIRAL ROZHDESTVENSKY.

He has been chosen, says the Paris *Figaro*, to command the fleet that will leave for the Far East this summer.

PROMOTORS OF THE KUROPATKIN PLAN.

SUPPRESSED HORRORS OF RUSSIAN BUREAUCRACY.

SELDOM has an earthly ruler stood revealed in a light more melancholy than that reflected upon the Russian Czar by not a little press comment in Western Europe. His critics deny him even the wisdom of affliction, contending, as a writer in the Berlin *Nation* does, that his country's woes haunt him with a superstitious dread lest he be Russia's evil genius. This morbid sensitiveness in the young autocrat has been sympathetically referred to by a few French papers to refute allegations of a conspiracy of silence among the statesmen of St. Petersburg, who considerately hide many dire truths from the Romanoff. But when, by accident or design, Nicholas II. at last learns facts long notorious to all but himself, he takes refuge, we are told by the Berlin *Vorwärts*, in prayers to St. Seraphim and in ghostly communion with the spirits of his "never-to-be-forgotten" father and grandfather. Such snapshots of temperament as these contrast strongly with the Paris *Figaro's* pen portraits of Nicholas II. sticking black and blue pins into war maps and infusing—by telegraph—a Napoleonic energy into General Kuropatkin, Admiral Skrydloff, Admiral Alexeieff, and other fighters not quite so famous.

The truth is, declares *The St. James's Gazette* (London), that "Russia must be, humanly speaking, on the verge of a disaster in comparison with which the French Revolution sinks into insignificance." It sees too much reason to credit some extremely sensational stories which are finding their way into the London *Express*, the London *Telegraph*, and the London *Standard*, all pointing to the existence of a reign of terror which Nicholas II. seems to suspect far less than does the outside world. "The measures of repression which are said to have been taken disclose a condition of things that goes far beyond the most gloomy anticipation," *The Standard* remarks, and it feels justified in publishing "under all reserve," but with absolute faith in the sources of its information, particulars from which we quote:

"There is a general similarity in the intelligence from all parts concerning the exceptional activity of the secret police and the frequent disappearances of persons presumably suspected of implication in political plots. In Kronstadt, where an attempt is reported to have been made to injure the forts, there have also been executions under military law. In Moscow recently an eye-witness reports that eighty coffins, under military escort, were taken out of the town at dead of night by an unfrequented road which was picketed with soldiers, and buried, presumably in the woods, where soldiers had previously been observed maintaining an inviolable cordon. There is a nervous feeling in the very air, and even the most sober-minded are drawing ominous conclusions from the significant fact that the regiments stationed in European Russia are being retained in their places, and only the reservists called up under the mobilization orders are being forwarded to the front."

And by way of comment, our British contemporary, which has the highest reputation for caution and accuracy in the presentation of news, makes these observations:

"There is no opening for skepticism as to the symptoms in all quarters of dangerous unrest. The marvel would be if Russian society, remaining essentially the same as in the long and dismal past, were not to develop in an aggravated form, under the stress of the conflict in the Far East, the familiar maladies. It is nothing at all new that the investigations, the arrests, the trials—if trials there have been—should have been conducted in secret, and that the sentence of a tribunal sitting in irresponsible seclusion should be carried out in the silence of the prisons. But sooner or later the truth becomes known; and the nation learns with a shudder the full dimensions and the shocking details of the retribution. No man or woman can feel himself safe when the spirit of remorseless proscription is in the air."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POPE PIUS REVERSING POPE LEO'S POLICY.

TO appreciate the circumstances from which the diplomatic belligerence between France and the Vatican derives its incalculable significance, we must go back, say the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), the *Reichswehr* (Vienna), and most other organs which explain the matter, to the great factor in the last conclave—Austria's veto. That veto, all European newspapers of importance agree, aimed at the exclusion of Cardinal Rampolla from the papal throne. "It was a contest," notes the Belgian paper just referred to, "between the Triple Alliance and the Dual Alliance." The Paris *Temps* puts the matter more pointedly by averring that the foes of France had determined to make an end of the policy of conciliating the third republic. Some cardinals, says the Roman correspondent of the Paris organ, deemed the Rampolla attitude insufficiently vigorous. When the opposition won its great triumph with the election of Pius X., the third republic was warned that anticlericalism must expect no further Vatican indulgence. The young and pliant Cardinal Merry del Val became papal

Secretary of State, Cardinal Vives y Tuto, "hard to conciliate in all that relates to politics," was permitted to give advice which Leo XIII. never appreciated highly, and Cardinal Oreglia, who has worn a red hat under three sovereign pontiffs and is "a born fighter" besides, came into favor, "a thing to which he had long been unaccustomed." The influence of these and of some other ecclesiastics speedily caused the Rampolla style of humoring France to go out of fashion at the Vatican, a fact of which the *Reichswehr* takes note in gratified terms:

"For the first time we see coming clearly to view the vast political revolution accomplished in the Vatican when Pius X. ascended the papal throne. There can no longer remain any doubt that Pius X. is not disposed to follow the path trod by the Secretary of State of Leo XIII., Cardinal Rampolla, and continued in by him until it bordered upon mania. There is openly an end of that Vatican policy which beheld its chief menace in the Triple Alliance and which determined every detail of its action according to the good or ill resulting to that alliance. There is an end of that Vatican policy of which the only aim was to punish Germany, and especially Austria-Hungary, for having entered into an alliance with Italy. To Pius X. and his Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val, the task of protecting Catholic interests seems divorced from any distinction between Powers which adhere to the Triple Alliance and Powers which are not connected with it or are even in opposition to it. Vatican policy seems to have returned to that fundamental consideration, transcending good and evil, which holds that there can be no other test, applicable to the defense of Catholic interests, than that afforded by effective benefit or prejudice thereto. Guided by this fundamental consideration, Vatican policy can confront the anticlerical policy of Premier Combes with no other view than that the latter is dangerous to the church, and that only by the stoutest opposition to such an anticlerical policy can Catholic counsels be characterized. As a pregnant expression of this conception we must regard the Vatican protest against the Presidential visit to Rome.

"LITTLE FATHER COMBES."
The anticlerical term of endearment for the French Premier.

"To appreciate how much sounder is the policy of Pius X. toward the French Government than was the policy pursued by Cardinal Rampolla in the name of Leo XIII., it is necessary only to consider the immediate and the future effect of the papal protest. The Premier and his followers have been in confusion since the protest was made public. They are confused with joy, of course. They act as if nothing could have pleased them more than so drastic an attitude on the part of the Vatican. Now, they say, all obstacles are removed to a consistent anticlerical policy, and it will be possible to proceed to the separation of church and state. To all appearances it might be said that the way is clear to Premier Combes. In reality, matters are not so adjusted. The anticlerical policy of the Combes ministry had few obstacles so long as it could appear to encounter little or no open opposition from the Vatican. As long as Cardinal Rampolla was eagerly avoiding reprisals and ignoring or tolerating anticlerical measures, there was no occasion for the French people, the masses, to take a hand. The Government, notwithstanding its anticlerical policy, maintained the best relations with the papacy. To the unthinking masses it seemed as if the policy of the ministry might be based upon an open or tacit understanding with the Vatican."

Everything has now changed, says the Austrian daily, and the people of France—whom it deems really devoted to the Roman Catholic religion—will be impelled to call a halt. The Combes ministry is aware of this and, consequently, it hesitates to proceed to extremities. All this, it must be said, is a somewhat unusual view of the situation, altho we do find the London *Spectator* remarking:

"France has no desire to break with the papacy. She has found, and no doubt hopes to find again, its benediction a very useful card to play in foreign policy. The Roman Church is still deeply rooted in the national life, and tho there is a great cry for secularization, many of the leaders of the movement, who have had a

FRANCE.—"There goes the ball back! Being the eldest daughter of the church, I'm big enough to kick it."—*Humoristische Blätter* (Wien).

COMBES UNEASY.
"What do you want at this hour?"
"We want to see if the Nuncio has left Paris yet."
—*Intransigeant* (Paris.)

CONCORDATORY CARTOONERY.

clerical upbringing, will shrink from the extreme step. They are like the young Mohammedan, in one of Mr. Kipling's stories, who was an avowed skeptic and professed the utmost scorn for his old creed, but on the outbreak of a religious riot in the town was found crying 'Allah il Allah!' in the streets with the best of them."

To resume. The last conclave, we read in the *Kölnische Zeitung*, was rent into two strong factions by the effort of the third French republic to secure the election of Cardinal Rampolla. It has been said that the republic wished to retain the right to protect Catholic missions in the Orient, but the real motive was to assure permanence to the policy of Leo. The German daily asserts with confidence:

"Cardinal Rampolla was the representative of a policy hostile to the Triple Alliance and favorable to France in the concert of Europe. Hoping to bring the clericals into power, he essayed to induce the eldest daughter of the church to conclude an alliance with the papacy against Italy, and he endeavored to assure the supremacy of France as a Catholic Power over Protestant Germany.

"In various ways it can be demonstrated that the French statesmen in power in 1890, and especially those who controlled foreign policy, had entered into an alliance with Rampolla, in the shape of an understanding and of mutual pledges of a far more important nature than has been ackowledged. Until quite recently, France promoted this friendship and recognized the community of interest with the Vatican. This is why Rampolla was the French candidate at the last conclave. And if at present France threatens the Holy See with the rupture of diplomatic relations, it is because the confidence Rampolla inspired in her and the hopes she had placed in him have been damped. On the other hand, the triumph of the radical and anticlerical republic over the conservative republic, the reconciliation with Italy, and President Loubet's trip to Rome have shown the Vatican that every prospect of an alliance with France against Italy in the interest of the church is vain. Thus it comes about that the defeat of Rampolla and the election of Pius X. have caused an excessive tension to follow the former friendship which Rampolla—he has said so in writing—did everything to maintain."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

M. DOUMERGUE.

He leads a French faction in the Chamber and professes anticlericalism, but is accused of "secret clericalism."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT JARS EUROPE AGAIN.

ONCE more does Europe feel called upon to profess a special wonder at sight of President Roosevelt speaking pontifically within the tabernacle of the Monroe Doctrine. An English daily here and there is tempted to coincide with the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, which has long beheld in "American Jingoism" a void and formless infinite upon which Theodore Roosevelt seeks to stamp the image of himself. "To the personal qualities of the President we take off our hat and bow low," it magnanimously says, "but, on the other hand, we do not hesitate to assert deliberately the truth that so headlong, so ambitious a jingo as Mr. Roosevelt has never yet ruled the United States." It refers to all Washingtonian policy in support of its iterated and reiterated contention that the President of the United States

> "Assumes the god,
> Affects to nod,
> And seems to shake the spheres."

But the London *Times*, the President's inveterate eulogist, thinks it "no more than fair to remember the occasion" of his latest utterance involving the Monroe Doctrine:

"He was sending his greetings to a Cuban-American meeting celebrating 'the second anniversary of Cuban liberty,' and thus recalling the fact that the war with Spain was justified on the ground that misgovernment in Cuba had reached such a point as to constitute a danger to American interests, as well as to demand intervention in the general interests of humanity. There were, and probably there still are, many in the United States to whom this justification does not seem adequate, and the President may very well have had that fact in his mind when he penned the observations which have been so coldly received. . . . . .

"What, after all, do they amount to? The President disclaims on the part of the United States everything of the nature of land hunger or of projects regarding other nations save such as are for their welfare. He desires to see the lesser American States 'stable, orderly, and prosperous'; and he adds that any country fulfilling these conditions may count upon the hearty friendliness of the United States. He expects other countries on the American continent to act with decency in industrial and political matters, to keep order, and to pay their obligations. So far we can hardly suppose that any one can take exception to his words. . . .He adds that 'in the Western hemisphere the United States cannot ignore this duty'—that is to say, the duty of intervention when misgovernment and disorder become outrageous. Why not? Simply because the United States desire to maintain the Monroe Doctrine, and recognition of this duty is its corollary. Not even the Government of the United States could afford to outrage the interests of the civilized world and the conscience of its own citizens by forbidding other nations to enforce their just claims on the American continent and at the same time declining on its own account to punish misconduct."

This friendly commentator confesses that it has no means of knowing all that was in the mind of President Roosevelt when he issued his recent "general warning" in regard to South American republics, "but it is at least possible that he spoke from fuller knowledge than is yet in the possession of his critics." That idea has not, perhaps, occurred to the Paris *Temps*, which considers the President a spectacular, if superior, person. "His friends willingly vibrate the imperialist chord," it complains. "They recall the President's words, his emphatic declarations, his assumption of ownership of the Pacific, proclaimed to be an American lake, his constant jingo dithyrambs. No one since General Jackson has more complacently given free rein to the American eagle—that is to say, indulged in the spreadeagleism which the more sober tradition of Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln had systematically avoided." And the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) chimes in:

"We have, in reality, something like an evolution of the Monroe Doctrine. Up to the present time that doctrine pretended to forbid non-American states to involve themselves in the affairs of the two Americas for the sake of securing special advantages and, in particular, securing territory. But they were not forbidden to intervene, as in the recent Venezuela affair, to obtain reparation of wrongs inflicted upon them. Now, the recent declarations of Mr. Roosevelt have this special feature, that they represent the United States as being the policeman of all America, to establish order, play the part of righter of wrongs, whether those wrongs be committed against themselves or another. . . . . .

"Mr. Roosevelt lays down a principle of the highest importance—that is to say, when a nation is in decadence and falls into disorganization, another nation, even when its own interests are not involved, has a right to intervene in the sole interest of civilization and of good order in general. . . . Never before has the supremacy of the United States over the rest of America, and the mission of the United States to establish order there been so loftily declared."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A NEW DELECTABLE LAND.

THE LAND OF LITTLE RAIN. By Mary Austin. Cloth, 281 pp. Price, $1.50. Houghton & Mifflin Company.

MARY AUSTIN is a woman who knows how to write. "The Land of Little Rain" is a charming volume in every way. It has sharp new type, spendthrift margins, and illustrations by Mr. E. Boyd Smith, himself, like Mrs. Austin, a friend of the desert and its folk.

The book takes hold of one by the persuasive wizardry of its style and the continual lure of its subject, and over its pages one lives and breathes for a time in the country of the Lost Borders—that principality of sand that rises from the foot of the eastern slope of the Sierras and pushes on to east and south toward the Great Basin. One's senses measure newly here: commonplace or obscure things become important; distance is multiplied; outlines are sharply edged. As recompense for lack of greens on swelling hills and stretching plains, you are given swathings of dulled peacock tints and shaded rainbow hues. You have in the desert a strange, ever-present concern: you must watch for water. Would you seek a spring in the desert? Follow the little obscure threads of trail that the small wild things have beaten—the woodrat, the gopher, the coyote. Climb up a hill and look over the gray waste, that gray made up of seven times seven muted colors, and note the fan of tiny pathways whose spokes come together at a certain hollow. There lies your grassy hidden spring—the very soul of the gray land.

MARY AUSTIN.

Here in the desert are curious insistent scents. The smell of sage pervades the air, its pungent life blowing upon the wind from off the stalk, or the incense of it going up from the burning as it feeds the camper's fires. Strange wild birds are in the sky above you—birds that live on things unnamable. Is there a famine of water or food? You can trace the starving, dying flocks and herds by the flight of these black winged hosts. Is some shepherd strayed or some prospector lost? Follow the slow line of wings above, walk in their shadow, and where the last bird poises there lies the spent one waiting for death.

Of such are the tragedies and adventures of the "Land of Little Rain." But not all the book is of the desert. We climb *mesa* and mountain also, and fall in with shepherd and miner, medicine-man and basket-weaver. Caucasian or Indian, all are instinct with a wild, curt wisdom, their lives pared down to the bare necessities of existence. They are wasteful of no word, unwatchful of no sign, akin in this economy, perhaps, to the plants about, that store their seeds for seven years to await a rain, and sometimes wait a half-century to flower.

Mrs. Austin's book would probably be interesting because of its subject-matter even if told in baldest newspaper English. But when to a wonder-teeming theme is added the power of the seeing eye and the magic of splendid style—of daring attack, incisive phrase and colorful word—then we get unforgetable literature. And by these presents, be it known to men that, through Mary Austin, we have forever annexed our Western Desert to the delectable lands of Selborne and Walden and Riverby.

PROBLEMS THE SOUTH IS FACING.

THE PROBLEMS OF THE PRESENT SOUTH. A Discussion of Certain of the Educational, Industrial and Political Issues in the Southern States. By Edgar Gardner Murphy. Cloth, 288 pp. Price, $1.50 net. The Macmillan Company.

THIS book ought to be taken to heart by North and South. Here is no "Southern fire," no "tropical eloquence," but a broad, judicial discussion by an open mind of the subjects announced in the title. A sentence or two from the preface will give more than a hint of the author's range and method. While admitting that the book has been "written from within the life and thought of the South," the author believes that "its service will be found, not in the immediate evidences of agreement or diagreement, but in such contributions as it may offer toward that slowly forming, collective verdict, in reference to Southern issues, in which the public opinion of our whole country, North and South, will gain at length its rational and articulate expression."

This note of the solidarity of our national life sounds again and again. It is a note which ought to be sounded through the thought and conscience of the North. We speak of the "Southern problem" and the "negro question" with a certain sense of detachment. Mr. Murphy declares that *e pluribus unum* is not merely a phrase that looks well on banners and is to be shouted in patriotic orations, but is a true law of interpretation for everything pertaining to national life. Justice and Righteousness have no zones. If both North and South could take home this obvious lesson, we might look for a growing unanimity of thought and practical cooperation in the solution of the problem.

Mr. Murphy lays just emphasis upon one fact which is rarely mentioned in the North. Slavery being an essentially aristocratic institution, the South in its social organism and spirit was practically an aristocracy. The negro problem is therefore preceded by a vastly more profound and difficult problem, viz., the transformation of the entire social fabric from an aristocratic to a democratic foundation. While the North has been clamoring for immediate results in the solution of the negro problem, the South has been slowly, patiently, undergoing this process of transformation in its social and civic life. Such organic changes can not be hurried; they can not be legislated. Cosmic processes pay no heed to the agitation of reformers. If this book does nothing more than give this vital truth currency in Northern thinking, it will do much toward inducing sanity and patience in all our dealing with the problems of the South.

The author has another valuable lesson for us, which, from the slavery days until now, we have been slow to learn. The complicity of the North in the sins of the South is an old story. The same complicity is to be found to-day in the abominations of child-labor in the mills of the South.

This author, however, needs a clearer conception of the truth that those who are close to a vexing and intricate problem, part and parcel of it, are apt, for that very reason, to need the calm, abstract judgment of those who are detached from the pressing interests and constantly changing exigencies of the problem. The imperious and disturbing facts may be so close that the unchangeable laws which in the end must assert themselves may be obscured. This is true of any section, of any country, and of any generation. The North and the South on this as on other problems need each other.

AN APOSTLE OF THE HOME.

BY THE FIRESIDE. By Charles Wagner. Cloth, 300 pp. Price, $1 net. McClure, Phillips & Co.

LET any one who thinks the art of the essayist lost to the present generation of writers take up "By the Fireside." For Mr. Charles Wagner has written, with an unusual charm of style, essays that remind one somewhat of Donald G. Mitchell, more of Max Müller, and yet more of Ruskin—but of Ruskin without his didacticism. The author writes of the things of the household, touching upon every element of the domestic circle, and larding his smoothly flowing discourse with frequent reminiscences and anecdotes, of a nature personal and otherwise. He is the gentlest of advisers and the most unbiased of philosophers. There seems to be absolutely no subject which can bring from him either prejudice or animus, and his tolerant treatment of topics that lie nearest our daily life must gain at once the confidence and attention of every person who opens the book. He writes with the humble wisdom born of much experience of the world, yet with a sureness and saneness that carry conviction. He reviews, through the eyes of memory, scenes and incidents in his own life and in the lives of his friends, and he is never so charming as when speaking of those things which have been matters of his personal observation.

CHARLES WAGNER.

The general theme of the little book is the worth and the sanctity of the home life. It treats of all those things that focus on the family hearth. First he talks about the meaning of the house that is a home, and incidentally he deplores the dual loss of individuality and stability which the conditions of modern life have imposed upon races of flat dwellers and short-term tenants.

"Is it not," he asks, "a cheat and a sarcasm to continue to give the name of abode to our apartments rented by the month or the year, or to those whose terms run a half-dozen years at most? The life is rather suggestive of leaving than of abiding. . . . We are nomads save for the tent, the light equipment, and the wide horizon; nomads from room to room, embarrassed by endless traps. In these houses left for a whim, a mere nothing, each tenant is a stranger to the others. We follow strangers and strangers follow us, leaving no wake behind. Whatever personal impression we have made there is invisible to those who come after us, and we can not take it away, so it profits nobody."

It may be a comforting thought to Americans to remember that the author is a Frenchman (the very excellent translation is the work of Mary Louise Hendee), and that these sentences must have been written

primarily with European conditions in mind. The "moving habit," then, so evident in the larger American cities, is neither a national peculiarity nor an economic result of our republican form of living. Our cities, despite the rapidity with which they have been built and the abnormal increase in their populations, are not different in this respect from their more ancient and conservative Continental cousins.

Mr. Wagner pays a touching tribute to the aged of our homes in his two chapters, "Golden Hair and Gray," and "What Those Do Who No Longer Do Anything." For the dear old "last leaf" who lingers still, when all the others have gone, these words must be as full of tender consolation as they are of affectionate veneration.

Of this author's earlier book, "The Simple Life," President Roosevelt said that it should be used as a tract throughout the land. Of the present volume it might as fitly be said that it should be made a family text-book wherever two dwell under one roof. Sounder advice has never been so pleasantly given as in these chapters on "Two Make One," "A Nursery of Men," "The Evil Days," and "Our Servants." And the best part of it is that you never suspect that you are being advised or persuaded.

THE AMERICAN TRIBES AND THE EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

EARLY WESTERN TRAVELS: 1748–1846. A Series of Annotated Reprints of Some of the Best and Rarest Contemporary Volumes of Travels in the Middle and Far West, During the Period of Early American Settlement. Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites. Vol. I. Journals of Conrad Weiser (1748), George Croghan (1750–1765), Christian Frederick Post (1758) and Thomas Morris (1704). Cloth, large 8vo. 328 pp. Price, $4 net. The Arthur H. Clark Company.

DURING "the picturesque period" of American expansion, which is covered by this important series, there was an enormous output of books, in the United States and Great Britain, descriptive of journeys and explorations in the North American interior. It is next to impossible, at this late date, even to a well-endowed public library, to amass a considerable collection of these early travels, so essential to an adequate understanding of the life and manners of the aborigines, the social and economic conditions in the middle and far West, during the period of early American settlement. The making of a judicious and competent selection of the best and rarest of these writings has become an inevitable requirement; and the patient company of historians, librarians, scholars, will be quick to congratulate each other that the great task has fallen to the hands of so well-equipped an editor as Mr. Thwaites, eminent as an authority on all questions pertaining to the exploration and development of our great Western domain.

The series, as now contributed and controlled by Mr. Thwaites, comprises only works of permanent historical value; some of them are of notable rarety—so rare, in fact, that they are not to be found in the most considerable collections of Americana in this country.

The initial volume, now before us, is described in the prefatory remarks of the editor as "necessarily more varied in composition than any of its successors, it having been deemed important to present here several typical early tours into the country west of the Alleghenies." It comprises, first, the journal of Conrad Weiser (August and September, 1748), recording the incidents of the first official journey undertaken at the instance of the colonies to the west of the mountain wall. Then follow the journals of George Croghan, which constitute an epitome of the Indian history of the time (1750–65). Next come the journals of Christian Frederick Post (1758), the simple and unlettered Moravian, who so effectually inspired the suspicious tribesmen with faith in his truth and courage—a man of splendid fortitude and heroic patriotism, "who, even under the walls of Fort Duquesne, trusted not in vain to Indian good faith."

And finally the journals of Captain Thomas Morris, man of the world, dilettante, dabbling in story and song, with "a pretty taste for the drama," and yet, in his thrilling adventures among the redskins, displaying in a remarkable degree hardihood and endurance, fortitude and magnanimity, with astuteness and cool judgment—"the inimitable Captain Morris."

The editor's "Note" introductory to the journal or narrative of the several emissaries or adventurers, and mainly biographical, will be found curiously interesting in its presentation of contrasted individualities. In Weiser, for example, we find the son of that John Conrad Weiser who led a party of Palatines to America, where they lived for years on the Livingstone Manor in New York, and in 1714 removed to Schoharie; here the lad Conrad was adopted into the tribe of the Mohawks, and, continuing to live among them, became master of their language and intimately familiar with their customs and traditions. When Reading was laid out in 1748, Weiser was one of the town commissioners; the house and store he built there are still standing. In 1731 he became official interpreter for Pennsylvania, and for thirty years was employed in every important Indian transaction. Weiser was chief interpreter at the treaty of Lancaster, and throughout King George's wars was occupied in negotiations with the Six Nations, detaching them from the French influence, and keeping the Pennsylvania Delawares "quiet upon their mats."

It was Weiser who commended Croghan to the Council of Pennsylvania in 1747. An Irishman, educated at Dublin, Croghan in his youth emigrated to Pennsylvania and engaged in the Indian trade, which appealed irresistibly to his fondness for daring adventures, and presently carried him beyond the bounds of the province, and among the "far Indians" of Sandusky and the lake region, where he won adherents for the English among the wavering allies of the French. He became the most prominent figure (next to Sir William Johnson) of all the British agents during the period of the later French wars and the conspiracy of Pontiac.

We are indebted to the editor for almost all that is known of the earlier life of Captain Morris, who came of a race of soldiers,—his father and grandfather having served as captains in the same regiment as that to which he was afterward attached. In his youth he had spent fifteen months in Paris, familiarizing himself to some extent with the language and literature. His tastes were those of a scholar, and his name is cited among that class of British soldiers of which Wolfe was a conspicuous example, whose recreations were found in the field of literary appreciation and performance.

His journal is marked by dramatic interest. "Dealing with a single episode, told in the first person by the chief participant, the truly thrilling incidents—escapes from torture and death, the flight through the woods, the final refuge at Detroit—hold one's attention unflagging to the end." No frontiersman, like Weiser and Croghan, no missionary like Post, not even a bluff practical soldier like Bradstreet, Morris was the sort of "queer party who could write at a later day, "If the world ever afforded me a pleasure equal to that of reading Shakespeare at the foot of a waterfall in an American desert, it was Dr. Menil's performance of tragedy."

This very notable series of thirty-one volumes is to be enriched with *facsimiles* of the original title pages, maps, portraits, views, etc.; and is limited to 750 complete sets, numbered and signed.

CHINESE AND OTHER STORIES.

A LITTLE TRAGEDY OF TIEN-TSIN. By Frances Aymar Matthews. Cloth 426 pp. Price, $1.50. Robert Grier Cooke.

THIS is a collection of short stories by the young woman who wrote that light little tale, "My Lady Peggy Goes to Town." Miss Matthews shows more literary quality in these short stories than in that novel, and is as entertaining. The stories are of several nationalities, so to speak, but it is the voice of Miss Matthews through them all.

The book takes title from the initial one, which is a Chinese tale and a tragic one, relentlessly Mongolian in atmosphere. This is to be adapted for the stage, as was "My Lady Peggy." The notes supplied by the publishers with these fourteen stories tend to enhance the reader's appreciation of the writer's imaginative powers, since it is stated in them that altho "she has lived in many lands—largely in Europe—" Miss Matthews has not extended her peregrinations to the Celestial Kingdom. To one who has not been there, the "atmosphere" seems to have the proper Oriental temperature, tho the vivacity in the telling of the stories is much the same in all.

FRANCES AYMAR MATTHEWS.

The Chinese stories are the best. This first one shows us a coquettish Chinese wife and a husband of terrible severity. "Allee Samee," another of the Chinese tales, is one of the best in the book. A zealous missionary lady takes away the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Chi Sing, that he may be reared a Christian. She tells the bereaved mother that she shall see her son after eighteen years, when he shall have been completely de-celestialized. The missionary lady marries a minister, and the son that is born to them is kidnapped one day, which seems poetic justice. All the persons involved in this shuffling of infants go to China, and the stolen Chinese boy studies to become a missionary to his own heathen countrymen. In the mean time the American baby, whom Chi Ping had stolen, had been reared a Chinaman and was quite a promising little idolater. After the seventeen years, Chi Ping calls on the missionary lady and explains his little application of "turn about is fair play." The dénouement is very effective and true to nature, both in its natural goodness and a goodness that is almost above the natural.

Miss Matthews rather likes a tragic tang, but she is not without humor. It must be admitted, however, that there is more force and substance to the former than to the latter. The stories are well written, but the sprightliness of the narration gets to palling slightly on the reader. It savors of the determined effort to be sparkling which made "My Lady Peggy Goes to Town" something of a bore, altho that was decidedly imitative, and these stories are not.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Success and How to Win it."—B. F. Austin. (Paper, $0.25. Austin Publishing Company, Geneva, N. Y.)

"Mademoiselle Blanche."—John D. Barry. (John Lane, $0.75.)

"Matter, Man, and Spirit." — William Allen. (Smith & Lamar, Nashville, Tenn.)

"Essays of Charles Lamb."—Edited by George A. Wauchope. (Ginn & Co.)

"How Should I Know?" — Jay R. Hinckley. (Broadway Publishing Company,)

"St. John in Patmos." — Rev. Peyton Gallagher. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"The Domestic Slave Trade of the Southern States."—Winfield H. Collins. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"Hope Deferred."—Kate Bruice Myers. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"Just a Little Tag."—Elizabeth Lesser. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"King Arthur and His Knights."—Maude L. Radford. (Rand, McNally & Co.)

"Alicia."—Albert A. Hartzell. (Revere Publishing Company, Buffalo, $1.25 net.)

"Four Years Under Marse Robert."—Major Robert Stiles. (Neale Publishing Company, $2.)

"Idyls and Impressions of Travel."—Anna Cogswell Wood. (Neale Publishing Co.)

"The Wealth of Nations."—Adam Smith. (New edition. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $1 net.)

"An Introduction to the Bible for Teachers of Children."—Georgia Louise Chamberlain. (University of Chicago Press, $1.)

"In the Grip of the Expert."—Egbert T. Bush. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"Coals of Fire."—A. D. Eby. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"Obsolete American Securities and Corporations." (Compiled by R. M. Smythe, Produce Exchange, New York.)

"Nancy Stair." — Elinor Macartney Lane. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"The Heart of Rome."—Francis Marion Crawford. (The Macmillan Company, paper edition, $0.25.)

"Main Currents in Nineteenth-Century Literature."—George Brandes. Vol. V.: "The Romantic School in France." (The Macmillan Company.)

"A Dictionary of Names, Nicknames and Surnames."—Edward Latham. (George Routledge & Sons, London.)

"The Castaway."—Hallie Erminie Rives. (Bobbs-Merrill Company, $1.50.)

"The History of the Nineteenth Century in Caricature."—Arthur Barrlett Maurice. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $2.50 net.)

"Outlines of the History of Art."—Dr. Wilhelm Lübke. Edited, revised, and largely rewritten by Russell Sturgis. (2 vols., $10 net. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The Tortured Millions.

By FLORENCE WILKINSON.

The cry of the tortured millions rises to me
Like the cry of a glacial river in its gorge.
And the smoke of their suffering surges upward to me
Like the mighty clouds of the twilight valley lands.
I shut my lids in the dark and I see them toiling,
The burdened backs and the glazing eyes and the fettered hands.

They are dying that I may live, the tortured millions
By the Ohio River, the Euphrates, the Rhône.
They wring from the rocks my gold, the tortured millions;
Sleepless all night they mix my daily bread;
With heavy feet they are trampling out my vintage;
They go to a hungry grave that I may be fed.

ROOF LEAK?

applied on an old leaky shingle, tin or felt roof will make it absolutely waterproof. Stops the rusting process in tin or iron, and stops warping or rotting of shingles. Will add ten years to the life of a new or old roof.

¶ ROOF LEAK is the most durable sun or winter proof paint or coating possible to make. Does not crack in winter or soften in summer. Easily applied. Imparts no taste to water.

¶ ROOF LEAK SHINGLE DIP renders the wood absolutely weatherproof, and when the shingles are nailed on the roof they become cemented together so tightly that warping, which causes cracked shingles and loose nails, is positively prevented.

¶ ROOF LEAK is shipped in the heavy liquid cement form, and is applied as received on worn and leaky surfaces. It is reduced with one quart of boiled linseed-oil to each gallon if used as a durable paint on surfaces in good condition. Shingle Dip is shipped ready for dipping.

¶ ROOF LEAK COATING AND ROOF LEAK SHINGLE DIP are made in Black, Maroon and Dark Green. Five gallons up to any quantity 75c. per gallon, freight paid east of Denver. Returnable at our expense if not approved.

¶ ROOF LEAK is sold by up-to-date paint and hardware dealers. Those who try to sell you something else are not doing you justice, because "there is nothing else like ROOF LEAK."

¶ Liquid samples, together with an interesting booklet showing its various uses, will be sent on request, or to enable you to give it a practical test, we will send you for $1.00, delivered free to your door, one gallon, which is sufficient for cementing 100 square feet of leaky surface, or painting 200 square feet. One gallon of Shingle Dip covers about 400 square feet shingles both sides.

ELLIOTT VARNISH CO., 145 Fulton St., CHICAGO 267 Pearl St., NEW YORK

Manufacturers of Fine Varnishes and Inventors of

ROOF LEAK?

At the same price no others contain so much gold as the Krementz Plated Collar Button. Easily buttoned, easily unbuttoned. Stays buttoned. Booklet for postal giving much information. Krementz & Co., 63 Chestnut St., Newark, N. J.

Jaeger POROUS UNDERWEAR

Half the enjoyment of summertime is lost to many through overheating and excessive perspiration. From these follow half the ills. Lightweight "Jaeger" protects against both. Keeps body dry and cool.

No Vacation Outfit Complete Without Them.

Booklets and Samples Free.

Dr. Jaeger Co.'s Own Stores:

New York: 306 Fifth Ave. 157 Broadway
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St.
Boston: 230-232 Boylston St.
Phila.: 1510 Chestnut St.
Chicago: 82 State St.

Agents in all Principal Cities

7% GUARANTEED Interest for Life on Life Annuities issued at age 50, at age 62, Ten Per Cent. Tax exempt. Sales in 1903 Ten Million Dollars. J. A. Steele, 115 B'dway, New York.

KLIPS Write for Price List. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

They do not know my face from a million faces,
Nor have I ever beheld those poor oppressed.
I only hear the sound of their groans in the valley,
The hiss and the grind and the heat of their torture-wheels,
Engine and oven and murderous flying loom,
Poison of dust and faces sheet-white in the gloom.

I do not demand their service, no, not I.
They are my slaves whom I wish to be free and happy,
But I may not free them or thank them or mercy cry.
Hunger and thirst and cold and aching bodies,
This is the priceless price that buys my health.
Emptiness, hopelessness, pitiful wickedness, this,
This is the stuff I sew for the purse of my wealth.

What shall I do for my slaves who work without hire,
What shall I do, I who have asked them not?
Shall I fold my hands on my mountain-peak in silence?
This is the natural order, this is the common lot.
I will call to them, I who am one but they are many,
To cease their toil; but, no, they obey me not.

I warm my hands at the fires of ruining houses;
On a dying mother's breasts I sink my head;
Last night my feet were faint from idleness,
I bathed my feet in blood her children shed.
Oh, thou eternal Law, I wish this not to be.
Nay, raise them from the dust and punish me.

—*From McClure's Magazine.*

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Prominent Person.—A few days before Parliament rose for the Easter holidays, it is said that an influential constituent of a certain honorable member came up to town.

"I say," the constituent remarked confidentially, "I never see your name in *The Times*. Don't you ever make a speech?"

"Certainly," replied the member, who is a humorist in his way. "Look here. Here is a full report of the speech of the Prime Minister, and at the end you will notice, in brackets, 'Murmurs.' Well, I was the man who murmured."—*Tit-Bits.*

Diary of a Mormon.—Monday: I am feeling very tired to-day. I came home late last night, and was met at the head of the stairs by the entire outfit This was a case of where there was only one listener, and the lecture was given by the audience. Oh, my!

Tuesday: I wired East to-day for another carload of cribs. Hope they will get here soon and relieve the pressure. I heard this morning that fourteen kids had begun to cut their teeth. More trouble!

Wednesday: Croup! And only two gallons of ipecac left in town! Well, it might be worse.

Thursday: It *is* worse. Five new arrivals last night. Doctors report all doing well. Great Zedediah! I never wake up in the morning that I don't wonder how many more I'll be in the evening.

Friday: To-day my nurses struck! Came forward in a body and demanded eight hours a night. As if I could guarantee them anything in the present state of affairs!

Saturday: Spring openings! To-day five of my better sixteenths stole away from me while I was snatching some much-needed rest and went shopping. I see my finish!—*Life.*

An American Abroad.—That Naples, in spite of its reputation for charm and beauty, has its disadvantages for the tourist is shown in an amusing letter published in the current *Harper's Weekly*. It is from a traveling American, who writes that he has been in

A Trial This Summer

will give you a good chance to judge of the merits of Spim Ointment and

SPIM SOAP

Their medicinal properties make them best for babies, father, mother, sister and brother. Album of "**400 Babies,**" mailed **free**; also information about $500 cash prizes for pretty babies. Spim Soap (25 cents) and Spim Ointment (50 cents), mailed postpaid or at dealers.

Spim Co., C. B. Knox, Pres., **17 Knox Av., Johnstown, N.Y.**

MORE BOOKS

at special prices

Condition: some are new, and some are shop-worn.

Bindings: cloth unless otherwise specified.

p. means paper, b. means boards, ½ l. means half-leather, l. means leather.

Payment: in advance and in manner most convenient to you.

Prices: Two prices are given—first means price at which book was originally published, second is special price at which book is now obtainable.

Terms: All books sent carriage free.

Remittance should accompany order to H. W. BELL, 259 Fifth avenue, New York.

Ballads, lyrics, sonnets. Longfellow. $1; 35c.
A Typical American: T W. Higginson. 75c.; 25c.
Thoughts in the Cloister and the Crowd, and Companions of My Solitude. Helps. $1; 50c.
Dynasty of Theodosius. Hodgkin. $1.50; 50c
Fulbeck: Lincolnshire Pastoral. $1.50; 25c.
Pleasures of Literature. Intro. by Lang. $1; 25c.
English Madrigals. (Shakespearian.) $1; 50c.
Tales of Mystery. Poe. p. 29c.; cl. 59c.; l. 79c.
Hidden Witchery. Decadent Tales. $1.50; 50c.
The Fighting Chance. Lynch. $1.25; 50c.
The Marble Faun. p. 29c.; cl. 59c.; l. 79c.
Dream Life and Real Life. Schreiner. 60c.; 25c.
Prue and I. Curtis. p. 16c.; cl. 46c.; l. 66c.
Venezuela and West Indies. Morris. 75c.; 25c.
Song of Italy. Swinburne. First ed. $1.50; 50c.
Manon Lescaut. Abbé Prévost. 75c.; 35c.
Tales Told at Twilight. Iliffe. German Folk Tales. Many illustrations. $1.50; 50c.
Waters of Edera. Ouida. $1.50; 50c.
American Invaders. McKenzie. Account of Commercial Invasion of England. 75c.; 35c.
Stories About Women. Fleming. $1.50; 50c.
All's Well. Optimistic Thoughts from Browning. p. 50c.; 25c. cl. 75c.; 35c.
Rubaiyât of Omar Khayyam. Fitzgerald's tr. cl. 75c.; 25c.; l. $1; 50c.
Concerning Children. C. P. Gilman. $1.50; 75c.
Little Children. Farmiloe. $1.50; 50c.
Woman and the Wits. $1; 50c.
Love Letters of a Portuguese Nun. Vellum, 75c.; 25c. l. $1; 40c.
University Magazines and Their Makers: Undergraduate Journalism at Oxford and Cambridge. p. $1; 25c.
Farther North than Nansen. Abbruzzi. $1; 25c.
Love's Crucifix: Sonnets tr. from Petrarch. Vellum $3; $1.
Books and Plays. Monkhouse. $1.50; 35c.
Tales of Mystery and Imagination. Poe. Handsomely illustrated and bound. $2; $1.
America and the Americans. Anon. $1.50; 50c.
Last Essays of Elia. Lamb. $1.25; 50c.
Rubaiyât of Omar Khayyam. Will Bradley edition. 75c.; 25c.
Literary Statesmen. Hapgood. $1.50; 50c.
Leaves in the Road. Maclagan. p. 75c.; 25c.
Longer English Poems. Hales. $1.25; 35c.
Rare Books and Their Prices. Roberts. $1.25; 40c.
European Travel for Women. Jones. ½ l. $1.25; 40c.
The Great Book-Collectors. $2; 75c.
The Makers of Florence. Oliphant. $1; 40c.
Some Notes on Books and Printing. Jacobi. $1.50; 50c.
The Printer's Handbook. Jacobi. $1.50; 50c.
Books Fatal to Their Authors. Ditchfield. ½ l. $2.50; 75c.
Gesta Typographica. Jacobi. b. $1.50; 50c.
Cecil Dreeme. Winthrop. $1; 40c.
The Bookworm: Annual Miscellany. $2; 50c.
Book for All Readers. Spofford. b. $1.50; 50c.
How to Form a Library. Wheatley. ½ l. $2.50; 75c.
The Literary Year Book. 1901. $1.50; 50c.
Thomas Hariot, Virginia's First Historian. Stevens. p. 50c.; 20c.
Who Spoils Our New English Books. Stevens. $1; 35c
Victorian Age of English Literature. Oliphant. 2 vols., $3; $1.
Boswell's Life of Johnson. Edited by Croker. $3; $1.
Fact, Fancy and Fable. Reddall. ½ l. $3; $1.
Dickens Dictionary. Pierce. $1.50; 50c.
Nepenthe. Darley. b. $1; 35c.
Edmund Burke. Morley. 75c.; 35c.
The New Paul and Virginia. Mallock. $1; 35c.
Characteristic English Poets. Minto. $1.50; 50c.
A History of English Literature. Robertson. $1.25; 50c.
Whitney's Intro. French Reader. $1.25; 50c.
Victorian Poets. Stedman. $2; 75c.
Makers of Literature. Woodberry. $1.50; 75c.
Rossetti's Complete Poems. $2; 75c.
The Old Ballad of the Boy and the Mantle. Privately printed. b. $1; 25c.
Ephemera Critica. Plain Truths About Current Literature. Collins. $1.50; 60c.
A Short History of French Literature. Saintsbury. $2; 75c.
Manual of English Literature. Arnold. $2; 75c.
Studies in European Literature. $2; 50c.
All's Well That Ends Well. Shakespeare. Temple Edition. l. 65c.; 40c.
Animals' Rights. Salt. $1; 25c.
Bookbindings Old and New. Matthews. $2.50; 75c.
Short History of the English People. Green. $1.75; 75c.
Matthew Arnold's Poetical Works. $1.75; 75c.
A New Study of the Sonnets of Shakespeare. Godwin. $1.50; 50c.
L'Abbé Constantin. Halévy. b. 60c.; 25c.
Manual of English Prose Literature. Minto. $1.50; 50c.
The Mettle of the Pasture. Allen. $1.50; 75c.
Rome. Zola. 2 vols. $2; 75c.
Outlines of Rhetoric. Genung. $1.25; 40c.
Crabb's English Synonymes. $1.75; 75c.
Mediæval and Modern History. Myers. $1.75; 75c.
Printer's Vocabulary of Technical Terms. Jacobi. $1.50; 50c.
Bookbinding. Zæhnsdorf. $1.50; 50c.
Merchant's and Mechanic's Commercial Arithmetic. $1.50; 50c.
Copyright: Its Law and Literature. Bowker & Solberg. $1.50; 25c.
Hand and Soul. D. G. Rossetti. l. $1; 40c.
William Butler Yeats and the Irish Revival. Krans. $1; 40c.
References for Literary Workers. Matson. $2.50; 75c.
Lives of Chaucer, Lamb and De Quincey. $1; 40c.
Words and Their Uses. White. $1.10; 50c.
The Art of Writing English. Meiklejohn. $1; 40c.
Anthology of French Poetry. Carrington. $1; 40c.
The Sin-Eater and Other Tales. Macleod. $1.50; 40c.
Victor Hugo. Selected Poems. ½ l. $1; 40c.
Voces Academicæ. Robertson. $1; 25c.
Lincoln: His Life and Times. Raymond. 2 vols. $2.50; 75c.
The Foundations of Rhetoric. Hill. $1.10; 50c.
A Gift from the Grave. Wharton. $1; 40c.
Magda. Sudermann. $1.25; 40c.
Lectures on Art Delivered at Oxford. Ruskin. $1.25; 40c.
Homes and Haunts of the British Poets. Howitt. $2; 50c.
The Spenser Anthology. 1548–1591. Arber. $1; 40c.
Uncle Remus and His Friends. Harris. $1.50; 50c.
De Quincey's Works. Masson. Vols. X. and XI. $3; $1.

[Continued on page 897]

Naples one week, "which is just about seven days too much." He continues:

"From what I have read and have been told, Naples is a very fine place; no one should miss it; but if one can not come over here, a drive along Avenue A, New York, and the Bowery would about fill the bill. I understand the population here is about 300,000,000—750,000 of which are beggars, the rest fleas I have counted 2,367,513 of the latter, and do not think I have yet reached the 'home hole.' The principal products of Naples are: One, beggars; two, fleas; three, bad smells; four, marcaroni and talk.

"To any one wanting a real nice trip I should heartily recommend Newark, New Jersey.

"Yours for America, ——"

Song of the Busy Husband. "Wives and daughters all remind us We must make our little pile, And, departing, leave behind us Cash for them to live in style."—*Tit-Bits.*

As Classified.—GENTLEMAN (in library): "Where can I find the book entitled 'Man, the Ruler of the World,' please?"

LADY ATTENDANT: "You will probably find it just across the hall in the fiction department, sir."—Chicago *News.*

A Possible Truth.—The teacher was explaining the hair appendages of the face. First came the eyebrows, then the lashes, next the little, soft hairs in the ears, and then, calling on Johnny (who, by the way, was inattentive), she asked, "Johnny, you may tell me what we sometimes find at the end of the nose?"

"Boils," promptly responded Johnny, and he wondered why all the children laughed.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

June 6.—Another Japanese army is reported from Liao-Yang to be marching on the Liao-Tung Peninsula to check the advance of the Russians who are said to be moving south to attack General Oku. General Kuropatkin moves his headquarters to about forty miles south of Liao-Yang, but it is denied that there is an intention to send the main army to the relief of Port Arthur. The Japanese garrison at Wonsan, Korea, repulses a body of Cossacks who attack the city. The Chinese Government complains to Russia of interference by Russian military authorities with the natives in Manchuria.

June 7.—Admiral Togo reports that forty mines have been destroyed in Talien-wan Bay, and that small steamers can safely enter the harbor. The Russians are driven from Samaja with a loss of one hundred killed or wounded. Japanese defeat a squadron of Cossacks north of Taku-Shan.

June 8.—Russian advices say that the Japanese are concentrating at Kin-Chow and are strongly fortifying the position.

June 9.—General Oku is reported to have begun the attack by land on Port Arthur. Admiral Togo's fleet also bombards the shore batteries and the town. A Japanese squadron bombards the west coast of the Liao-Tung Peninsula in the neighborhood of Kai-Ping. Admiral Togo reports that torpedo-boats reconnoitered the harbor of Port Arthur, losing two men killed by the fire from the forts.

June 10.—It is reported that the Japanese, in a hotly contested battle lasting six hours, captured Siu-Yen, on June 8. Viceroy Alexeieff again appeals to the Czar urging him to direct General Kuropatkin to send a force to the relief of Port Arthur. Regulations for the humane treatment of

Earn With Safety 5% Per Annum

This is a fair rate to receive on your money. Your savings invested with The INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO. are free from speculative dangers earn 5 per annum a profit consistent with safe methods and always subject to your control. 5% per annum paid for every day invested, withdrawable at your pleasure.

Our business established over 10 years, under supervision of New York Banking Dept. Our patrons in every State of the Union their increased investments prove their satisfaction. Write for particulars

Endorsed by the most conservative authorities upon investments

Assets. $1,700,000
Surplus and Profits, $160,000

Industrial Savings and Loan Co.
139 Broadway, New York

MORE BOOKS

[Continued from page 896]

Heroes and Hero Worship. Carlyle. $1; 40c.
Emma. Jane Austen. $1.25; 50c.
Guide to Oxford. 75c.; 25c.
The Old Red Sandstone. Miller. $1.50; 75c.
On Viol and Flute. Gosse. $2; 75c.
Firdausi in Exile. Gosse. $2; 75c.
Modern English Literature. Gosse. $2; 75c.
Critical Kit-Kats. Gosse. $1.50; 75c.
Seventeenth Century Studies. Gosse. $1.50; 75c.
The New Handbook to Clevedon, England. 50c.; 20c.
Second Book of Verse. Field. $1.25; 50c.
Questions at Issue. Gosse. $1.50; 75c.
Aspects of Modern Oxford. By a Mere Don. $2.40; 75c.
The Stickit Minister. Crockett. $1.50; 50c.
Oxford and Its Colleges. Wells. $1; 50c.
Bible in Spain. Borrow. $1; 50c.
Gypsies of Spain. Borrow. $1; 50c.
Lavengro. Borrow. $1; 50c.
Oratory and Orators. Mathews. $2; 50c.
The Damnation of Theron Ware. Frederic. $1.50; 50c.
Lecture on the Mormons. Ward. p. 25c.; 15c.
The Pilgrim Fathers. Buchan. p $1; 25c.
Key to French Grammar Simplified. Hugo. p. 20c.
French Pronunciation and Conversation Simplified. Hugo. p. 20c.
Colloquial French, With Phonetic Pronunciation. Swain. 75c.; 20c.
French Grammar Simplified. Hugo. p. 40c; 20c.
André Cornélis. Bourget. $1.40; 50c.
An Englishman's Love Letters. $1; 25c.
Household Economics. Campbell. $1.75; 50c.
Photograms of the Year 1899. b. $1.50; 50c.
Lyric Love. William Watson. $1; 50c.
The Angel of Clay. Partridge. $1.25; 50c.
Studies in the Thought World. Wood. $1.50; 50c.
Westward Ho! Kingsley. $1; 40c.
The Hundreth Man. Stockton. $1.50; 50c.
Vathek and Rasselas. Beckford and Johnson. $1; 50c.
Gossip From Paris During the Second Empire. Peat. $2; 75c.
Who's Who. 1900. $2.50; 75c.
Our Language: Grammar. Smith and McMurray. $1.10; 50c.
Modern Reader's Bible: Solomon's Song, Ruth, Esther and Tobit. $1; 50c.
Mediaeval History. Fisher. $1.25; 50c.
Life of Burns. Shairp. $1; 50c.
Lectures on Shakespeare. Coleridge. $1; 50c.
History of British India. Frazer. $1.50; 75c.
Stephen Langton, or The Days of King John. Tupper. b. $1; 40c.
Paolo and Francesca. Phillips. p. 50c.; 25c.
Manual of the Constitution of the United States. Andrews. $1.50; 25c
How to Judge of a Picture. Van Dyke. 75c.; 40c.
The Great Conversers. Mathews. $1.50; 50c.
By Oak and Thorn. Brown. $1.25; 50c.
Thackeray. Brown. 75c.; 25c.
Views and Reviews. Henley. $1.25; 50c.
History of Holyrood. p. 75c.; 25c.
Walk Through Cambridge, Engl'd. p. 25c. 15c.
Guide to Paris Exposition, 1900. p. 50c.; 20c.
Southey's Life of Nelson. ½l. $1.25; 40c.
Colloquial German with Phonetic Pronunciation. Swan. 75c.; 20c.
Writers and Readers. Birkbeck Hill. $1.50; 50c.
The Egregious English. McNeil. $1.25; 50c.
Book of Omar and Rubâiyât. b. $1.25; 50c.
Year's Residence in United States. Cobbett. $2; 75c.
Life of Bayard Taylor. Smyth. $1.25; 50c.
From Sea to Sea. Kipling. 2 vols. $2 50; $1.
Oxford Magazine. Vol. IV. b. $2; 50c.
Letters of Horace Walpole. Vol. I. $1.50; 25c.
Poor Richard's Almanac. Franklin. Edited by Ford. $1; 50c
Harvard Episodes Flandrau. $1.25; 50c.
Stanford Stories. Field and Irwin. $1.25; 50c.
Princeton Stories. Williams. $1.25; 50c.
Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush. Maclaren. 50c.; 25c.
Cyrano de Bergerac. Rostand. $1; 50c.
Adam Bede. George Eliot. $1; 25c.
Poems. W. E. Chase. $1; 25c.
Tales from Wonderland. Baumbach. $1; 40c.
Literary Life of Rudyard Kipling. Monkshood. $1.50; 50c.
Things in America. Wm. Chambers. $1; 50c.
Oxford Prize Poems. l. $1.50; 40c.
Excursions in Libraria. Powell. $1.75; 75c.
Bygone Somerset. Walters. $2; 50c.
Tabie-Talk. Leigh Hunt. $1.25; 50c.
Spiritual Life in Its Fulness. Lathe. p. 20c.
Catalogue British National Gallery. p. 20c.
The Promise of the Ages. Keeler. p. 75c.; 25c.
Who's Who. 1901. $2; 75c.
Guide-Book to Southern California. p. 50c.; 25c.
Wells: The Cathedral and See. p. 40c.; 20c.
Oxford: The Cathedral and See. p. 40c.; 20c.
Schools of Buffalo. Edited by Wood. p. 20c.
Le Voyage de Monsieur. Perrichon. p. 20c.
Handbook of Boston Public Library. p. 10c.
Life of Washington Irving. Warner. $1.25; 50c.
Nature Near London. Jefferies. $1; 50c.
Emerson's Essays. 2 vols. $1.50; 75c.
Diana's Defender. Hayward. $1; 25c.
Literary Character. D'Israeli. 2 vols. $2.50; $1.
Spanish Guide. Varona. b. 75c.; 20c.
Memoir of D. Macmillan. Hughes. $1.50; 50c.
Merrie England. Blatchford. p. 10c.
The Decorative Arts. Morris. p. 50c.; 25c.
Permanent Peace Tribunal. Hale. p. 50c.; 20c.
The Railway Revolution in Mexico. Moses. p. 50c.; 20c.
Johnsoniana. Napier. $1 40; 50c.
Guide to Oxford. p. 50c.; 20c.
The Feast of Belshazzar. E. Arnold. p. $1; 25c.
The Purple Book of Book Plates. Simpson and Stone. p. 25c.
Shakespeare's Country. Windle. $1; 40c.
Poems. John Godfrey Saxe. $1; 40c.
Pen and Ink. Brander Matthews. $1.50; 50c.
The Literary Year-book, 1900. $1.50; 50c.
Embarrassments. Henry James, $1.50; 25c.
Lockhart's Life of Burns. l. $3; 50c.
The Red Book of New York State. $2; 50c.
Scribner's Magazine. Vols. XVI., XVII., XVIII., bound. Each $4; $1.
The Function of Criticism by Arnold, and An Essay on Style by Pater. 75c.; 40c.
When the Heart is Young. Whitelock. $1; 25c.
How to See Boston. King. p. 50c; 20c.
Bemrose's Guide to Matlock, Bakewell, Chatsworth, Haddon Hall, England. 40c.; 25c.
Guide-Book to Albany, N. Y. p. 50c.; 25c.
Taught by Experience. Seamon. p. 50c.; 20c.
Perfect Freedom. Phillips Brooks. $1; 40c.
Character of Jesus. Bushnell. $1; 40c.
De Omnibus. By the Conductor. Pain. p. 50c.; 20c.
Guide to London in 1900. Fry. p. 50c.; 25c.
Shakespeare: His Mind and Art. Dowden. $1.75; $1.
Dramatic Art and Literature. Schlegel. $1.25; 50c.
Etymological Dictionary of English Language. Skeat. $1.40; 75c.
A Mortal Antipathy. Holmes. $1; 50c.
Picture and Text. Henry James. $1; 50c.
Trips Out of Bristol, England. p. 50c.; 20c.
Comparative View of Governments. Wenzel. p. 50c.; 20c.
Lavington's Methodists and Papists. $2; 25c.
The Mercantile Agencies Against Commerce. Chinn. p. 50c; 20c.
The New Hygiene. Wilson. p. $1; 25c.

Order from H. W. BELL.
259 Fifth Av nue. New York

SAVE YOUR TEETH for use in old age, for beauty, health and comfort during your entire life.

Dr. Graves
Unequaled
ToothPowder

Smooth and delightful. Removes tartar, prevents decay, makes the teeth white.

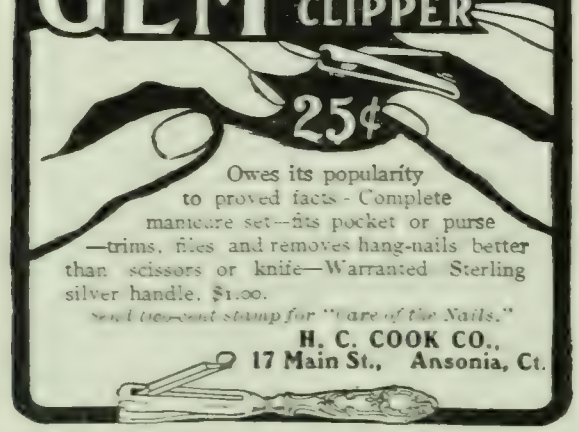
3 Ounce Metal Bottle 25c 8 Ounce Metal Bottle 50c

SOLD EVERYWHERE
A Trial Bottle FREE on Request
Dr. Graves Tooth Powder Co., Chicago, Ill.

GET YOUR GLASSES AT WHOLESALE

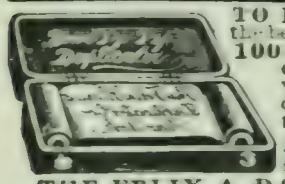
Originators of Fitting Glasses by Mail. Inventors of the "OCULARSCOPE." Examine your eyes without an oculist, with our "OCULARSCOPE." Sent free with catalog of Spectacles and Eye Glasses. See the name "OCULARSCOPE." All other devices are infringements and NOT reliable. Send to-day.
GRAND RAPIDS WHOLESALE OPTICIANS
404 Houseman Block, Grand Rapids, Mich.

GEM NAIL CLIPPER



Owes its popularity to proved facts - Complete manicure set—fits pocket or purse—trims, files and removes hang-nails better than scissors or knife—Warranted Sterling silver handle, $1.00.
Send two-cent stamp for "Care of the Nails."
H. C. COOK CO.,
17 Main St., Ansonia, Ct.

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?



TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-Top" is the best and simplest device for making 100 copies from pen-written and 50 copies from typewritten original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, without deposit, on ten (10) days' trial.
Price $7.50 less trade discount of 33⅓, or $5 net
THE FELIX A. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.
Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City.

LIFE CULTURE PAYS IN EVERY WAY: The reason is self-evident. Life Culture teaches an organized system of life culture, mind-training, physical development, and self-help; gives key to many mysteries and powers, also secrets of personal influence, self-confidence, attraction, success, inspiration and self-expression; based on a wonderful discovery; explains sources of life, origin of creative power and deepest secrets of human nature; shows how life's aims can be realized within man and throughout nature; this science is intensely practical, helpful and interesting. Published nowhere else in 12 books with special lessons and 52 test questions for private study. Sent in a plain, postpaid envelope, on approval. For $1.00 down and $1.00 monthly for 12 months. Send to E. LOOMIS, Inventor, New York City, N. Y.

[illegible] are made public at St. Petersburg. Reports from Washington state that the submarine boats [illegible] and [illegible] had been bought by Japan.

June 11.—Advices from St. Petersburg say that General Kuropatkin is preparing to turn General Kuroki's position by sending a force from Mukden. The reported shipment of submarines to Japan arouses adverse comment in St. Petersburg, where it is regarded as evidence of unfriendliness to Russia on the part of the United States.

June 12.—Rumors reach St. Petersburg that a naval battle had been fought outside of Port Arthur, resulting in the sinking of two Russian and four Japanese battle-ships. The Japanese have established a strict blockade of New-Chwang.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

June 6.—Two regiments of artillery and engineers are ordered to reinforce the British expedition in Tibet. Tibetans attack the British at Khangma, leaving 170 dead on the field.

June 8. The Sultan of Morocco accedes to the demands of Raisuli, the bandit, to secure the release of Perdicari and Varley.

The correspondence between the Kongo Free State and Great Britain is made public and reports of cruelty in the State are confirmed.

June 10.—Premier Combes tells the French Chamber of Deputies of an effort to bribe him to bring in a bill to keep the Carthusian monks in France.

June 11.—Early Grey is appointed to succeed Lord Minto as Governor-General of Canada.

Domestic.

COLORADO.

June 6.—The labor troubles in Cripple Creek mining district in Colorado break out afresh; twelve non-union miners are killed and seven injured and a railroad wrecked by the explosion of a carefully laid infernal machine at Independence. In a riot at Victor two men are killed and eight wounded.

June 7.—The Cripple Creek District is controlled by a combination of militia, vigilance committees, and a sheriff's possé.

June 8.—A battle takes place between militia and striking miners near Dunnville: the miners, entrenched in the hills, open fire on the troops, who charge the miners, killing one and taking fourteen prisoners. Martial law is proclaimed in Teller County.

June 9.—The Citizens' Alliance of Cripple Creek starts a boycott against all unions; General Bell orders a mine closed for employing union men.

June 10.—The Western Federation of Miners appeals to President Roosevelt to investigate the mining conditions in Colorado.

June 11.—General Bell declares that thirty-five or forty men in the Cripple Creek "bullpen" would be hanged for the dynamite outrage at Independence.

POLITICAL.

June 7.—Republicans win a sweeping victory in the Oregon state election. Delaware Democrats instruct for Judge George Gray for President.

June 9.—Republican leaders of Pennsylvania select Attorney-General Knox to succeed Matthew S. Quay in the United States Senate. Utah Democrats select an uninstructed delegation to St. Louis; and four of the delegates favor Parker and two are for Hearst.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

June 7.—Secretary Shaw notifies the officials of the St. Louis Exposition that he would take charge of the Fair receipts if the payments on the government loan were not made promptly when due.

June 8.—Ex-Secretary Foster, representing the American Missionary Society, urges the State Department to force Turkey to pay the claims of American missionaries.

June 10.—Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania appoints Attorney-General Knox to the United States Senate to succeed the late Senator Quay.

The visiting Filipino commissioners are the guests of President Roosevelt at the White House.

June 11.—Secretary Taft removes Col. R. H. Pratt, superintendent of the Carlisle Indian School, because of his differences with the Indian bureau.

The Rational Vehicles of Health and Pleasure

Bicycles

Equipped with
Two-Speed Gear
and
Coaster Brake

The return of bicycling finds our American roads greatly improved and the bicycle itself perfected in design and construction and equipped with new and marvelous devices.

To learn all about modern bicycles, get catalogues free from our 10,000 dealers, or send stamp for any one of them.

Pope Manufacturing Co.

EASTERN DEPARTMENT Hartford, Conn.	WESTERN DEPARTMENT Chicago, Ill.
"Columbia" "Cleveland" "Tribune" "Crawford"	"Rambler" "Monarch" "Crescent" "Imperial"

You See Them Everywhere

A Fascinating Exposition of one of the most remarkable phenomena in mental science. Should be read by all thoughtful people.

Mrs. Piper and the Society for Psychical Research

Translated from the French of M. Sage With Introduction by Sir Oliver Lodge.

12mo. Price, $1.00 net

SCOTT-THAW CO., 542 Fifth Ave., New York

Save one-third on carriages by buying direct from the maker. Send for our free illustrated catalogue.
The Columbus Carriage & Harness Co.
Columbus, Ohio

RUNNING WATER in your COUNTRY HOME

RIFE HYDRAULIC ENGINES Operated automatically by the power of any brook or spring, will deliver a Constant flow in your house any distance or height. No cost of maintenance, no attention. We make a specialty of equipping country places with complete water-works systems, extending to Stable, Greenhouse, Lawn, Garden, Fountain, etc. Catalog and Guaranteed Estimate Free.
RIFE PUMP CO., 126½ Liberty St., NEW YORK

WE don't stop to consider that the cleansing property of water depends upon its softness—hard water only half does its work. The addition of BORAX to the bath not only makes the cleansing process thorough, but it leaves one with a delightful feeling of lightness and freshness and coolness. The marvelous virtue of BORAX is due to a very simple law—it SOFTENS water.

BORAX differs in purity and quality, like other things. The purest and best Borax is

20-MULE-TEAM

BRAND. For sale at all drug and grocery stores in ¼, ½ and 1-lb. packages.

The famous "AMERICAN GIRL" PICTURES FREE to purchasers of 20-MULE-TEAM BORAX. At stores or sent for POUND BOX TOP and 4 cents in stamps.

PACIFIC COAST BORAX CO.

New York. Chicago. San Francisco.

OTIS H. KEAN, INC., N. Y.

LE PAGE'S PHOTO PASTE
IN JARS AND TUBES

Dries quickly—never discolors the print. Very strong—corners will not curl up. Invaluable for photo or general use. Largest bottle now on the market for 5 cents (by mail, 10 cents). In bulk for large users, carton work, etc.

Russia Cement Co. Gloucester, Mass. Mfrs. of LE PAGE'S GLUE STRONGEST IN THE WORLD

AUTHORS! The N.Y. Bureau of Revision, est'd 1880. Unique in position and success. Revision and Criticism of MSS. Circular D. Dr. TITUS M. COAN, 70 5th Ave., N. Y. City.

CHESS.

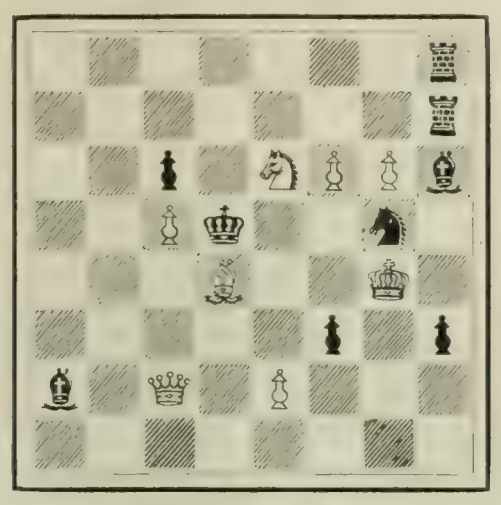
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 942.

By C. E. LINDQUIST.

A Prize-Winner.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

7 r: 7 r: 2 p 1 S P P b: 2 P k 2 s 1: 3 B 2 K 1: 5 p 1 p: b 1 Q 1 P 3: 8.

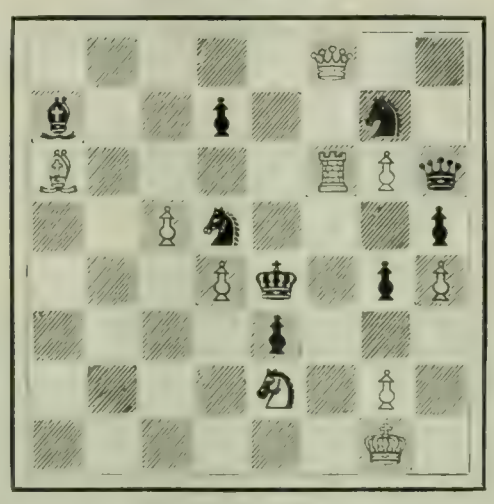
White mates in two moves.

Problem 943.

MOTTO: "Kelani."

First and Second Prize (*ex-æquo*) *Tidschrift* Problem-Tourney.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

5 Q 2: b 2 p 2 s 1: B 4 R P q: 2 P s 3 p: 3 P k 1 p P: 4 p 3: 4 S 1 P 1: 6 K 1.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems

No. 934. Key-move: P—R 8 (Q)

No. 935.

1. Q—B 5 / Q - Kt 3	2. Kt—B 4! / Any	3. B—Q 6, mate
1. ..... / P x Kt	2. Q—Q B 2 ch / P x Q (must)	3. P—Kt 4, mate
1. ..... / P—Q 5	2. Kt - Q 3 dbl. ch / K—B 5 (must)	3. Q—Q B 5, mate
1. ..... / Kt x P	2. Q—B 2 ch / Kt—B 6	3. Q x Kt, mate

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S; Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; C. B. E., Youngstown, N. Y.; R. O'C., San Francisco; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. E. Wharton

A FEW weeks ago a man said to me, "Send me one hundred of your Panetela Cigars. I want them to smoke on the golf links and out of doors."

I saw him yesterday morning on a train. As he was cutting off the end of his cigar he turned around and saw me—smiled, said "Good morning," and added, "I owe you an apology. This is one of your cigars and is the best I know for steady smoking."

My reply was, "If you will give me your photograph and say that over your signature, on your business letterhead, you will place me under everlasting obligations."

Of course he declined to do so.

This man's business is known wherever civilized men live in the world. He is rich, cultured, and traveled. He lives in a beautiful home, has horses, coachman, and gardeners.

A mutual friend, who knows him well, tells me that he never before knew of him having other than a genuine imported cigar in his house. I wish I dared print his name—without it the story may sound "fishy." It is true, nevertheless.

I find that most of my customers are men who have been paying from $8 to $15 per hundred for their cigars, and men who can afford to pay these prices and would, if they didn't get better cigars from me for less money.

Please bear in mind that I do not retail cigars, nor send samples. If you will come to my factory I shall be glad to have you smoke all you will. It costs more to prepare a quarter's worth of cigars for shipment than it does to tie up one hundred; but I do sell at *wholesale* prices (and there is a wide margin between wholesale and retail prices in cigars), by the hundred, the entire product of my factory direct to the smoker.

EXACT SIZE
PANETELA
EXACT SHAPE

MY OFFER IS:

I will, upon request, send to a reader of The Literary Digest one hundred of Shivers' Panetela Cigars, express prepaid, on approval Smoke ten of them; if you don't like them, return the other ninety at my expense—no harm done. If you like the cigars, and keep them, you agree to remit $5 for them within 10 days.

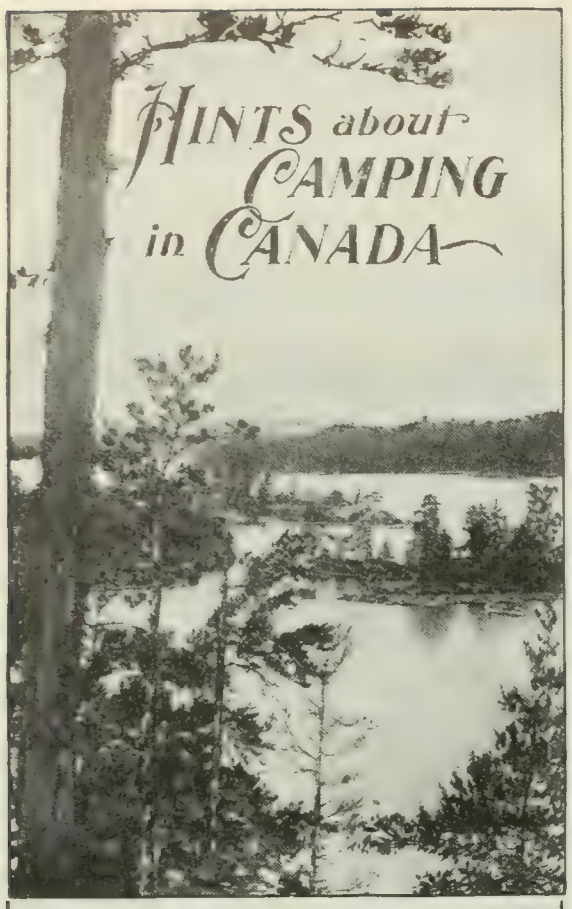
Would I dare to make this offer if I did not know the absolute truth of my statements? Think of the risk I take to make a customer; one-tenth of my cigars—all of them, should some unworthy take advantage of me—and expressage both ways. Wouldn't I be a dolt to send out cigars that would not stand the test?

How can a smoker refuse to try my cigars; where is the possible risk to him?—provided, of course that $5 per hundred is not a higher price than he cares to pay.

In ordering please use business letterhead or enclose business card; also state whether strong, medium or mild cigars are desired.

Write me if you smoke. Herbert D. Shivers, 906 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR GOUT & RHEUMATISM
Use the Great English Remedy
BLAIR'S PILLS
Safe, Sure, Effective. 50c. & $1.
DRUGGISTS, or 224 William St., N. Y.



For a free copy of this booklet apply to any agent of the

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

TWO THROUGH TRAINS EACH WAY—EVERY DAY

BETWEEN

MONTREAL, TORONTO and VANCOUVER

JUNE 13—to October 1904

E. V. SKINNER, A.T.M., 458 Broadway, N. Y.
ROBERT KERR, P.T.M., Montreal

Sherman, Tex.; the Rev. R. Rech, Kiel, Wis.; H. A. Smith, Dayton, O.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; W. F. Kern, Philadelphia; B. Alten, Elyria, O.; F. H. Seamon, El Paso, Tex.; R. G. Fitzgerald, Dayton, O.; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; E. W. McGraw, San Francisco.

934: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; the Rev. A. Mainville, Brimfield, Ill.; M. Almy, Chicago; Z. G., E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; W. S. Brown, Poplar Bluff, Mo.; J. B. W., West Seneca, N. Y.; J. H. Cravens, Kansas City, Mo.; R. Myerson, New Britain, Conn.; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; C. H. Carter, Cambridge. Mass.; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.; W. T. Moore, Anthony, Kans.; H. J. Bothe, Baltimore; J. B. Bell, Wilmington, Del.; J. G. Overholser, Anamoose, N. D.

Comments (934): "Thirty-two mates. Not all distinct variations"—M. W. H.; "Great 20"—M. M.; "About twenty-three variations"—G. D.; "Thirty-one variations"—F. S. F.; "Nineteen distinct mates"—J. H. S.; "As a study in variety is masters merit; but from an artistic point of view, it has no value"—O. W.; "Thirty-one var's"—W. R.; "Fifteen mates"—C. B. E.; "Seventeen fine mates"—J. G. L.; "Twenty mates"—W. R.; 'Twenty-two different mates"—B. A.; "About twenty"—J. E. W.; "Thirty-three mates"—H. A. S.; "Twenty-one different mates"—T. H. S.; "Fourteen clean mates; thirty-three var's"—R. F.; "Thirty mates"—L.; "Twenty-one mates"—"23"; "Twenty-one"—A. M.; "Thirty-one var's"—M. A.; "Twenty-two distinct mates"—Z. G.; "Thirty mates"—E. A. C.; "Thirty-one var's"—W. S. B.; "Fifteen separate mates"—I. W. W.; "Burdensomely ingenious"—J. H. C.; "Seventeen mates"—R. M.; "27 mates"—E. B. K.; "Twenty-one mates"—L. G.; "Twenty mates of peculiar interest"—A. H.; "Thirty-one mates"—W. L. M.; "Twenty-four var's"—H. J. B.; "Thirty-one mates"—J. B. B.; "Thirty var's. Charming"—J. G. O.

935: "Not so easy"—M. M.; "Difficult and well constructed"—G. D.; "The 'tries' are bewildering. Second moves splendid surprise"—F. S. F.; "Hard key, and a puzzler after you've found it" J. H. S.; "Built up, and of indifferent value"—O. W.; "Incomparable"—J. G. L.; "A beauty worthy of its authors"—W. R.; "I admire this"—J. E. W.; "Very fine"—E. N. K.; "Excellent"—H. A. S.

In addition to those reported, F. von Schilling, Hampton, Va., got 930, 932; E. W. McG., 930, 933; F. H. S., D. F. S., Westerly, R. I.; H. F. Riley, Cedarville, Kans., 932, 933.

Marshall's Victory.

A summary of Marshall's record-breaking work in the Cambridge Springs Tourney is of peculiar interest:

Rounds.	Opponents.	Openings.	Score.	Moves.
1	Tschigorin	Queen's Gambit dec.	½	36
2	Pillsbury	Irregular	1	23
3	Barry	Ruy Lopez	1	27
4	Mieses	Queen's Gambit	1	57
5	Lasker	Sicilian Defense	½	45
6	Lawrence	Queen's Gambit dec.	1	36
7	Schlechter	K.B. Opening	1	37
8	Teichmann	Queen's Gambit dec.	1	58
9	Hodges	Ruy Lopez	1	35
10	Showalter	Queen's Gambit dec.	1	38
11	Janowski	Queen's Gambit dec.	1	76
12	Delmar	Dutch Defense	1	30
13	Marco	Ruy Lopez	½	30
14	Napier	Queen's Gambit dec.	½	34
15	Fox	Sicilian Defense	1	26
	Total		13	590

Average length of games 39⅓ moves. The average moves in games is estimated at 44.

Marshall played white against Tschigorin, Pillsbury, Mieses, Lawrence, Teichmann, Showalter, Delmar, and Napier.

The table shows that he began with a Draw, then three straight wins, another Draw, then *seven* wins, two Draws, and finished with his win against Fox.

Paying Investments

If you are looking for a safe, practical, good paying investment, **buy a few yearling cattle, sheep, or Angora goats** and put them on the Co-operative Ranches in Montana; they guarantee the best of care for one-half the profit **and assume all loss over 5 per cent.** If you have not heard about this great Company which keeps cattle, sheep and Angora goats for 800 men, women and children, all over the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Europe, write for information; you will be interested. Address, Lock Box G,

Co-operative Ranches
Great Falls, Montana.

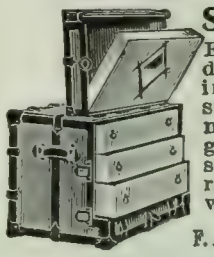
Office Men

Work easier, keep cooler, feel freer by wearing

"Lightweight" PRESIDENT Suspenders

Weigh 2 oz. Have style and lightness. Guaranteed:—Satisfaction, a new pair or your money back. 50c. and $1.00 any store or mailed.

The C. A. Edgarton Mfg. Co., Box 838 Shirley, Mass.



Stallman's Dresser Trunk

Easy to get at everything without disturbing anything. No fatigue in packing and unpacking. Light, strong, roomy drawers. Holds as much and costs no more than a good box trunk. Hand-riveted; strongest trunk made. In small room serves as chiffonier. C. O D. with privilege of examination.

2c. stamp for Catalog.

F. A. STALLMAN, 4 W. Spring St., Columbus, O.

HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS

Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label.

Wood Rollers. Tin Rollers.

A STOMACH SPECIALIST

solved the problem. "The New Philosophy" shows a real relief for Stomach and Intestinal Troubles and Neurasthenia. The book is free to sufferers. Address, with stamps, A. H. SWINBURNE, M.D., Sta. R., Marietta, Ohio. During July and August at Hotel Elwood, Atlantic City, N. J.

THE ART OF TRAVEL

180-paged discussion by H. H. Powers, Ph.D., of travel problems—clothing, seasons, baggage, etc. Sent for cost of wrapping and mailing—15c. (coin or stamps)

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL, 203 Clarendon St., Boston.

The Perfect Perpetual Calendar

Simplest, most reliable; 50 cents. Post-free. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

CANOEING

Comfort in canoeing depends to a great extent upon the freedom from annoyances, such as mosquitoes and flies. In the shadiest nooks and corners the pests are always found. You can thoroughly enjoy the quiet seclusion of a shady nook without annoyance if you burn Japstick. It not only drives away all flies and mosquitoes, but lends an agreeable odor. Box of 12 Japsticks, each burning one hour, mailed, 50 cts

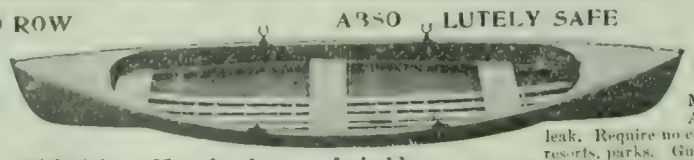
JAPSTICK DRIVES AWAY MOSQUITOES

THE CULECIDE CO., 170 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

GINSENG culture is the greatest money maker of the age! Start a garden now. You will soon cross the bridge to prosperity. A plot 100x100 ft. will make a $10,000 garden. Particulars 5 cents. T. H. SUTTON, 520 Sherwood Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

MSS. Expert help to authors. Criticism and revision by former New York editor. Resartus Literary Bureau, 27 William St., New York.

EASIER TO ROW ABSOLUTELY SAFE



Write to-day for free catalogue

15 foot boat, crated, $29.00

No other boat so desirable for ladies and children.

Mullins Unsinkable Steel Pleasure Boats

Made of steel. Practically indestructible. Air chamber each end. Cannot sink. Cannot leak. Require no caulking. Ideal boat for family use, summer resorts, parks. Guaranteed. Will seat five persons in comfort. The modern row boat for pleasure, safety and durability.

W. H. MULLINS, 447 Depot Street, Salem, Ohio.

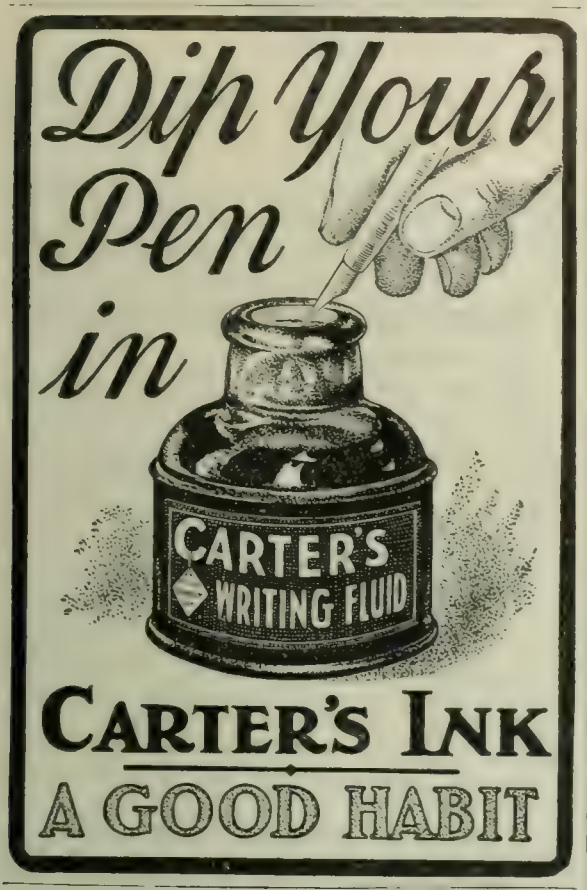
Pears'

Pears' soap is nothing but soap.

Pure soap is as gentle as oil to the living skin.

Pears' is the purest and best toilet soap in all the world.

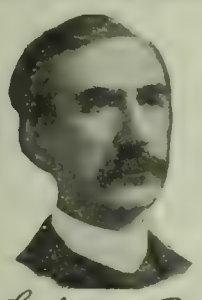
Sold all over the world.



Headache and Neuralgia

CAN BE RELIEVED

HEADACHE NEURALGIA



DR. WHITEHALL'S MEGRIMINE

A special remedy prepared by a specialist for a special purpose; will relieve any headache in thirty minutes. Try it, then you will never be without it in your home. A postal card will bring you a convincing sample free. Twenty years of unparalleled success places MEGRIMINE at the head of all remedies for HEADACHE and NEURALGIA. Sold by all druggists, or address

The Dr. Whitehall Megrimine Co.

188 N. Main St., South Bend, Ind.

Come Here! When in search of health and rest for mind and body. Your physician will agree. Booklet free. STEUBEN SANITARIUM, Hornellsville, N. Y.

A charming and helpful book for girls by FRANCES E. WILLARD. "It breathes the best thoughts and the noblest emotions of its gifted author." Handsomely bound in cloth. Price, $1 FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., NEW YORK.

HOW TO WIN

Games from the Cambridge Springs Tourney.

Marco Draws with Lasker.

	Marco. White.	Lasker. Black.		Marco. White.	Lasker. Black.
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	24	P—Q Kt 3	Q—R 4
2	Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	25	P—R 4	Kt—K 3
3	B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	26	R—K 2	Q—K R 4
4	B—R 4	Kt—B 3	27	P—B 4	P—K B 4
5	Kt—B 3	P—Q 3	28	K R—K sq	P x P
6	P—Q 3	B—K 2	29	Kt x P	Kt—B 2
7	B—K Kt 5	Castles	30	Kt—Kt 5	P—R 3
8	P—K R 3	B—K 3	31	Kt—K 6	Kt x Kt
9	B—Kt 3	Kt—Q 2	32	R x Kt	R x R
10	Q B x B	Kt x B	33	R x R	P—Q 4
11	P—Q 4	P x P	34	R—K 7	R—K sq
12	Kt x P	Kt—Q B 4	35	Q—K 3	R x R
13	B x B	Kt x B	36	Q x R	Q—B 4
14	Castles	Kt—Kt 3	37	Q—K 8 ch	K—R 2
15	P—K Kt 3	Q—Q 2	38	Q—K 2	P—Q R 4
16	Kt—B 5	K R—K sq	39	P—K R 5	Q—Q 2
17	P—K R 4	Kt—K 2	40	P—K Kt 4	P—Q Kt 4
18	Kt x Kt ch	Q x Kt	41	Q—Q 3 ch	K—Kt sq
19	Kt—Q 5	Q—Q sq	42	Q—Kt 6	P x P
20	K—Kt 2	P—Q B 3	43	P x P	P—B 4
21	Kt—B 3	Q—Kt 3	44	K—Kt 3	Q—K 2
22	Q—Q 2	Q R—Q sq	45	K—B 3	Q—K 8
23	Q R—K sq	Kt—B 4	46	Q—B 5	Drawn.

Pillsbury's Brilliancy.

	Delmar. White.	Pillsbury. Black.		Delmar. White.	Pillsbury. Black.
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	28	P—B 4	R—B 6 ch
2	Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3	29	K—Kt 2	P x B P
3	Kt—B 3	B—Kt 5	30	P x K P	Kt—K 4
4	B—B 4	Castles	31	B—K 3	Kt—K 3
5	P—Q 3	Kt—B 3	32	P—Kt 5	K—B 2
6	Castles	B x Kt	33	P—R 6	P x P
7	P x B	P—Q 3	34	P x P	K—Kt 3
8	P—K R 3	B—K 3	35	B—B sq	Kt—B 5 ch
9	B x B	P x B	36	K—Kt sq	K x P
10	Kt—Kt 5	Q—K 2	37	R—Q sq	K—Kt 3
11	P—K B 4	P x P	38	R—Q 2	P—B 6
12	B x P	P—K R 3	39	R—K 2	Kt—Kt 5
13	Kt—B 3	Kt x P	40	R—R 8	R—Kt 6 ch
14	B x R P	Kt—Kt 6	41	K—B sq	R—B 6 ch
15	B—Kt 5	R x Kt	42	K—Kt sq	Kt—K 7 ch
16	B x Q	R x R ch	43	K—Kt 2	R—Kt 6 ch
17	Q x R	Kt x Q	44	K—B sq	Kt x B
18	B—Kt 5	Kt—Kt 6	45	R—Q B 8	P—B 4
19	R—K sq	P—K 4	46	R—Q R 8	K—Kt 4
20	K—R 2	Kt—K R 4	47	R x P	K—B 5
21	P—Kt 4	Kt—B 5	48	R—B 7 ch	K—K 6
22	K—Kt 3	R—K B sq	49	R—K R 7	Kt—K 4
23	P—K R 4	Kt—K 3	50	P—R 4	Kt—B 6
24	B—Q 2	P—Q 4	51	R—R sq	Kt—Kt 6
25	R—Q Kt sq	P—Q Kt 3			
26	R—K sq	Kt—B 4			
27	P—R 5	P—K 5			

Pillsbury announcing mate in three moves.

Napier Draws with Pillsbury.

	Napier. White.	Pillsbury. Black.		Napier. White.	Pillsbury. Black.
1	P—Q 4	P—Q 3	21	P—Kt 5	P—K R 4
2	P—K 4	Kt—Q 2	22	R—R 4	Q—K 2
3	B—Q B 4	K Kt—B 3	23	P—Q Kt 4	B—Q 3
4	Kt—Q B 3	P—K 4	24	P—B 4	Kt—Q 2
5	Kt—B 3	B—K 2	25	Q R—R sq	Kt—B sq
6	Castles	Castles	26	P—B 5	B—B 2
7	P x P	P x P	27	P—Kt 4	Kt—R 2
8	Q—K 2	P—B 3	28	P x P	Kt x P
9	B—K Kt 5	P—K R 3	29	P x P	Kt x Kt
10	B—R 4	Kt—R 4	30	Q x Kt	R x R
11	Q B—Kt 3	Kt x B	31	P x P	Q—Kt 4 ch
12	R P x Kt	Q—B 2	32	Q—Kt 3	Q x Q ch
13	P—Q R 3	Kt—Kt 3	33	P x Q	K R—R sq
14	B—R 2	B—K Kt 5	34	P x R (Q)	R x Q
15	Kt—Q sq	Q R—K sq	35	R—K B sq	R—K 2
16	Kt—K 3	B—B sq	36	B—Kt 3	P—R 4
17	P—K Kt 4	P—Kt 3	37	P—Kt 4	P x P
18	P—K Kt 3	K—Kt 2	38	P x P	P—Kt 3
19	K—Kt 2	R—R sq		Drawn.	
20	R—K sq	K B—B 4			

Barry Blunders.

	Hodges. White.	Barry. Black.		Hodges. White.	Barry. Black.
1	P—Q 4	Kt—K B 3	13	P x B	Kt (Q 2)—B 3
2	P—Q B 4	P—K 3	14	P—B 4	P x P
3	Kt—Q B 3	P—Q 4	15	B x P ch	Kt—Q 4
4	B—Kt 5	Q Kt—Q 2	16	B—B 7	P—Q Kt 3
5	P—K 3	P—B 3	17	Kt—K 5	B—Kt 2
6	Kt—B 3	Q—R 4	18	P—K B 3	Q—Q 7
7	Q—B 2	Kt—K 5	19	Q—Kt 3	K Kt—B 6
8	P x P	K P x P	20	K R—K sq	R—K B 3
9	B—Q 3	P—K B 4	21	Q R—B sq	K—R sq
10	B—B 4	B—Kt 5	22	B x Kt	Kt x B
11	Castles	Castles	23	Kt—Q B 4	Resigns.
12	P—Q R 3	B x Kt			

WHEEL CHAIRS
WE MAKE OVER 70 STYLES

Catalogue "B" illustrates and describes (free).

RECLINING and LIBRARY CHAIRS, over 30 styles.

Catalogue "C" (free).

GEO. F. SARGENT CO., 291 Fourth Ave., NEW YORK.

5% Gold Bonds

OF THE

RAPID CITY GAS LIGHT COMPANY

Rapid City, South Dakota

COMPANY has exclusive 99 year franchise—does city lighting—has a modern property, recently rebuilt. Bonds are coupon—20 year—$1,000 denomination—first mortgage on entire plant—net earnings twice interest charge. Legal opinion and detailed information furnished on request. Use coupon below.

References by Permission:

STATE BANK OF MICHIGAN
GRAND RAPIDS NATIONAL BANK

Both of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

We sell bonds paying 5 per cent a year—net securities promising 2 per cent a month—don't write us if you want the latter.

Edward M. Deane & Co. Bankers
Grand Rapids, Michigan

FILL OUT-MAIL US-TODAY

Edward M. Deane & Company, Bankers
Michigan Trust Building.
Grand Rapids, Michigan.

DEAR SIRS:—Please send me detailed information about your Gas Securities.

Name _____

Street _____

City _____

L. D. State _____

The only dog proof lid.

For Garbage

open cans are unsanitary—offensive.

Witt's Corrugated Can

has close-fitting lid, shuts in all odor. Impossible for dogs to scatter contents. Made of steel, galvanized. Will outwear two of any other can. "Witt's Can" is stamped in the lid.

Get *Witt's Pail* for carrying garbage.

Ask your dealer, if he hasn't it, write us.

The Witt Cornice Co., Dept. K, Cincinnati, O.

1877 for 27 years 1904

We have successfully treated

CANCER

Without the Use of the Knife.

The Berkshire Hills Sanatorium is the only institution in the world where cancer and tumors (that are accessible) are successfully treated. Describe your case and we will give an opinion and complete information. Drs. W. I. Brown & Son, North Adams, Mass.

STARK FRUIT BOOK shows in NATURAL COLORS and accurately describes 216 varieties of fruit. Send for our liberal terms of distribution to planters.—Stark Bro's, Louisiana, Mo.

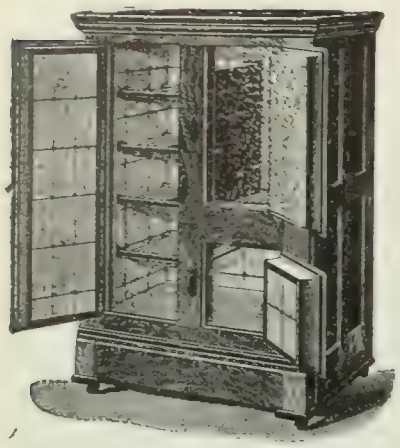
HAY FEVER AND ASTHMA Prompt relief. Cause removed. Symptoms never return. A constitutional treatment that produces permanent freedom from attacks and restores health. Write for BOOK 25A FREE.

P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.

BE CAREFUL OF THE FOOD YOU EAT

KEEP IT IN A

Baldwin DRY AIR Refrigerator



We make the coldest, cleanest, dryest, sweetest refrigerator built. We make Baldwins to preserve food better than other makes, and with less consumption of ice, which costs money and they do it.

Baldwins have a swift, strong current of pure dry air, constantly circulating throughout the interior, reaching every corner, and always moving in one direction. This keeps the food fresh, crisp and sweet, and in a palatable and sanitary condition.

We use **Porcelain, Vermont Spruce,** and **Metal Linings.** Outside cases of **Ash, Oak,** and **Softwood,** beautifully finished. Special lever wedge locks, Rubber around edges of doors, making them doubly air-tight. Excellent, cleanable devices; air flues and waste pipe removable. All features found in Baldwins only.

IF YOU BUY A CHEAP REFRIGERATOR YOU PLEASE YOUR ICEMAN

Our catalogue is free. It tells all about our 150 popular styles and sizes.

THE BALDWIN REFRIGERATOR CO.,
208 Lake Street, Burlington, Vt.

OPIUM DISEASE

Yields To Formula Of Noted Southern Specialist

Who requests every user of the drug to write him at once for sealed book—and free package of his medicine.

The only method absolutely and positively free from all pain, nervousness and distress at all stages. Patients continue regular work or business every day, and closest associates need not know they are on treatment. All drug symptoms and desire for opiates disappear at once, with rapid improvement in weight, strength and appearance. Not a substitute, but a thorough, lasting cure. All correspondence confidential, and with the doctor only.

Address, Dr. K. F. PURDY, Room 37, Houston, Texas

Encyclopedia of Social Reforms

Edited by W. D. P. Bliss with the cooperation of many eminent specialists. Complete and up-to-date information on all social and economic questions. 8vo, 1,447 pp., cloth, $7.50; sheep, $9.50; half morocco, $12; full morocco, $14.

"It will stand in years to come as an epitome of the social and economic conditions and the state of human progress."—*The Review of Reviews.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

Tarry Thou Till I Come

A historical novel, dealing with the momentous events that occurred in Palestine from the time of the crucifixion to the destruction of Jerusalem. By George Croly. Illustrations by De Thulstrup. 12mo, Cloth, 625 pp., $1.40; edition de luxe, photogravures, bound in two volumes, $4.00.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs, NEW YORK

JUST PUBLISHED

THE

Alternate Sex

The Female Intellect in Man, and the Masculine in Woman

By Chas. Godfrey Leland, F.R.S.L., A.M., Harvard

Member of the American Philosophical Society, Etc.; Author of "Kuloskap, the Master, and Other Algonkin Poems and Legends," "Have You a Strong Will?" "The Breitmann Ballads," Etc.

The Object of the Work Explained in the Preface

I have endeavored in this book to set forth the following views:

That Men and Women are, in strict accordance with the opinion of the most recent physiologists, radically different as regards both body and mind, altho social or domestic life has given them much in common.

That in proportion to the female organs remaining in man, and the male in woman, there exists also in each just so much of their peculiar mental characteristics.

That this female mind in man, having free access to the images stored in the cells of memory, calls them forth in dreams and reveries, the same being true as regards the masculine mind in woman.

That this casts much light on the true nature of the Imagination, and all creative action of the mind, involving originality, as is explained in detail in the text.

That which has of late years occupied much thought as the Subliminal Self, the Inner Me, the Hidden Soul, Unconscious Cerebration, and the like, may all be reduced to or fully explained by the Alternate Sex in us.

That there is no line of demarcation between the organic and inorganic world; that, as shown by Schrön, there is life in crystals, and no step in which mentality, tho in lower terms, does not manifest itself.

That Forces have developed themselves from a primary force, and there are some of which we are as yet ignorant.

That the law of Growth is that of accretion, or of attraction and repulsion, beginning with any chance group of molecules, guided by certain forces, as seen in advanced organisms.

That Sensivity is a Force developed at first by polarization of atoms, increased by attraction and repulsion, was influenced by katabolism and anabolism, till Sensation (whose true being must be found in the origin of motion), step by step, advanced to Consciousness, and thence to mentality.

That all effort to rise intellectually above ordinary experience, or to what is generally known as the Supernatural, should be limited to Prayer to God, and exertion and culture of our Will.

There are no proofs of the existence of God save on purely material grounds, and from the conclusions of Science, which all point to it. Yet this proof can never be absolutely *perfected*, because as Man advances in it he is ever raising a higher ideal of Divinity unto himself.

The immortality of the soul depends on the same conditions as the proof of the existence of God.

12mo, Cloth, 141 pp. $1.00 net; by Mail, $1.08

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs.,
44-60 East 23d Street, New York

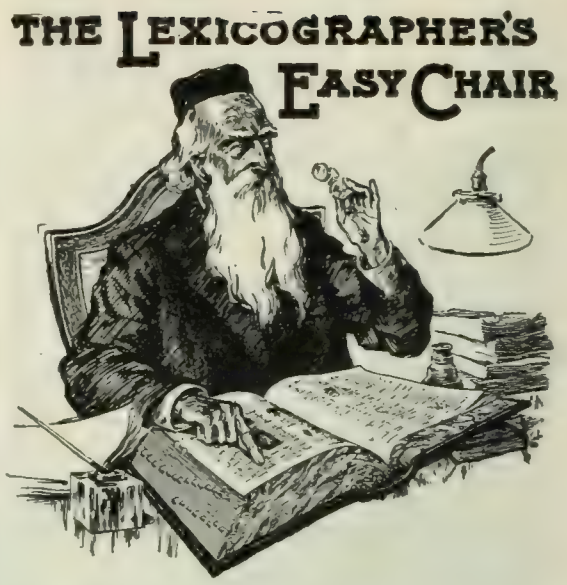
FULL OF WIT, SARCASM, PATHOS

CLERICAL TYPES

Twenty lively sketches of as many different varieties of ministerial types. The intuition displayed in these keen, racy character-impressions is marvelous, while their irresistible humor bubbles up nearly on every page. By Rev. J. M. Campbell

San Francisco Chronicle: "There is not a dull line in the book; a sense of humor dominates the chapters, and anecdote and quiet satire enliven the text"

12mo, cloth, $1. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBS., N. Y.



In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"S. R. J.," San Francisco, Cal.—"During an argument I had occasion to consult the Standard Dictionary in reference to the fusing-points of metals, which vary considerably from the fusing-points taught by Essig and at the University of California. The fusing-points given in the table of elements in the Standard Dictionary do not coincide with those given by Essig or those given by Chambers' Encyclopedia. Please state how your fusing-points have been obtained."

The data to which "S. R. J." refers are only known approximately, and different determinations vary. Landholt and Bornstein's "Physikalisch-Chemische Tabellen" gives exhaustive information, where all reliable authorities are cited with references to original literature. As many as half a dozen figures have been given for the melting-points of certain elements. This is due to the fact that conditions vary in the higher temperatures. It is not easy to obtain exact results, so that there is no one accepted value for any melting-point of any element. The table of elements in the Standard Dictionary was prepared by Frank Wigglesworth Clarke, chief chemist of the U. S. Geological Survey, who based his figures on the most reliable data obtainable by the United States Department of the Interior.

"J. T. K.," Yonkers, N. Y.—"Please explain the meanings of the words 'consul,' 'counsel,' 'council,' 'councilor,' 'counselor' in such a manner that they can be easily borne in mind."

A *consul* is an officer appointed to reside in a foreign port or city as the representative of his country's commercial interests; a *counsel* is a lawyer engaged to give advice or act as advocate in court; a *council* is a body of persons elected or appointed to assist in the administration of government or to legislate; a *councilor* is a member of a council; a *counselor* is one who gives counsel; or, who is an advisor or a lawyer.

"J. D. M.," Columbus, Ga.—"Kindly inform me whether it is correct to use a sentence like this: 'The laws on this subject have been so changed as that the difficulties complained of will not hereafter exist'? Is it correct, under any circumstances, to say 'so as that' instead of merely 'so that'?"

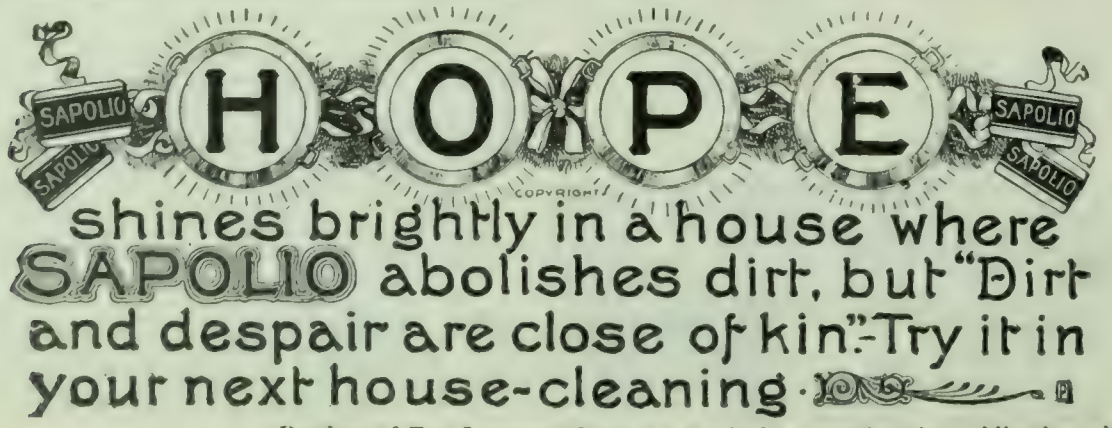
It is not correct to use such a sentence or to say "so as that" for "so that." However, preserving the original thought one may say correctly: "The laws on this subject have been so changed that the difficulties," etc.

"I. S.," Lamoni, Ia.—"Is the following sentence correct: 'Israel is gathering to their long-forsaken home?' Also, is the word 'Israel' in the senses given in the Standard Dictionary ever used with a plural verb?"

The sentence is not correct: substitute "its" for "their" and it is correct. The grammatical rule governing collective nouns calls for the use of the verb in the singular where the plural is not obviously required.

"F. K. C.," Addison, N. Y.—(1) "Kindly tell me the correct form for the plural of 'goose,' the large iron used by tailors. Also, whence its name? (2) Is it permissible to use 'apt' as a synonym for 'likely'? (3) What is the correct pronunciation of 'chauffeur'?"

(1) The plural of "goose," the tailors' smoothing-iron, is "gooses;" the name is derived from its handle, which resembles the neck of a goose. (2) "It is apt" expresses the natural or habitual tendency of a person or thing of which it is predicated; as, iron is "apt" to rust; most men are "apt" to be married. (3) As if spelled "show"fur'."



The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVIII., No. 26 New York, June 25, 1904 Whole Number, 740

Published Weekly by
Funk & Wagnalls Company.
44-60 E. 23d St., New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

NEW LOCATION.

Subscribers and exchanges are requested to notice that our offices have been removed to Nos. 44-60 East 23d St., New York City.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE "SLOCUM" TRAGEDY.

WHAT stirs up the most feeling in connection with the frightful disaster in the East River last week is the thought that it may be duplicated any time on almost any navigable body of water in the country. Our excursion-boats "are little more than tinder boxes," declares the New York *Tribune*, and "it is a marvel that more of them have not been destroyed by fire." And the New York *World* observes: "It is not in New York harbor alone but in every waterway in the country that passengers daily trust their lives to craft that are known to be grossly unfit for their purpose, yet *which no present law will touch*." "The chief lesson of this disaster," the New York *Times* believes, "is that the standard of construction upon excursion-steamers must by law be raised to that of the best modern practise, and that the antiquated assemblages of floating junk which now threaten their passengers with a horrible death must no longer be allowed to take passengers at all."

Herod himself, exclaims one writer, devised no more cruel fate than befell these hundreds of women and little children who sailed so gaily up the East River on Wednesday morning of last week. It was the annual excursion of a German Sunday-school, and there were few men in the party. Just as the *General Slocum* was passing Hell Gate fire broke out near the bow, either from a stove, oil-soaked rags, or some other cause, and in a few minutes the upper works were ablaze. The crew got out three lines of hose, apparently new, "but as soon as the water was turned on," says the first mate, "each line burst at different places, and it was impossible to get enough water from the nozzles to be of the slightest use in quenching the flames." The captain, instead of beaching the steamer at any one of half a dozen places near by, ran full speed for North Brother island, a mile or more away; the fire, fanned by the wind, swept aft and enveloped the upperworks; the supports burned away, and the decks, jammed with people, fell blazing into the hold, carrying them down to a frightful death. Hundreds meanwhile had leaped or were pushed from the blazing steamer into the river. Some trusted to rotten life-perservers, filled with granulated cork and glue, which acted as sinkers; others were carried down by the swift current or were dragged down in their efforts to save relatives and friends.

Pursuing the *Slocum*, however, came a fleet of tugs, and no sooner had the captain beached his craft than the work of rescue began. Rivermen, police, and nurses and patients from the island hospitals risked their lives to save the scorched and drowning passengers, boys of twelve and thirteen became life-savers, and young girls waded far out into the stream and made gallant rescues. The captain, engineer, and all the crew but one escaped with little or no injury. No attempt to use the lifeboats or life rafts is reported. The excursion party is thought to have included about 1,200 persons. At the time of our going to press 632 bodies have been recovered, of whom 575 have been identified; 258 are still on the list of missing; the total loss is reckoned at about 850.

The current number of *American Siren and Shipping* (New York) comments on the disaster as follows:

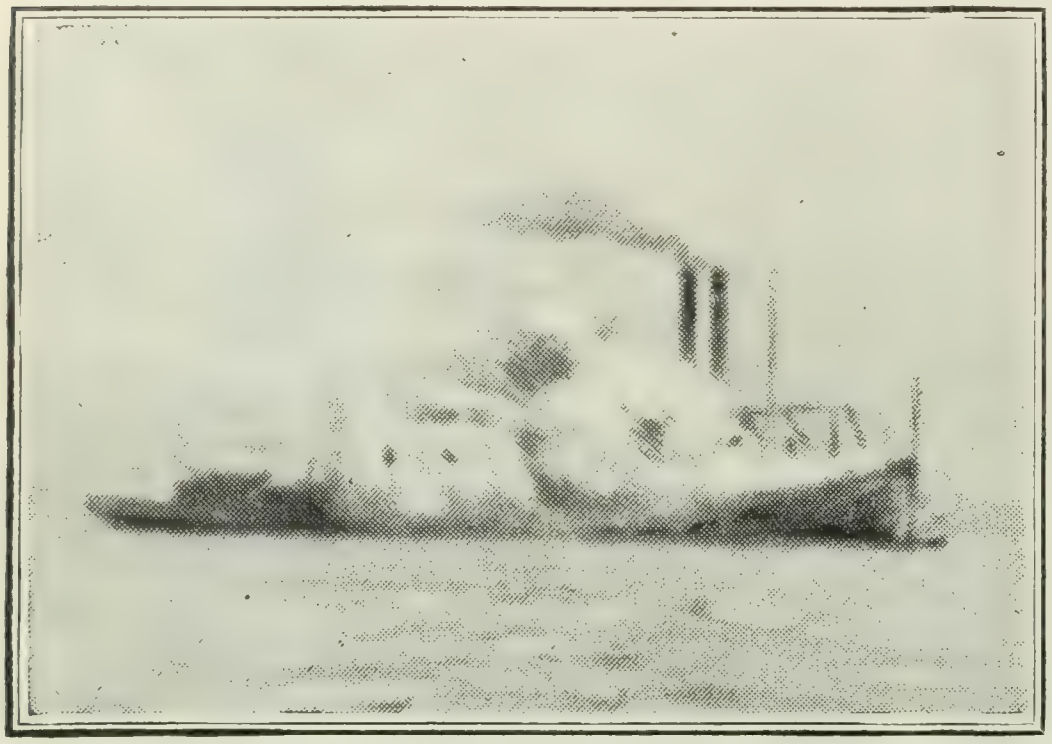
"Upon every deck of an excursion-steamer like the *General Slocum* passengers are seated as closely as in a theater. During a theater performance, however, firemen are stationed at all the principal points to take the most prompt measures for extinguishing combustion, to aid in preventing panic, and in saving life as well as property; there is also an asbestos fireproof curtain to exclude the stage from the auditorium. Upon one of our modern excursion-steamers there is none of these things. Yet there is no reason why the superstructure of one of these craft should not be almost wholly fireproof. Light steel could take the place of wood in nearly every particular, and the asbestos coverings now available are a protection which it is almost criminal not to use. There is no reason, either, why every deck of such a craft should not be divisible by fireproof sliding doors or asbestos curtains to prevent or at least retard the sweeping of flames from one end of the vessel to the other. These are things which must come in time, just as certainly as the theaters have been safeguarded. The *Slocum* catastrophe is liable to work damage to the patronage of excursion-steamers and all similarly constructed vessels until such a reform is effected. To have such a loss of life from fire on any ocean steamer to-day is absolutely impossible, because no such conditions inviting disaster are permitted. Bulkheads, fireproof material, abundant fire-fighting apparatus, and the prevention of overcrowded decks, as well as the equipment of well-disciplined crews characterize all modern liners in the ocean trade. This is not to say that all ocean steamships are as yet perfect, but that our excursion-steamers of the type referred to are culpably imperfect."

The New York *Evening Post* places the blame at the door of the government steamboat inspectors. It says:

"The responsibility for hundreds of the lives sacrificed lies at the door of the government steamboat inspectors, who declared that the *General Slocum* was properly provided with fire- and life-saving apparatus.

"In the face of this false declaration look at the facts: Pumps and fire hose failed to work, not a boat was lowered, not a life-raft floated, the life-preservers dragged down those who wore them. What help came to the fated vessel was from outside, and accidental. The *General Slocum*, bearing the inspectors' certificate of full equipment, had no effective means of saving her own hull from fire or the life of a single passenger from drowning. We are not writing at random in this matter; we have talked with those who drew ashore bodies actually weighted down by the life-preservers that Inspector Lundberg declares in an interview were 'in

good condition.' We know that these life-belts, when thrown into the water, sank like stones; when ripped open displayed a mixture of soggy cork and glue, no more buoyant than so much dirt. Now recall that the fire hose which did not work, the life-rafts which could not be released from their wire lashings, the life-boats that were not lowered, the life-preservers which came to pieces when they could be reached, and dragged down the unfortunate swimmers who wore them, had all been inspected and declared not only serviceable, but of the first quality. These life-belts, which possibly had never been buoyant, bore an inspector's mark of buoyancy from the factory, and the certificate of successive inspectors that no deterioration had taken place. Inspector Lundberg, on May 5 last, certified under oath that the life-preservers were 500 in excess of the legal requirement, and all in good condition. He said yesterday that he tested all 'that appeared in any way old,' and did not reject one.



SNAPSHOT OF THE BURNING STEAMBOAT.
—From the New York *Sun*.

"So the farce of government steamboat inspection in this port has ended in tragedy. There is too much reason to fear that scores of boats in this harbor are in no better condition than the *General Slocum*."

The Philadelphia *Press* regrets that the owners of the *Slocum* can not be made to pay heavy damages. To quote:

"If a disaster like this swept the owners with damages, it would not come; but an ancient and iniquitous principle limits damages to the value of the vessel. In ocean traffic there was once some excuse for this when boats were all owned individually. Even in ocean traffic this is true no longer. In harbor traffic no excuse exists for this limit to punitive damages.

"Yet at every attempt to alter the law the friends of ship-owners in Congress interfered to prevent a change. The owners of harbor excursion-boats are safe from any loss above the value of the vessel, and this pays for itself in a few years. The law imposes no adequate precautions against fire, requires no trained crew, and leaves fire drills as they would be for a permanent crew on a long voyage.

"The awful result is tragedies like that of yesterday—all preventable. Certain under our present statutory requirements and inspection, but surely prevented by adequate laws."

The New York *American* says it is the old story of "graft" and "pull":

"It is the old, the usual story of such events in this country, where money laughs at the laws made to protect life—where the dull, sordid, unimaginative love of money deadens the conscience and despises costly safety. . . . . .

"The law says that hundreds of women and children shall not be packed into a floating death-trap, devoid of life-boats, life-preservers, and fire-fighting apparatus. But it is only a question of a little arrangement between the owner and the inspector, and PULL settles that.

"The law says that inspectors shall examine the life-boats, see to their carrying capacity, and make sure that they are ready to be launched by well-trained men at a moment's notice.

"But when the inspector visits the ship the persons present are himself, the owner, and the PULL.

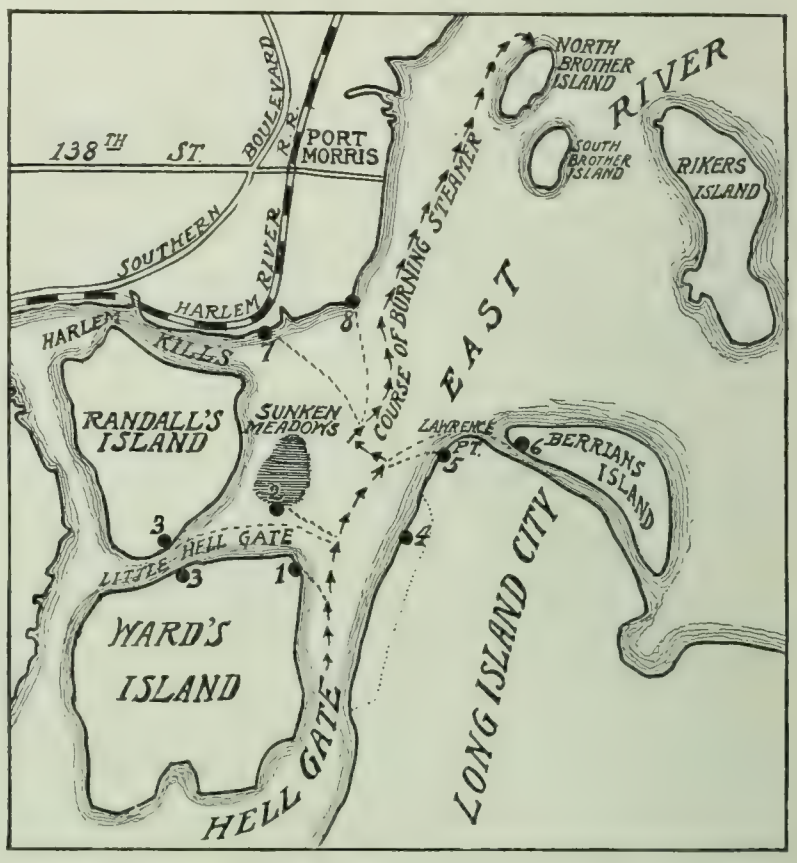
"The PUBLIC is not there until later, when the fire breaks out and corpses cover the water.

"This country suffers through contempt of the law. The men in power recognize practically no laws at all except the primitive laws against murder, forgery, etc.—and even these laws are overruled by Pull when the occasion is great enough. . . . . .

"How rottenly corrupt must our politics become, how many graveyards must be filled with victims of violent death, how many people must be impoverished through the great stock swindles, before we shall realize that Pull, the ignoring of the law by the FEW at the expense of the MANY, is our greatest national danger!"

The New York *World* and the Brooklyn *Eagle* fail to see why the lives of people on excursion-steamers should not be protected as fully by law as are the lives of people on ocean liners. Says the latter paper:

"The ocean liner, made to carry a thousand, is supplied with abundance of boats and rafts, fire-hose and grenades, her crew is well drilled, her hull is divided into water-tight compartments, so that unless she strikes a rock with a tremendous shock it is possible to close these compartments and preserve a large measure of her buoyancy. The iron partitions that will keep out water will also keep out flame and smoke, and the passengers can readily be gathered into the uninjured divisions of the ships. Yet we permit companies of people twice and three times as large as these liners would carry to put to sea in wooden cockle shells that a careless smoker may set on fire. It must be a salutary revolution in marine architecture that will be induced by this burning of the *Slocum*. We must have boats that, if they will burn at all, will burn so slowly that the passengers can be removed in safety. The tragedy of yesterday must never be repeated."



COURSE OF THE "SLOCUM" AFTER THE FIRE BROKE OUT.

Showing where she was beached on North Brother island, and showing points where some think she might have been beached earlier.

CAPITALIST, LABOR, AND COLORADO PAPERS ON THE CRIPPLE CREEK CRISIS.

CAPITALIST and labor-unionist, through their respective journals, are each expressing the greatest horror and indignation at the lawlessness and violence of the other, as manifested in the Cripple Creek district of Colorado. As seen in one set of papers, a labor-union is a band of thugs and midnight murderers; as seen in the other set, a mine-owner is a cunning miscreant who would dynamite his own men to discredit and defeat the strikers. The Colorado papers are divided in their sympathies, but most of them deplore extreme measures and counsel moderation. General Bell's wholesale deportations of unionists of all kinds, irrespective of their characters or records, and his closing down of the great Portland mine because it employed union men, are being criticized all over the country. The frantic appeals of the unionists to the President for federal interference are also made the subject of critical remark by journals that contrast them with the unionist indignation at President Cleveland's interference in the Chicago strike. Capitalist journals that approved President Cleveland's act are now arguing, conversely, that federal interference in Colorado would be unconstitutional and highly improper.

Copyrighted by Strauss, St. Louis.

GENERAL SHERMAN M. BELL,

Formerly one of the Rough Riders, now in command of the Colorado militia. His wholesale deportations of unionists from the Cripple Creek district are arousing criticism.

Capitalist Opinion.

The New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* deplores the popular tendency to excuse violence by strikers on the plea that the striker can not gain his rights in any other way, and commends Governor Peabody's resolute policy; and the New York *Financier* predicts that if the "tyrannical policy" and "outrages" of the unionists continue, no excuses will "avail to prevent the public from denunciation of all strike demonstrations and from withholding their sympathy when strikes seem necessary for the purpose of securing redress of reasonable grievances." The New York *Journal of Commerce* believes that the miners' union has by its crimes brought destruction upon its own head. It says:

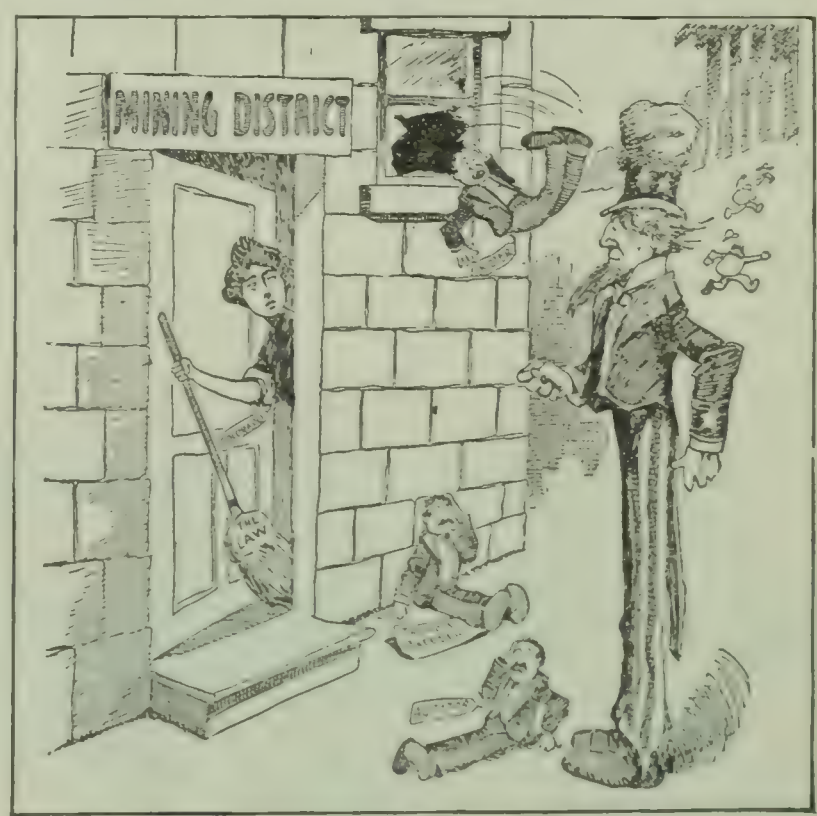
"The Western Federation of Miners has been continuously engaged for nearly a year in fomenting insurrection and instigating crimes in the mining districts of Colorado, in pursuance of its determination to prevent men from working or being employed in the mines without submitting to its rules and its authority, instead of observing voluntary contracts with employers and submitting to the laws that are intended to protect all alike. Its agents or those seeking to carry out its purposes have attacked persons and property, committed arson and murder, and perpetrated 'terrible crimes' without number, culminating in the dynamite atrocity that destroyed nearly a score of innocent lives. The employers and peaceable citizens were driven to organize for the defense of their rights and property, and were finally exasperated to the point of turning the tables upon the subjects of the Federation of Miners and driving them out of the troubled districts. . . . . .

"Labor-unionism has been bringing destruction upon itself in Colorado. It has been committing suicide, and this has been due to the submission of the mass of the miners to leaders who were ruffians by instinct and criminals by practise. They have only to abandon such leadership and assert their manhood and their respect for law, to get work as free men. In time their organization may be renewed, but not as a combination with a criminal purpose and criminal methods. If labor-unionism persists in making war upon free labor and destroying the rights of those who refuse to submit to its tyranny, it will destroy itself, whether in the lawless mining-camps of the Rocky Mountains or the industrial centers of the Atlantic coast. It is attempting a crime that can only succeed through criminal methods, and those will not be tolerated."

The Labor Press.

The assassination of fifteen non-union men by dynamite at Inde-

BETTER LOOK A LITTLE NEARER HOME, SAMUEL!
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.



SHE MEANS BUSINESS THIS TIME.
UNCLE SAM—"Hey, what's all this rumpus about?"
COLORADO—"Oh, that's all right. I'm just cleaning house."
—Spencer in the Denver *Republican*.

COLORADO AND UNCLE SAM.

CLARENCE C. HAMLIN,

Secretary of the Cripple Creek Mine Owners' Association. He says: "Our fight is not against unionism, but against a criminal organization."

SHERIFF EDWARD BELL,

Of Cripple Creek (anti-unionist). His predecessor, Sheriff Robertson (unionist), was induced to resign by threat of hanging.

W. D. HAYWOOD,

Secretary of the Western Federation of Miners. He wired to the President, asking him to interfere with the military deportation of unionists. Accused of complicity in the dynamite assassination.

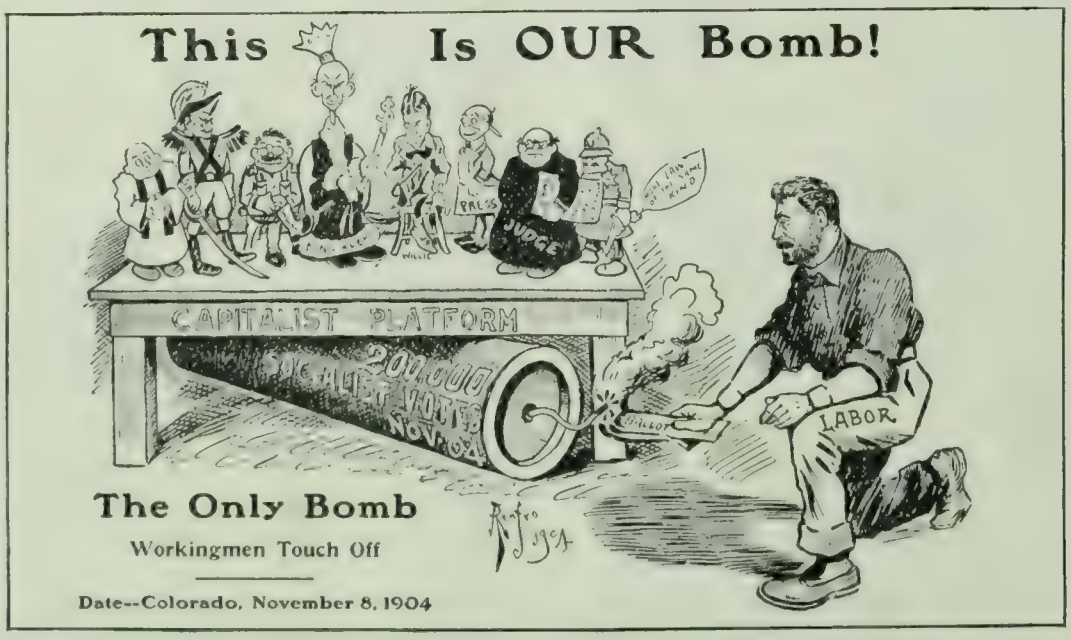
CHARLES H. MOYER,

President of the Western Federation of Miners. Held in jail in defiance of habeas corpus writs until one was issued by a federal court. Accused of complicity in the dynamite assassination.

STRIKE LEADERS AND STRIKE CRUSHERS IN COLORADO.

pendence on June 6 finds no sympathy in the labor papers. The Colorado Springs *Labor News* and the San Francisco *Labor Clarion* demand that the criminal be brought to justice. The Chicago *Socialist*, *The National Labor Tribune* (Pittsburg), and *The Amalgamated Journal* (Pittsburg) admit the possibility that some misguided unionist may have done the deed, but think it far more likely that some thug hired by the mine-owners committed the act to precipitate the subsequent military campaign that is driving the unionists from the State. The New York *Worker* declares that "the Western Federation, of all bodies concerned, is the last that could have desired or would have planned such a crime, and the action of the executive board in promptly denouncing the outrage, offering a reward of $5,000 for the detection of the perpetrators, and calling on all members and sympathizers of the Federation to aid

INDEPENDENCE DEPOT, WHERE THIRTEEN NON-UNION MINERS WERE BLOWN TO PIECES AND MANY OTHERS INJURED BY DYNAMITE PLACED UNDER THE PLATFORM.



—Renfro in the Seattle *Socialist*.

in the search, confirms this belief." *Labor* (St. Louis) and the Seattle *Socialist* are firmly convinced that the crime was instigated by the mine-owners to prejudice public opinion against the strikers. The Colorado Springs *Labor News* denounces the crime and demands the arrest and punishment of the criminal, and it also denounces the program of arrest and exile that the mine-owners and Citizens' Alliance are carrying on against the unionists. It says:

"Just to change the conditions, suppose the members of the miners' union, assisted by other branches of organized labor, had taken these so-called prominent citizens and put them aboard a train and shipped them beyond the confines of their home district, separating them from their families. Would the subsidized press and preachers in our pulpits have lost any time in heralding to the world the reign of lawlessness and tyranny of unions?

"We believe it is the

duty of the more intelligent citizens of that bailiwick to suspend judgment until conditions become more calm, and then relentlessly pursue by legal methods the murderers or criminals and bring them to deserved punishment, whoever they may be.

"*The Labor News* most sincerely deplores the calamity that has befallen these unfortunate communities, and it also as emphatically denounces the action of those responsible for the leadership in this reign of terror, for surely history repeats itself, and each and all must reap, sooner or later, that which they sow."

Colorado Comment.

The Denver *Republican*, which has supported Governor Peabody in his anti-unionist campaign, does not hesitate to attribute the crime to unionist sympathizers, and declares that "the spirit which develops into such crimes should find no place in Colorado, whatever it may cost to suppress it." It adds:

"Either the law must triumph through its enforcement, or Colorado must yield to the dictation of a small group of labor leaders who trample on private right and defy the law.

"The stability of our Government and the life of the State are at stake. Before this supreme issue questions of party politics sink into insignificance. They are not to be thought of or considered for a moment. Shall the men who own this State and have made it what it is rule it and govern it, or shall they themselves be ruled and governed by half a dozen imported anarchists from Montana and the Cœur d'Alenes?"

The Denver *Times*, however, counsels moderation. It says:

"We hope there will be no extreme measures to array against one another in an ugly conflict men on both sides who should be working together to find these murderers and to make an example of them

"It is a time for strong, earnest, peace-loving citizens at Victor to raise their voices in behalf of forbearance. It is not a time for radicals to be given unrestrained leadership by either side. The gospel truth is that the troubles in the district might have been settled long ago had not extremists been permitted to exercise too much influence. Between the mass of the members of the union and the mass of those who are arrayed against the union there should be no bitter animosity. Their aims in the main are common. Under normal conditions they would live together in harmony and good feeling.

"Let it be earnestly prayed, therefore, that excitement will be cooled and the wisest counsels be listened to. After a storm the sky clears and the sun comes out again. Perhaps yesterday's storm will help to relieve the long overcharged atmosphere and help to bring again the sunshine of peace and good-will."

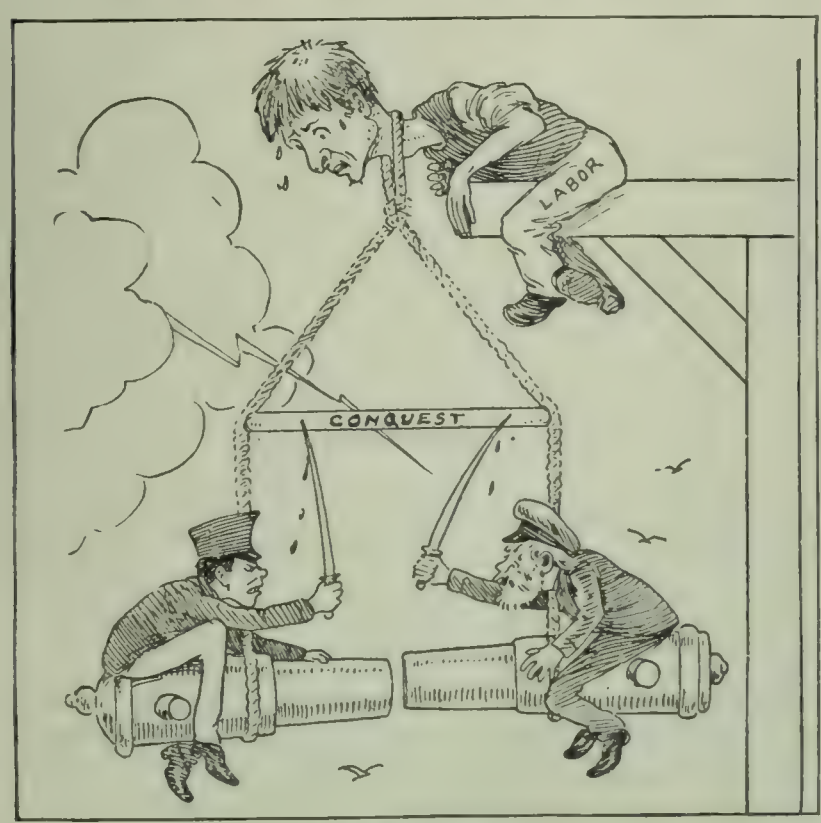
General Bell's deportation program is criticized by the Pueblo *Chieftain*, which remarks:

"*The Chieftain* fails to see that any benefit is gained by the forcible transfer of undesirable or criminal citizens from one community of a State or nation to another. If any citizen is acting within the limits of his civil rights, he is entitled to the protection of the laws, and the fact that some of his neighbors object to his presence is not a reason why he should be driven as an outcast from one place to another. And if a man is a law-breaker or an inciter of riot, he should be punished by the law and not sent to make trouble elsewhere."

RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE REVERSES.

THE defeat of the Russian force under General Stakelberg by the Japanese under General Oku is regarded by many of the experts more as the beginning of a Russian forward movement than as the end of it. Kuropatkin is thought to be starting, at last, his long-delayed march to the relief of Port Arthur. As Stakelberg's force was outflanked and driven back, however, and is now thought to be in imminent peril of being cut off, the "forward movement" is not considered as having begun auspiciously. Add to this the fact that the experts are also looking for a general Japanese advance in Kuropatkin's direction, and it will be seen, as the New York *Evening Mail* observes, that "events of the first importance unquestionably impend." "General Kuropatkin may have to fight the expected decisive battle before he can get ready for it by concentrating his scattered divisions," remarks the Philadelphia *Record*.

Last week's fight between Stakelberg and Oku in the vicinity of Telissu and Wafangow lasted from Monday to Wednesday, the despatches tell us, the Russian force consisting of about 25,000 men, and the Japanese force, according to the Russian account, of a greatly superior number. On Wednesday, says Stakelberg, in his report, "I had intended to attack the enemy's right flank, but just as our troops had been assigned for the purpose and were beginning successfully to envelop the enemy's right flank the Japanese in their turn attacked my right flank with a superior force and I was compelled to retreat by three roads to the north." The number of Russians killed is reckoned at 2,000 and their total loss, including wounded and prisoners, is put at 10,000. The Japanese reckon their loss in killed and wounded at less than a thousand. As in the Yalu



THE REAL VICTIM.
—The Milwaukee *Social-Democratic Herald*.

THE REAL VICTOR.
—Johnson in the Denver *Times*.

WAR'S SEAMY SIDE.

battle, the Japanese artillery fire was frightfully accurate and destructive.

The Philadelphia *Press* says of this battle:

"The Russian forces are as unfortunate in advance and attack as in defense and retreat. General Kuropatkin's attempt to bury General Oku by a rear attack and relieve the pressure on Port Arthur has signally failed.

"The Japanese forces spread along the line from Pitsewo and Kin Chow to the gradually forming lines around Port Arthur number about 140,000 to 160,000 men. A part of these connect General Oku's force with the second division of General Kuroki landed at Takushan, and the rest are occupied on the peninsula.

KUROKI—"I'm standing Pat, too!"
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

"General Stakelberg was advanced against this extended line with a force of not over 25,000 men. A part, the regiments named as worst handled show, were in the battle of the Yalu. This force seems, in fact, to be substantially the same expeditionary force thrown forward then, composed of Siberian regiments, more mobile than the regular infantry, a special body of rifles and sharpshooters. Their reappearance is an inferential indication that General Kuropatkin has received few reinforcements of this character.

"General Stakelberg appears, from his own despatches, to have been unaware of the exact position of the enemy, and while he was working with his left to penetrate the Japanese line, his right and his reserves, resting on his line of communications, were suddenly enveloped. Of Russian courage and dogged resistance there can be no question and none also that General Stakelberg's entire force is left in the gravest peril of capture.

"His ill-starred attempt has only weakened General Kuropatkin's main task, the defense of his own position from Hai Cheng north. General Kuroki is steadily flanking these, as he extends the force at Saimatza.

"The advance of General Stakelberg can only have taken place if General Kuropatkin's body was well south. If this is the case, the Russian repulse indicates a serious danger to General Stakelberg's support below and about Hai Cheng, drawn down to the support of the advance.

"Like the cruise of the Vladivostok squadron, this advance in insufficient force may easily bring the widespread disaster which attends attack by a force too small for success in the presence of a vigilant and superior enemy. The Russian land campaign must henceforth be one of dogged defense at Port Arthur and of defense and retreat at Hai Cheng and Liao Yang."

On the very day that Stakelberg's tactics were thus checkmated by Oku, Admiral Skrydloff, with his Vladivostock squadron, was avenging the defeat by an attack on three Japanese transports. The *Hatichi* and *Idzumi* were sunk and the *Sado* shelled and disabled. They carried some 1,500 men, of whom about 1,000 were lost. The New York *Times* says of this action:

"Admiral Skrydloff is justifying the confidence his countrymen reposed in him. The energy and enterprise which he has infused into the little squadron at Vladivostok have been the redeeming features of the Russian side of the recent fighting. It is highly creditable to the Russians that they should have contrived twice to elude the vigilance of the superior Japanese force watching them, and have broken out to inflict serious loss upon the enemy, returning at least once in safety. Whether they will be able to make port again is still questionable, but at any rate they have performed a notable achievement in the sinking of transports with 1,500 Japanese troops, more than either side is reported to have lost thus far in the most recent land fighting. Skrydloff has outwitted as well as outsailed his immediate opponent. It does not speak well, to tell the truth, for the Japanese commander that this should have happened twice, and especially that for the second time Japanese transports should have been caught without a convoying squadron, as if the Russians had been swept from the sea, when they had shown that that was not true."

COOLIE OR ITALIAN LABOR FOR THE SOUTH.

THE South is warned by the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* that the country will not tolerate the proposition that is being made in that section to introduce coolie labor into the cotton-fields. "The whole project seems chimerical," it says, "and is chiefly important as showing the desperate nature of the disease for which so desperate a remedy is proposed," and it "is very plainly a matter which can not be referred to Southern opinion, or even necessity, for settlement." Some of the leading Southern planters, however, we are told by so good an authori y as the Atlanta *Constitution*, "are openly advocating Chinese immigration as the most practical solution of the South's agricultural labor problem." The columns of the Southern agricultural press are filled with letters from the farmers complaining that the negroes will not work, or will only half work, and *The Constitution* declares that "the agricultural development of the South is dangerously near a standstill from this cause," and "even a normal progress is out of the question until more and better laborers can be secured for the fields."

The Southern Ruralist (Atlanta) favors the introduction of coolie labor, under such restrictions as would keep the Chinese out of the States that do not want them. Says this journal:

"It is very doubtful if any number of white foreign laborers can ever be induced to come South and work in competition with the negro. The Chinaman, however, would have no such scruples, and we are of the opinion that he would prove a potent factor in solving the so-called and much-discussed 'race problem.' Be that as it may, we know he will work, and work is what we want. The wonderful resources of the South can never be developed without labor. The negro can not begin to supply the requirements of our growing industries, and the white laborers at the South are so few they can not at present enter into the calculation of the labor supply. Now the treaty between this country and China, whereby the United States is authorized to exclude the Chinese laborer, expires next December. At that time we sincerely hope that China will insist that her people wishing to come to this country be treated on an equal footing with other nations. We also trust that Congress, in dealing with this matter, will use more statesmanship and less politics than it has in the past. Outside of the question of immigration, the friendship of China is vital to the interest of every cotton-grower in the South, as she furnishes a very large and constantly growing market for our product, cotton."

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter (Boston), however, is gratified to note a "growing tendency of Italian immigrants to seek homes in the South," and "the inclination of the Italian Government to encourage that movement," and thinks this movement may solve the problem. It remarks:

"Thus far the Italian element is more noticeable in Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and to some extent in Georgia; but once it

becomes known to the employers of labor that they make first-class help, it is believed they will migrate all over the South. Italian labor has been more largely tried in the cotton-field than in the mill, but nevertheless those who have been tried in the mills have proved to be good, faithful, intelligent hands.

"In the field the Italian is claimed to be far superior to the negro. It is said that the former can stand the severe heat of the sun's rays just as well as the latter, and that he can be depended upon to work day in and day out, which is one of the points wherein the negro is lacking.

"Southern manufacturers seem to be of the opinion generally that the Italian immigrants, in a few years to come, will be to the Southern textile interests what the French-Canadian labor has been and is to the New England textile manufacturers. It has always been recognized that one great secret to success in cotton manufacturing is good, faithful, intelligent labor, and it is largely due to the lack of this that the Southern cotton-mills have been so long in coming to the front as producers of something other than the coarse, heavy goods so largely made up to a few years ago. Fabrics as fine as are produced by the average New England mill are no unusual incident in the South at the present time, however."

The Italian is also recommended by the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, which says:

"No doubt the Southern negro of to-day, either from laziness or other cause, strives to shun the cotton-field. It has been proposed recently that Italians might solve the labor problem. The claim is made that farmers from northern Italy, the agricultural sections of the country, would be best suited for the work and climate. From the actual experience of a large planter in Arkansas it is stated that the north Italians are industrious and thrifty and far superior to the negro as growers of cotton. It should be remembered that there it a vast difference between Italians coming from coast towns and Sicily and those from the northern districts. The former, coming from the region where the vendetta flourishes, are often turbulent and very undesirable. For that reason experiments at some points in Alabama with Italians sent from New York have not been encouraging. The farmer Italians, on the other hand, are peace-loving and industrious, and, being used to a country life at home, are pretty sure to be satisfied with similar conditions here."

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

SECRETARY SHAW recently told a workingmen's political club in Wilmington, Del., of the blessings of a combination of high wages and high prices, and since then some of the paragraphers have been making satirical remarks at the expense of the Secretary. Whenever the price of a commodity goes up, these writers picture Mr. Shaw jumping with joy. The Secretary remarked that, tho the cost of life's necessities has increased, the rate of wages has been advanced in even greater degree. He promised that there would soon be published a document proving statistically the correctness of this statement. "Higher wages," he says, "mean more and better food for the wage-earner, more and better clothes for his family, a better roof for the home, and, therefore, a better market for the farmer. Higher prices for cattle and corn mean more lumber for farm buildings, more barbed wire for fences, more and better furniture for the home, better carpets, better carriages and better implements of agriculture, and, therefore, a better market for the wage-earner."

"The Republican party is committed to the doctrine that it is a good thing that the cost of living should be high," says the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.); "it was different when Mr. Cleveland was President. High living expenses were not then pictured forth as an indication of prosperity and a source of happiness." The Providence *Journal* (Ind.) declares: "It will be exceedingly difficult to make the majority of wage-workers and salaried employees believe that the facts are what the figures will seem to show. They will not, as a rule, be able to find in their own experience during the last few years that regular income has increased as rapidly as the cost of living."

Since Mr. Shaw made that speech a report has been published by the Government, in which the prices for May, 1904, are compared with those of May, 1903, showing that the cost of living is reduced. The articles which show a decline are mess pork, lard, tin, rice, tallow, pig iron, iron bars, steel billets, tin plates, coke, copper, leather, tin and spelter, while those which show an increase are practically all the farm products—wheat, corn, oats, cotton, wool, cattle, butter, sugar, and coffee. The opposition newspapers fail to find anything gratifying in the report, but remark that if we ate iron, tin, copper, etc., it would be different. The Washington *Times* (Ind.) says of the report:

"Of course, it is interesting to know that oleostearin, pig iron, steel bars, raw silk, and sisal hemp have gone down, but the fact remains that the things which the average man is buying for home consumption are wheat, corn, cotton, wool, petroleum, sugar, and beef, all of which, including the beef, have gone up.

"Knowledge that statistics can not lie does not prevent a loss of faith in statistics judiciously chosen, except faith in their ability to stick the man who has to pay the bills. When it comes to making a choice between statistics and a private bank account as a reliable basis on which to figure the cost of living, folks are liable to take the bank account."

Last week the wholesale price of beef was set at fourteen to fifteen cents, which is the highest since the Civil War. Probably the price was raised, says the Philadelphia *Record*, "just to encourage Secretary Shaw to make further remarks about the greater advance in wages than in cost of living." The New York *Evening Post* remarks in a similar vein:

"Beef went up five cents a pound in Washington yesterday, and Secretary Shaw must be filled with delight. There will be no more nourishment in the beef, but the digestion of every one who eats it will be improved by the proud consciousness that he is paying more for it. Consequently his girth will be enlarged and his countenance become more ruddy. That is Secretary Shaw's notion; we 'pay to ourselves,' he says. But every rule has its exception. . . . Despite Mr. Shaw's little maxim, somebody, we fear, will be blamed. Already the packers have begun to clear their skirts. 'We are not the ones,' they are crying. 'You must go to the White House to find the cause of higher beef.' In short, if the President had not made them take down their fences on the public domain and pay more for cowboys, the full dinner-pail would be in no danger. But we are afraid this will be too fine a distinction for the owner of the pail. He will not go into all that. He will simply say, 'Beef is high and Roosevelt is President, and that is enough for me.'"

HOW A LABORING MAN MAY DINE CHEAPLY.

The "cost of living has been reduced." Cattle, wheat, corn, oats, butter and sugar are higher, but there has been a great decrease in the prices of pig iron, leather, copper, tin, spelter and mess pork.—The New York *Evening Journal*.

THE STEAMSHIP RATE WAR AND IMMIGRATION.

WHILE a great number of undesirable immigrants have taken, and are expected to take, advantage of the wholesale cut in the steerage rates of the Atlantic steamship companies, many papers think this sudden rush of aliens will not last long, and should occasion no special anxiety on the part of the Immigration Bureau. This cut in rates is caused by a rate war now raging among the transportation companies, and, as a result, steerage rates to New York have been reduced in some cases from $20 and $30 to $8.45. Commissioner Sargent is quoted as saying that this cut in rates is already "undoubtedly increasing undesirable immigration," and that many of those "induced to come over by the low rates will have to be deported by the steamship companies." His words seem to be borne out by the arrivals in New York, last week, on steamships offering the cut rates. Out of 1,134 steerage passengers on the *Kroonland*, 567, or exactly half, were detained at Ellis Island for investigation, and out of 726 steerage passengers on the *Philadelphia*, 133 were detained. Of the 2,100 steerage passengers that arrived on three other steamships about 30 per cent. were detained. Two cases serve to show one class of immigrants attracted by the cheap rate: On the *Anchoria* there arrived a woman and her three children, having in all $2 and the clothes they wore, and expecting to get to some place in Assiniboia. The other was the case of a couple and their seven children. Not one of the children was over thirteen years old, and the family had less than twenty-five cents in money. The steamship companies will have to return these paupers to the point at which it received them. The immigration authorities expect a great rush of immigrants, and a serious problem confronts the officials as to the distribution of the new arrivals, as Ellis Island accommodates only about 2,200.

The low rates are not expected to last very long, for, as the New York *World* remarks, "every passenger carried at the present rates means a dead loss," and "rates may be expected to go back to their old figures before the year's volume of immigration can be greatly affected." This comment from the Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives the situation as it is presented in many papers:

"One important result of the war on steerage rates between the steamship lines is that we are to have a tremendous influx of undesirable immigrants. This country is big enough and undeveloped enough to care for many times its present population, but we have enough of the scum of Europe here now. They crowd into our cities and live as best they can, working for wages which are far below what any American can live on. They recruit the criminal classes, flock to the almshouses, and are a burden on the community. When the fare was $21, we got enough of these; but now that it costs less than half that sum the number is rapidly increasing, showing that ten dollars is an immense sum to them. Those who arrive now do not have on the average more than three dollars in their pockets, which simply argues that many of them will have to be supported."

Some think there is no occasion for anxiety. The New York *Evening Post* declares that the situation, actual and prospective, is greatly exaggerated, and that under the new law "practically all the objectionable aliens said to be tempted by the reduced steerage rates may be excluded, and the responsibilities of the steamship companies increased." The Philadelphia *Record* observes that "such is the rigorous inspection of immigrants, especially at Ellis Island, that the steamship companies would soon be bankrupt if they were to load their ships with all comers at existing rates." The Boston *Herald* doubts whether the reduction of fare will greatly stimulate emigration to this country. It says:

"We think that from now onward a material decrease will show itself in the number of foreigners who come to the United States. These have been drawn here less by the low price of transportation than by the large opportunities for employment at good wages which have been held out to industrious newcomers. A great decline is in progress, both in the opportunities for work and in the remuneration offered for this class of service; hence, altho it may be possible to cross the Atlantic westward for $10, where $30 was formerly charged for passage money, the cut in rates will hardly induce the working population of Europe to take an ocean voyage when they have reason to believe that there will be little or nothing for them to do in the way of earning a living when they arrive in this country. For that reason we look to see the number of immigrants for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, drop considerably below the range of the present and the past fiscal years."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IN a more advanced state of civilization Raisuli would have been a postal employee.—*The Detroit News.*

RAISULI evidently thinks he has as good a right to put up prices as President Baer.—*The Washington Evening Star.*

AFTER the liberty bell has rested thoroughly at St. Louis it might be sent on a trip through Colorado.—*The Chicago News.*

RAISULI, bold as he is, will not dare come over into Wall Street with the Perdicaris ransom.—*The New York American.*

WE regret to report to Secretary Shaw that we can not corroborate his statement that there are many $100 counterfeit bills in circulation.—*The Washington Post.*

CHINA announces that she will retain her neutrality until the close of the war. After that she will probably not be allowed to retain anything.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

"WHY do the heathen rage?" queried the psalmist of old. In the present instance it is because they can not get after the Russians fast enough.—*The Colorado Springs Gazette.*

THOSE Colorado persons who are trying to attract the attention of the federal authorities should read recent history long enough to learn how to organize a junta and "rise as one man."—*The Washington Post.*

WHILE the United States Government is engaged in rebuking Morocco for its lawlessness it is to be hoped that no one will draw the attention of Morocco to the little difficulty out in Colorado.—*The Chicago News.*

PERDICARIS says Raisuli is a "kindly hearted gentleman." When he is released Perdicaris should come right over here and join that gallant band of patriots which supports the Pennsylvania machine.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

THE Russians are certainly having a run of very bad luck. Their timber rights along the Yalu have now been annulled by the Korean Government—and just at the time, too, when they have most need of taking to the tall timber.—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

OUR President, who is such a roaring lion in contemplating revolution in South America, becomes as quiet as a little lamb in the presence of revolution and anarchy within his own country. It is the one amusing feature of the Colorado case.—*The Springfield Republican.*

—Berryman in the Washington *Post.*

LETTERS AND ART.

PARADOXES OF WILLIAM BLAKE'S ART.

BETWEEN two extremes of opinion the real rank of William Blake's art has, even to this late day, lacked final adjudication. While devotees speak of Blake "as if the rest of English art were something different and inferior," the world in general is too ready to "dismiss him as a mystic, if not as a madman." Criticism has inclined to look askance at him, or to discuss him as an unrelated phenomenon in art, an arbitrary explosion of genius. Yet Blake is worth understanding, says Mr. Lawrence Binyon, one of the younger London school of poets and critics; nor, he adds, is he quite so isolated an apparition as so many have assumed.

The welcome attempt to "place" this difficult genius is consequent upon a recent Blake exhibition at the Carfax Gallery. From *The Independent Review* (London) we quote Mr. Binyon as follows:

"Blake was an idealist. Not only was he totally indifferent to worldly success, but he lived as if what we call the world had no significance or existence for him. His daily interests and preoccupations were wholly in a world unseen. But there was a further singularity about Blake. He was an idealist who was also an artist. And, being an artist, he had born in him an eager delight in beauty, and an instinctive desire to express his ideas through lines and shapes and colors. How could preoccupation with the unseen world be reconciled with this instinct? Blake denounced the traditional divorce between the body and the soul. The naked human body was to him divine, a thing of glory and of splendor. Just in this we find the explanation of two often opposed attitudes. The body was, to Blake, the symbol of the soul. He never uses its sensuous beauty as a motive in itself. Indeed, his weakness is to violate and pervert that beauty. Intent upon a world beyond, he too often refuses and ignores the infinite suggestions of nature, the avenues of undiscovered beauty open to the imagination, and, using human forms as characters in a language, writes his thoughts upon the background of the unknown darkness."

WILLIAM BLAKE.

"Criticism has inclined to look askance at him, or to discuss him as an unrelated phenomenon in art, an arbitrary explosion of genius."

Of the materials and predilections of Blake's art Mr. Binyon says:

"Throughout Blake's art the image of fire and flame is a constant and haunting presence. It inspires his design so much that not only do these wavering yet energetic forms play a signal part in his decorations, but the human bodies that people his art bend and float and aspire, rush, recoil, embrace, and tremble, with an accordant vehemence of motion. There was indeed something flame-like in the nature of the man himself. . . . . .

"Rhythmical line, radiant color—mastery of these is of the essence of art; and in the shapes of fire Blake could find, without distortion, a theme entirely congenial to his eye and hand. But it was also congenial to his soul. I can not remember that any other European artist has treated this element with the peculiar imaginative joy of Blake. Those who have painted scenes of fire, from Raphael to Millais, have made the human terror and human courage evoked their subject. But of Blake I can not but think that he rejoiced with his flames in their destruction of the materials of this world. Here certainly we seem to find an attitude quite opposite to that of the normal painter, prizing so much the world's fair surface that ministers to his work and his delight. Yet the opposition is only apparent. It could only be real if art were indeed but imitation of nature. But art is never this. All creative minds, in whatever sphere they work, need to destroy the world that they may rebuild it new. Blake is only an extreme type. . . .

"Shapes of elements: the running lines of water, the roaring lines of fire, the inert mass of strong earth; above all, the naked human body, the portrayal of which, in its numberless gestures and attitudes of effort or endurance, moves us in corresponding fashion, with nearer and more subtle sympathy than any other thing. It is just these that Blake takes for his subject."

To the impetuous passion of Blake the deliberate, patient way of Reynolds seemed like cold indifference. We read:

"Blake's scorn for his famous contemporaries was that of a headlong lover for the formal ways of wooing. Starting from an *a priori* conception of full-blown beauty, he deemed the general view of art in his time as an adornment and amenity, enhancing the enjoyment of this world as man's home, the height of folly and wrongness. Without interest in his material surroundings, he hated drawing from the model. It smelt to him, he said, of mortality. And we have his famous assertion in old age, that the contemplation of natural objects weakened, and had always weakened, imagination in him. His contrast with his fellows was like that of a naked man walking among the carefully and choicely dressed."

Altho Blake seems to present so singular a departure and exception in the world of art, Mr. Binyon points out that there already existed in the world a great school, illustrated by countless painters, in which he would have taken his place as in many respects a normal example. This was the Chinese school of a thousand years ago. Says Mr. Binyon:

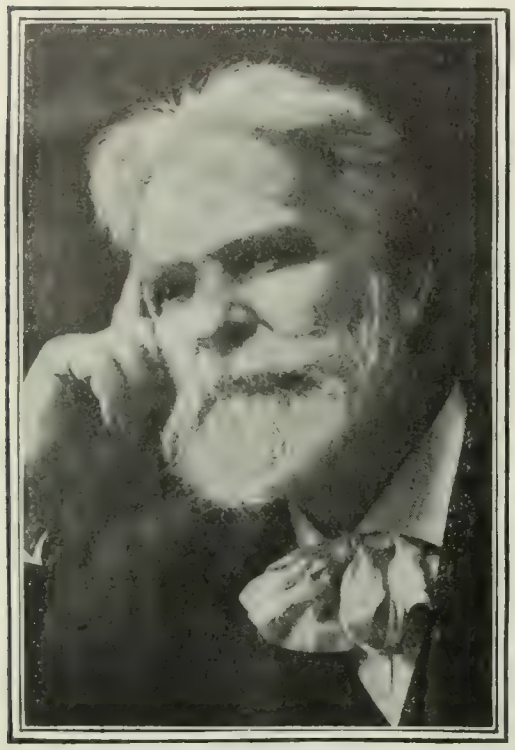
"The Chinese painters of a thousand years ago chose their subjects with the same sort of intention as that which moved Blake. They, too, dwelt on rhythmically sweeping lines; they, too, loved to evoke in bold and happy symbol the shapes of flame and water; they, too, cared nothing for full realization, only for the seizure of life in what they saw; they, too, led by the same instinct of the idealist, rejected chiaroscuro, and worked in light washes and vivid outlines of water color, or in glowing tones enriched with gold on a somber ground. Their besetting weakness, like Blake's, was a tendency to distortion and grotesqueness. And, just as Blake despised the naturalism of his contemporaries, so the Japanese inheritors of this Chinese classical tradition reproached the art of Europe, when first brought within their ken, for its imitative spirit and its appeal to the bourgeois mind. But Blake, tho he used much Chinese ink, was quite ignorant, like the rest of Europe, of this art's existence. And, in one respect, the example would not have served him, for the art of Asia, in its ideal schools, has eschewed almost entirely the naked human form."

Yet Blake knew nothing of the Chinese school. On one side he owed much, we are told, to the influence of Michelangelo, the great master of the nude, and on another side to the medieval art of northern Europe. "One feels that the slender figures and flowing draperies of medieval sculpture, such as the great statues of Chartres Cathedral, are more consonant with the spiritual fervor of Blake's mind, and with the natural conventions of his art, than the earth-born energy and passion of great masters of the nude," writes Mr. Binyon. He concludes:

"In this turning back to the Middle Ages, a movement already beginning to awaken in more minds and more various ways than we are apt to remember, but especially in such memorable work as Chatterton's poems, we find at once Blake's relation to the earlier imagination of England, and his inspiring potency for the future in the renewal of English art by Rossetti and his followers. But this return was no formalized revival, like the German school of 'Christian' painters; Blake was far too fiery a spirit to submit his ways so humbly to those of any past; the positive and revolting element in him added passion and exuberance to kindle what was indeed a wholesome reinsistence on decorative qualities in art, but for which, in Blake's hands, decoration seems a tame word. Yet, as the imaginative and poetical side of his art has been so constantly and too exclusively dwelt upon, it is well to insist on this other side, and its value to succeeding art."

EDWIN MARKHAM ON THE POETRY OF POE.

A PAPER by Mr. Edwin Markham on "The Art and Genius of Poe" forms the introduction to a new ten-volume edition of Poe's works. Of the slim but imperishable volume of verse left by "the most tragic figure in our literary history, the figure that casts from our shores the longest shadow across the world" Mr. Markham has some interesting things to say. It was Poe's will, we are told, to build his structure of verse upon poetic laws as exact as those that swing the planets in their orbits. With his shaping imagination and passionate love of beauty was united an acutely analytical quality of mind. It is due to this union, perhaps, that "he has the distinction of being the only American who, like Coleridge and Wordsworth in England, and Bürger in Germany, had a definite theory of poetry, and rigorously followed it." Of this theory Mr. Markham writes:



MR. EDWIN MARKHAM.
He distinguishes Poe as "the only American who had a definite theory of poetry and rigorously followed it."

"Poe declares that the origin of poetry lies in a thirst for a wilder Beauty than Earth supplies—that poetry itself is the imperfect effort to quench this immortal thirst. He defines the poetry of words as the rhythmical creation of beauty, and avers that the sole arbiter is Taste, which stands between Pure Intellect and the Moral Sense. That pleasure, he says, which is at once the most pure, the most elevating, and the most intense is derived from the contemplation of the Beautiful. Only in the contemplation of Beauty do we attain that elevation of the soul which we recognize as the Poetic Sentiment, and which is distinguished from Truth, which is the satisfaction of the Reason, and from Passion, which is the excitement of the Heart.

"The fervors of passion, or even the lessons of truth, may go into a poem; but they must be toned down in proper subjugation to that Beauty which is the atmosphere and real essence of the poem. It goes without saying, then, that Poe stood for 'art for art's sake'; that he set his face inflexibly against the heresy of 'The Didactic.' He would not have it that the ultimate object of poetry is truth; that every poem should preach a moral. Poe was certainly right: a poem built in beauty is its own excuse for being. For the soul is enlarged not so much by mere knowledge or bare skeleton of truth, as by the dilation of the imagination. The path through beauty is the most direct path of ascension to the Divine."

Mr. Markham cites the poem "To Helen" as an illustration of Poe's "passion for crystalline perfection." Its author, we are told, never surpassed the serene exaltation and divine poise of this poem. "In its wandering music and flower-like freshness of form, it stands with the deathless lyrics; with 'Tears, Idle Tears,' 'Rose Aylmer,' and the rest." The poem referred to is the lyric of fifteen lines first published in 1831, not the longer poem of the same name—but addressed to another Helen—which he published in 1848.

Mr. Markham examines the evidence relating to the inception and development of "The Raven," a poem that "has gone into the languages of many nations as a requiem of imperial affliction." Poe may have got the idea of the Stygian raven from Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge," and the suggestion of his meter from Mr. Browning's "The Courtship of Lady Geraldine," says Mr. Markham; but adds that the originality of the poem is not shaken after one has sifted the world to find its sources. "In spite of all critical assaults, the poem stands secure in its dark immortality—safe among the few remarkable poems of the world."

Mr. Markham recognizes that Poe is aloof from nature, that "he withdraws from actuality into the perilous hollow kingdom of Childe Roland of the Dark Tower." In answer to the criticism that Poe's poetry is never touched by moral passion, Mr. Markham cites "Ulalume" and "The Haunted Palace," in which, he claims, "we find the poet grafted upon the preacher." In conclusion he says: "Poe's range is narrow, his themes are few. Love, Beauty, and Death—these are the springs of his inspiration. From all his finer verses break out again and again the sense of the irreparable and the cry of the Nevermore. Piercing sweet are they at times, and wild with all regret and unforgettable, while graves and memories are the heritage of man."

TWO MODERN GERMAN DRAMAS.

LITTLE is known to the outside world, even to that part of it which watches with interest the progress of the stage, concerning the younger German playwrights. The German comedy farce is popular everywhere, and especially in America; but the serious dramas of the Teutonic world receive little attention, unless their authors become famous.

For some time critics have spoken of the work of Arthur Schnitzler in conjunction with the productions of his more eminent seniors and countrymen, Sudermann, Hauptmann, etc. Schnitzler has had several popular successes, and he is regarded as a growing man. He is not a problem-play writer, but he is praised for his vivid, striking pictures of a dissolving, dying, morally unsound society—a society which has discarded the old moorings without having found new ones, a drifting, aimless society. Schnitzler's last play is declared by the critics to be richer of content and more significant than any one of its predecessors. It is entitled "Der Einsam Weg" [The Solitary Way], and is a study of modern life, morals, and ideas among the most intellectual strata of society. Having been given at St. Petersburg by a Berlin company, the critic of the *Novosti*, after reciting its plot, characterizes it as follows:

"In this play, the scene of which is Vienna, there figure all the representatives of culture and intelligence. We have here a celebrated painter, an eminent dramatist, a physician, an author, and a professor. All these personages are highly cultivated and refined; they are all clever and original; they vie with one another in witty sayings and criticisms of their time and environment. In the society of such people one can never experience tedium; but examine them more closely and you get alarmed over them and the spiritual emptiness which torments them. Each of them is a distinct individuality and a master within his special sphere, but none of them has a vocation or purpose in life apart from such special pursuit. None is intimately connected with the deeper sides of life. They have had their adventures, their love affairs of a light and superficial kind, but as they grow older discontent takes possession of them and they dread their future, old age, the lack of ties and companionship. Yet you feel that these people are capable of other, of greater things. Only a decaying society produces such types."

The story of the play is as follows:

Julian Fichtner, a painter, had in his youth loved a beautiful girl, the fiancée of another, named Gabriella. She had reciprocated his affection, completely trusted him, and, for his sake, had betrayed her intended. Fichtner had agreed to elope with her and make her his wife. At the eleventh hour, when everything had been arranged for flight, he had shrunk from the responsibility and fled without the girl. A wife would hamper him, would interfere with his freedom as artist and man. Life was before him, a hundred prospects opening themselves to his vision, and fame, pleasure, joy were awaiting him—him alone. There was no room for another in the picture, and poor Gabriella was basely deserted.

Many years had passed since that action. Fichtner had not

made the brilliant success in art which all had predicted for him. At an early period he had found his powers spent, his fountain of inspiration dry. He became a wanderer, dissatisfied with himself and a disappointed man. Gabriella had married another, a professor, Wegrath, and had died, leaving a son—*his* son, tho named and known as the professor's legitimate child. He decides to open his heart to young Felix, to acknowledge his paternity. But, when he does so, Felix repulses him and treats him as an utter stranger. He had not been a father; he had not given anything to his son; why should he expect filial sentiments and affection?

Fichtner's friend, a writer, Stephen von Sala, is also a man with a dead soul. He is fatally ill, and the physicians tell him that his days are numbered. He is loved by a pensive and high-minded girl, Johanna, who is under no illusion concerning his physical and moral state. The hopelessness of her affection drives her to suicide. Von Sala, too, takes his own life, from another motive, however—that of dread of imminent, approaching dissolution. It is von Sala who, in a discussion with the painter, sums up the lesson of their tragic, wasted lives thus: "What is there in common between that which we have done and been and real love? Have we ever made any sacrifice? Have we paused before falsehood, self-indulgence, egotism? If we had kept wealth and fame and had raised families, we should still have been lonely. We should have belonged to nobody, not having surrendered our inner selves."

There is more psychology than "action" in this play, but the characters are said to be well drawn, and the interest is sustained by the playwright's vivid depiction of their mental and moral experiences. In the same class of psychological and modern plays is to be placed Hermann Baar's "Der Meister" [The Master], a play which represents another aspect of modern life. This is a study of the "objective," cold, scientific expert, a sort of "superman" who is above the emotions of ordinary humanity, and who considers affection to be a weakness.

The "master" is a celebrated surgeon who has reached a high position by hard work and single-minded devotion to his profession. He is haughty and excessively conscious of his own merits and dignity. He inspires respect and confidence, but not sympathy. He is impatient with weakness and human failings, a firm believer in the survival of the fit.

This master, however, is married to a woman who, clever, educated, and advanced as she is, craves affection and delicate attention. She is her husband's first assistant in his celebrated surgical clinic, and apparently she enjoys her scientific work and is quite happy. In reality she is very unhappy, her nature being entirely unsatisfied. She becomes interested in a young count, a patient of her husband—a weak, suffering, but gentle, warm-hearted man. Pity slowly develops into love, and the master's wife glides into an adulterous relation with the count.

An accident discloses their secret, and the scandal becomes public property. The master is dishonored; what will he do, this passionless, "objective" overman? He considers the situation, concludes that such a trivial, "gross" and purely "animal" adventure on the part of his wife ought not to break up the routine and habits of their life. He determines to forgive and ignore the scandal. For a while his feelings overcome his judgment, and a "conventional" scene with his wife ensues. He soon recovers self-possession, regrets his lapse into jealousy, and begs his wife to overlook it. She, however, declines to be "forgiven" by him, and confesses her love for the count. She announces her departure; he throws himself on her, smashes a vase, displays "ordinary" fury. She leaves the house, and after a few minutes the master resumes an interrupted conversation with an assistant.

This is Baar's second success. His previous play, "Der Staar," is still a popular piece in the German repertory.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A New Word about Marie Bashkirtseff.—Prince B. Karageorgewitch, in a recent article in *La Revue* (Paris), endeavors to throw some light upon the real personality of Marie Bashkirtseff, the gifted young Russian authoress whom some of her biographers, it seems, have misrepresented. This writer's view of Marie Bashkirtseff's personality will probably be a little surprising to those who have known her only through her "Journal," which attracted such wide attention in this country. He says:

"Marie Bashkirtseff was a being of rare distinction of mind, but not an exceptional being. None of her biographers knew her. Many had gathered their information from doubtful sources, and the result was a portrait of a phenomenal being—*arriviste*—disturbing, egotistical, and anything but resembling the Marie we have known, who left us the memory of her charming grace, rare intellect, her talent, and her goodness. Whoever may some day succeed in freeing her memory of the vulgar paint with which it has been disfigured will add to the collection of modern young girls' portraits that of a creature particularly attractive and interesting. . . . Her originality, far from being the originality of a strolling player, eager for the applause of the crowd, was the unconscious expression of her soul. She walked through life like a Diana, always on foot, always astir, mysterious, changeable, capricious, but, above all, always a woman—true, real, possessing all the coquetries and the natural graces of her sex."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

D'ANNUNZIO'S DEFECT AS A DRAMATIST.

THE eminent French critic, M. Jean Dornis, in an elaborate essay on the drama of Gabriel d'Annunzio, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, gives it as his opinion that this Italian writer is essentially a lyric and not a dramatic poet. In support of this

A RECENT PORTRAIT OF D'ANNUNZIO,
Whose dramatic deficiencies are the subject of M. Dornis' criticism.

view, M. Dornis cites D'Annunzio's play, "Francesca da Rimini," in which the dramatist fails to compel on the stage the tragic pathos of the episode immortalized by Dante. Why is this? the critic asks; and answers:

"It is because we are in a theater, and the drama must actually set the scene before our eyes, and bring actors of flesh and blood upon the boards. It is, moreover, because the two shades in Dante's poem are nothing but a love-lorn pair whom the imagination portrays to each reader, in his own manner. Such figures are miserably dwarfed and belittled when they are brought down from the lyric height on which their story was originally told; on the stage, as soon as the door is opened, they are no more than a lawless pair overtaken by the just vengeance of a husband. But when

the spectator leaves the theater cold and unmoved by the representation of one of D'Annunzio's pieces, and subsequently, in solitude and concentration of mind, takes up these volumes of beautiful poems which lose so much by production on the stage, he is seized with profound admiration rather for the poet than for his work. He becomes aware that each of these tragedies of D'Annunzio's is a sort of shrine in which the author shows himself sometimes as the ministering priest, sometimes as the deity of the place. Here is the explanation of this strange dualism in the impression experienced; in this tête-à-tête intercourse between author and reader a certain enthusiasm is aroused; but when we see him on the stage we recoil with indifference or disappointment. . . . In short, on reading the dramas of D'Annunzio we see on every page the utter inability of a lyric poet to represent his ideas amid the stage accessories of painted scenery, costume, and movement. Even the stage directions printed in small type in all the plays published by D'Annunzio are merely a certain lyric comment and contain too often suggestions of what is choicest, most exquisite, yet least compatible with stage representation, in the conception of the poet. . . . . .

"It is he himself, speaking and replying to himself, that forms the poetical dialogue which he calls drama. He is always on the stage—he, the author, the poet, in person. If he is ever absent, it is of him the actor is thinking; of him, too, must the public think. There never was a writer who had less power of effacing himself in his work and making room for variety and action in his characters, as well as for the display of another's passion and for the necessities of dramatic movement. The very women appear in these plays of D'Annunzio's to be entirely absorbed in the marvelous poet who has given them life. They are merely creatures of voluptuous sensation formed for the delight of their creator; merely an apology for that passion which he feels bound to indulge; a source of regret which he wishes to feel still tormenting him, even after it has been found groundless. All these doleful heroines are merely mirrors in which the poet contemplates the reflection of his own emotion, his own desire, his remorse, or his passing whim. When he wished to tear himself away from this self-contemplation, he wrote 'Francesca da Rimini'; but he failed to carry us along with him because he had not yet emancipated himself from this lyric egotism. He has shown himself in this play a scholar and a literary artist, but has really felt no devotion for this heroine of love, whom he has permitted to be enamored of Paolo—that is, of a man who is not the author of the drama. Perhaps the position of D'Annunzio is best suggested by the definition of Victor Hugo: 'Lyric genius consists in being oneself; dramatic genius in being other people.' Evidently the time has not yet come when the author of 'Francesca da Rimini' has taken to heart this valuable maxim."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JOURNALISM IN JAPAN.

FORTY years ago Japan had not a single newspaper, where today she has some six hundred, of which not a few can boast a daily circulation of above one hundred thousand copies. These figures—which do not include the numerous magazines now published in the empire of the Mikado—are given on the authority of Mr. Yone Noguchi. It was only five or six years ago, Mr. Noguchi states, that Japanese publishers first began to look upon the newspaper as a business enterprise. "Till that time," we read, "the publishers as well as the editors were thinking something else, and regarding journalism as the highest vocation." And from this point of view "they were proud of the amount they sank monthly in the paper." In those days the reportorial side of journalism was practically ignored, newspapers existing primarily as a medium for the expression of editorial opinion. They have now achieved the reporter and the female journalist. Mr. Noguchi tells us also (in *The Bookman*, New York) of the educative aim of Japanese journalism:

"There is another phenomenon, which is the English column. Undoubtedly it is to fulfil the public demand. I myself am skeptical of its value in proportion to the trouble involved. But English readers are wonderfully increasing every year. Nearly all the schools teach English. The papers want to encourage them with their English, and the students may be benefited by them in their training. It may sound absurd to say that the papers are issued for the benefit of the school students. But it is true in Japan. The Japanese students study them."

According to a writer in the American *Review of Reviews*, Japanese journalism is characterized by editorial insight and publication methods which will bear comparison with those of any Occidental country. This writer adds the following information:

"Tokyo, the capital, naturally publishes the most influential periodicals. The *Taiyo* is a monthly magazine of popular interest, fully illustrated, with a circulation of more than one hundred thousand. The *Taiyo* was originally composed of a number of different monthly magazines published by one company, and the combination is nicknamed the *Exhibition Magazine*. It has a commercial supplement, printed in English, known as the *Sun Trade Journal*. The *Tokio Keizai Zasshi* (*Tokio Economic Journal*) is a weekly, the oldest publication in the empire, devoted to economics and finances. Its editor and proprietor, the Hon. Yukichi Taguchi, is a member of the national House of Representatives, and one of the best-known economists of Japan. He advocates the principle of free trade. The *Toyo Keizei Zasshi* (*Oriental Economic Journal*) is the other Tokyo weekly, devoted to economics and finances. It is edited by Dr. Tameyuki Amano. He advocates the protective policy; and the text-books on economics used in the schools of the empire are largely of his preparation. The *Toyo Zasshi* is only a few years old. There are a number of religious journals, the best known of which is the *Keisei*, of Tokyo. The *Kyoiku Koho* is an educational weekly of the capital. Most of these are illustrated. . . . . .

"The Japanese press is showing a rapid evolution toward Western models. The events of the present war are responsible for 'extras,' which are sold in the streets by newsboys, or rather newsmen, in true American fashion. The newsmen are bare-limbed, with a *tenugui*, or sort of napkin, around the head, and a small bell at the belt, which rings as they run. The special news supplement, or 'extra,' is known as the *gogwai*. The text in a Japanese newspaper, or any other periodical, begins at the first line at the head of the right column and reads down. The first line gives the name of the paper, the date, the price, postal instructions, etc.; the second line, the 'catch heading' of the extra. The reading is done vertically, just as in the title. The interesting and significant portions are emphasized by black points at the side, which serve the purpose of large type or italics."

NOTES.

"CONSIDERING the English poets as a whole," says the Philadelphia *Press*, "it may safely be said that at least every really great poet is a master of prose."

MR. MONTROSE J. MOSES, writing in *The Reader Magazine* for June, describes the past dramatic season as one "of varied assortment with no defined end in view." "It has been uncertain," he says, "but withal it has shown promise, and audiences have been able to select from an almost weekly advent of novelty." *The Public Ledger* (Philadelphia), with harsher judgment, speaks of it as "the most uninteresting and unprofitable theatrical season within memory," and lays its failure at the door of the theatrical trust.

ANABEL PARKER MCCANN, in the Boston *Evening Transcript*, gives the following statistics of the art exhibits at the St. Louis Exposition: "Ten thousand oil paintings, water-colors and drawings will be displayed in the combined foreign exhibits, besides the eleven hundred and more paintings in the American pavilion. The exhibit of sculpture is of greater magnitude than any ever before assembled in one place. France has contributed 250 pieces, Italy 100, Great Britain 75, Belgium 50, Russia 50, Germany 100, and Japan 75."

ACCORDING to Mr. Percy F. Bicknell, there is a natural relation between a quotable style and a fondness for quoting. On this point he writes (in *The Dial*, Chicago) as follows: "Here seems to apply the Golden Rule: quote others if you would have others quote you. Emerson, Thoreau, Lowell, all of them utterers of 'stamped sentences,' are generous quoters. Their neighbor and contemporary, Hawthorne, very rarely quoted, and is still more rarely quoted. His pages, free from borrowed gems and offering none to the would-be borrower, recall the lament in the 'Curiosities of Literature,'—that 'the greater part of our writers have become so original that no one cares to imitate them.' The author further notes with approval the continued vogue of Plutarch, Seneca, and the elder Pliny, all of whom in their literary work drew on the riches of their libraries; while Epicurus, who boasted of having written three hundred books without borrowing, has perished."

BY an error on page 670 of THE LITERARY DIGEST for May 7, a cut of Sir Edward Burne-Jones appears over the caption "Sir Philip Burne-Jones."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

AN ANT WORTH MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

THE destruction and loss caused in the cotton States by the boll weevil are familiar to all readers of the daily papers. That relief is in sight seems probable from reports of the recent discovery in Central America of a species of ant that attacks and kills the scourge. That this little insect will be worth a quarter of a billion dollars annually to this country is the estimate of a writer in *The National Geographic Magazine* (June). He says:

"During the past three years the boll weevil has cut in half the value of the cotton harvest of ten counties of Texas which it has invaded. All efforts to check the weevil have been in vain. It has spread with the rage of an epidemic, until the Southern States are dreading that they will see one-half or all of their cotton crop, whose normal value is $500,000,000, swept away. The boll weevil is a kind of beetle, living on the bolls of the cotton-tree. A single pair of boll weevils will multiply in a single season into millions of ravenous and destructive insects.

"Some time ago the investigators of the Department of Agriculture learned of a variety of cotton grown by the Indians in Guatemala which seemed not to be subject to the attacks of the boll weevil.

"The Secretary of Agriculture accordingly despatched Mr. O. F. Cook to Guatemala to ascertain whether it possessed in reality any quality enabling it to resist the boll weevil or to learn other causes of its immunity from the attacks of the insect.

"A thorough search by Mr. Cook shows that the weevil is present and able to injure the cotton, but reveals also an active enemy which keeps it in check. This is a large reddish-brown ant, which is attracted to the cotton by the food which it secures from three sets of extra-floral nectaries."

The ant, we are told, attacks the beetle on sight and paralyzes it with a sting, the business-like way in which the insect is disposed of showing that the ant is peculiarly adapted for this work by structure and instinct. To quote again:

"Instead of congregating in large numbers on the cotton in the immediate vicinity of their nests, the ants have, as it were, the good sense to spread themselves through the field, from two to four and five usually being found doing inspection duty on each plant. In some places there seemed to be not enough ants to go around, and here the beetles were more numerous. Rarely, too, certain flowers or branches seemed to have been overlooked, beetles being found on the same plants with the ants. In such instances, indeed, the young flower or boll was generally riddled with punctures, as tho many beetles had availed themselves of a rare opportunity of feeding undisturbed.

"Cotton-growing among the Indians is something of a special art, the community being supplied by a few men, aware, as it were, of the secrets of the business. They know nothing about the weevil and its ravages, and ascribe such damage as occurs to other harmless insects, or even to superstitious causes, such as the failure of the owner to abstain from salt at the time of planting. The ant, however, is definitely associated in their minds with cotton, and they do not expect to secure a good crop unless these insects favor the plants with their presence. Some of the Indians give the ant a special name, 'kelep,' not applied to any other species, but it is also referred to as 'the animal of the cotton.'

"The perennial tree cotton furnishes permanent breeding-places, so that the conditions are most favorable to the propagation of the beetles in large numbers. The ants, however, are evidently able to hold them in check, and thus permit the regular cultivation of the annual variety of cotton by the Indians.

"If the cotton ant can survive a long dry season and perhaps cold weather in the table-lands of Guatemala, it might easily learn to hibernate in Texas, as has the boll weevil. . . . To take worker ants to Texas will be evidently a very easy matter, but to obtain queens and to establish permanent colonies may require considerable time and experiment and a thorough study of all the habits of the species.

"Altho the cotton seems to be especially adapted to attract the ant by means of its numerous nectaries, the insect is not, like some of the members of its class, confined to a single plant or to a single kind of prey. It was observed running about on plants of many different families, and it attacks and destroys insects of every order, including the Hemiptera, and even centipedes. On the other hand, it does not do the least injury to the cotton or to any other plant, so far as has been ascertained, and it can be handled with impunity, having none of the waspish ill temper of so many of the stinging and biting ants of the tropics.

"Since where once established it exists in large numbers and seeks its prey actively, the ant is a much more efficient destroyer of noxious insects than the spider or the toad. It seems, in short, not unlikely to become a valued asset in the agriculture of tropical and subtropical countries, if not in temperate regions.

"Efforts will immediately be directed toward introducing the ant to the cotton-fields of Texas. Mr. Cook has been supplied with all the funds and assistance he needs, and the Secretary of Agriculture will be much disappointed if good results are not realized."

FISH THAT HAVE VOICES.

FISHES are not generally credited with the power of vocal utterance, but there is plenty of evidence to show that some of them can make noises, musical or otherwise, that presumably come from the mouth, altho the source and manner of production of the sounds appears, in most cases, never to have been investigated scientifically. In *La Nature* (Paris, May 14) M. Henri Coupin gives us some of this evidence, much of which comes from travelers of repute. He says:

"The expression 'dumb as a fish' is not perfectly exact. Altho it is true that the great majority of fish do not seek to enter into competition with operatic tenors, there are a few that can make sounds whose utility is not very well understood.

"Prayer relates that one night when he was on the Pontiniac, the largest river on the west coast of Bornea, he heard very distinct music, sometimes low, sometimes high, sometimes distant, sometimes near. It came from the depths like the song of the sirens, sometimes resounding like a powerful organ, sometimes like a sweet and harmonious Æolian harp. A diver hears this music much more clearly and perceives that it comes from several distinct voices. This music, so the natives declare, is produced by fish.

"The same fact had already been told by Humboldt. 'Being,' he says,' in the South Sea, about seven o'clock in the evening, the whole party was frightened by an extraordinary noise that resembled the beating of drums in the open air. It was at first thought that this noise was produced by the wind, but soon it was heard clearly alongside the ship, chiefly forward. It resembled the noise of boiling water, when the bubbles burst. Then it was feared that the ship had sprung a leak, but the noise extended successively to all parts of the vessel, and about 9 P.M. it ceased entirely.'

"Lieut. John White, of the United States Navy, reports that when in the mouth of the Cambodia River he and his party heard extraordinary sounds around the ship. They were like a mixture of the bass notes of an organ, the ringing of bells, the guttural cries of a huge bullfrog, and noises that seemed to come from an enormous harp. They seemed to shake the very vessel. These noises increased, and finally formed a universal chorus on both sides of the ship and along its entire length. As the party ascended the river the sounds weakened and then ceased entirely. The interpreter told them that the cause was a shoal of fish of flat oval form which had the power of adhering strongly to various bodies by the mouth.

"The Pogonias, or Drumfish, which inhabit the Atlantic coast of the New World, also make noises that are often heard at great distances. . . . It is thought—but this is not certain—that the noise is produced by rubbing the pharyngian teeth together.

"In the fresh water of the Rio Mataje and the Rio del Molino are found musical fish which, because of this peculiarity, are called by the natives by the name of 'musicos.' 'During an exploration in the Bay of Pailon, in the northern part of the republic of Ecuador,' says M. Thoron, 'I skirted a shore at sunset. All at once a strange sound, extremely low and prolonged, was heard around me. I thought at first that it was an extraordinarily large insect or bee, but, seeing nothing, I asked of my oarsman whence the noise came. He answered that it was a fish that sang thus. Some call them sirens and others musicos. Advancing a little farther, I

heard a multitude of different voices that imitated perfectly the lower and middle tones of a church organ, heard outside the building, as in the church porch. The concert began about sunset and continued several hours, the executants not being disturbed by the presence of men, but not showing themselves at the surface of the water.'

"Another traveler, Le Mesle, describes a concert of singing-fishes in his 'Journey to Cambodia.' 'Each one of the executants,' he says, 'emits, as in Russian music, only a single note—full, long, and grave—a sound like that of an ophicleide. These make up a most extraordinary *ensemble;* each executant plays a unique air in a different key. The tones arise everywhere—before, behind, in the boat, and the water in which they are produced gives them a peculiar quality of tone. The author of this melancholy melody is a fish with a large flat head . . . reaching sometimes 1 to 1½ meters in length. The natives call it "Machovian." It is greenish, spotted, with silvery belly, and has short antennæ on the snout.'

"We also have a talking-fish—the *grondin* [red gurnet], well known to naturalists as having a sort of feet, and to cooks as excellent eating. When it is taken from the water, it makes a noise more or less loud, which has given it its name [from the French *gronder*, to growl or snarl]. This sound is certainly produced by the passage of the gas from the swimming-bladder, which the fish can compress at will. 'A learned Marseilles naturalist,' says H. E. Sauvage, 'conceived the idea of profiting by this aptitude of singing-fish, and he placed at the bottom of the water, in captivity in nets, male gurnets for the purpose of attracting fishes of the opposite sex. . . . The attempt was reasonably successful, but it requires much patience, and this kind of fishing would probably suit only a small number of amateurs.'

"Several other kinds of fish are able to sing, but their identity is not certain in many cases. The *dorée* [John Dory], or fish of St. Peter, manifests its presence at low tide by a sort of clucking that has given it the name of 'water-chicken.' A *balisté* [trigger-fish] gives out plaintive and melancholy sounds like the creaking of a wagon wheel. A pristipome imitates exactly the quack of a duck. Even the tunny can thrust its head out of the water and sing in a voice that recalls a crying infant."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE VOICE OF THE DEAF-MUTE.

AS is well known, deaf-mutes whose vocal organs are unimpaired are now regularly taught to speak; but their voices are always odd and disagreeable. The reason for this and the proper way to avoid it are discussed in *Cosmos* (Paris) by Dr. Marage. The methods and theories of the writer were presented on November 24 last to the Paris Academy of Medicine by M. Gariel, and since that date the doctor has continued to experiment with success along this line. He says:

"All who have visited one of the special schools have been struck with the peculiar quality of the deaf-mute voice. It resembles in no respect that of those who hear, and I noted this fact as early as 1898 in a note to the Academy. I am now going to inquire whence this peculiarity arises, and how it can be made to disappear—at least partly.

"Take the principal vowels. . . . We teach the deaf-mute that to make an *a*, for instance, he must give to his mouth a special form and cause the larynx to vibrate at the same time. . . . . .

"For the pupil, the *a* does not correspond to a sound, as with those who hear, but to a single form of the buccal cavity. . . . The result is that he always makes the same *a*, and that later, when he utters phrases, he uses always the same sound.

"Now there are different kinds of *a's*; and to each corresponds a different form of the buccal cavity. The vowel *a* is well uttered only when the laryngian note is the third subharmonic of that given by the mouth, and analogous laws govern the emission of all the other vowels.

"This is what causes the diction of those who can hear to be so varied. It is then necessary, in order to modify the quality of voice of deaf-mutes, to make them understand that there is not a single *a* sound, but several, and so on.

"To get at this result, we must not take the vowels one after another and cause the pupil to pronounce all the different sounds. This would confuse him, and we should have to begin all over again. But when his instruction is sufficiently advanced—that is, about the age of twelve or thirteen years—his hearing should be developed by causing him to listen to the fundamental vibrations of the vowels by means of the siren that I have already described, taking care to vary the fundamental note so that he can distinguish well a broad from a sharp *a*. He is then made to sing this vowel on a low and then on a high note, and thus he will soon see the difference."

This method, we are told, has been applied to a number of pupils at a school for deaf-mutes at Bourg-la-Reine, France, and has been very successful, great progress having been made in six months with five minutes' practise a day.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS OUR CLIMATE CHANGING?

IT is very easy to assert, but very hard to prove, a change of climate. Even those who are sure that our average temperatures are moving in one direction or the other are not agreed as to whether that movement is up or down. The popular opinion in this country seems to be that the climate is moderating or growing warmer. In Europe there has been recently some contention to the same effect, relying on the reported withdrawal of Alpine glaciers. Nothing could illustrate more clearly the difficulty of the subject than the way in which M. J. Péroche, on the contrary, in an article in the *Revue Scientifique* (May 7) assumes that every one acknowledges that our climate is growing colder. He first addresses himself to the task of accounting for this phenomenon and afterward quotes statistics to uphold what he asserts. His figures, which are for Paris alone, would seem to indicate that the winters there are getting somewhat warmer and the summers colder, with a very slight net decrease in the average annual temperature. Says M. Péroche:

"It is asserted and repeated that our climate is growing colder. It is certain that temperatures are not as high as they once were, and we may convince ourselves of this without going too far back. Old men remember the real springs and summers of their youth, when summer clothes were of light stuff and wraps were not necessary in midsummer. We may also gather evidence from certain plants, especially the apricot. This has disappeared little by little in our gardens in the north [of France], and the vine itself now yields only tasteless grapes when they are not altogether sour."

Taking, for the moment, this change for granted, the author ascribes it to the astronomical fact known as the precession of the equinoxes, owing to which, as claimed by some geologists, the earth passes through a climatic cycle about once in 21,000 years. According to the writer, our hemisphere was in its last maximum of cold (the so-called "glacial epoch") about 11,000 years ago, and in its last heat maximum about A.D. 1250. Temperatures should thus have been slowly decreasing for the past 650 years. Of this decrease of temperature the writer believes that there are abundant evidences, such as the alteration of habitat of certain cultivated plants, the increasing frequency of severe winters, and especially the present inhabitability of Greenland, which was true to its name when first occupied by the Danes. Since 1757 an accurate record of temperature has been kept at Paris, and by reference to it the author finds that in the past century the autumns and winters have grown warmer and the springs and summers colder by an average of 1.5° to 2° C. The effect on the year, as a whole, has been to lower the temperature by about one-tenth of a degree. The loss in the yearly average since the last maximum of heat [A.D. 1250] he believes to be about 4° [about 7° F.], which he thinks is quite sufficient to account for the observed results. As to the greater frequency of severe winters, which seems contrary to the increase of winter temperature, as noted above, the writer thinks it is due

to the influence of cold summers in provoking what he calls "exceptional recrudescences." He concludes as follows:

"Has any definite light been thrown on this question of precessional action? We can hardly pretend that it has. Incontestably we must still observe and study it. But we are entitled to think that tho we may not have reached the goal, we are not far from it. . . . We are moving toward a cold maximum. . . . We are doing only what the earth has done since the beginning and will continue to do to the end. Our regions, like others, will see again what they have already seen—that is to say, to go back to the subject of the vine, we can predict in advance the fate that is reserved for it. Without any doubt, in less than 400 years the champagne country will have lost its vines, and 500 years hence Bourgogne and the Gironde will themselves be deprived of vineyards. There will remain only Provence, which 2,000 years ago began viticulture. In its turn it will have to yield, probably within 1,500 or 1,600 years. As for Paris, in 10,000 years at the culminating point of the present climatic phase . . . it will have about the same annual temperatures as Berlin has to-day, while Berlin will enjoy those of Norway. If there will be any consolation in this for our posterity, it will assuredly not be wanting."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE ROMANCE OF SECRET INVENTIONS.

BEFORE the days of patents the only way to make sure that an invention would remain the property of its original owner was to keep it secret, where this could be done without forcing it to remain in disuse. Even at the present day many processes and formulæ are kept from public knowledge in this way, the inventor preferring not to apply for a patent. If the history of secret processes could be written, writes a contributor to *The Technical World*, it would form a romantic and fascinating book, and one of the most interesting sections would be that which dealt with the many attempts to steal the secrets from their jealous owners. He goes on to say:

"The scene of one of these stories is laid in the wild moorland country around Sheffield, England, where a watchmaker named Huntsman had built a factory for making steel by a process of his own invention. The secret was a very valuable one, for it was the only process by which steel could be made of uniform quality throughout; but Huntsman had little fear that any of his rivals would discover it, for he employed only picked and sworn workmen, and the portals of his factory were almost as strictly guarded against strangers as the doors of a bullion vault.

"However, one bitterly cold wintry night, when the wind was shrieking over the neighboring moor, driving the snow in wild eddies before it, a tattered, shivering tramp presented himself at the door of the works and pitifully craved permission to warm his frozen bones at the furnace fires. For a long time he pleaded in vain; the doorkeeper was obdurate; but finally importunity and the pathetic aspect of the man won the day, and the tramp was admitted to the warmth, only to fling himself on the floor in utter exhaustion and to fall asleep.

"The rascal, however, was sleeping with one eye open, and with that eye he was craftily watching the men at their work, with the result that when an hour later he left the place with words of gratitude, he took Huntsman's secret with him.

"Another interesting story takes us to the neighborhood of Temple Bar, in London, and to the shop of a chemist who was the only man in England that knew the secret of the manufacture of citric acid. So jealous was he of his invention that he would share it with no one, but worked alone in the laboratory over his shop in Fleet Street.

"One evening, however, when his processes were well advanced, he locked up his laboratory and left the premises for a time, assured that no one could possibly gain admittance during his absence. But he bargained without a certain uninvited guest who worked his way down the chimney into the laboratory and made such good use of his time that when he reemerged from the chimney he had the manufacture of citric acid at his fingers' ends.

"It was in a similar way that the manufacture of tinp-late became possible in England—the secret being one which no person had been able to wrest from its owners in Holland for half a century. But there was a bold and crafty Cornishman, one James Sherman, who made up his mind to discover it at any cost. Going over to Holland, he found his way into the factory at great personal risk and brought the secret back safely.

"These are but a few of the little romances of successful secret-stealing, and who shall tell the number of attempts that have failed, or even how many lives have been lost in the attempting? Men will risk much to fathom such a secret as that of the monks of the *Grande Chartreuse*, who make the well-known *liqueur* of that name, for which a sum of $10,000,000 has been refused point blank; but the secret has defied all discovery.

"Among scores of secret processes just as successfully guarded is that which has given to the world the exquisitely beautiful Dresden china. It is said that not even a king may enter the guarded walls of the factory at Meissen, where the porcelain is made, with the solitary exception of the King of Saxony himself; and every workman is under a solemn oath, to which the severest penalties are attached, never to breathe a word of what goes on within the factory.

"Then there is the romance of inventions that have been absolutely lost to the world, of which one example must suffice. An American inventor named Ford, after long years of unremitting labor, had discovered a method of treating ore without smelting, and at a very small cost. So valuable was the discovery considered that fabulous offers were made to Ford for the secret; but, as ill-luck would have it, on the very day on which he had arranged to part with it in exchange, it is said, for an annuity of $100,000, he was struck down by apoplexy, and his secret died with him."

WHAT IS A PATENT?

FROM the legal point of view, according to a recent address delivered by Samuel G. McMeen, at Lewis Institute, Chicago, a patent, as issued by the United States, is nothing more nor less than a memorandum of a bargain between the inventor as one individual and the people of the country as another. What is the subject-matter of this bargain? This is how Mr. McMeen explains it, as quoted in abstract by *The Electrical World and Engineer*:

"This bargain is to the effect that because the inventor furnishes to the people a more or less useful product of his brain they in their turn guarantee to pay him for his effort. The payment is not made in a definite sum of money, but in an arrangement whereby he may enjoy for seventeen years all the profits coming from the use of the thing he has produced. Rights to these profits he may sell or rent to others or make such disposition as he likes; but from the time of the making of the bargain the thing belongs to the people. At the end of the seventeen years the inventor has no further claim on his production, and it belongs thereafter wholly to the people, having been bought and paid for.

"In a sense, the price paid by the people is set by the inventor. It may be very large or very small, depending on the excellence of the invention or on the caprice of the people. Examples will come to mind of inventions almost trivial, so far as real usefulness is concerned, but which give the inventor large financial return. There are other examples of inventions which were epoch-making, but because they were too soon for the minds of the people, brought no financial return. It may be that if they had been invented later, so that the period of monopoly had coincided with the period of welcome, the reward might have been proportionate to the excellence of the conception.

"The industrial greatness of this nation is in large measure due to the existence of good patent law and to the encouragement which has been given to inventors by its operation. The inventive ability of a people lies not alone in its facility in finding ingenious ways of setting things together to achieve results, but also in its wisdom to see clearly industrial and social needs. In the instance of the inventor who produced the cranberry sorter, every one in the cranberry industry knew the need of sorting so that cranberries for market would contain no soft ones. It required a mental aptitude to see an immediate possibility of invention in the circumstance that when cranberries were spilled down the back steps only the sound ones hopped from step to step, the soft ones stopping early.

"It is not true that a patent granted by the United States may

be renewed. A reissue is not an arrangement by which an expiring patent may be given new life, but only an arrangement whereby a necessary correction may be accomplished. In other countries there are periods of patent life which, by proper action, may be extended somewhat as in the case of a copyright in this country; but in each case there is an ultimate time beyond which the term of the patent can not be extended.

"An applicant may not secure a patent in this country if his invention has been in actual public use for two years or more before he makes his application. Interesting questions sometimes arise as to whether the use has been really public or might not have been wholly for the purpose of testing the efficiency of the invention by a continued test. A form of sidewalk which had been in use for two years was held not to vitiate the rights of the applicant because, altho distinctly in public use, the excellence of its form could only be proven to the inventor by actual trial, and could not be considered to be a final test unless continued for a considerable time. In another instance of an article of wearing apparel distinctly not public in its use, a period of two years was held wholly to vitiate the rights of the applicant because very much less than two years should have sufficed to enable him to decide whether the invention was or was not in a proper form for filing his application."

PLANTS THAT GIVE OUT SALT.

THAT certain plants have salty deposits on their stems and leaves has been known for some time and the fact has been the subject of numerous investigations. It appears from the most recent of these, as described in a note in the *Revue Scientifique* (May 28), that the deposit is an excretion, probably resembling in its function that of human perspiration. Says the writer:

"Certain plants, such as species of the Tamarisk family and the Frankenia family, excrete salts through special glands of the epidermis. These salts are very hygroscopic, and altho during the day when the evaporation is intense, they dry, forming only a thin layer without moisture, they collect the humidity of the air during the night, and in the morning it appears in numerous drops, resembling those of dew. These salts are all found in the soil itself, but all that occur in the ground do not reappear in the plant; it makes a selection. They vary with the species. In Frankenia soda and hydrochloric acid are the chief constituents; in the sea-lavender they are lime and sulfuric acid. It is quite certain also that the saline layer comes from within and not from without, that it is excreted by the plant and not carried to it by the wind, for if we treat a part of the leaf with sublimate we find no more salts, but the secretion continues on the part not so treated. The salt-glands have, consequently, a real existence. But what is the reason for them? This question was asked by Mr. T. H. Kearney at a recent botanical convention in the United States. Volkens had already offered an explanation. The salts, he said, absorb the atmospheric moisture. This is then absorbed by the leaves, which thus function like terrestrial roots in an arid soil. This theory, which appears somewhat attractive, has not been confirmed by Marloth and Haberlandt, nor by the experiments of Mr. Kearney himself. The latter showed, by his experiments on the plants in question, that the absorbent power of the leaves, even in pure water, is very slight. On the other hand, when plunged in a saline solution, like that with which they are covered in the mornings, they not only do not absorb the liquid, but they give it out. The leaves, instead of absorbing the exterior liquid, add to it a part of what they themselves contain. The function of the epidermic glands would seem, then, to be very different from what has hitherto been believed. They must serve simply as organs of excretion and permit the plant to get rid of the excess of salty matter that it contains. The saline deposit on the leaves may also be useful in reducing transpiration."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Poisonous Hair Dyes.—Hair dyes are often made of aniline colors, generally poisonous, or of metallic salts, such as nitrate of silver and acetate of lead. M. Armand Gautier has recently made a report on the regulation of their sale to the municipal government of Paris, and his conclusions are quoted as follows by *Cosmos*:

"1. Every hair dye said to be 'vegetable' or 'free from metallic compounds' should be suspected and sent for analysis to the municipal laboratory. Its sale should be prohibited when it contains toxic salts of aniline and of analogous bases. . . . 2. Every dye for coloring the hair black . . . containing generally salts of lead, or sometimes of copper, silver, or vanadium (sometimes even cyanids), salts that are essentially toxic, should not be allowed, except when the label on the bottle bears either the complete formula of the preparation, or at least a special note indicating the nature of the poisonous salt contained therein. In all cases it is important that the laws regulating the sale of such poisonous substances should be rigorously observed. 3. The sale of preparations formed essentially of oxygenated water is not objectionable. M. Gautier declares that this has no other bad effect than to render the hair brittle and to cause it finally to fall out."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Use of Dynamite in Great Fires.—When all other means have failed to check the progress of an extensive and destructive fire, it has always been the custom to demolish buildings in its path, in order to deprive it of fuel. Of late dynamite has been used for this purpose, but we are now told by an editorial writer in *Engineering News* that, as a result of experience in the Baltimore and the Toronto fires, this means of checking the spread of conflagrations will probably occupy a less prominent position in the future, as it is apparently not only useless, but positively dangerous. Says the writer:

"In both cities the effect of the explosions on the ruined buildings was simply to produce a heap of wreckage which could not be mounted by the firemen and which was scarcely less combustible than the original building, while the gap placed in the path of the flames was so narrow that it was easily leaped by the fire. The effect on the surrounding buildings, which it was the purpose of the explosion to protect, was to smash in the windows and thus destroy the only barrier that existed against the immediate penetration of the flames to the interior combustible finish and contents. In the case of some of the fireproof buildings at Baltimore there seems reason to believe that a considerable part of the damages to the walls and to the structural fireproofing was caused by the violent shocks produced in dynamiting adjacent structures. However this may be, it is certain that in many cases the dynamiting was delayed until the 'mined' building was ablaze, with the very natural result that burning brands and débris were actually hurled through broken window openings into neighboring buildings. Such happenings as this are of course chargeable solely to unwise direction of the work, but they are certain to occur in the excitement and panic of a losing battle against a conflagration. At best, dynamiting is a dangerous and uncertain means of fighting fire unless it has been much maligned by the experience at Baltimore and Toronto, and heads of fire departments will act wisely if they strike it off their list of fire-fighting methods."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE University of London," says a writer in *The Hospital* (London), "at present is little more than a name—*vox, et præterea nihil*—and can not assume practical form and substance unless or until it is supported by adequate endowments. In continental countries the necessary funds would be given ungrudgingly by governments; in the United States of America they would be furnished by private munificence almost as soon as the necessity for them became declared. In England alone, to the discredit alike of our rulers and of our more wealthy citizens, the urgent want is left unheeded and unsupplied. People in England, as a matter of fact, are not sufficiently educated themselves, in any proper sense of the word, either to appreciate education in others or to contribute cheerfully to its support."

THE following story of Charles P. Steinmetz, chief engineer of the General Electric Company, is told by Arthur Goodrich in *The World's Work*: "Some years ago Steinmetz went into the Adirondacks with a hunting party of friends. Not caring to hunt, he was often left alone at a little lodge that was made the party's headquarters. One night before the camp fire a mathematical question came into his head. To settle it he needed a table of logarithms which could not have been found within miles of the camp. He remembered a few figures, and in a short time had worked out an entire table of logarithms for himself, and from it solved the problem. This mathematical sense, which was originally trained by hard study at Breslau, makes it possible for him to answer quickly the rapid fire of questions his aids hurl at him daily."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

NEW SAYINGS OF JESUS.

SEVEN years ago the work of the Egypt Exploration Fund on the site of Oxyrhynchus brought to light an ancient papyrus inscribed with certain alleged "sayings of Jesus." The discovery of these "Logia," which were ascribed by experts to a period not later than the third century, aroused a great deal of interest. The fund's later explorations on the same site have unearthed another fragment of a collection of sayings of Jesus, which are now published by the Oxford University Press, with translation and commentary by Bernard P. Grenfell, Lucy Wharton Drexel, and Arthur S. Hunt. These "new sayings" are in a mutilated condition, many words and even whole phrases having been obliterated. In the following translation, the editors state, "supplements which are not practically certain are enclosed in round brackets":

"These are the (wonderful?) words which Jesus the living (Lord) spake to . . . and Thomas, and he said unto (them), Every one that harkens to these words shall never taste death.

"Jesus saith, Let not him who seeks . . . cease until he finds, and when he finds he shall be astonished: astonished he shall reach the kingdom, and having reached the kingdom he shall rest.

"Jesus saith, (Ye ask? who are those) that draw us (to the kingdom, if) the kingdom is in Heaven? . . . the fowls of the air, and all beasts that are under the earth or upon the earth, and the fishes of the sea, (these are they which draw) you, and the kingdom of Heaven is within you; and whoever shall know himself shall find it. (Strive therefore?) to know yourselves, and ye shall be aware that ye are the sons of the (almighty?) Father; (and?) ye shall know that ye are in (the city of God?), and ye are (the city?)

"Jesus saith, A man shall not hesitate . . . to ask . . . concerning his place (in the kingdom. Ye shall know) that many that are first shall be last and the last first and (they shall have eternal life?).

"Jesus saith, Everything that is not before thy face and that which is hidden from thee shall be revealed to thee. For there is nothing hidden which shall not be made manifest, nor buried which shall not be raised.

"His disciples question him and say, How shall we fast and how shall we (pray?) . . . and what (commandment) shall we keep . . . Jesus saith, . . . do not . . . of truth . . . blessed is he . . ."

The editors believe that the text of these new sayings is "nearly contemporary with the 'Logia' papyrus discovered in 1897"—that is to say, it dates back to the third century. They further call attention to certain points of comparison between the two collections:

"Here, as in the earlier 'Logia,' the individual sayings are introduced by the formula 'Jesus saith,' and there is the same mingling of new and familiar elements; but the second series of sayings is remarkable for the presence of the introduction to the whole collection, and another novelty is the fact that one of the sayings is an answer to a question, the substance of which is reported. It is also noticeable that while in the first series the sayings had little if any connection of thought with each other, in the second series the first four, at any rate, are all concerned with the Kingdom of Heaven. That the present text represents the beginning of a collection which later on included the original 'Logia' is very probable. . . . Both fragments contain sayings which to a greater or less degree have parallel passages in the Synoptic gospels side by side with sayings which are new."

It is pointed out that the introduction to these sayings seems to suggest that they derive their authority not from the traditional sources of any of the four Canonical gospels, but from St. Thomas and perhaps another disciple. The editors claim that "the analogy of this collection has an obvious bearing on the question of the sources of the Synoptic gospels" and they call attention to the fact that these sayings indicate that "the mystical and speculative element in the early records of Christ's sayings which found its highest and most widely accepted expression in St. John's Gospel, may well have been much more general and less peculiarly Johannean than has hitherto been taken for granted."

The New York *Sun*, referring to the "Logia" papyrus of 1897, these new sayings, and a fragment of a lost gospel, unearthed on the same site, says: "These papyri discovered by Grenfell and Hunt are of remarkable interest from an historical point of view. Viewed in connection with the internal and external evidences of date, among which may be mentioned the type of uncial handwriting, they confirm what we had reason indeed to believe on other grounds—that during the third century of our era there were current non-canonical versions of the gospel narratives, in which not only heretics but those orthodox Christians who carried asceticism or sabbatarianism to extremes found authority for their peculiar views in words attributed to Jesus." These newly discovered fragments, *The Sun* further remarks, will direct the reader's attention to the great difficulties of the task which the early fathers undertook when they tried to define and enforce a canon.

THE BEGINNINGS OF QUAKERISM.

AUGUSTUS C. BUELL'S recently published biography of William Penn has met with considerable criticism on account of its unsympathetic attitude toward the Quakers. The author traces the origin of the sect to the writings of John Saltmarsh, born in Yorkshire in 1596, and in his day one of the foremost of non-conformist polemical writers. His *chef-d'œuvre* was entitled "Sparkles of Glory," and two hundred and fifty years ago it was "the most talked about, if not the most widely read, book in England." Saltmarsh, says Mr. Buell, "was to the Protestantism of his time what Percy Bysshe Shelley became to the atheism of a later day—its ultimate intellectual development, its extreme visible apostle. There was, however, this difference: Shelley wrote a great deal of rationalistic philosophy in captivating verse; John Saltmarsh wrote volumes of transcendental poetry in mystic prose." Of Saltmarsh's doctrine, Mr. Buell writes:

"It amounts to a protest against all formalism, regularity, and discipline in religious organization; against canons, observances, litanies, set modes of worship, and ordained ecclesiastical functions of all kinds whatsoever. On the other hand, it amounts to a declaration that the human conscience which 'grows up with God' is a supreme law unto itself and unto its own being. . . . It means that in all 'pure, spiritual, comprehensive' religion the conscience of the individual, sanctified by the 'inner light,' must be the measure of sanctity and the guide to holiness. The postulate of all this is that organized churches, under any and all forms of administration, may become desolate houses or temples whose veils are rent or 'suns whose light is darkened,' whenever 'God has gone out and hath left such an administration.'

"It remains only to add that the sole judge as to whether 'God is gone out and hath left such an administration,' etc., is the conscience of the individual sanctified by the 'inner light.' And the individual is also endowed with judgment from which there can be no appeal as to the presence of the 'inner light' in his own conscience, and also as to its quality, degree, and intensity."

Such, we read, was the doctrine that formed the basis of the sect known as the "Society of Friends." Saltmarsh contributed nothing but the doctrine; the foundation of the sect was the work of George Fox, a man whose contrast with the other is thus set forth by the author of the volume under consideration:

"So far as can be ascertained from authentic records, Fox began to preach in 1647, the same year in which Saltmarsh was dying. Whether the first expounder of the doctrine would have approved the apostle's practical application of it must forever remain an unanswered question, because mania and death deprived him of the opportunity to investigate or even observe the work of Fox. The two men were antipodal in fiber, traits, and antecedents. One was a classical scholar of exquisite learning; the other a 'village yokel,' as his contemporaries called him. One was a recluse, a dreamer, and a poet; the other a hustling, stalwart zealot, a giant in bodily strength, moral fortitude, and mental audacity. One was

a subtle-brained mystic of the cloister; the other a huge-muscled, strong-voiced preacher of the open air, the fields, and the highways."

As a promulgator of the teachings of Saltmarsh, Fox "avowed in the broadest sense and most sweeping scope the doctrine of supremacy, even absolutism, of the individual conscience sanctified by the 'inner light.'" He held that "every man might have a revelation of his own, that there might be as many manifestations of God in the conscience as there were converts—a doctrine which may, perhaps without irreverence, be described as "every man his own Moses." Fox, however, possessing a strong sense of the practical, formulated what might be called "canons of his church." Canons of which "some were sound and salutary in law and morals, some were visionary and chimerical, while others were frivolous and whimsical." To quote further:

"The sound and salutary precepts of Fox were not new. On the contrary, they were the commonplaces of a correct life, involving ordinary uprightness in worldly affairs, simple honesty, and common decency—precepts that had been inculcated and enforced by pagans long before the name of Christ was known. But the new canons of Fox were either visions or whims or chimeras. He proceeded to flout the old decalogue, if for no worse or better reason than that God had revealed it to Moses instead of to George Fox; or because there were commandments in the old decalogue that might be obnoxious to the 'inward light.' And then he proceeded to formulate a decalogue of his own. We say decalogue simply for convenience, tho, as a matter of fact, the commandments that Fox declared the Lord had commanded him to promulgate were not exactly ten in number. Indeed, in number they were somewhat indefinite. They were not proclaimed at any one time, but now and then, from time to time, as the inward light seemed to move him. The result was that, after a while, when Fox's commandments multiplied with his sermons, they began to conflict one with another, until it became hard to tell which was which—law or heresy, the true faith or all ungodliness. . . . . .

GEORGE FOX,

Who founded Quakerism on the doctrines of John Saltmarsh.

"He also advised—tho we can not find that he rigidly prescribed—a peculiar style of dress for each sex which he himself designed and set the example of wearing as 'an emblem of equality among men and a token of humility before God.' Fox is doubtless the only one who ever believed that dress could make men equal or that God takes account of fashion-plates.

"Among the tenets that were visionary and chimerical was that of 'universal peace' in an age and under conditions of universal war, an age in which, but for the fighting of Gustav Adolf's Lutherans and of Cromwell's Puritans, Quakerism itself could never have had a chance to breathe, and George Fox's sermons had likely been silenced by the gibbet or the stake. However beautiful in fancy or theory, primitive Quakerism was utterly impracticable, and tho it had warrant in some teachings of the Bible, it exposed its devotees to the contempt of their fellow men in that era wholly, and, to some extent, ever since.

"There is a fundamental trait in human nature—a trait than which none other lies nearer the foundation of all truth, right and manhood—that may be described as an instinctive distrust of any doctrine or principle which its devotees are not willing to fight for.

"There were many aspects of the Puritan creed and many idiosyncrasies of its believers quite as grotesque as anything in Quakerism, according to George Fox. But, unlike the Quaker, the Puritan would fight for his faith; and when he did feel that the spirit of God moved him to 'smite abomination in the sight of the Lord hip and thigh,' he made the climate torrid for his adversaries—whereunto Marston and Naseby, Dunbar and Worcester had already borne bloody witness. He was always ready to show forth his faith by his works and to argue his points of doctrine with the point of the saber. . . . . .

"That this non-combatant canon in Quakerism was not due to deficiency in courage goes without saying. The Quakers were Englishmen—a remark which sufficiently covers that part of the ground. It must then be ascribed to the same cause as the other peculiarities noted—a fanatical purpose not to be like other men. . . . . .

"It can not be denied that the early Quakers owed most of their persecutions to the eccentricities and asperities of speech, dress, and deportment which they cherished, and very little to the doctrines they proclaimed or the language in which they put them forth. For all these peculiarities, trivial in themselves, but important in their consequences, George Fox was responsible. In fact, he laid more stress on the 'hat canon' and on the frivolous 'thee and thou' than upon doctrinal points in theology. Born in the humblest circumstances, nurtured in poverty, plainly bred, and yet feeling even amid his most untoward surroundings the mighty power of his own mind, he hated the rich, the polite, and the well-bred, and embraced the first opportunities to exhibit his resentment toward them. This was the impulse that found expression in the 'revelation' already quoted, in which, according to his own version, the Lord 'required him' to direct his followers to dispense with all ordinary and every-day forms of the commonest politeness and most primitive courtesy. . . . It is easy enough to comprehend such a policy as an artifice intended to subserve a particular purpose, but to conceive it as a part of the teachings of Christ is to deny the first tenets of Christ's religion—the Golden Rule—which, in a dozen words, exhausts all the laws of gentleness, politeness, courtesy, and concern for the feelings of others."

The early Quakers, says Mr. Buell, suffered ten times more persecutions for Fox's whims than for their actual doctrines, beliefs, or modes of worship.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PSYCHOPATHICALLY CONSIDERED.

IN a psychopathic study of Christian Science, contained in a posthumous volume by Thomson Jay Hudson, entitled "The Evolution of the Soul," the author inveighs against the "noble rage" indulged in by the medical profession, the "hostile criticism" of the clergy, and "the unseemly levity of the irreverent laity" in their respective attitudes toward the new sect, and claims for Christian Science the right of a scientific examination. He says:

"It is axiomatic that any belief which is alleged to be founded upon observable phenomena is entitled to respectful consideration and scientific examination. I hazard nothing in saying that Christian Science, so called, has abundantly demonstrated its right to both. Its votaries, claiming divine power, have healed the sick by hundreds of thousands; yet they have been recognized by the medical profession only by bitter denunciation. Claiming an intimate acquaintance with, and often verbal inspiration from, the divine Father, they have poured the balm of religious consolation into many a stricken heart, only to be repaid from the pulpit by solemn objurgations and strenuous anathemas. They have gone into the highways and byways and proclaimed their divine mission from the housetops, only to be answered by the jeers and ridicule of the ungodly. And, notwithstanding their solemn asseverations that they teach the only science worth knowing, science itself has assumed a lofty mien and passed by on the other side."

The author examines the subject under two heads—namely: "(1) the psychopathic condition of the founder of the sect; and (2) the psychopathic condition of her followers." The founder of the sect he describes as a "victim of self-delusion arising from an ignorance of the fundamental law of psychic activity." The book which she

has produced as the "bible" for her adherents, says Mr. Hudson, is "purely and simply a psychical phenomenon"; but as such it deserves serious consideration, "for it stands unique as an illustration, on an extensive scale, of the vagaries of psychical 'mentation' when the subjective mind of the patient is dominated by false suggestion, and reason is in abeyance." To quote further:

"The fundamental principle upon which Christian Science is based, as set forth in its founder's book, is that there is no such thing as matter. It will at once be seen that such a proposition affords the best possible illustration of the mental condition of its author—that is to say, of the dominance of a false suggestion, and the total inhibition of the inductive faculties or powers. Each is shown in the author's total obliviousness of all the facts of human experience, for if man knows anything he knows that the material universe is a stupendous reality.

"Now comes in the deductive logic of the psychic: dominated by the fundamental postulate—the non-existence of the material universe—and realizing that in all human probability something exists, her deduction is that—'God is all.' This is not an illogical deduction from the premise; but whether it is demonstrated to be true, as the author thinks it is, by the fact that it means practically the same thing when read backward, is a question which we will not stop to consider. This is followed by two other propositions, namely, 'God is good' and 'God is mind.' These are also held to be demonstrated by the fact that they can be read backward without destroying their 'scientific' validity; altho in view of the example we are considering, it would seem that the latter proposition, read backward, should be stated with some qualifications. At any rate, those propositions can not be said to be illogical deductions from the premise, altho they appear to be merely incidental statements not essential to the argument.

"But in her next proposition she resumes her logical attitude and restates the premise and the conclusion in the same sentence, thus: 'God, Spirit, being all, nothing is matter.'

". . . She has many other propositions of the invertible order which she imagines are mathematically demonstrated by the fact that they can be inverted.

". . . Of course the unfortunate author is unable to detect the monstrous absurdity of her original postulate, and, consequently, she shrinks not from the conclusions necessarily derivable therefrom. This is shown throughout the whole book. Hence she does not hesitate to declare that there are no such things possible as evil, sin, pain, sickness, or death. How could there be, if there is no such thing as matter—if all is God, and God is all?"

Granting the premise assumed by the author of "Science and Health," the reasoning here presented is acknowledged to be logical; "but it is the logic of the subjective mind when dominated by a false suggestion—a monstrous absurdity." There is no employment of inductive reasoning, "not one fact of human experience is considered, nor one law of nature consulted." There was little difficulty, says Mr. Hudson, so long as Mrs. Eddy confined herself to laying down general principles. The logical trouble began when she attempted to apply her "principles" to the affairs of practical every-day life and human experience. It fell out in the following manner:

"She undertook to tell how to heal the sick, when, according to her theory, nobody was or could possibly be sick, because God is all, and God can not be sick. Moreover, there is no such thing as matter, and, consequently, nobody has a body to furnish a basis of sickness or pain. Besides, matter can not feel pain, first, because there is no such thing as pain. Sin can not exist, because God is good, and God is all. Death is impossible: (1) Because nothing but matter can die, and there is no such thing as matter; (2) because God is all, and God can not die.

"These and a thousand other contradictions and absurdities fill the whole book. The obvious reason is that, when the author comes to treat of the facts of human experience, she must necessarily employ the terms of human experience; and since her theory recognizes the existence of no such facts, the result is necessarily a monstrous hodge-podge of monumental absurdities. Such a conflict between theory and fact could have no other result, in the nature of things, especially when the theory is constantly reiterated in connection with the facts."

In regard to the psychopathic condition of the followers of Christian Science the author points out that it is only the smaller number of adherents, "who undertake seriously to master the theory and to harmonize it with their facts of experience, that are in imminent danger of mental alienation; and even they may escape the serious phases of paranoia if they have not acquired, or are not congenitally afflicted with, a neuropsychopathic tendency." He points out as one of the principal causes which operate to swell the ranks of Christian Scientists "the astounding lack of the power of logical induction in primitive minds." Thus:

THOMSON JAY HUDSON, LL.D.,
Author of "The Law of Psychic Phenomena," "The Evolution of the Soul," etc.

"The founder's book iterates and reiterates that her theories are demonstrated by facts of every-day experience. What facts? Why the fact that people who believe in her theories are healed by other people who believe in her theories; and this is reinforced by the Scripture quotation, 'By their fruits ye shall know them.' That is the sum-total of the inductive logic of Christian Science . . . that is to say, the fact of healing is the only fact adduced to prove the theory that there was nothing to heal. Every other fact in nature is systematically denied. . . . . .

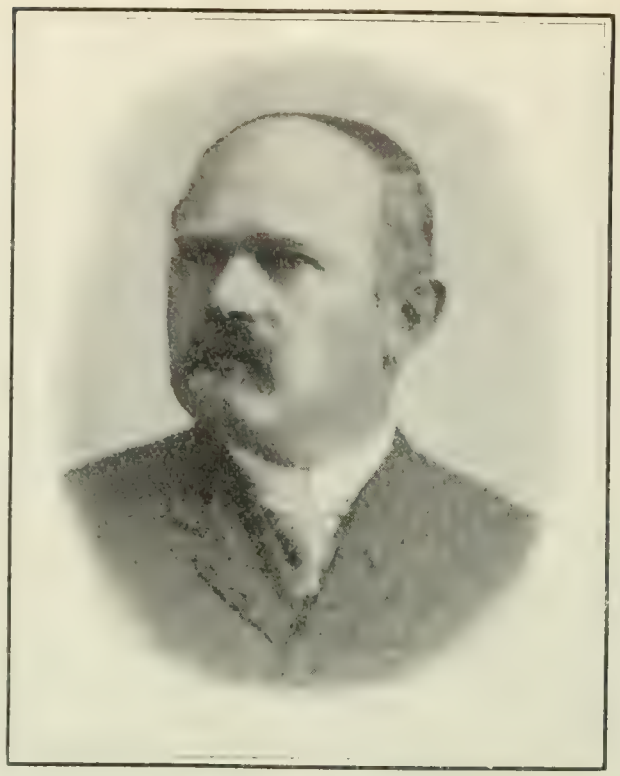
"It has been remarked that the beliefs of primitive peoples are often held with an emotional tenacity inversely proportioned to the amount of evidence adducible in support of such beliefs. But Christian Science, so far as I am aware, furnishes the only example of a great body of people who cling with fervent emotion to a belief in that which they know is not true. This is literally atavism run mad, for it is more than atavism, in that it embraces a pronounced pathological element unique in the history of mental degeneracy. This well-recognized force must, therefore, be counted as one of the most essential factors which contribute to the success of Christian Science."

THE BIBLE AND THE JEWS.

"FROM the fact that neither the Jewish Theological Seminary of America nor the Hebrew Union College, neither the Berlin Hochschule fuer die Wissenschaft des Judenthums nor any one of the rabbinical seminaries of Breslau, London, and Florence has at the head of its Bible department a Biblical scholar of repute, and the further fact that the great majority of Biblical articles in 'The Jewish Encyclopedia' had to be prepared by Christian scholars, one may divine the attitude of modern Jewish theology toward the scientific treatment of the Holy Scriptures." Thus writes Dr. Isidore Singer, projector of the Jewish Encyclopedia, in *The New Era Illustrated Magazine* (New York) for June. Dr. Singer goes on to examine the reasons for "the neglect of scientific Bible study on the part of the adepts of Jewish science." In the first place while the professors of the Protestant theological faculties of the German universities, for instance, are "state functionaries, appointed for life to proclaim fearlessly the results of their scientific researches," the teachers at the Jewish theological seminaries, "being for the greater part recruited among former or would-be rabbis, are dependent upon and submit by force of habit to the whims of boards of trustees, most of whose members have only a very vague notion of scientific

Bible exegesis." Again, "these conservative communal leaders feel instinctively that the frank and reckless adoption of the results of the so-called higher criticism would undermine one of the main pillars of the synagogue: the belief, or rather the tacit understanding, that the Pentateuch is of Mosaic origin." In Dr. Singer's opinion, however, orthodox Judaism has less to fear from the higher criticism than has orthodox Christianity. On this point he says:

"The American Bible League, which in the month of May convened in New York City, was founded with the special purpose of combating the destructive tendencies of higher criticism within the Christian Church. Since more than four million Jews in Russia, more than one million in Austria-Hungary, almost all of those of the Orient, and a respectable minority even among the progressive Jews in Central and Western Europe, and in the Western hemisphere, can not be accused of hypocrisy in proclaiming solemnly before every reading of the Torah that it has been delivered to Israel by Moses, 'the faithful servant of the Lord,' the synagogue, on the surface at least, is not yet menaced by the same immediate danger as the church, for while the latter must needs be shaken to its very foundation by the definite and official denial of the divinity of Christ, the synagogue can continue its existence for some more decades, supported by its three remaining pillars of a common nationality, the memory of a common suffering, and the solidarity imposed upon the Jews by the attitude of the Gentile world."



DR. ISIDORE SINGER,

Who calls attention to the neglect of scientific Bible study on the part of adepts of Jewish science.

The Jews have been called "The People of the Book." It is, therefore, not surprising to read that "exegesis in the largest sense of the word is in a way the one indigenous science which Israel has treated and developed. . . ." But that this science has developed along lines which scarcely conform to the modern sense of the term "scientific" we gather from the following brief summary and comment:

"From the days of Hillel (30 B.C.), who himself marks an epoch in Halakic exegesis, the names of a great number of the originators of Scriptural interpretation have been handed down belonging to the period between the destruction of Jerusalem (70 A.D.) and the Hadrianic war (132–135 A.D.), among whom were men like Ishmael ben Elisha and the celebrated teacher, Akiba ben Joseph. This latter, filled, like Nahum of Gimzo, whose pupil he was, with belief in the divine origin of the Biblical text, was convinced that its most insignificant words had some hidden meaning and must, therefore, become the subject of scrupulous interpretation. This idea was carried out to its extreme—respect for their sincerity forbids the use of a harsher expression—by hundreds of Jewish Bible exegetes from Akiba down to the beginning of the twentieth century.

"Some of us may smile with airs of intellectual superiority at these naive gropings after truth. But are these men with their unshakable confidence in the divine revelation of the Law of Mount Sinai on the sixth of the month of Sivan in the first year of the Exodus of our fathers from Egypt not more worthy of respect than those who, while accepting admiringly in their innermost hearts the destructive theories of Kuenen, Stade, Wellhausen, and Winckler, receive with a brazen front princely payment for teaching in synagogue and schoolhouse theories radically different from their own convictions?"

To quote further:

"Little by little the Halakic as well as the Haggadic expounders of the Scriptures depart from their text, endeavoring not so much to seek its original meaning as to find authority in some passage of the Bible for their own ideas and ethical teachings, thus leading the original Bible exegesis into the channels of synagogal homiletics. We find a similar development if we study the history of the sacred eloquence of the church. There is a great leap from the Galilean fishermen, the first apostles of Christ, to Basil, Chysostom, and Augustine, the eloquent and scholarly teachers of rhetoric, and we hardly think that our American Methodist or Baptist revivalists follow the homiletic rules which were laid down for the Christian sermon by Erasmus, Melanchthon, Luther, and Hyperius. There is a similar distance between the old Darshanim and the modern rabbis, Reform and Orthodox, for even the majority among the latter choose their Biblical texts only as an official pretext for the launching of their individual philosophy of religion."

Dr. Singer states that Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, of Chicago, is at present the only Jewish professional Bible student in the United States of more than local repute.

The Sun (New York) reports Rabbi Kaufmann Kohler, president of the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati, as saying in the course of an interview: "The building up of character is possible only by frank, unreserved recognition of the demands of modern times—a broader view of religion and its evolution in Biblical and rabbinical as well as in modern epochs. We of the Hebrew Union College recognize the needs and views of the present age of critical and historical research, and we are striving to train our students so that they can meet the practical demands of the people." The Hebrew Union College represents the reform movement in Judaism.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

Zion's Herald refers to Robert Browning as "The great Christian poet." It says further; "No one can much read this great Christian poet of the nineteenth century, 'subtlest asserter of the soul in song,' without having his moral grip tightened and his religious faith strengthened. This poet's whole being is wrapped around the central thought of God. The most vital thing in his conception of man is his relation to duty."

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH, in the course of a letter to the New York *Sun* on the subject of the present encounter between the critics and the defenders of the Bible, writes: "The value of the New Testament, to a rationalist, does not depend on the proof of apostolic or contemporary authorship on the credibility of the miraculous parts of the narrative, or on anything that the higher criticism has swept or is sweeping away. It rests on the Character unmistakably portrayed, and on the doctrines which unquestionably gave birth to Christendom."

POPE PIUS X.'s proposed codification of canon law is spoken of by *The Monitor* (San Francisco) as "the most important and gigantic task which any Pontiff could undertake." This paper says further: "No similar work can be compared in magnitude to this, unless it be the codification of civil laws at the instance of the French dictator and known for a hundred years as the Code Napoleon. Even the latter, however, involved fewer difficulties and less onerous ones than confront the commission entrusted with the present enterprise." "The Pope's magnificent idea," we are told, "may be summed up in the phrase: Catholic legislation for the Catholic Church."

MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER recently offered the criticism that "there is not enough sociability in the churches." Rev. Dr. Henry C. Swentzel takes another view. He says: "There is imminent danger of Christian institutionalism being substituted for real religion. In these days it ought not to be necessary for persons to go to church to obtain social advantages. The purpose of the church is to present Jesus Christ to the thought, heart, and conscience of the people. "Churches are not social or matrimonial agencies, but religious institutions. The sooner Christian persons recognize the divine mission of the church the better it will be for both the church and the people."

SINCE its organization, eighty-eight years ago, the American Bible Society has adhered strictly to the version of 1611. Within the last few weeks, however, this society has amended its constitution so as to permit it to print either the Authorized Version of 1611, the English Revised Version of 1881-85, or the American Revised Version of 1901. *The Churchman* (New York) remarks: "The pressure brought upon the society in recent years to maintain its usefulness by adopting a less obscurantist position was perhaps assisted to success by the recent Bible League Conference. It may have been felt that something must be yielded if conservatism were not to become a stumbling-block to the progress of the Gospel."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

KUROPATKIN, PORT ARTHUR, AND THE JAPANESE ARMIES.

WITH the alternatives of capturing Port Arthur or of attacking Kuropatkin's main army, still supposed to be on the defensive between Liao-Yang and Mukden, the Japanese are at their wits' end to determine which to attempt first, think the experts of the Paris *Gaulois* and *Temps*.

Viewing the campaign with no less disinterestedness, the military experts of the London *Times* and *Standard* conjecture that Kuropatkin would like to retreat, but finds his strategy hampered by orders from distracted St. Petersburg, bidding him now march to the relief of Port Arthur and again make an end of the foe in the north. The one point of agreement between London and Paris is still that Japan means to hurry matters while Russia strives for delay, so far as delay is consistent with prestige. Moreover, with two objectives, Japan has been compelled to move two armies, one in the direction of Port Arthur and the other toward Kuropatkin's main body. Kuropatkin himself has thrown out a cavalry screen, with which Japanese vanguards and rear guards are coming into contact. Kuropatkin is making only a feint of relieving Port Arthur. He knows that place will fall. The London *Spectator* gives it only until the end of this month. Russia can not save the place now. The London *Speaker* says:

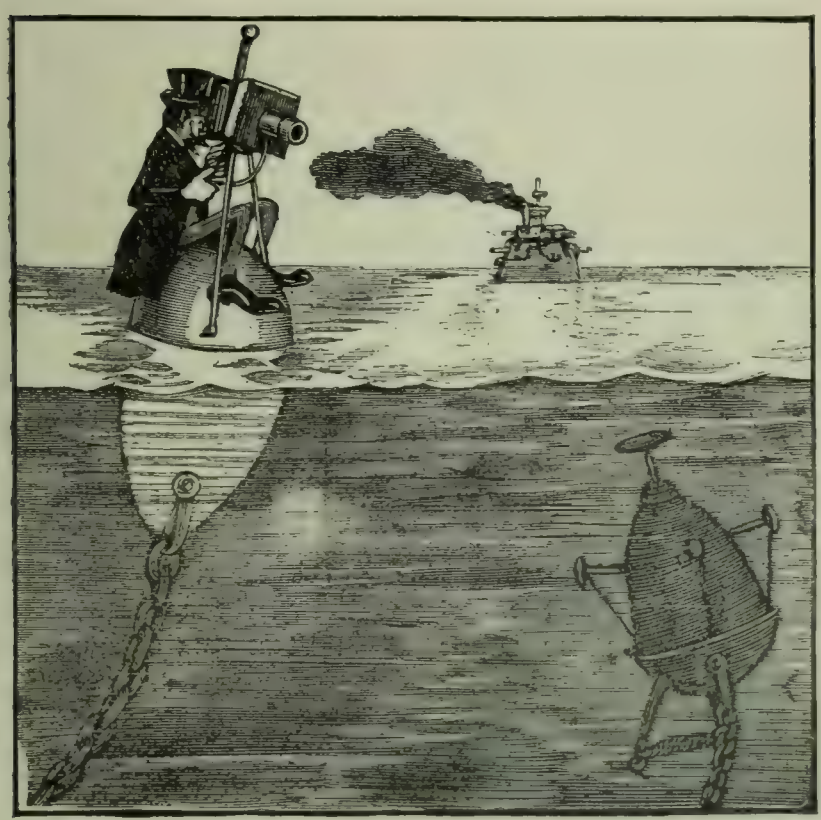
"The talk of relieving Port Arthur from the north is nonsense. There is no case in history of any such isolated position being relieved save from the sea; but what would relieve Port Arthur, and that very quickly, would be a Russian success in the Manchurian plain. If the Russians can defer a general action until they have gathered sufficient men and guns, and if, having so gathered them, they can win that general action against Kuroki's army, the force in the peninsula will have to move. If in such a general action the Russian commander is beaten, then for the whole of this year at least Manchuria will be lost to Russia, and next year will open upon what will practically be a new war, just as the fighting of the French in the Belgian plains in the summer and autumn of 1793 was not so much a second campaign as a new war succeeding their disaster at Neerwinden and the defection of Dumouriez."

French military experts are beginning to think the situation at Port Arthur serious from a Russian point of view. "If Port Arthur be captured, good-by to the assured refuge for the Baltic squadron when it arrives in the Yellow Sea," concedes the *Gaulois*. "But the Japanese fleet is diminishing. If the Baltic squadron wins a naval battle, it is to Nagasaki or to Saseho that it will proceed in perfect security for reprisals, and the fall of Port Arthur will not affect the future of this war."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMAN BELIEF IN JAPAN'S ULTIMATE FAILURE.

NOTHING apparently can shake the conviction of German organs that Japan is doomed to defeat. Papers like the *Hamburger Nachrichten* and the *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung* tell us that the English, being the allies of the Japanese, can not look at the prospect in the Far East without prejudice. Papers appearing in London are now misled by military and naval experts whose insular conceptions of Japan's initial victories are laughable. This presumably is why the German organs already named, not to mention others, are holding British opinion up to ridicule when that opinion is to the effect that Japan seems likely to win in the long run. Just why Japan must go down to defeat is rather elaborately explained by the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin):

"In the Russian forces now in the Far East Japan has had to do with troops that have been recruited to no small extent from the home population and that can not be compared with the genuine Russian regiments. In fact, it has happened that in all the wars waged by Russia during the last hundred years—and we could go back even farther than a hundred years—the Russian military administration has at first put into the field neither an adequate number of troops nor completed the essential preliminaries of preparation. The difficulties of the advance through such vast regions, which had to be overcome by means of the single track Siberian and Manchurian Railway, the obstacle presented by Lake Baikal; and, finally, the shortcomings of the commissariat, equally characteristic of all Russian campaigns—all these things materially lightened their task to the Japanese. Altho the Japanese are reproached throughout Russia with the fact that they seized the moment most favorable to themselves, the reproach is untimely. The moment it became certain that the rival claims of the two disputants could not be settled by peaceful methods, the only



READY!

The mine is laid, now for the amateur photographer.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

THE MANCHURIAN STAKES.

MR. BULL: "Japan leads!"
MADAME LA FRANCE: "Ah! But they're not yet around the corner!"
—*Punch* (London).

GRIM-VISAGED WAR.

outcome possible was to have been looked for, and indeed it was looked for. The decisive reason for Japan's refusal to wait any longer lay in the certainty she had acquired by means of a masterly system of gaining information that the particulars given as to the number of Russian troops in the Far East on a war footing had been overstated doubly. But it is also possible that the efforts in progress for a long time to bring about a coming together of France and England operated to the same end. That the Franco-Russian alliance did not necessarily extend to the Far East was evident from the text of the treaty stipulations [between France and Russia] of March 16, 1902. That it was not destined thus to be extended was revealed in the preparations for the Anglo-French accord, the terms of which were already foreshadowed by the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* on May 27, 1903. The Japanese must have been politically blind if they had failed to foresee the consequences of this departure of France from the old path of her policy. At the same time, the participation—with the approval of the French Government — of French capital in the Japanese loan negotiated in England afforded an unmistakable indication. The Japanese could go into the war with their rear protected, and they had also the further advantage that in no circumstances would the excitation of the Chinese be directed against themselves. This explains the views with which the Japanese went to war. On the other hand, in Russia the suddenness of the attack must have occasioned a consternation that can be understood in those circles which were well informed regarding the lack of the essential preparations for the struggle.

CHANCELLOR VON BÜLOW'S NEUTRALITY.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

"But as we have already contended in these columns, the first Japanese successes do not in any respect indicate anything decisive. Rather must the evacuation of New-Chwang, and of Mukden, which have not improbably happened by this time, merely show that General Kuropatkin is gathering his forces together for a great blow. We go even further in our estimate of the military situation of Russia, and are of opinion that should Japan actually succeed in pressing on to Harbin, she would have won nothing finally—in fact, a permanent expulsion of Russia from the coast of the Pacific will in the end be shown to be out of the question. The strength of the continental Power will sooner or later drive the islanders into the sea, for they can not think of a permanent occupation of Manchuria. Should it be the intention of Japan to hand Manchuria back to the protection of China, that result, after all the Russian blood that has been shed in this region, can be only a makeshift of no very long duration.

"We do not, of course, say this without reservation. The condition precedent is that Russia can bear the financial and economic burden of the war long enough to attain her end. That end is the expulsion of Japan back to Korea and out of Korea. The second assumption is that no revolutionary movement breaks out in European Russia. As regards the first point, a loan of $150,000,000, or of $200,000,000 from France is practically assured, and thus a matter of chief concern is attended to for the present. As regards revolutionary agitation, it could not count upon success as long as the army shows itself a trustworthy instrument. It is beyond doubt that even in the army the revolutionary propaganda has its centers; but there is as yet no instance of a regiment's having mutinied. Where there have been refusals to obey, they have invariably been the refusals of small groups or of individuals."

The only conspicuous dissent from these views in Germany seems to be that of the Socialist dailies. The *Vorwärts* (Berlin) thinks the Japanese outlook promising, and it argues that revolution in Russia is impending, on the familiar hypothesis that the Finns, the Poles, the Armenians, the students, and the working men will overwhelm the bureaucracy among them. But such ideas are not prevalent, altho authoritative German organs do agree that something like mediation, if not intervention, may be brought about. Failing that, they contend, the war will go on until the Japanese armies are hurled back into the sea.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FRANCE PLACED BETWEEN MOROCCO AND THE UNITED STATES.

RAISULI, the prominent brigand of Morocco, announces that he is every inch a king, and that the United States Government must help maintain the royal dignity or it will go hard with Mr. Ion Perdicaris. That American millionaire and captive, whose personal regard for Raisuli is cordially reciprocated, will not be freed on a basis exclusively pecuniary. To the poignancy of French regret at the brigand's ultimatum is added the wonder of the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) that the United States should have indulged in a naval demonstration which it deems ineffective and superfluous, besides conveying a misleading idea to the mind of the young Sultan of Morocco. When that potentate becomes conscious of pressure, he should be made to connect it with French supremacy in his dominions, in the opinion of our contemporary:

"The United States Government immediately sent to Tangier a naval force which made a demonstration there with the idea of exercising upon the Moroccan Government a pressure that would lead it to deal energetically with Raisuli. Strictly speaking, the right of the United States to act in this way can not be disputed. But it may be asked if its action is opportune, first from a practical point of view, as regards the possibility of attaining the end desired, and next from a diplomatic point of view. Raisuli being free from the Sultan's control, the Sultan having for the present no hold upon him, it might seem quite vain to have recourse to a naval demonstration to obtain the release of Messrs. Perdicaris and Varley. On the other hand, it was at once generally asked if France were not better qualified to intervene than the United States, if not yet by right, at least in good logic."

Much more to the same purpose appears in other French dailies, which all, nevertheless, see in Washington's appeal for aid from Paris a welcome recognition of the supremacy of France in Morocco. The London *Times* thinks the present situation not too complicated for French diplomacy to cope with:

"The kidnapping of Mr. Perdicaris was just one of those incidents which seemed to make a special claim on France to utilize that position of exceptional influence in Morocco which the Anglo-French agreement guaranteed to her. . . . .

"She could not find a better occasion for setting about her task than that which has been provided by the aggressive impudence of Raisuli. To prevent him and his imitators from wielding the authority of uncrowned kings throughout the country, and to close the perpetual reign of terror and disturbance in which they indulge, must unquestionably be the first step toward any real reform and development of Morocco. France had similar obstacles to encounter before she could set Algeria on a prosperous basis, but she triumphed in the end. We do not doubt that she will carry

GENERAL LINEVITCH.
London organs now report him facing Kuroki's army, which he is to prevent from cooperating with Oku.

CAPTAIN MATONGIEVITCH.
In command, according to London despatches, of the torpedo boat squadron at Port Arthur.

REAR-ADMIRAL YESSEN.
Described in official reports as "Junior Flag Admiral at Port Arthur."

FIGHTING FOES OF "THE YELLOW PERIL."

out the delicate and difficult task before her in Morocco with no less sagacity.

"The request from the American Government and the acceptance of responsibility by France are of interest not only as constituting the first occasion on which the latter has acted as the mandatory of the Powers in Morocco. A still further significance attaches to the case from the fact that it implies a direct recognition of the Anglo-French agreement by the United States. The prompt and imposing naval demonstration which the American Government is making at Tangier puts this beyond possibility of mistake."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TURKEY'S OMISSION TO MAKE TROUBLE IN MACEDONIA,

WHY the Sultan has not weeks ago availed himself of the opportunity presented by the war in the Far East to aggravate the situation in Macedonia is speculated upon by newspapers from London to Madrid. But the explanation is simple enough, according to the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels). The Sultan had all his plans matured for a series of sanguinary disturbances, but he learned some weeks ago that Great Britain's Russian policy was revolutionized. There is to be an Anglo-Russian accord, pending which a refractory Sultan would certainly be crushed. The Belgian organ does not vouch for this as a true theory. It is given merely as an explanation of the Turkish point of view. The combination of Turks with discontented Finns and Poles, so much discussed recently, fell through, says the Belgian paper, because of Germany's strong representations to the Porte.

In England, meanwhile, Macedonian risings are freely predicted. The convention between Turkey and Bulgaria, signed last April and intended to promote "reform" under the supervision of European military men, is turning out a farce, say Liberal London organs. The London *News* thinks a crisis certain if Europe does not insist upon a European governor independent of the Sultan. But the Paris *Temps* complains that "the multiplicity of events which attract and absorb the curiosity of the public, and the passionate interest of the drama unfolding itself in the Far East threaten to distract attention from the affairs of the Ottoman Empire." The military organ of Austria, the *Reichswehr* (Vienna) asks who is being "fooled":

"The first question that must be put is what has really changed for the better since last autumn in the region affected by the Macedonian disturbances. To be sure, Austria-Hungary promptly appointed a major, a captain, and three subalterns for the Turkish forces which are to be subjected to the process of organization. They, with the other foreign officers placed under the Italian General Di Giorgis, are now to commence the work of reform. But who can entertain the hope that two dozen foreign officers can actually succeed, as if by a wave of the hand, in establishing order throughout a land accustomed to lawlessness and violence for decades? Has it been forgotten how many years were required to establish public tranquillity in Bosnia-Herzegovinia, notwithstanding the fact that the land was occupied by the military?"

This utterance, in a daily reflecting official military opinion, is taken by the London *Times* to mean that Austria-Hungary has an uneasy impression that if any one is now befooled in the Balkans it must be herself.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE JAPANESE NOT ASIATICS.

IN the general revision of all European ideas connected with the Japanese, the notion that they are Asiatics seems in a fair way to explode. A few French papers have been suggesting that the people of Japan are descended from that Jewish tribe whose wanderings have inspired so much fantastic ethnology. *The St. James's Gazette* (London) concedes that this is "startling," but it contends that it is plausible. "There can be no doubt in the minds of those who have studied the question in all its bearings," we read in the English daily, "that the Japanese, equally with the British, are of Hebrew origin, and are a portion of the missing tribes of Israel, having made their way to Japan across the Asiatic mainland after their migration from Media through the passes of the Euphrates." Our contemporary refers us to the Book of Esdras in the Apocrypha, and also to the Prophet Amos, for confirmatory particulars, adding:

"In the ancient Shinto ritual of Japan are some curious observances of a distinctly Jewish character. The Shinto temples, like the Jewish tabernacle, have a holy place and a holy of holies, a representation of an ark and cistern. The priests, called Kan Nushi, priests of the Lord, wear, like the Jewish priests, white linen dresses, turbans, and breeches, in which they offer up the mochi or unleavened bread, sweet wine, and wave the offering of

the first fruits. Several of the Shinto festivals occur on the same days as the Jewish, many of their ceremonies being identical."

Doubt is also expressed by that high authority on the subject, the London *Spectator*, as to "whether in calling Japanese Asiatics we are not concealing the truth with words," and it notes:

"They have stood apart in their islands for centuries, during which time they have developed, and have grown up under the pressure of a civilization of their own. They have imbibed, like all other islanders, something from all the forces with which they came in contact. They have passed, like Europeans, through a lengthened feudal period, and feudalism breeds at least courage and the habit of obedience to accepted leaders. They have developed an art of their own, a folklore of their own, a habit of political thinking widely distinct in kind from that of any other Asiatic people. What they exactly are is still in many respects a mystery to European observers; but it is quite possible that the broad generalizations by which we describe continents do not fully apply to them—that they have become in the process of the centuries during which they have remained in a seclusion without a parallel a distinctly separate people, deriving their strength and their weakness from original sources, and no more Asiatic than they are European."

But we must go to a Russian organ for absolute conviction on this subject. In the mind of the *St. Petersburger Zeitung* there is not the slightest doubt of the Aryan origin of the Japanese. The Mongolian and Malay strains in their blood form a subsequent incorporation, but the original stock remains in all its purity throughout a great extent of the empire. It says:

"The whole ancient feudal constitution of Japan proves to the historian, who happens to be an anthropologist too, the relatively great Aryan element in the Japanese stock. But there are other significant signs of the same truth. The Japanese dynasty and the Japanese nobility—according to all reliable accounts—are distinguished in their physical characteristics from the masses of the Japanese people in a fashion so decided that the partially Aryan origin of the former at least becomes sensibly apparent. Types of almost absolutely Aryan complexion are by no means rare. Those who regard human annals as the natural history of mankind will regard the much commented Japanese capacity for assimilating various features of modern civilization as additional evidence of the presence of a strong admixture of Aryan blood."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GENERAL BOBRIKOFF IN FINLAND.

GENERAL BOBRIKOFF, whose career as the Russifier of Finland was terminated by a patriot's revolver last week, had recently been given to understand that the Czar might remove him. So, at any rate, says the London *Telegraph*, which avers that Nicholas had made up his mind that Bobrikoff was deceiving him. Other European papers, including the Paris *Figaro*, have denied that any change was impending in Finland. The story that Bobrikoff was falling under suspicion is deemed absurd by *Free Russia* (London), a well-informed refugee organ, which observes that Bobrikoff was fully trusted by the Minister of the Interior von Plehve, who in turn is "all-powerful." *The Finland Bulletin* (London), organ of Finnish exiles, thus sketches Bobrikoff as an administrator:

"With relentless step General Bobrikoff is proceeding with the congenial task of reducing the Grand Duchy of Finland to the same dead level of incompetent administration and sullen discontent which obtain in the provinces of European Russia, where the bureaucratic system is seen in its fullest development. . . . . .

"It is the apotheosis of tyranny. The victims are drawn from all classes of the community. There are ex-senators who have served their country in the highest administrative posts; there are merchants, landowners, peasant farmers, schoolmasters, local preachers, burgomasters—men whose one bond of union is that they have been willing to sacrifice much that life holds that is dearest rather than betray their country. The spectacle presented by Finland at the present moment is indeed one of the strangest on which the sun shines. There the Russian Government is engaged in deliberately substituting for a system of administration which has brought prosperity to the land and made the Finlander, as he was until a few short years ago, the loyalist subject of the Emperor Grand Duke, another system of which the fruits are to be seen at this moment in the millions of discontented, poverty-stricken peasants and workmen who are learning with fatal facility the terrible lesson that only in revolution does there lie the slightest hope of escape from the iron tyranny that holds them in its grip. Yet it is a system which has produced, and is producing, such results in Russia proper that the Emperor Nicholas, under

GENERAL BOBRIKOFF.

His assassination by a patriotic young Finn last week has been succeeded, say cable despatches, by turbulence in Helsingfors. "It is believed that the revolt will spread. More serious news is anticipated. All information is suppressed in official quarters."

the guidance of M. de Plehve and the reactionary ministers whose influence now predominates in the imperial councils, is relentlessly forcing on Finland."

General Bobrikoff has spent much time and energy in the persecution of his scores of personal enemies throughout Finland, says the London *News*, which gives many instances of his stern and absolute methods, besides the following summary of the results of Russification:

"In the autumn of 1902, a series of ordinances were promulgated which swept away all the most cherished privileges of the Finlanders. Russians were admitted into the public services, which meant that in future only the Finnish blacklegs need apply. Such a decree would never have been tolerated by the Diet, had this body retained any effective voice in deciding new legislation. It was further enacted that any public servant might be dismissed without appeal to any constituted court. This ordinance extended even to the judges, who have been sent about their business with ruthless severity. Most painful of all is the ordinance denying to private citizens any appeal to the courts whatsoever, save by courtesy of a superior official, against officials whose offenses are committed in the execution of their duty. This means that a policeman may do anything he likes while he is on his beat. The Czar blandly decorated constables for actions which the Finnish courts—when there were such—pronounced crimes. Such ordinances, of course, rendered the Senate's jurisdiction a mere reminiscence.

"There is much pathos in the final scene of this astonishing drama. The formal abrogation of Finland's constitution was immediately followed by summary deportations. Malice and revenge could not have been carried farther."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Double Garden." — Maurice Maeterlinck. (348 pp.; $1.40 net. Dodd, Mead & Co.)

"Pamela Congreve." — Frances Aymar Mathews. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"Japan."—Described by great writers; edited by Esther Singleton. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.60 net.)

"Russia."—Described by great writers; edited by Esther Singleton. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.60 net.)

"The Story of Ponce de Leon."—Florian A. Mann, Bulow, Fla.

"Under the Vierkleur." — Gen. Ben Viljoen. (Small, Maynard & Co., $1.50.)

"The Fourth Dimension."— C. Howard Hinton. (247 pp. John Lane.)

"Being Done Good."—Edward B. Lent. (Brooklyn Eagle, $1.25 net.)

"Duchess of Few Clothes."—Philip Payne. (Rand, McNally & Co.)

"The Poems of Henry Abbey." (D. Appleton & Co., $1.15 net.)

"Cheer Up."—Charles Austin Bates. (Bates Advertising Company.)

"Poems." — Walter Malone (Paul & Douglass Company, Memphis.)

"A History of Two Reciprocity Treaties."—Chalfant Robinson. (Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Press, New Haven, Conn.)

"Territorial Acquisitions of the United States."—Edward Bicknell. (Small, Maynard & Co.)

"The Cowboy's Courtship and Other Courtships."—Fanny Williams Gresham. (Neale Publishing Company.)

"The Rock of Arranmore." — John O'Neill. (O'Shea & Co., New York.)

"The Conqueror." — Gertrude Atherton. (Paper edition, $0.25. The Macmillan Company.)

"Tattlings of a Retired Politician." — Forrest Crissey. (Thompson & Thomas, Chicago.)

"Frederick the Great."—W. F. Reddaway. (368 pp.; $1.35 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Belgian Life in Town and Country."—Demetrius C. Boulger. (321 pp.; $1.20 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell." Thomas Carlyle. (3 volumes, $6. G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"My Li'l' Angels."—Anna Yeaman Condict. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25.)

"The Book of School and College Sports."—Ralph Henry Barbour. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.75 net.)

"Richard Gresham."—Robert M. Lovett. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Love among the Ruins."—Warwick Deeping. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Last Days of Lincoln."—John Irving Pearce. (Laird & Lee, Chicago, $1.50.)

"The Watchers of the Trail."—Charles G. D. Roberts. (L. C. Page & Co., Boston, $2.)

"Four Years under Marse Robert."—Maj. Robert Stiles. (Neale Publishing Company, $2.)

"Kin o'Ktaadn."—Holman F. Day. (Small, Maynard & Co.)

A REMARKABLE RAILWAY

is the "Canadian Pacific," which this season has started, with palatial equipments, a double daily transcontinental service! And not only does it span the continent, but besides has many and extensive ramifications. Its stupendous scenery is world-renowned, and the region it traverses, with its forests, lakes and streams, is as attractive to the lovers of hunting, fishing and other sports, as is the scenery to the lovers of nature's beauties and sublimities. All this is equally true also of the two lines in the United States, viz.—the "Soo" route, which brings the transcontinental tourist through that veritable sportsman's paradise of Northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and via the famous twin cities—Minneapolis and St. Paul—and the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway, which intersects the "Soo" line, and by which delightful side trips can easily be made to that most favored of summer resorts, Mackinac Island, and to the noted pictured rocks of Lake Superior, to Marquette, Duluth, etc. Any Agent of this vast System, whether in Canada or these Northern States, will send to DIGEST readers full information of all or of any specific section of which particulars are desired.

"A delightfully entertaining story of the metropolis."

A Chicago man, a preacher from Terre Haute, a girl from San Francisco, and others, meet on a railway train entering New York, and are drawn together by their common interests in the city of their destination. On their arrival they set out singly or in groups to explore the mysteries and wonders of the metropolis. Their chief guides are a native New Yorker, a Southern poet, and a newspaper man. No book has come so close to the realities of the metropolis or told so much of its many-sided interests. Probably no one knows New York better than Rupert Hughes, and he has described it with remarkable cleverness.

Hy. Mayer, the artist, is perhaps better known than any other living caricaturist. Mr. Hughes and Mr. Mayer, collaborating, have produced by far the most important work on New York ever written.

24 page drawings in colors. 432 pages. 8vo. $1.50 net.
THE SMART SET PUBLISHING CO., 452 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

There is *one* watch the acme of honesty and precision—the

"Accurate-to-the-Second"

Dueber-Hampden Watch

It has no secrets in making—it dodges no questions—it makes its claims in plain English. The "tricks of the trade" are left for other makers to work on the uninitiated. Our quality marks are a true branding.

Let us tell you the inside facts of watchmaking—our book, "Light from the Watchman" mailed free.

DUEBER-HAMPDEN WATCH WORKS,
Canton, Ohio.

The **Wm. McKinley** *is the greatest watch in the world for Men—thin model, 16 size, lever set, "Accurate-to-the-Second"*

The Rational Vehicles of Health and Pleasure

Bicycles

Equipped with

Two-Speed Gear

and

Coaster Brake

The return of bicycling finds our American roads greatly improved and the bicycle itself perfected in design and construction and equipped with new and marvelous devices.

To learn all about modern bicycles, get catalogues free from our 10,000 dealers, or send stamp for any one of them.

Pope Manufacturing Co.

EASTERN DEPARTMENT Hartford, Conn.	WESTERN DEPARTMENT Chicago, Ill.
"Columbia" "Cleveland"	"Rambler" "Monarch"
"Tribune" "Crawford"	"Crescent" "Imperial"

You See Them Everywhere

"Old Hickory" Lounging Chair $6.00

Just as comfortable as it looks. Made of hickory with natural bark finish. Beautiful, rustic and durable. Unexcelled for Porch, Lawn and Outdoor use. Arm rests 3 inches wide, seat 19 inches wide, 16 inches deep, height over all 44 inches. Price $6.00. Freight paid east of Miss. River. Eighty other styles Chairs, Settees, Tables, etc., from $1.50 to $25.00.

If your dealer will not supply you, we will. Write for 48 page illustrated catalogue FREE

Old Hickory Chair Co., 363 Cherry Street, Martinsville, Ind.

"The Original Old Hickory Furniture Manufacturers."

See our advertisement in last issue of this publication.

STARK FRUIT BOOK shows in NATURAL COLORS and accurately describes **216 varieties** of fruit. Send for our liberal terms of distribution to planters.—**Stark Bro's, Louisiana, Mo.**

MSS. Expert help to authors. Criticism and revision by former New York editor. Resartus Literary Bureau, 27 William St., New York.

Real Estate Wanted

To supply the wants of CASH BUYERS, SELLERS, and EXCHANGERS advertising in our JOURNAL each month. Subscribers can write to these advertisers and make their own deals, FREE. Ours is the best, largest, and most reliable Real Estate Magazine published, and is now in its fourth year. Has good stories, news, and current topics. Circulation covers the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and Hawaii. Three months' trial, 25c. Three full years, only $1.00.

U. S. REAL ESTATE JOURNAL.
171 West Brighton Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

KLIPS Write for Price List. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

Belfast Mesh

Linen Underwear

The only Linen Underwear guaranteed to wear to the satisfaction of the purchaser, or money refunded.
Send for free samples and our booklet
At most good dealers. If not at yours, buy from us direct.

THE BELFAST MESH UNDERWEAR CO.
334 Mechanic St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

HYLO

Saves 5/6

Turns down like gas. Fits *your* fixtures the same as a common electric bulb. Low cost. Sold by all dealers or direct from factory. Name HYLO in every bulb. Insist on the genuine. Send stamp for "How to Read Your Meter." The Phelps Co., 46 Rowland St., Detroit, Mich.

MORE SALARY We know of a profession in which situations are daily created in excess of the qualified persons, and which commands the highest salaries, with no discrimination on account of sex. Would you like to know about it? Write us.
HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. F, Philadelphia, Pa.

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

June 13.—Two Cossacks regiments attack the Japanese forces near Polien-Tien, Liao-Tung peninsula, but the enemy by a feigned retreat outflanks the Russians, who lose 800 men. It is reported that Admiral Togo's bombardment of the west coast of the Liao-Tung peninsula caused 3,000 Russians to evacuate Ying-Kow. A Chinese spy from Port Arthur says the fortress's defenders number about 30,000 and that there is lack of food and coal.

June 14.—The Japanese engage the Russians at Wafang-Kao, north of Polian-Tien, but are repulsed. A mine explodes on the Japanese transport *Taihoku* at the entrance to Port Arthur, killing a lieutenant and eighteen men. The Russian cruiser *Novik* and ten destroyers make a sortie from Port Arthur, protected by a heavy fire from the shore batteries, against a number of Japanese war-ships.

June 15.—The Japanese claim a victory near Wafang-Kao, the Russians losing 1,000 men, and abandoning all their guns.

June 16.—General Stakelberg, who was sent with 14,000 troops to relieve Port Arthur, is routed and forced to retreat after 46 hours' fighting at Telissu; the Russian losses in killed and wounded are 800, while the Japanese casualties are placed at 1,000. The Vladivostok squadron returns to port after sinking two Japanese transports in the strait of Korea, 1,000 Japanese losing their lives.

June 17.—The armies of General Stakelberg and General Nodzu are reported resting at Vantsialin and Wafang-Kao respectively; a great Russian force is said to be marching from Tashi-Chiao, and that General Kuropatkin has gone south to take command.

June 18.—Admiral Wittsoeft reports that all the damaged ships at Port Arthur have been repaired.

June 19.—Five vessels, three of them transports, were destroyed by the Vladivostok squadron in the recent raid in the strait of Korea.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

June 13.—The Council of the Russian Empire approves the bill repealing the law which forbids the Jews to live within thirty miles of the Russian frontier.

June 14.—King Victor Emanuel, of Italy, decides in favor of Great Britain in the Anglo-Brazilian dispute over the Guiana frontier.

June 15.—The Premier of Hungary declares in the Diet the Government's intention to restrict immigration.

The bandit Raisuli increases his demands upon which depends the release of Perdicaris and Varley; delay will result pending the decision by the Moorish Government.

General Count Bobrikoff, governor of Finland, is shot and mortally wounded; his assassin commits suicide.

June 19.—No revenge is to be taken on the Finnish people for the assassination of General Bobrikoff; M. Plehve recommends that the governor's policy in Finland be continued.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

June 14.—The Illinois Democratic state convention instructs its fifty-four delegates to St. Louis to vote as a unit for W. R. Hearst for the Presidential nomination.

Attorney-General Knox, it is reported, will retire from the Cabinet at once, and William H. Moody, now Secretary of the Navy, will succeed him as Attorney-General.

June 16.—The Democratic state conventions of Arkansas and Mississippi instruct their delegates to vote for Judge Parker; the former has eighteen delegates and the latter twenty.

The Republican National Committee meets in Chicago to consider contests involving seats in the national convention; memorials to Senators Hanna and Quay are adopted.

June 17.—The Republican National Committee, by

5% Per Annum Why Less?

Assets $1,700,000
Surplus and Profits $160,000

We should like to have you investigate thoroughly the merits of our investment, examine our record and the earnings made during the past ten years by methods free from speculative dangers. We are certain we can prove to your satisfaction that your savings should earn 5% per annum, at the same time be absolutely safe. The INDUSTRIAL pays 5% per annum—your money may be withdrawn at any time and bear earnings for each day invested. Write for particulars and endorsement of prominent clergymen, professional and business men.
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO.,
1139 Broadway, New York.

Rambler

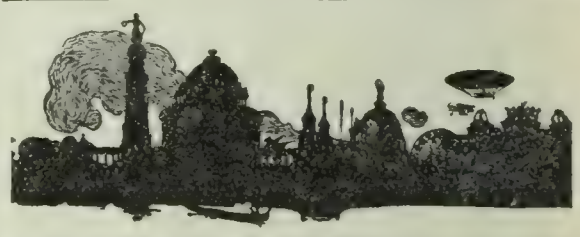
TOURING CARS

Model "L." 16 horse power, complete with canopy top, side baskets, horn and lamps, only $1,350.00.

Our cars represent absolutely the highest value—our reputation is back of them.

Eight models, **$650.00 to $1,350.00** at the factory.

THOS. B. JEFFERY & CO.
KENOSHA, WIS., U. S. A.
Chicago Branch, 304 Wabash Ave.
Boston Branch, 145 Columbus Ave.



THE Official Photographs of the St. Louis Exposition which you see reproduced in the various magazines and newspapers are all made with the Goerz lens.

The Official Photographers of the St. Louis Fair have all adopted the Goerz lens to the exclusion of all others.

In block 75 of the Liberal Arts Building the Goerz Optical Works show their automatic process of grinding and polishing these famous lenses in operation.

Main Offices, Berlin-Friedenaw, Germany.
Branch Offices, 4 and 5 Holborn Circus, London, England. 22 Rue de l'Entrepot, Paris.

CATALOGUE FREE

Room 34, 52 E. Union Square, New York City.

Don't Wear Yourself Out at the World's Fair
....GO TO....
The Inside Inn

because it's right inside the grounds. It's the most convenient and comfortable place in all St. Louis at which to stay. No daily admission to the grounds to pay. $1.50 to $5.50 European, $3.00 to $7.00 American. It has superb accommodations for thousands without crowding—2,257 Rooms.

For reservations and full details, write
THE INSIDE INN,
World's Fair Grounds, ST. LOUIS.

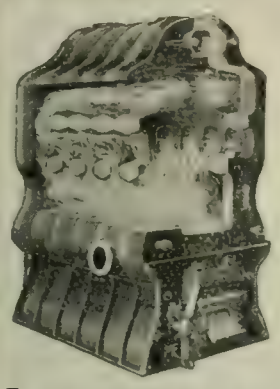
USE Le Page's Photo Paste
LE PAGE'S GLUE STRONGEST IN THE WORLD
Le Page's Gold Medal Mucilage.

CASH PAID FOR MS. of books, sermons, etc., SONG POEMS. Write for terms to R. P. Co., 98 Walnut Street, R2, Chicago.

Half way between winters

Insure next winter against discomforts like those of last winter by installing

AMERICAN RADIATORS & IDEAL BOILERS

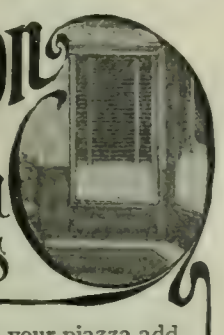


Put in now at summer prices, by best mechanics. Put in OLD cottages, houses and all OLD buildings as easily as in new. They give sure home comfort, with marked fuel economy, and least care. Ask for valuable booklet (*Free*).

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY
Dept. 32. CHICAGO

IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL

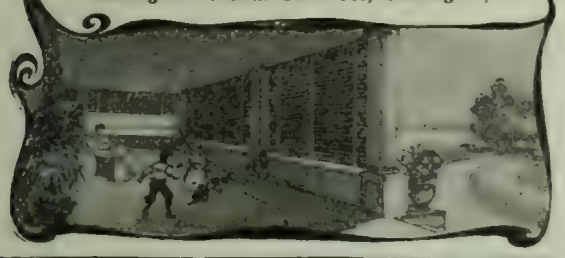
Burlington Venetian Blinds



When used to enclose your piazza add a room to your house and increase your summer comfort—letting you live outdoors. Admit light or air wherever wanted and perfectly screen the sunlight. The most satisfactory window shades.

Also Screens and Sliding Blinds. Made on honor and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Send for estimates, giving sizes of windows. Catalog P on request.

Burlington Venetian Blind Co., Burlington, Vt.



Boody, McLellan & Co.
Bankers

57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Members of the New York Stock Exchange

ORDERS EXECUTED FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN

Interest allowed on deposits subject to cheque

BRANCH OFFICES
Albany Poughkeepsie New Haven
Bridgeport and Brooklyn

Save one-third on carriages by buying direct from the maker. Send for our free illustrated catalogue.
The Columbus Carriage & Harness Co.
Columbus, Ohio

a unanimous vote, decides the Wisconsin contest in favor of the "Stalwarts," rejecting the claims of the La Follette delegates.

The Democrats of Indian Territory select an unpledged delegation to St. Louis, but nearly all the delegates favor Judge Parker.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

June 13.—James N. Tyner, ex-Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-office Department, appeals to President Roosevelt to undo the "injustice" of Mr. Roosevelt in prejudging him on charges of corruption.

June 14.—The United Confederate veterans begin their reunion in Nashville.

June 15.—The steamer *General Slocum*, carrying a Sunday-school excursion party of about 1,200 persons, mostly women and children, is destroyed by fire in the East River, New York, resulting in a great loss of life; 632 bodies have been recovered.

June 16.—Maj.-Gen. H. C. Corbin is ordered to command the Division of the Philippines, succeeding Maj.-Gen. J. F. Wade.

Charles F. Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Miners, is charged with aiding and abetting murder in the explosion at the Vindicator mine, at Cripple Creek, Colo., last November.

June 17.—President Roosevelt orders a rigid investigation of the disaster on the *General Slocum* and Secretary Cortelyou is to conduct the inquiry.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

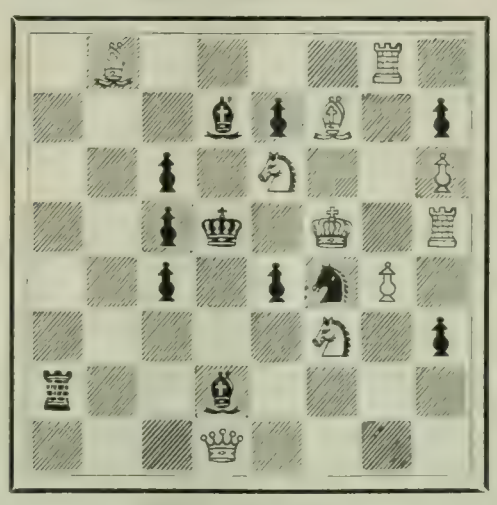
THE ST. LOUIS PROBLEM-TOURNEY.

SET.

MOTTO: "Juncta juvant."

A **Problem 944.**

Black—Twelve Pieces.



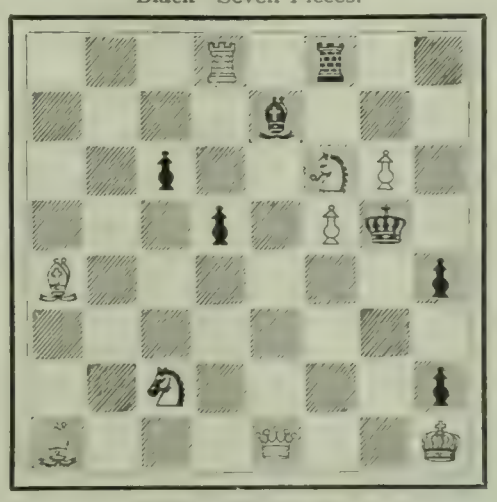
White—Ten Pieces.

1 B 4 R 1; 3 b p B 1 p; 2 p 1 S 2 P; 2 p k 1 K 1 R; 2 p 1 p s P 1; 5 S 1 p; r 2 b 4; 3 Q 4;

White mates in two moves.

B **Problem 945.**

Black—Seven Pieces.

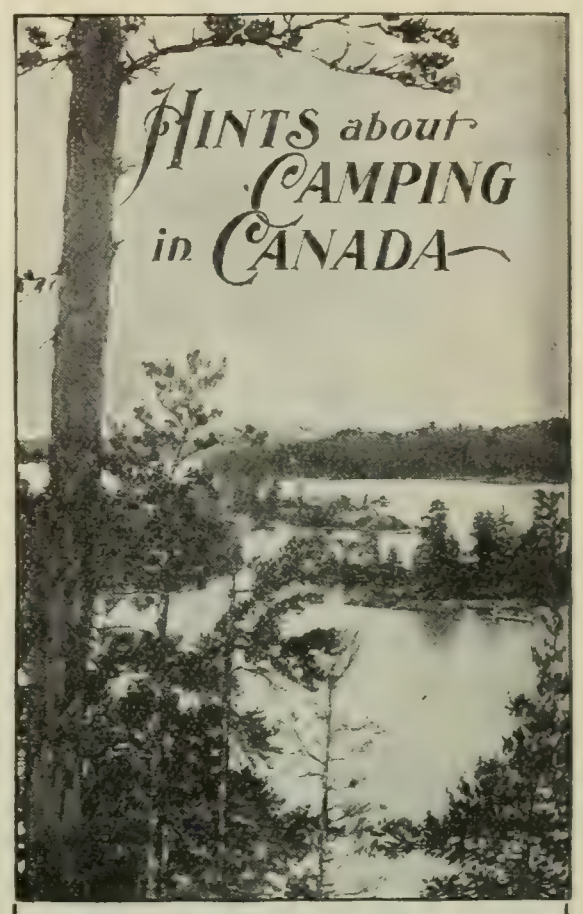


White—Nine Pieces.

3 R 1 r 2; 4 b 3; 2 p 2 S P 1; 3 p 1 P k 1; B 6 p; 8; 2 S 4 p; B 3 Q 2 K.

White mates in three moves.

TRAVEL



For a free copy of this booklet apply to any agent of the

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

TWO THROUGH TRAINS EACH WAY—EVERY DAY

BETWEEN

MONTREAL, TORONTO and VANCOUVER

JUNE 13—to October 1904

E. V. SKINNER, A.T.M., 458 Broadway, N. Y.
ROBERT KERR, P.T.M., Montreal

"They can't upset."

Write for illustrated booklet FREE.

Muscular Children
with firm, well-knit bodies are developed by the
Irish Mail
"It's geared"

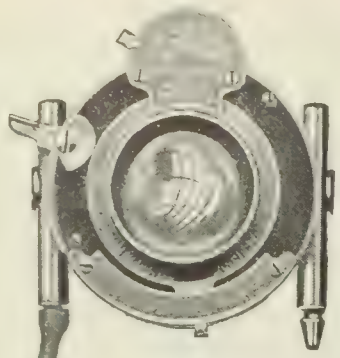
A strongly built, sporty little hand car that brings *all muscles* into play, overtaxes none. Endorsed and recommended by physicians. *Absolutely safe.* "Lots of fun" for both boys and girls. Rubber tired.

The Standard Mfg. Co., 2520 Irish Mail St., Anderson, Ind.

The "Best" Light

is a portable 100 candle power light costing only 2 cts per week. Makes and burns its own gas. Brighter than electricity or acetylene and cheaper than kerosene. **No Dirt. No Grease. No Odor.** Over 100 styles. Lighted instantly with a match. Every lamp warranted. **Agents Wanted Everywhere**

THE "BEST" LIGHT CO.
92 E. 5th Street, CANTON, OHIO.



Whatever is good in lenses, in shutters and in mechanical detail, is found in the

Kodak.

Non-Curling Film—Screen Focusing and Daylight Development are among the new Kodak features.

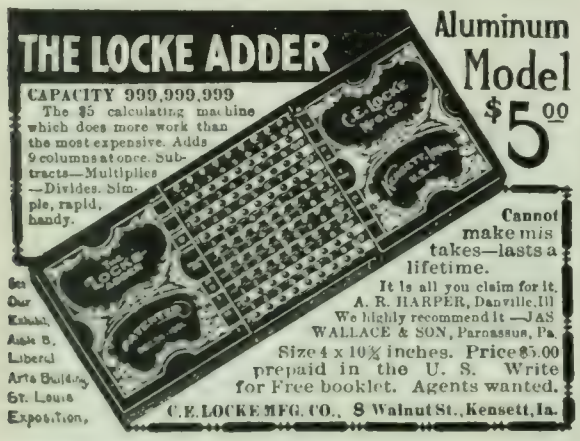
KODAKS,
$5.00 to $97.00.
EASTMAN KODAK CO.
Rochester, N. Y.

The 1904 Catalogue is a photographic news letter, from Rochester, the Home of the Kodak. *Free at the dealers or by mail.*

THE LOCKE ADDER

Aluminum Model $5.00

CAPACITY 999,999,999
The $5 calculating machine which does more work than the most expensive. Adds 9 columns at once. Subtracts—Multiplies—Divides. Simple, rapid, handy.



Cannot make mistakes—lasts a lifetime.
It is all you claim for it. A. R. HARPER, Danville, Ill
We highly recommend it—JAS WALLACE & SON, Parnassus, Pa.
Size 4 x 10½ inches. Price $5.00 prepaid in the U. S. Write for Free booklet. Agents wanted.
C. E. LOCKE MFG. CO., 8 Walnut St., Kensett, Ia.

See Our Exhibit, Aisle B, Liberal Arts Building St. Louis Exposition.

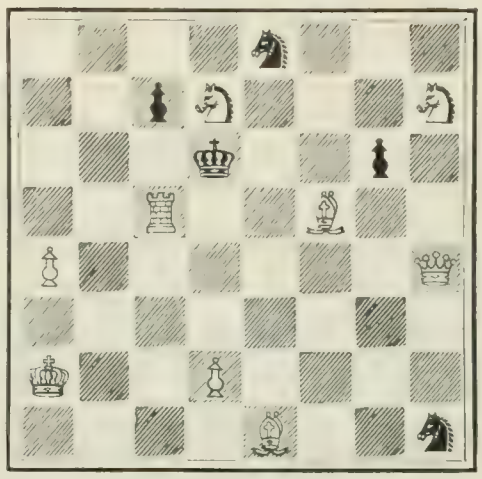
LEARN TO WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS

Taught by Mail Thoroughly. Taught by the founders of the original school. Taught in an expert manner, enabling you to earn expert salary. Seven years' success and hundreds of successful graduates. Large prospectus free on request.

PAGE-DAVIS CO., Suite 31, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago

C. **Problem 946.**

Black—Five Pieces.



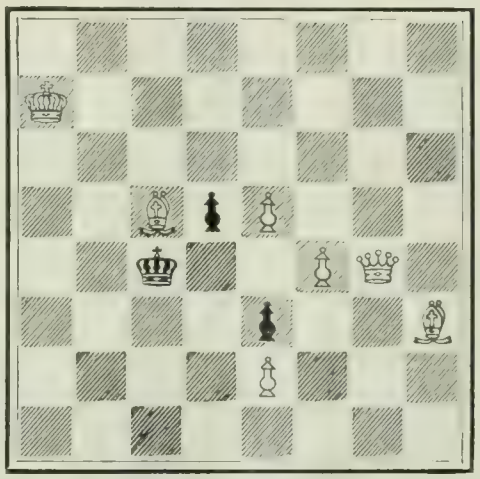
White—Nine Pieces.

4 S 3; 2 p S 3 S; 3 k 2 p 1; 2 R 2 B 2; P 6 Q; 8; K 2 P 4; 4 B 2 S.

White mates in three moves.

D. **Problem 947.**

Black—Three Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

8; K 7; 8; 2 B p P 3; 2 k 2 P Q 1; 4 p 2 B; 4 P 3; 8.

White mates in four moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 936. Author's Key; Kt—K 6.
Cooke by P—B 3.
No. 937. Key-move: Q—Q 7.
No. 938. Author's Key: R—Kt 6.
Second Solution: K—Q 7.
No. 939. Key-move: Q—R 2.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S; Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; C. B. E., Youngstown, N. Y.; R. O'C., San Francisco; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; B. Alten, Elyria, O.; "Arata," New York City; J. B. Bell, Wilmington, Del.

936: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; J. G. Overholzer, Anamoose, N. D.; H. J. Bothe, Baltimore, Md.

936, 938, 939: C. B. E., Youngstown, O.

937: Lyndon, Athens, Ga.

937, 938, 939: the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.

937, 939: E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.

938, 939: E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.

In addition to those reported, J. F. Court, New York City, got 934; Dr. O. H. Thiele, Cassville, Mo., 934, 935; W. T. St. Auburn, London, Eng., 930, 933.

ERRATA,

Problem 941 (Möller). The White P on K R 7 should be a white B, and the black K should be on Q 5.

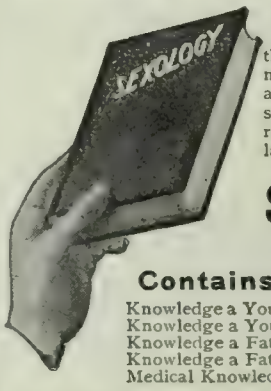
This problem, as published, was taken from [the *Schachzeitung*. The Chess editor supposed that he had solved it. He is now convinced that it is insoluble as published, and gives the corrections as soon as possible. He very greatly regrets these errors.

Save them! Fabrics-Colors Women.
The more dainty & delicate they are the greater the need of **Pearline** for the Washing

Ginghams
Dimities
Piques
Organdies
Madras
Swiss
Laces
Lawns
Linens

Use Pearline without soap without rubbing

Learn the Truth



Do you know
that the main cause of unhappiness, ill-health, sickly children and divorce is admitted by physicians and shown by court records to be ignorance of the laws of self and sex?

Sexology
Illustrated

Contains in one volume—
Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.
—*By William H. Walling, A. M., M. D.*

New Edition, Enlarged and Illustrated, Rich Cloth Binding, Full Gold Stamp, $2.00.

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents, also 100-page illustrated catalogue of books of merit—FREE.

PURITAN PUB. CO., Dept. B, PHILADELPHIA

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER

A Positive Relief For PRICKLY HEAT, CHAFING, and SUNBURN, and all afflictions of the skin.
"A LITTLE HIGHER IN PRICE, PERHAPS, THAN WORTHLESS SUBSTITUTES BUT A REASON FOR IT"
Removes all odor of perspiration. Delightful after Shaving. Sold everywhere, or mailed on receipt of 25c. Get Mennen's (the original). *Sample Free.*
GERHARD MENNEN COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

DO YOU WANT CASH
FOR YOUR
Real Estate or Business?

I can get it for you. Send me full description and lowest cash price. My methods differ from all others. My office is headquarters for cash buyers. Makes no difference where you are located. Write to-day. Established 1881. Bank references.

FRANK P. CLEVELAND
Real Estate Expert, 7825 Adams Express Bldg., Chicago.

THE ART OF TRAVEL

180-paged discussion by H. H. Powers, Ph.D., of travel problems clothing, seasons, baggage, etc. Sent for cost of wrapping and mailing-15c. (coin or stamps)

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL, 203 Clarendon St., Boston.

7% GUARANTEED Interest for Life on Life Annuities issued at age 50, at age 62, Ten Per Cent. Tax exempt. Sales in 1903, Ten Million Dollars. J. A. Steele, 115 B'dway, New York.

Pears'

Pretty boxes and odors are used to sell such soaps, as no one would touch if he saw them undisguised. Beware of a soap that depends on something outside of it.

Pears', the finest soap in the world is scented or not, as you wish; and the money is in the merchandise, not in the box.

Established over 100 years.

Sexual Facts

The information in these books will insure marital happiness and save mankind untold suffering.

The Sex Series

The only COMPLETE SERIES of books published on delicate subjects. Written in a manner understood by every person and information given which should not be hidden by false or foolish modesty. Commended by medical authorities everywhere.

Four books to boys and men. Four books to girls and women.

"Young Boy." "Young Girl."
"Young Man." "Young Woman."
"Young Husband." "Young Wife."
"Man of Forty-five." "Woman of Forty-five."

$1 a copy each, post free. Table of contents free.

Vir Publishing Co 2262 Land Title Bldg Phila Pa

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?

TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-Top" is the best and simplest device for making 100 copies from pen-written and 50 copies from typewritten original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, without deposit, on ten (10) days' trial.

Price $7.50 less trade discount of 33⅓%, or $5 net

THE FELIX A. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.
Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS

WE GUARANTEE to teach our course in Shorthand complete in 30 days study of 5 hours each. No ruled lines; no position; no shading, dots, nor dashes. No long list of word-signs to confuse. Easy, simple, speedy, practical. Students in high-grade positions. Employers pleased. Lawyers, doctors, literary folk, club women, can now acquire Shorthand with ease for use in their callings. No need to spend months, as with old systems. "Boyd's Syllable System." 20th century wonder, is the best. First Lesson sent Free with testimonials, booklets, etc. Write to-day.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS,
(Incorporated) 1022 National Life Building, Chicago, Ill.

A Brief of Necroscopy

and its Medico-Legal Relation. A clear and concise pocket handbook giving full information on post-mortem examinations. By GUSTAV SCHMITT, M.D. Pocket Size. 16mo. Leather, 186 pp. $1.00 net.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

HAY FEVER AND ASTHMA Prompt relief. Cause removed. Symptoms never return. A constitutional treatment that produces permanent freedom from attacks and restores health. Write for BOOK 25A FREE.

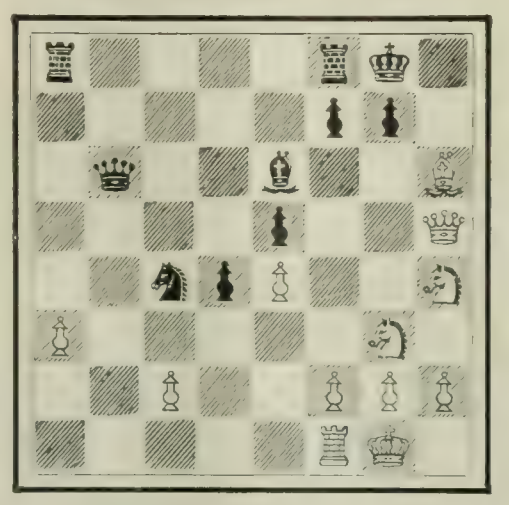
P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.

A Lesson by Pillsbury.

In a recent match between the Manhattan Chess-Club of New York City and the Franklin Club of Philadelphia, Marshall played on the New York team, and Pillsbury with the Quaker City representatives. The game is specially interesting, and shows Pillsbury in his old-time form.

PILLSBURY. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*	PILLSBURY. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	21 B x P	P x B
2 Kt—K B 3	P—Q B 4	22 Q x R P	B—B 4
3 P x P	P—K 3	23 Q—Kt 5 ch	B—Kt 3
4 P—K 4	B x P	24 Kt—R 5	K R—Q Kt sq
5 B—Kt 5 ch	Kt—B 3	25 Kt—B 6 ch	K—B sq
6 Castles	P—Q R 3	26 Q—R 6 ch	K—K 2
7 B—R 4	K Kt—K 2	27 Kt—Q 5 ch	K—Q 2
8 Kt—B 3	P—Q 5	28 Kt x Q ch	R x Kt
9 Kt—K 2	Castles	29 Q—Kt 7	K—K 2
10 P—Q R 3	P—K 4	30 P—B 4	R—K B 3
11 P—Q Kt 4	B—R 2	31 P—B 5	B—R 4
12 Kt—Kt 3	B—K 3	32 R—Q Kt sq	R—R 2
13 P—Kt 5	P x P	33 R—Kt 8	R(B3)—Q R 3
14 B x P	P—K R 3	34 Q—R 8	K—Q 3
15 R—Kt sq	B—Q B 4	35 Q—B 8 ch	K—Q 2
16 B x Kt	Kt x B	36 Q—B 8 ch	K—Q 3
17 R x P	B—Kt 3	37 Q x Kt	R x P
18 Kt—R 4	Kt—R 4	38 R—Kt 6 ch	K—Q 2
19 R x B	Q x R	39 Q—B 6 ch wins.	
20 Q—R 5	Kt—B 5		

Position after White's 21st move.



This is wonderfully fine play.

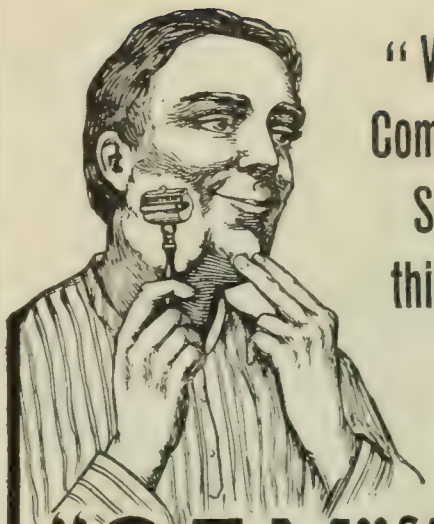
Games from the Cambridge Springs Tourney.

LASKER BEATS LAWRENCE.

LASKER. *White.*	LAWRENCE. *Black.*	LASKER. *White.*	LAWRENCE. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	28 P—K 4	Q—Q 5
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	29 Q x Q	R x Q
3 Kt—Q B 3	P—Q B 4	30 P—B 3	R—Q 7
4 B P x P	K P x P	31 P—Q R 4	R—Q 5
5 Kt—B 3	B—K 3	32 R—R sq	P—Q R 4
6 B—Kt 5	Kt—K B 3	33 R—R 2	K—B 3
7 P—K 3	B—K 2	34 K—B 2	K—K 4
8 B x Kt	B x B	35 K—K 3	R—Kt 5
9 B—Kt 5 ch	Kt—Q 2	36 R—R 3	P—R 3
10 P x P	Castles	37 P—B 4 ch	K—B 3
11 P—B 6	B x Kt ch	38 P—Kt 4	K—K 3
12 P x B	Q—R 4	39 K—B 3	R—B 5
13 P x P	Q R—Kt sq	40 P—R 4	R—Kt 5
14 B x Kt	Q x P ch	41 P—R 5	P x P
15 Kt—Q 2	B x B	42 P x P	K—B 3
16 R—Kt sq	B—B 3	43 R—R sq	R—B 5
17 Castles	R x P	44 R—Kt	R x P
18 Kt—Kt 3	K R—Kt sq	45 R—Kt 6 ch	K—Kt 2
19 R—B sq	Q—B 3	46 P—K 5	R—R 8
20 Kt—R 5	R—Kt 3	47 R—Kt 7	P—R 5
21 Kt x B	R x Kt	48 P—K 6	K—B 3
22 Q x P	R x R	49 P x P	K—Kt 2
23 R x R	P—Kt 3	50 R—R 7	P—R 6
24 P—K R 3	R—Q sq	51 K—Kt 4	P—R 7
25 Q—Q R 5	P—Q R 3	52 K—B 5	R—R 8
26 R—Kt sq	R—Q 3	53 R x P	R x P ch
27 Q—Q B 5	K—Kt 2	54 K—K 6	Resigns.

LASKER WINS EASILY.

MIESES. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*	MIESES. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	12 Kt—Q 5	R—K sq
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	13 Kt x B ch	Q x Kt
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	14 K R—K sq	Q—B 3
4 Castles	B—K 2	15 Kt—Kt 5	B x Kt
5 Kt—B 3	P—Q 3	16 Q x B	Q—Kt 3
6 P—Q 4	B—Q 2	17 K—R sq	Q x K P
7 B—K 3	Castles	18 B x P	Q x P
8 Q—K 2	Kt—K Kt 5	19 Q R—B sq	P—Q B 3
9 B x Kt	B x B	20 Q x Kt P	Q—R 5
10 P x P	Kt x P	21 P—K 3	Kt—Q 6
11 Kt—Q 4	B—Q 2	Resigns.	



"What a Comfortable Shave this is"

"GEM" SAFETY RAZOR

"That's the easiest, quickest, jolliest, safest, cleanest shave I ever had," is what you will say when you use a "GEM," the popular safety razor. Mechanically perfect, works automatically. Cuts off the toughest beard quick and clean—never fails.

Send for our FREE Booklet—it will interest you.

Razor Complete, $2.00; Morocco Case with two Blades, $3.50; Stropping-Machine and Strop, $2.00.

At dealers or write us and we will send direct on receipt of price.

GEM CUTLERY CO., Dept. N, 34 Reade St., New York.

A necessity for right shaving—Williams' Shaving Soap.

Williams' Shaving Sticks and Tablets sold everywhere. Free trial sample for 2-cent stamp to pay postage. Write for booklet, "How to Shave."

The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn.

OPIUM DISEASE

Yields To Formula Of Noted Southern Specialist

Who requests every user of the drug to write him at once for sealed book—and free package of his medicine.

The only method absolutely and positively free from all pain, nervousness and distress at all stages. Patients continue regular work or business every day, and closest associates need not know they are on treatment. All drug symptoms and desire for opiates disappear at once, with rapid improvement in weight, strength and appearance. Not a substitute, but a thorough, lasting cure. All correspondence confidential, and with the doctor only.

Address, Dr. K. F. PURDY, Room 37, Houston, Texas

A Fascinating Exposition of one of the most remarkable phenomena in mental science. Should be read by all thoughtful people.

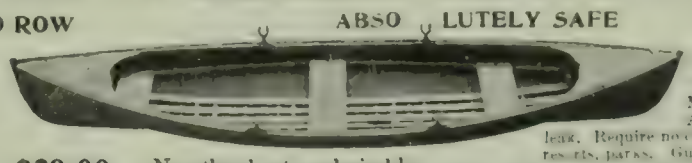
Mrs. Piper and the Society for Psychical Research

Translated from the French of M. Sage. With Introduction by Sir Oliver Lodge.

12mo. Price, $1.00 net

SCOTT-THAW CO., 542 Fifth Ave., New York

EASIER TO ROW ABSOLUTELY SAFE



Write to-day for free catalogue

15 foot boat, crated, $29.00

No other boat so desirable for ladies and children.

Mullins Unsinkable Steel Pleasure Boats

Made of steel. Practically indestructible. Air chamber each end. Cannot sink. Cannot leak. Require no caulking. Ideal boat for family use, summer resorts, parks. Guaranteed. Will seat five persons in comfort. The modern row boat for pleasure, safety and durability.

W. H. MULLINS, 117 Depot Street, Salem, Ohio

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"C. H. J.," New York.—"Which of the following sentences is correct: 'The fish weighed two and three-quarters pounds' or 'The fish weighed two and three-quarter pounds'?"

In the grammatical inflection of words the second element of a compound whose first element is a numeral adjective is not pluralized; thus we say "a ten-foot rule"; "a three-story house." By analogy the latter sentence in "C. H. J's" query above "The fish weighed two and three-quarter pounds" is correct.

"C. E. G.," Paris, Cal.—"Do you regard the use of the word 'make' followed by the preposition 'for' as good English in such a sentence as 'Even war with all its horrors makes for civilization'? Has this use of the word literary sanction, or is it only tolerated?"

In the manner used here "makes for" means to "have effect; be advantageous; contribute"; as, "There is an Eternal Power that *makes for* righteousness; there is also an Eternal Power, in ourselves, that *makes for* beauty." This use of "makes" followed by "for" has the sanction of literary usage, and on this account it is recorded by lexicographers.

"S. L.," New Orleans, La.—"Would you class the words 'individuality' and 'personality' as synonyms?"

"Individuality" is synonymous of "personality" when it is used to mean the attributes that make up the character and nature of an individual, or that which distinguishes and characterizes a person.

"E. O.," Montreal, Can.—"Should the word 'crowned' when used as an adjective be pronounced with two distinct syllables?"

No, the pronunciation of "crowned," participial adjective, is "crownd"; it has only one syllable.

"A. B.," San Francisco, Cal. (1) "Can you explain why modern dictionaries do not record the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives? (2) Are 'few' and 'less' synonymous terms? (3) Is it permissible to use a plural verb with a singular number, as in the sentence 'There were a large number of people present'? (4) Should 'couple,' as applied to persons, be used with a singular or plural verb?"

(1) Dictionaries, as a rule, record the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives only when these are irregularly formed. If lexicographers should give those that are formed regularly, according to the simplest rules of grammar, it would become necessary for them to give in addition not only the participles of verbs regularly formed, but their conjugations also, and these would so increase the size of the dictionaries as to make them difficult to consult. (2) "Few" means "a small or a limited number; not many"; as, many people are readers, but *few* read with profit. "Few" is frequently used by ellipsis with the force of a plural noun or pronoun to express a small number of persons or things used collectively; as, "few believed the story." "Less" means "smaller, as in capacity, quantity or scope; not so large; of smaller import or slighter consequence; inferior." "Few" is usually applied to numbers; "less" to quantity or bulk. (3) It is not permissible to use a verb in the plural with a singular noun or pronoun. (4) The word "couple" implies the conjunction of two separate individualities into one and, therefore, ought logically to be used with a verb in the singular, but custom sanctions the use of a verb in the plural. The word is often used loosely and erroneously to mean any two things of a kind; a pair.

RHEUMATISM

Relieved Through the Feet

Don't Take Medicine, External Remedy Brings Quick Relief. Sent

FREE ON APPROVAL. TRY IT.

We want everyone who has rheumatism to send us his or her name. We will send by return mail a pair of Magic Foot Drafts, the wonderful external remedy which has brought more comfort into the United States than any internal remedy ever made. If they give relief, send us **One Dollar**; if not, don't send us a cent—**you decide.**

Magic Foot Drafts are worn on the soles of the feet and operate by absorbing the poisonous acids in the blood through the large pores. They relieve rheumatism in every part of the body. It must be evident to you that we couldn't afford to send the drafts on approval if they did not do as we say, even after everything else has failed.

Since I used the Drafts I walk without crutches. They do just what you claim.
ANNIE LEE GUNN, Augusta, Ark.

I am much pleased with your cheap and simple remedy. I have found it to be just as you promised.
J. H. DIRKMAN, Danube, Minn.

I never found anything that would help me before trying your Drafts. JOHN WHITE, Grafton, Mich.

I have suffered with rheumatism for the past ten years, but Magic Foot Drafts have entirely relieved me. I have felt no pain since using them.
MRS. MARY ST. ANGE, Woonsocket, R. I.

We have thousands of long letters of gratitude from men and women relieved of rheumatism by Magic Foot Drafts. Will you let them help you? Write to-day to the **Magic Foot Draft Co., T F 25, Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich.,** for a trial pair of drafts **free on approval.** We send also a valuable booklet on rheumatism, **free.**

The Last Chance

Offer Closes June 27th

The Great New JEWISH ENCYCLOPEDIA

Free for Examination for Five Days

We will send, absolutely free of charge, for a five days' examination, to all LITERARY DIGEST readers who will sign and return the Request Form below before June 27, a copy of Volume IV. of The Jewish Encyclopedia, bound in half-morocco leather.

This great work will give the complete story of the Bible and the history of the Jew in all countries from Abraham's time to the present, as told by more than six hundred of the greatest living Jewish scholars located in various countries of the world. It will cost nearly three-quarters of a million dollars to complete. John Hay, Secretary of State, says that "it is a work of the utmost interest and importance."

Volume IV., which we send free for examination, is uniform in size, etc., with the other eleven that make up the work. It contains 700 quarto pages and about 200 illustrations, including several full-page and double-page colored art plates. Among the hundreds of articles in this volume which are of general interest may be mentioned "Cookery" (Jewish); "Demonology"; "The Deaf and Dumb in Jewish Law"; "Day of Judgment"; "Dictionaries" (Biblical); "Decalogue" (Jewish view); "Death" (in rabbinical literature); "Damrosch, Leopold"; "Crusades" (Jews as related to); "Commerce" (relation of Jews to); "Circumcision" (ancient and modern); etc., etc.

Plan by Which You May Secure Volume IV. Free for Examination

Sign and return the Request Form *before* June 27, and we will ship to your address, all carriage charges paid, Volume IV., bound in half morocco. When you have examined it for five days, send it back to us *at our expense* if you do not wish to become a subscriber for the work.

Full information and special before-completion price accompany the book.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers
44-60 East 23d Street, New York

600 Collaborators **Cost about $750,000**
12 Volumes—700 Large Quarto Pages in Each
2000 Illustrations, including Many Beautiful Colored Plates

Request Form Jewish Encyclopedia—To Be Signed and Returned Before June 27, 1904

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

Gentlemen: Please send me free for examination Volume IV. of The Jewish Encyclopedia bound in half-morocco leather. I agree to return the volume to you at your expense if, at the end of five days, I do not conclude to become a subscriber for the work, and you are to release me from all liability. It is understood that Funk & Wagnalls Company are to pay carriage charges on the book.

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

Date..... L.D., 6-25-4

BINDING SECT. JUL 3 - 1968

AP
2
L58
v.28

The Literary digest

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY